Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Consultation Report

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Appendix 1: Consultation Compliance Checklist

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1. CONSULTATION COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1. The following checklist demonstrates the consultation obligations imposed by Sections 42, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 of the Planning Act 2008 (the 2008 Act), as well as the statutory guidance about the pre-application procedure published under Section 50 of the 2008 Act. It includes an outline of how Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited (hereafter 'the Applicant') has met each of these requirements.

1.1.2. Table 1-1 also demonstrates how the Applicant has complied with the following regulations and guidance:

- Infrastructure Planning (Application: Prescribed Form and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (APFP Regulations);
- Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations) (as amended); and
- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) Planning Act 2008 guidance on the pre-application process (2015).

1.1.3. For completeness this checklist also includes a summary of compliance with the following documents in relation to any guidance set out within those documents relating to consultation:

- The Overarching NPS for Energy (NPS EN-1) (DECC, 2011a);
- The NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3) (DECC, 2011b), which covers nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure (including offshore generating stations in excess of 100MW);

- The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Three: EIA Consultation and Notification ('Advice Note 3') (PINS 2017);
- The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Preliminary Environmental Information, Screening and Scoping ('Advice Note 7') (PINS 2020); and
- The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Fourteen: Compiling the Consultation Report ('Advice Note 14') (PINS 2021).

1.2 TABLE 1-1 CONSULTATION COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
The Planning Act 2008			
S42	(1) The applicant must consult the following about the proposed application: (a) such persons as may be prescribed,	**Y**	The Applicant consulted all prescribed consultees; defined under section 42 of the 2008 Act with reference to Regulation 11(1)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ("the EIA Regulations") and Schedule 1 to the Infrastructure Planning (Application: Prescribed Form and Procedure) Regulations 2009 ("APFP Regulations"). The Applicant added further 'non-prescribed' consultees in addition to this. See Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report which summarises who was consulted during Section 42 Consultation. For a list of all Section 42

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			consultees consulted see Appendix 3.2: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. The Applicant also consulted selected prescribed consultees, alongside selected non-prescribed consultees, on a non-statutory basis (details of which can be found in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report).
	(aa) the Marine Management Organisation, in any case where the proposed development would affect, or would be likely to affect, any of the areas specified in subsection (2)	**Y**	Not applicable. The application site is not likely to affect any areas specified in subsection (2).
	(b) each local authority that is within Section 43	**Y**	The Applicant consulted each local authority that is within Section 43. For the sake of clarity, these are listed below: 'A' Neighbouring Authorities:

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			- Melton Borough Council - Harborough District Council - North Northamptonshire Council - Peterborough City Council - South Holland District Council - North Kesteven District Council - Newark and Sherwood District Council - Leicestershire County Council - Nottinghamshire County Council 'B' Host Authorities: - Rutland County Council - South Kesteven District Council 'C' Host Authorities - Lincolnshire County Council 'D' Neighbouring Authorities

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			- North Lincolnshire Council - Cambridgeshire County Council - Norfolk County Council - North East Lincolnshire Council See Appendix 3 of this Consultation Report, Table 3-1 Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.
	(c) the Greater London Authority if the land is in Greater London, and	**Y**	Not applicable. The site is not located in the Greater London area.
	(d) each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in section 44: Category 1 – owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of the land	**Y**	The Applicant consulted each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44, including those newly identified Section 44 consultees as a result of changes to the redline boundary for the project since Section 42 consultation. Please see Appendix

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Category 2 – person interested in the land, or has power to sell and convey the land, or has power to release the land Category 3 – person entitled to make a relevant claim		11.2 of this Consultation Report, the Book of Reference [EN010127/APP4.3] and the Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought [EN010127/APP/4.4] for a list of these consultees. Section 9.5 of the Consultation Report explains how Section 44 consultees were identified and Section 9.5.1. of the Consultation Report explains how newly identified Section 44 consultees were consulted and provided with at least the statutory 28-day minimum for responding.
S45	**Timetable for consultation under section 42**	**Y**	**See Sections 9.0 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) The applicant must, when consulting a person under Section 42, notify the person of	**Y**	The Applicant notified all those consulted as part of the Section 42 consultation of the deadline of 04 August 2022 in writing by email

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	the deadline for the receipt by the applicant of the person's response to the consultation.		or post sent at the start of the consultation period. Please see Appendix 3.3.and 3.4 of this Consultation Report to view the notifications provided.
	(2) A deadline notified under subsection (1) must not be earlier than the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the person receives the consultation documents.	**Y**	The Applicant undertook the Section 42 consultation between 26 May 2022 and 04 August 2022. All Section 42 consultees were formally notified of the commencement of the consultation to begin on 26 May 2022 in writing on 23 May 2022 and by email on 26 May 2022. The deadline for responding to the Section 42 consultation was 04 August 2022 (exceeding the statutory response period of 28 days) and the Applicant considered four late responses received from Section 42 stakeholders. The formal notification can be

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			found in Appendix 3.3. and 3.4. of this Consultation Report.
	(3) In subsection (2) "the consultation documents" means the documents supplied to the person by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the person.	**Y**	See Section 9.8.1. of the Consultation Report for the list of consultation documents provided to all Section 42 (further referred to as the 'Section 42 Consultation Documents') at Section 42 consultation. These materials are also shown in Appendix 3.3. and 3.4 of this Consultation Report.
S46	**Duty to notify Commission of proposed application**	**Y**	**See Section 9.7 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) The applicant must supply the Secretary of State with such information in relation to the proposed application as the applicant would supply to the Secretary of State for the purpose of complying with section 42 if the	**Y**	As shown in Appendix 2, The Applicant notified the Secretary of State in writing under Section 46 of the 2008 Act via email on 20 May 2022 that it was intending to commence statutory consultation on the PEIR under

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	applicant were required by that section to consult the Secretary of State about the proposed application.		Section 42 of the 2008 Act, commencing on 26 May 2022 and closing on 04 August 2022. Confirmation of receipt was provided on 23 May 2022, as shown in Appendix 2.5. Consultation documents included in this electronic package, sent to the Secretary of State on 20 May 2022, were: • Section 46 cover letter (please see a copy in Appendix 2); • Example covering letter to statutory consultees under Section 42 of the 2008 Act (please see a copy in Appendix 3.3.1); • Notice publicising the proposed DCO application under Section 48 of the 2008 Act (including details of the public consultation events and the locations
	(2) The applicant must comply with subsection (1) on or before commencing consultation under section 42.		

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			where the consultation documents could be inspected free of charge) (please see a copy in Appendix 2.4); • Plan showing the location of the Proposed Development (please see a copy in Appendix 2.3).
S47	**Duty to consult the local community**	**Y**	**See Section 7 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) The applicant must prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult, about the proposed application, people living in the vicinity of the land.	**Y**	The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). An explanation of how the SoCC was developed including consultation with the local authorities within s43(1) is provided in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report. Please see Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community - Statement of Community Consultation.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	(2) Before preparing the statement, the applicant must consult each local authority that is within section 43(1) about what is to be in the statement.	**Y**	Before preparing the statement, the Applicant consulted each local authority that is within s43(1), being: Lincolnshire County Council, Rutland County Council and South Kesteven District Council on the content of the statement. Owing to the proximity of the Proposed Development to the jurisdiction of Peterborough City Council, Peterborough City Council were also consulted on the draft SoCC. Appendix 6: Section 47, Duty to Consult Local Community – Statement of Community Consultation includes a copy of the consultation materials setting out details of the consultation on the draft SoCC. Please see Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report for

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			details regarding the development, consultation and publication of the SoCC.
	(3) The deadline for the receipt by the applicant of a local authority's response to consultation under subsection (2) is the end of the period of 28 days that begins with the day after the day on which the local authority receives the consultation documents.	**Y**	The Applicant submitted the draft SoCC to the local authorities for statutory consultation via email on 23 March 2022 accompanied by a cover letter (see Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community –Statement of Community Consultation). Responses were requested by 22 April 2022 (30 days in total), compliant with the statutory minimum of 28 days under section 47(3) of the 2008 Act. A detailed overview of how the Applicant responded to the comments provided on the draft SoCC is shown in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	(4) In subsection (3) “the consultation documents” means the documents supplied to the local authority by the applicant for the purpose of consulting the local authority under subsection (2).	**Y**	The consultation documents supplied by the Applicant included a covering letter and email, and the draft SoCC, and a list of local information points and hard-to-reach groups. See Appendix 6: Section 47, Duty to Consult Local Community – Statement of Community Consultation.
	(5) In preparing the statement, the applicant must have regard to any response to consultation under subsection (2) that is received by the Applicant before the deadline imposed by subsection (3).	**Y**	The Applicant had regard to all relevant comments received on the draft SoCC. Details of the responses and how the Applicant had regard to them are provided in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report.
	(6) Once the Applicant has prepared the statement, the applicant must — (za) make the statement available for inspection by the	**Y**	The SoCC was publicised across the consultation area as detailed in Chapter 7, Section 7.4. The Applicant made the SoCC available for inspection by the public from 19

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land, (a) publish, in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land, a notice stating where and when the statement can be inspected, and (b) publish the statement in such manner as may be prescribed.		May 2022, when these were published on the Proposed Development website (https://www.mallardpasssolar.co.uk/), made available in hard copy at Community Access Points (CAP) Sites and on request to the Applicant. Hard copies of the SoCC were made available on 19 May 2022 at the following CAP Sites: - Essendine Village Hall, Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ - Stamford Arts Centre, 27 St Mary's St, Stamford PE9 2DL - Ryhall Village Hall, Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR. A notice publicising the SoCC in accordance with section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			appeared in the Rutland and Stamford Mercury on Friday 20 May 2022. The SoCC set out that the development was EIA development and explained how the Applicant intended to publicise and consult on the PEIR under Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations and in accordance with Section 47(6)(b) of the 2008 Act. Please see Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Statement of Community Consultation.
	7) The applicant must carry out consultation in accordance with the proposals set out in the statement.	**Y**	The Applicant undertook consultation under Section 47 of the 2008 Act in accordance with the SoCC. See Table 17 in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report for a description of how

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			the Applicant complied with the obligations set out in the SoCC. This included holding a Stage One non-statutory consultation between 04 November and 16 December 2021 and a Stage Two Statutory Section 47 consultation, which commenced on 26 May 2022 (in parallel to the start of statutory Section 42 consultation) and closed on 04 August 2022.
S48	**Duty to publicise**	**Y**	**See Section 10 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) The applicant must publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner.	**Y**	The Applicant prepared and publicised the application in the prescribed manner set out in the APFP Regulations by publishing a Section 48 notice (see Appendix 8: Section 48 Consultation) in the following publications on the dates listed:

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			- 19 May 2022 in the London Gazette (online edition) - 20 May 2022 in the London Gazette (print edition) 20 May 2022 and 27 May 2022 in the Rutland and Stamford Mercury 24 May 2022 in the Guardian Publicity under Section 48 of the 2008 Act ran in parallel with Section 42 statutory consultation and Stage Two of the Section 47 consultation from 26 May – 04 August 2022. The published notices and dated newspaper copies are provided in Appendix 8: Section 48 Consultation.
	(2) Regulations made for the purposes of subsection (1) must, in particular, make	**Y**	The Section 48 notice included a deadline of 04 August 2022 for receipt of responses to the

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	provision for publicity under subsection (1) to include a deadline for receipt by the applicant of responses to the publicity.		publicity. The final notice was published on 24 May 2022, meaning a total of 72 days and therefore exceeding the 28 days statutory minimum response time.
S49	**Duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity**	**Y**	**See Chapters 8, 9, and 10 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) Subsection (2) applies where the Applicant (a) has complied with Sections 42, 47 and 48, and (b) proposes to go ahead with making an application for an order granting development consent (whether or not in the same terms as the proposed application). (2) The Applicant must, when deciding whether the application that the Applicant is	**Y**	The Applicant has had regard to all relevant responses made pursuant to Section 42, Section 47 and Section 48 in accordance with Section 49. A summary of relevant responses received and how the Applicant has considered these is provided in the Consultation Report, specifically in Chapter 11 and Chapter 12, as well as Appendix 4: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses, and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	actually to make should be in the same terms as the proposed application, have regard to any relevant responses. (3) In subsection (2) “relevant response” means— (a) a response from a person consulted under Section 42 that is received by the applicant before the deadline imposed by Section 45 in that person's case, (b) a response to consultation under Section 47(7) that is received by the applicant before any applicable deadline imposed in accordance with the statement prepared under Section 47, or (c) a response to publicity under Section 48 that is received by the applicant before the		Appendix 5: Applicant Regard to Section 42 Consultation Responses. All responses received and recorded in Appendices 4 and 5 of this Consultation Report have been prepared following guidance set out in Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	deadline imposed in accordance with Section 48(2) in relation to that publicity.		
S50	**Guidance about pre-application procedure**	**Y**	**See Chapter 3 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) Guidance may be issued about how to comply with the requirements of this Chapter. (2) Guidance under this section may be issued by the Planning Inspectorate or the Secretary of State. (3) The Applicant must have regard to any guidance under this section.	**Y**	The Applicant has had regard to the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG, 2015), Planning Act 2008: guidance on the pre-application process (as set out in this Appendix). The Applicant has also had regard to Advice Notes Three, Seven and Fourteen prepared by the Planning Inspectorate.
The Infrastructure Planning (Application: Prescribed Form and Procedure) Regulation 2009			
Reg 3	The persons prescribed for the purposes of Section 42(a) (duty to consult) are those listed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1	**Y**	The Applicant consulted all persons prescribed in column 1 of the table in Schedule 1 who were deemed relevant to this

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	to these Regulations, who must be consulted in the circumstances specified in relation to each person in column 2 of that table.		application by the descriptions set out in column 2 of that table. A full list is provided in Appendix X: Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the 2008 Planning Act. In addition, the Applicant scoped in a number of non-prescribed consultees, following suggestions provided in feedback. A full list of all those consulted is provided in Appendix 3, Table 3-1 Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.
Reg 4	**Publicising a proposed application**	**Y**	**See Section 10 of the Consultation Report**
	(1) This regulation prescribes for the purpose of section 48(1) (duty to publicise), the manner in which an applicant must publicise a proposed application.	**Y**	The Applicant published a notice which included all the matters set out in paragraph (3). Copies of the notice are provided in Appendix 8: Section 48 Consultation.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	(2) The Applicant must publish a notice, which must include the matters prescribed by paragraph (3) of this regulation, of the proposed application – (a) for at least two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity in which the proposed development would be situated; (b) once in a national newspaper; once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and (d) where the proposed application relates to offshore development – (i) once in Lloyd's List; and (ii) once in an appropriate fishing trade journal.		The Section 48 notice was published as follows: - 19 May 2022 in The London Gazette (online edition); - 20 May 2022 in The London Gazette (print edition); - For two successive weeks on 20 May 2022 and 27 May 2022 in the Rutland and Stamford Mercury; and - 24 May 2022 in The Guardian.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	(2) The matters which the notice must include are: (a) the name and address of the applicant; (b) a statement that the applicant intends to make an application for development consent to the Commission; (c) a statement as to whether the application is EIA development; (d) a summary of the main proposals, specifying the location or route of the proposed development; (e) a statement that the documents, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the proposed development are available for inspection free of charge at the places (including at least one address in the vicinity	**Y**	The notice (seen in Appendix 8: Section 48 Consultation) included all matters required by this regulation, including stipulation of a deadline for responses being 04 August 2022. References below refer to the specific paragraph of the notice where the information was provided. (a) paragraph 1; (b) paragraph 1; (c) paragraph 5; (d) paragraphs 3 and 4; (e) paragraphs 7, 8, 12, 13 and 16; (f) paragraphs 8 and 12; (g) paragraph 14; (h) paragraphs 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; (i) paragraph 18.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	of the proposed development) and times set out in the notice; (f) the latest date on which those documents, plans and maps will be available for inspection (being a date not earlier than the deadline in sub-paragraph); (g) whether a charge will be made for copies of any of the documents, plans or maps and the amount of any charge; (h) details of how to respond to the publicity; and (i) a deadline for receipt of those responses by the applicant, being not less than 28 days following the dates when the notice is last published.		The published Section 48 Notices are included in Appendix 8,3.
Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017			

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
Reg 8	**Procedure for establishing whether environmental impact assessment is required**	**Y**	**See Section X of the Consultation Report**
	(1) A person who proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent must, before carrying out consultation under Section 42 (duty to consult) either — (a) request the Secretary of State to adopt a screening opinion in respect of the development to which the application relates; or (b) notify the Secretary of State in writing that the person proposes to provide an environmental statement in respect of that development.	**Y**	As detailed in Chapter 5 of this Consultation Report, the Applicant submitted a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate on 07 February 2022, confirming that it intended to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of the Proposed Development pursuant to Regulation 8(1)(b) and requested a scoping opinion, pursuant to Regulation 10(1).

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	(3) A request or notification under paragraph (1) must be accompanied by – (a) a plan sufficient to identify the land; (b) a brief description of the nature and purpose of the development and of its possible effects on the environment; and (c) such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make.	**Y**	A plan sufficient to identify the land was provided as an appendix to the Regulation 6 letter of the ES [EN010127/APP/7.4]. A Scoping Report (Appendix 2.1 of the ES, [EN010127/APP/6.2]) was produced and issued to Secretary of State, which provided a description of the nature and purpose of the Proposed Development and an explanation of the possible effects of the Proposed Development. It was noted that it was not possible, at that stage to provide full details of permanent and temporary land take required and that the area presented in the Scoping Report would be refined as plans for the Proposed Development progressed.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
Reg 12	**Consultation statement requirements**	**Y**	**See Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Statement of Community Consultation**
	The consultation statement prepared under Section 47 (duty to consult local community) must set out — (a) whether the development for which the applicant proposes to make an application for an order granting development consent is EIA development; and (b) if that development is EIA development, how the applicant intends to publicise and consult on the preliminary environmental information.	**Y**	The SoCC states that the Proposed Development is an EIA development in Section 10 (Environmental Information) and sets out how the Applicant intends to publicise and consult on the PEIR in Section 6 (Who will we consult?) and Section 7 (How will we consult?). See Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community –Statement of Community Consultation.
Reg 13	**Pre-application publicity under section 48 (duty to publicise)**	**Y**	**See Chapter 10 of the Consultation Report**

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Where the proposed application for an order granting development consent is an application for EIA development, the Applicant must, at the same time as publishing notice of the proposed application under Section 48(1), send a copy of that notice to the consultation bodies and to any person notified to the applicant in accordance with regulation 11(1)(c).	**Y**	As shown in Appendix 2.4 and 11.5 of this Consultation Report, the Applicant provided a copy of the notice publicised in accordance with Section 48 of the 2008 Act to all Section 42 and 44 consultees and non-prescribed bodies.
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) Planning Act 2008: guidance on the pre-application process (2015)			
17	"When circulating consultation documents, developers should be clear about their status, for example ensuring it is clear to the public if a document is purely for the purposes of consultation."	**Y**	The Applicant strived to ensure that the status on any documents prepared to inform the consultation was clear throughout. All documents produced were branded with the Proposed Development logo and brand

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			colours, making it clear that the documents related to the Scheme. Further, as shown in Appendix 9.2.10., all materials for consultation were published on the Proposed Development webpage www.mallardpasssolar.co.uk/documents and the Applicant clearly indicated which documents related to which period of consultation (non-statutory, ongoing and the Stage Two Statutory Consultation. Another example of this is that the PEIR was clearly marked “preliminary”, and this was reiterated in public documents.
18	“Early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees can bring about significant benefits for all parties…”	**Y**	The Applicant engaged with local authorities and statutory consultees early in the development process for the Proposed

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Development from the Stage One Non-Statutory Consultation (04 November 2021 – 16 December 2021), and through consultation on the draft SoCC Please see Chapter 4 and Chapter 7 of this Consultation Report. The Applicant commenced the Stage Two Statutory Section 47 consultation on 26 May 2022, following the publication of the SoCC on 19 May 2022, with the first phase of consultation taking place at an earlier stage (04 November – 16 December 2021) in order to enable an iterative evolution of the Proposed Development's design in response to consultation.
20	"Experience suggests that, to be of most value, consultation should be:	**Y**	The Applicant's approach to pre-application consultation is summarised in Section 1

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	• Based on accurate information that gives consultees a clear view of what is proposed including any options; • Shared at an early enough stage so that the proposal can still be influence, while being sufficiently developed to provide some detail on what is being proposed; and • Engaging and accessible in style, encouraging consultees to react and offer their views.”		Consultation Report. The Applicant sought to commence early engagement with community and prescribed consultees, holding a Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation between 04 November and 16 December 2021 and commencing engagement with technical consultees in September 2021 as set out in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report. The Applicant then held a Stage Two Statutory Consultation between 26 May and 04 August 2022, as set out in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report. At each stage (i.e. during both the Stage One Non-Statutory and Stage Two Statutory Consultation), there was the opportunity for interested parties to provide feedback to the

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			consultation, and the Applicant provided varied mechanisms for the provision of this feedback. Interested parties were able to provide feedback via the digital Feedback Form, hard copy Feedback Form and letters (which could be submitted to the Applicant at in-person events or free of charge via the FREEPOST address), or via email at the dedicated Proposed Development inbox info@mallardpasssolar.co.uk. During both stages of consultation, the Applicant also considered alternative means of providing feedback following stakeholder requests; for example, consultees seeking to submit feedback via the Freephone line provided by the Applicant.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			This approach ensured that consultees had adequate opportunity to influence the proposals at an early enough stage that the proposals were still fluid, whilst ensuring that sufficient information was provided to inform their response. Information on the application and consultation was provided in different formats to make this more engaging and encourage participation from a range of different audiences. This included: • Preparing a non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR NTS);

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			• Exhibition banners of the project infrastructure and EIA information hosted in the virtual exhibition; • A Consultation summary report and newsletter following Stage One Non-Statutory consultation; • Bespoke website with an interactive map and documents library which contains all consultation materials; • Digital engagement platform with design feedback module; and • Meetings and presentations to key stakeholders, including parish councils. Further, there was a mix of literature suited to different levels of comprehension with both

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			technical language and simple English utilised within the consultation documents.
23	In brief, during the pre- application stage applicants are required to: • notify the Secretary of State of the proposed application; • identify whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment; where it does, confirm that they will be submitting an environmental statement along with the application, or that they will be seeking a screening opinion ahead of submitting the application; • produce a Statement of Community Consultation, in consultation with the relevant local authority or authorities, which describes	**Y**	As set out in this document as well as detailed in the Consultation Report, the Applicant has complied with all requirements listed under point 23 of the MHCLG Guidance (2015).

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	how the Applicant proposes to consult the local community about their project and then carry out consultation in accordance with that Statement; make the Statement of Community Consultation available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land where the development is proposed, as required by Section 47 of the Planning Act and Regulations; • identify and consult statutory consultees as required by Section 42 of the Planning Act and Regulations; • publicise the proposed application in accordance with Regulations;		

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	• set a deadline for consultation responses of not less than 28 days from the day after receipt/last publication; • have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation; and • prepare a consultation report and submit it to the Secretary of State.		
24	The requirements of the Planning Act and associated Regulations form the framework for the pre-application consultation process. The Government recognises that major infrastructure projects and the communities and environment in which they are located will vary considerably. A 'one-size-fits-all' approach is not, therefore, appropriate. Instead, Applicants, who are best placed to	**Y**	The Applicant consulted Lincolnshire County Council, South Kesteven District Council, Rutland County Council and Peterborough City Council on a draft SoCC that set out an approach to consultation for the scale and type of Proposed Development that the Proposed Development are. All responses received, including the comments received from the local authorities were considered and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	understand the detail of their specific project, and the relevant local authorities, who have a unique knowledge of their local communities, should as far as possible work together to develop plans for consultation. The aim should be to ensure that consultation is appropriate to the scale and nature of the project and where its impacts will be experienced.		the SoCC was updated as required as detailed in Chapter 7 (Table 15 and Table 16) of the Consultation Report. Among other changes as a result of this feedback, the Applicant extended the statutory consultation period from the eight weeks originally proposed to ten weeks. Further, the Applicant also held an additional public exhibition event during the Stage Two Statutory Consultation as a result of draft SoCC feedback received, hosting this at Greatford Village Hall on Thursday 30 June 2022. For more details on how the Applicant's consultation on the draft SoCC resulted in development of the Applicant's approach to consultation, please see Chapter 7 of this Consultation Report.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
25	“Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate. Some applicants may have their own distinct approaches to consultation, perhaps drawing on their own or relevant sector experience, for example if there are industries protocols that can be adapted. Larger, more complex applications are likely to need to go beyond the statutory minimum timescales laid down in the Planning Act to ensure enough time for consultees to understand project proposals and formulate a response. Many proposals will require detailed technical input, especially regarding impacts, so sufficient time will need to be allowed for this. Consultation should also be sufficiently flexible to respond to the	**Y**	The Applicant carried out the pre-application consultation in accordance with the SoCC, as agreed with host local authorities. Owing to the scale of the Proposed Development and volume of technical information in consultation documents including the PEIR, the Applicant allowed for consultation periods exceeding the statutory minimum 28 days for the Section 47 and Section 42 consultation. The Applicant held a Stage One Non-Statutory Consultation first to enable a continuous dialogue with the community and sensitive stakeholders. To assist Section 47 consultees in digesting the PEIR and Proposed Development Plans, in addition to the technical PEIR, the Applicant

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	needs and requirements of consultees, for example where a consultee has indicated that they would prefer to be consulted via email only, this should be accommodated as far as possible."		provided a non-technical summary (NTS), a consultation leaflet, a main consultation document, and a virtual exhibition with further summarised information. The Applicant also held six community events throughout the consultation to assist with answering any questions related to the PEIR documentation and Proposed Development. The Applicant shared PEIR and Section 47 consultation information with 83 seldom heard and community groups as listed in Appendix 9.2.9. of the Consultation Report. These groups were encouraged to share consultation information with their membership, as shown in Appendix 7.6.7 and Appendix 9.3.12 of this Consultation Report.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			At the Stage One Non-Statutory and Stage Two Statutory Section 47 community consultation, the Applicant provided means for respondents to sign up to the digital mailing list if they wanted to be kept updated on news and activity for the Proposed Development. This was on the 'Contact us' webpage of the Proposed Development website (https://mallardpasssolar.co.uk/have-your-say) from 04 November 2021 to date and also were in Stage One feedback forms (as shown in Appendix 7.2.3.), where respondents were asked to select how they would like to be kept updated and the following options were provided: • Post; and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			• Email; The Applicant provided various mechanisms for stakeholders to get in touch with the Proposed Development team; establishing means of direct contact via email, letter (FREEPOST) and telephone (FREEPHONE). If alternative measures of contact were requested the Applicant would consider these.
26	"The Planning Act requires certain bodies and groups of people to be consulted at the pre-application stage but allows for flexibility in the precise form that consultation may take depending on local circumstances and the needs of the project itself. […] In addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people	**Y**	In addition to statutory consultees identified under Section 42 of the 2008 Act, the Applicant sought to identify and consult with other bodies and individuals who may have an interest in the application. A full list of all consultees identified by applicant and consulted with under Section 42 of the 2008 Act is provided in Appendix 3, Table 3-1:

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project."		Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008.
27	"Applicants are therefore encouraged to consult widely on project proposals."	**Y**	The Applicant also strived to raise awareness of the application more widely. This included sharing press releases, advertisement in regional publications, targeted social media campaigns and through hosting public information days. For more information, please see Chapter 8, and Appendix 9 of this Consultation Report. As detailed in Section 8.6 of this Report, the Applicant made documents available at Community Access Points (CAP) sites, and consultation posters with 106 Local Information Points (LIPs) spread across the consultation area. Please see Appendix 10,

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Table 10-2 for a full list of the 106 LIPs the Applicant provided an information poster to during the Stage Two Statutory Consultation. Along with advertisements and the publication of notices, in addition to directly distributing leaflets to over 13,300 local households and properties, the Applicant ensured wide consultation on the Proposed Development during the Stage Two Statutory Consultation.
28	"From time to time a body may cease to exist but, for legislative timetabling reasons, may still be listed as a statutory consultee. In such situations the Secretary of State will not expect strict compliance with the statutory requirements. Applicants should identify any successor body and consult with them in the	**Y**	The Applicant reviewed the consultee list on a regular basis to ensure that the contact details were up to date and that any successor body (if identified) was consulted with. See Appendix 3, Table 3-1 Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. The Applicant also had regard to any changes

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	same manner as they would have with the original body." "Where there is no obvious successor, applicants should seek the advice of the inspectorate, who may be able to identify an appropriate alternative consultee. Whether or not an alternative is identified, the consultation report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why."		in contact details that it was made aware of via the information lines.
29	"Applicants will often need detailed technical input from expert bodies to assist with identifying and mitigating the social, environmental, design and economic impacts of projects, and other important matters.	**Y**	The Applicant has engaged with both statutory and non-statutory consultees throughout the development of the Proposed Development. For more information on the technical input provided to the Applicant, and how the

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements. […] Applicants are therefore advised to discuss and agree a timetable with consultees for the provision of such inputs."		Applicant had regard to these comments, please see Chapter 4 Early Engagement and Non-Statutory Consultation (2021), Chapter 5 Consultation Under EIA Regulations, Chapter 6: Ongoing Non-Statutory Consultation Meetings for EIA Development, Chapter 9 Statutory Consultation Under Section 42 of the PA 2008 (May 2022 – August 2022), Chapter 12 Statutory Consultation Under Section 42 of the PA 2008 (May 2002 – August 2022) and Chapter 13 Ongoing Consultation Activities and Statements of Common Ground.
34	"Local authorities have considerable expertise in consulting local people. They will be able to draw on this expertise to provide advice to applicants on the makeup of the	**Y**	The Applicant consulted each local authority that is within s. 43(1) on the content of the draft SoCC, and as detailed in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report. These are

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	community and on how consultation might best be undertaken. In addition, many authorities will already have a register of local interest groups, and should be able to readily provide applicants with an appropriate list of such groups for the purposes of consultation."		Lincolnshire County Council, Rutland County Council, and South Kesteven. Owing to the proximity of the Proposed Development consultation area to the Peterborough City Council jurisdiction, Peterborough City Council was also consulted on the draft SoCC. The Applicant received responses on the draft SoCC from 13 local authorities and organisations, as follows: - Careby, Aunby and Holywell Parish Meeting; - Essendine Parish Council; - Greatford Parish Council; - Lincolnshire County Council; - Little Casterton Parish Council; - Mallard Pass Action Group; - Peterborough City Council;

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			- Rutland County Council; - South Kesteven District Council; - Stamford Town Council; and - Uffington Parish Council. The Applicant sought input on its list of seldom heard groups, local community groups and local information points during consultation on its draft SoCC.
35	"The Applicant has a duty under Section 47 of the Planning Act to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation, and then to conduct its consultation in line with that statement. Before doing so, the applicant must consult on their Statement of Community Consultation with each local authority in whose area the proposed development is	**Y**	The Applicant prepared a SoCC at the start of the consultation process and consulted on a draft version with local authorities prior to publishing it in accordance with s. 47(6) of the 2008 Act. The proposal crossed three local authority boundaries, who were formally consulted on the SoCC.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	situated. This may require consultation with a number of different local authorities, particularly for long linear projects."		The Consultation Zone (shown in Appendix 10 of the Consultation Report) was shown in the SoCC (Figure 3) and lies across five local authorities. See Appendix 7: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community –Statement of Community Consultation for more information. Within the consultation zone, the Applicant identified a core consultation zone and a wider consultation zone, as defined in Section 8.2 of this Report. The core consultation zone comprised of 13,300 local homes and businesses located a minimum of 2,000m from the Proposed Development. Consultation activities that took place in the core and wider consultation zones during the
36	"Even where it is intended that a development would take place within a single local authority area, it is possible that its impacts could be significantly wider than just that local authority's area – for example if the development was located close to a neighbouring authority. Where an applicant decides to consult people living in a wider area who could be affected by the project (e.g. through visual or environmental impacts, or through increased traffic flow), that intention should be reflected in the Statement of Community Consultation."	**Y**	

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Stage Two Statutory Consultation are detailed in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report.
37	"…prior to submitting their draft Statement of Community Consultation applicants may wish to seek to resolve any disagreements or clarifications about the public consultation design. An applicant is therefore likely to need to engage in discussions with local authorities over a longer period than the minimum requirements set out in the Act."	**Y**	The Applicant engaged with the local authorities prior to issuing the SoCC to notify them of the intended approach to consultation and to seek their feedback. All responses to the draft SoCC and how the Applicant had regard to them in the final version of the SoCC are detailed in Chapter 7, Table 15 and Table 16, of the Consultation Report.
38	"The role of the local authority in such discussions should be to provide expertise about the make-up of its area, including whether people in the area might have particular needs or requirements, whether the authority has identified any groups as difficult	**Y**	The Applicant developed its approach to consultation collaboratively with the local authorities. The considered feedback and suggestions from the local authorities captured during informal meetings and formally in

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	to reach and what techniques might be appropriate to overcome barriers to communication. The local authority should also provide advice on the appropriateness of the applicant's suggested consultation techniques and methods. The local authority's aim in such discussion should be to ensure that the people affected by the development can take part in a thorough, accessible and effective consultation exercise about the proposed project."		response to the draft SoCC regarding its approach to consultation. Changes made in response to the draft SoCC consultation are detailed in Table 15 and 16 in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report. These included: • Extending the Stage Two Statutory Consultation period from eight weeks to ten weeks; • Suggestions were made to local information points and to the Applicant's Draft SoCC Appendix of Seldom Heard Groups and Community Groups, included within Appendix 6.3.2. : Section 47, Duty to Consult Local Community –Statement of Community Consultation. The final list of local information
39	"Topics for consideration at such pre-consultation discussions might include: • The size and coverage of the proposed consultation exercise (including, where		

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	appropriate, consultation which goes wider than one local authority area); • The appropriateness of various consultation techniques, including electronic based ones; • The design and format of consultation materials; • Issues which could be covered in consultation materials; • Suggestions for places/timings of public events as part of the consultation; • Local bodies and representative groups who should be consulted; and • Timescales for consultation.		points used by the Applicant is provided in Appendix 10, Table 10-2 Local Information Points. Suggested additional groups were included in the final list and are detailed within Appendix 9.2.9 of the Consultation Report.
40	"It is expected that in most cases applicants and local authorities will be able to work	**Y**	As detailed in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant engaged with the local authorities early in the development process,

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	closely together and agree on the local consultation process."		during the Stage One Non-Statutory Consultation. Furthermore, after publishing the SoCC on 19 May 2022, the Applicant continued to consider any feedback or suggestions from the local authorities. This included any comments received during the Stage Two Statutory Consultation. Please see Chapter 4, Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report for details regarding non-statutory and statutory engagement with local authorities.
41	"Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the Statement of Community Consultation which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their consultation report their course of	**Y**	The Applicant endeavoured to respond to all issues or concerns raised following consultation on the Draft Statement of Community Consultation. Where this was not possible the Applicant provided an explanation

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	action to the Secretary of State when they submit their application."		of the course of action in the Consultation Report Chapter 7 Table 15 and Table 16.
42	"Where a local authority decides that it does not wish to respond to a consultation request on the Statement of Community Consultation, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to ensure that all affected communities are consulted. If the applicant is unsure how to proceed, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Inspectorate. However, it is for the applicant to satisfy themselves that their consultation plan allows for as full public involvement as is appropriate for their project, and once satisfied, to proceed with the consultation."	**Y**	All relevant local authorities provided a response to the draft SoCC as described in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
43	Local authorities are also themselves statutory consultees for any proposed major infrastructure project which is in or adjacent to their area. Applicants should engage with [local authorities as statutory bodies] as early as possible to ensure that the impacts of the development on the local area are understood and considered prior to the application being submitted to the Secretary of State."	**Y**	The Applicant commenced consultation with 'B' and 'C' host Authorities (in which the proposed development is located). in the pre-application stage and subsequently through the various stages of the Environmental Impact Assessment, as detailed in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 of the Consultation Report. The Applicant consulted the host authorities on the draft SoCC on 23 March 2022.
	"Local authorities will be able to provide an informed opinion on a wide number of matters, including how the project relates to Local Plans.	**Y**	Engagement with local authorities has been undertaken since the inception of the Proposed Development, with a continuous programme of engagement tailored to ensure the Proposed Development benefits from valuable input and agreements, as detailed in

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Local authorities may also make suggestions for requirements to be included in the draft Development Consent Order. These may include the later approval by the local authority (after the granting of a Development Consent Order) of detailed project designs or schemes to mitigate adverse impacts. It will be important that any concerns local authorities have on the practicality of enforcing a proposed Development Consent Order are raised at the earliest opportunity."		Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 8 and Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report. In respect of the detailed design phase of the Proposed Development, aspects of the project will be developed and approved post-consent with local authorities.
48	"Local authorities are encouraged to discuss and work through issues raised by the proposed development with applicants well before an application is submitted.	**Y**	At the point of submitting the application there are no Statements of Common Ground. However, the Applicant is in ongoing dialogue with local authorities and will progress formal

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Agreements reached between an applicant and relevant local authorities can be documented in a statement of common ground. […] The statement of common ground can also set out matters where agreement has not been reached."		Statements of Common Ground as appropriate during the examination period. For more information, please see Section 13.4 of this Consultation Report.
49	"Applicants will also need to identify and consult people who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question, or who could be affected by a project in such a way that they may be able to make a claim for compensation. This will give such parties early notice of projects, and an opportunity to express their views regarding them."	**Y**	The Applicant has consulted with those who own, occupy or have an interest in the land (please see Appendix 11). Dialogue with landowners continued past formal statutory consultation to progress agreements. Details of the consultation with landowners is provided in Sections 4.5, 9.5 and 13.3 of the Consultation Report. By engaging with land interests early in the process, the Applicant has been able to take

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			on board a significant number of the comments received. These changes are summarised in Sections 4.8, 11 and 12 of the Consultation Report.
50	"It is the Applicant's responsibility to demonstrate at submission of the application that due diligence has been undertaken in identifying all land interests and applicants should make every reasonable effort to ensure that the Book of Reference (which records and categorising those land interests) is up to date at the time of submission."	**Y**	The Applicant has made diligent enquiries to ensure that the Book of Reference, of the ES [EN010127/APP/4.3]is up to date at the time of submission. The diligent inquiry steps are defined in Section 9.5 of this Consultation Report. This is included with the DCO application for the Proposed Development.
51	"However, it is understood that land interests change over time and that new or additional interests may emerge after an applicant has concluded statutory consultation but just	**Y**	A request was made to the Land Registry to provide details of any changes in ownership on 14 November 2022. The only newly identified party was Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	before an application is submitted. In such a situation, the Applicant should provide a proportionate opportunity to any new person identified with a land interest to make their views known on the application. Where new interests in land are identified very shortly before the intended submission of an application, despite diligent efforts earlier in the process it may be difficult at that stage for applicants to consult and take account of any responses from those new interests before submitting their application as intended. If this situation rises applicants should be proactive and helpful in ensuring that the person understands how they can, if they so wish,		Limited ('The Applicant'). As the Applicant, they do not need to be consulted regarding the application. The Applicant considers that it has rigorously observed its duty to carry out diligent inquiry to inform and support its application for development consent for the Proposed Development. The diligent inquiry steps are defined in Section 9.5 of this Consultation Report. However, the Applicant also considers that diligent inquiry is an ongoing process in which the information obtained to date will need to be kept under review and updated at appropriate milestones as the Applicant continues to progress its promotion and delivery of the Proposed Development.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	engage with the process if the application is accepted for examination."		
52	"Applicants should explain in the consultation report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their duties to consult and take account of any responses."	**Y**	All ongoing consultation with landowners is detailed in Section 13.3 of this Consultation Report. Table 31 in Chapter 9 of this Consultation Report sets out instances where newly identified parties arose and were provided with an extension to respond. The Applicant provided all parties 28 days to respond and accepted all late entries, as detailed in Table 31 of this Consultation Report, the Book of Reference of the ES [EN010127/APP/4.3] and the Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought of the ES, [EN010127/APP/4.4].

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
53	“Local people have a vital role to play at the pre-application stage. People should have as much influence as is realistic and possible over decisions which shape their lives and communities. It is therefore critical that they are engaged with project proposals at an early stage…”	**Y**	The Applicant held a Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation between 04 November 2021 and 16 December 2021, in addition to the Stage Two Statutory Consultation held between 26 May 2022 and 04 August 2022. This was to engage with the community and near neighbours in the initial, early stages of the development of the Proposed Development. The Applicant chose to undertake this multi stage and iterative consultation process with the community to ensure feedback from the consultation could influence the design of the Proposed Development. This feedback and Proposed Development changes made as a result is

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			summarised in Chapter 4 and 11 of the Consultation Report. The Applicant directly distributed a Community Consultation Leaflet to all properties in the consultation area on 04 November 2021 and 26 May 2022, publicising each round of community consultation to over 13,300 local households and businesses. Both consultations were further publicised online, in local media, social media, and via notifications at local information points This was to engage with the community and near neighbours early in the pre-application process of the Proposed Development. (Please see Appendix 7 for outputs produced by the Applicant during the non-statutory phase of consultation, and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Appendix 9 for outputs produced during the Stage Two Statutory Consultation). As set out in Chapter 7 and shown in Appendix 6, the Applicant publicised the SoCC on 19 May 2022 to communicate how the approach to pre-application consultation would be undertaken with the community. Feedback and Proposed Development changes as a result of the Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation are summarised in Chapter 4 of this Consultation Report. Feedback and Proposed Development changes as a result of the Stage Two Statutory Section 47 Consultation are summarised in Chapter 11 and set out in Appendix 4 of this Report.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
54	“In consulting on project proposals, an inclusive approach is needed to ensure that different groups have the opportunity to participate and are not disadvantaged in the process. Applicants should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all sections of the community in question.”	**Y**	A range of consultation methods were presented in the draft SoCC (see Chapter 7) which was consulted on with the local authorities. This included a list of seldom heard groups compiled by the Applicant for which bespoke outreach and engagement would be undertaken, as further detailed in Chapter 7 and 8 of this Report. Online and offline communication methods were used to engage a wide range of people in the consultation process for the Proposed Development. These included: - Project website - Twitter feed - Digital mailing list notifications - Bespoke digital engagement platform;

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			- Bespoke virtual exhibition; - Information posters available at 107 local information points and hard copy materials at 3 community access points; - Notices available at 15 locations across the core consultation zone - Mailouts to a consultation area of over 13,300 local properties and businesses with a Community Consultation Leaflet including Proposed Development information and various ways to respond to the consultation; - 6 online and in-person community drop in sessions; - Local media engagement and advertising; - Stakeholder meetings and presentations;

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			- Freephone information line and call back system; - Freepost address; and - Email address. Further, additional methods were used specifically to read seldom heard and community groups. The Applicant directly contacted these on 18 May 2022 to notify these of the statutory consultation period and ask these for suggestions regarding any bespoke and/or additional means of engaging with group members, as shown in Appendix 7.6.7. Further, digital copies of advertisement materials were provided to seldom heard and community groups, to enable these to pass the information along to their members and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			share the details in a community newsletter or elsewhere (as they saw fit), as shown in Appendix 9.3.12. The Applicant also provided a digital notification to these groups on 28 July 2022 (as shown in Appendix 9.3.17.) to remind them of the upcoming end of the Stage Two Statutory Consultation period and provide direct links and explanations of how to respond. All consultation documents (excepting the PEIR and as noted in paragraph 14 of the Section 48 Notice (Appendix 2.4) were available in large print, audio or braille format upon request to the Applicant. The Applicant did not receive any such requests.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
55	"Applicants must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed. Applicants could prepare a short document specifically for local communities, summarising the project proposals and outlining the matters on which the view of the local community is sought. […] Such documents should be written in clear, accessible, and non-technical language. Applicants should consider making it available in formats appropriate to the needs of people with disabilities if requested. There may be cases where documents may	**Y**	Section 5 of the SoCC ('What will we consult on?') (see Appendix X: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community –Statement of Community Consultation) clearly sets out what the Applicant plans to consult on with the local community including: short term and temporary impacts during construction, long term operational impacts and benefits. In the Stage One Non-Statutory and Stage Two Statutory Consultation materials (e.g. Leaflets, Main Documents, virtual exhibition boards) (see Appendix 7: Non-Statutory Consultation Outputs and Appendix 9: Stage Two Statutory Community Consultation (26 May – 04 August 2022) Outputs) the aspects of the project that had been settled on were

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	need to be bilingual…but it is not the policy of the Government to encourage documents to be translated into non-native languages."		clearly laid out and explained. Outstanding areas of refinement for the project were also explained to inform communities of which aspects of the Proposed Development will be further developed within the DCO application. Accessible high-level summaries of EIA information were provided as virtual exhibition boards and in the Main Consultation Document during both Stages of consultation for interested individuals (please see Appendix 7: Non-Statutory Consultation Outputs and Appendix 9: Stage Two Statutory Community Consultation Outputs). The Applicant also provided collated documents comprising key maps for stakeholders to view, download and print. During Stage Two, the Applicant

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			recognised that the PEIR provided technical information, so a non-technical summary was produced to supplement the full PEIR. This was accompanied by documents collating key maps, cross-sections, and visualisations of the Proposed Development from the PEIR for stakeholders to view, print and download. Key maps in hard copy were also displayed and available for members of the public to take away from in-person events. All consultation materials were made available in different formats, including braille, audio and large print upon request. No communities with limited English were identified in the area, so translations would only be considered on

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			request to the Applicant, of which none were received.
56	"Applicants are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity of the land. They are encouraged to consider consulting beyond this where they think doing so may provide more information on the impacts of their proposals…"	**Y**	The Applicant sets out how it intended to consult the local community in Section 7 of the SoCC ('How will we consult?') (see Appendix 6: Section 47, Duty to Consult the Local Community and Statement of Community Consultation), made publicly available on 19 May 2022. The Applicant publicised the consultation widely and consulted with a significant number of consultees from the wider area, as detailed in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report. This includes a core consultation zone and wider consultation area, The Applicant defined a core consultation zone and a wider consultation (as detailed and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			shown in Section 6 of the SoCC ('Who will we consult?') (see Appendix 6: Section 47, Duty to Consult the Local Community and Statement of Community Consultation and Appendix 10: Statutory Consultation Zone). This was to proportionately engage with communities living in the vicinity of the land. The core consultation zone included over 13,300 local homes and businesses that are located within a minimum of 2,000m from the Proposed Development boundary. Consultation activities with the core and wider consultation zones were proportionate, as detailed in Chapter 8 of the consultation report.

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57	“The Statement of Community Consultation should act as a framework for the community consultation generally, for example setting out where details and dates of any events will be published. The Statement of Community Consultation should be made available online, at any exhibitions or other events held by applicants. It should be placed at appropriate local deposit points (e.g. libraries, council offices) and sent to local community groups as appropriate.”	**Y**	The Applicant has prepared the SoCC in accordance with the relevant legislation and advice. The Applicant made the SoCC available via: - Online on the project website; - Hard copies at the consultation events; - Community Access Points as advertised in the SoCC and the relevant notices; - Advertisement in local media publication the Rutland and Stamford Mercury covering the consultation area (as shown in Appendix 6.5). The SoCC was available to view on the Proposed Development website at all times throughout consultation, and available in hard copy format free of charge upon request. This

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			included versions of the SoCC in large print, audio and braille. The SoCC outlined the consultation process for the Proposed Development and the details of the Stage Two Statutory consultation. It contained the details and dates of consultation that were publicised across the consultation area (See Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community – Statement of Community Consultation).
58	"Applicants are required to publicise their proposed application under section 48 of the Planning Act and the Regulations and set out the detail of what this publicity must entail. […] Where possible, the first two required local newspaper advertisements should	**Y**	The Applicant publicised the Section 48 Notice (see Appendix 8: Section 48 Consultation) in two consecutive rounds of local media advertisements in local outlet the Rutland and Stamford Mercury on 20 May and 27 May 2022. Appendix 10 shows the coverage area

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	coincide approximately with the beginning of the consultation with communities. However, given the detailed information required for the publicity in the Regulations, aligning publicity with consultation may not always be possible, especially where a multi-stage consultation is intended."		for the publication which covers and extends beyond the core consultation zone for the Proposed Development. - 20 May 2022 in the Rutland and Stamford Mercury; and - 27 May 2022 in the Rutland and Stamford Mercury The Section 48 Notice was also publicised on the following dates in the following publications: - 19 May 2022 in The London Gazette (online edition); - 20 May 2022 in The London Gazette (print edition); and - 24 May in The Guardian.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			The publication schedule of the Section 48 notices is provided in Chapter 10 of the Consultation Report.
68	"To realise the benefits of consultation on a project, it must take place at a sufficiently early stage to allow consultees a real opportunity to influence the proposals. At the same time, consultees will need sufficient information on a project to be able to recognise and understand the impacts."	**Y**	The Applicant undertook consultation early in the development process on early stage proposals with statutory consultees, landowners and members of the local community from the start of the Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation on 04 November 2021 onwards. This allowed consultees a real opportunity to influence proposals. At this early stage, it was stated that more information would be made available as the Proposed Development further developed, and that this would be consulted on at a later stage, during the Stage

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Two Statutory Consultation in 2022 (26 May – 04 August 2022). See Section 4 of the SoCC ('Our public consultation process'), available in Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community –Statement of Community Consultation. Please see Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 for evidence of how the Applicant has had regard to comments received during Stage Two Statutory Consultation. This has also been summarised in Chapters 11 and 12 of this Report. Please see Chapter 4 for a summary of how the Applicant had regard to comments received during the Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
69	“Applicants will often require detailed technical advice from consultees, and it is likely that their input will be of the greatest value if they are consulted when the project proposals are fluid, followed up by confirmation of the approach as proposals become firmer. In principle, therefore applicants should undertake initial consultation as soon as there is sufficient detail to allow consultees to understand the nature of the project properly.”	**Y**	Early engagement commenced with technical consultees in 2021 as detailed in Chapter 5 of the Consultation Report. This enabled the Proposed Development to evolve in response to this ongoing dialogue, as well as consultation during the Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation. This was in support of preparing the PEIR later consulted on as part of the Stage Two parallel Section 47 and Section 42 Statutory Consultation.
70	“To manage the tension between consultation early, but also having project proposals that are firm enough to enable consultees to comment, applicants are encouraged to consider an iterative, phased consultation	**Y**	As detailed in Chapter 4, Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant adopted an iterative, phased approach to consultation for the Proposed Development, which consisted of two rounds

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	consisting of two (or more) stages, especially for larger projects with long development periods. For example, the applicant might wish to consider undertaking non-statutory early consultation at a stage where options still being considered. This will be helpful in informing the proposals and assisting the applicant in establishing a preferred option on which to undertake statutory consultation."		of consultation across one non-statutory ('Stage One') phase and one statutory ('Stage Two') phase. These each comprised online and in-person events, the direct distribution of Proposed Development materials and varied feedback mechanisms set up by the Applicant. The Applicant also undertook ongoing consultation between phases of consultation, including ongoing stakeholder meetings to encourage greater participation from across the community. Please see Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report. Adopting a similar approach to the consultation with Section 42 consultees, the Applicant commenced early engagement with technical consultees dating back to the Stage

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			One Non-Statutory Consultation, contacting these on 05 November 2021, as shown in Appendix 3.5 of this Consultation Report. The series of ongoing engagement from 2021 through to reaching formal consultation in May 2022 is set out in Chapter 5 of this Report.
71	"Where an iterative consultation is intended, it may be advisable for applicants to carry out the final stage of consultation with persons who have an interest in the land once they have worked up their project proposals in sufficient detail to identify affected land interests."	**Y**	Section 44 consultation with landowners took place in parallel with Section 42 consultation and Section 47 consultation, between 26 May and 04 August 2022. Please see Chapter 9, Appendix 5 and Appendix 11 for further details. Section 9.5 (including Table 31) of the Consultation Report provides an explanation of any Section 44 consultees that the Applicant may have undertaken consultation with at a later date, and how the Applicant still

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			ensured the statutory minimum period of 28 days was provided. A full record of correspondence and engagement with Landowners within and in close proximity to the Proposed Development can be found in the Book of Reference [EN010127/APP/4.3] and the Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought [EN010127/APP/4.4]. Additionally, there has been and continues to be the opportunity for direct informal landowner feedback to the Applicant. The Applicant continues to receive feedback through various avenues of contact that remain open during pre-application and can inform the Proposed Development proposals. Ahead of the Stage Two Statutory

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Consultation, the design for the Proposed Development was progressed to reduce the redline, confirming that the final formal stage of consultation (i.e. the Stage Two Statutory Consultation) was based on a design that had been progressed in sufficient detail.
72	"…The Planning Act requires a consultation period of a minimum of 28 days from the day after receipt on the consultation documents. It is expected that this may be sufficient for projects which are straightforward and uncontroversial in nature. But many projects, particularly larger or more controversial ones, may require longer consultation periods than this. Applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and	**Y**	The Applicant complied with the statutory minimum for both rounds of consultation (whether these were being conducted on a statutory basis or not). Recognising the scale of the Proposed Development, the consultation periods that were given for the Section 47, Section 42 and Section 48 consultation were beyond the 28-day statutory minimum.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	proportionate to the proposed project. It is also important that consultees do not withhold information that might affect a project, and that they respond in good time to applicants. Where responses are not received by the deadline, the applicant is not obliged to take those responses into account."		- Stage One Non-Statutory Consultation: 04 November to 16 December 2021 (6 weeks - 42 days) - Stage Two Statutory Section 47 Consultation: 26 May to 04 August 2022 (10 weeks - 70 days) - Stage Two Statutory Section 47 Consultation: 26 May to 04 August 2022 (10 weeks - 70 days) - Stage Two Statutory Section 48 Consultation: 26 May to 04 August 2022 (10 weeks - 70 days) The Applicant provided all parties at least 28 days to respond and accepted all late entries received, as detailed in Chapter 9 of this Consultation Report, the Book of Reference of

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			the ES [EN010127/APP/4.3] and the Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought of the ES, [EN010127/APP/4.4]. Consultation deadlines were provided in all the relevant statutory notifications; where this differed from 04 August 2022, this was specified by the Applicant as explained in Section 9.8. of this Consultation Report.
73	"Applicants are not expected to repeat consultation rounds set out in their Statement of Community Consultation unless the project proposals have changed very substantially. […] When considering the need for additional consultation, applicants should use the degree of change, the effect on the local	**Y**	Noted. As detailed in Section 4.8. of this Consultation Report, no such significant changes occurred, and therefore no additional consultation rounds outside of what was publicised in the SoCC took place. Where there were small changes to the Proposed Development, the Applicant ensured

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	community and the level of public interest as guiding factors."		affected statutory consultees and local communities were informed of the changes by directly distributing up-to-date consultation materials that set out these changes. As shown in Appendix 3 of this Consultation Report, statutory consultees were provided with direct notifications of both the Stage One Non-Statutory and Stage Two Statutory Consultation plans for the Proposed Development, the second of which set out the small degree changes between Stage One and Stage Two. Local communities and members of the public were directly provided with this information via the Community Newsletter and Consultation Summary Report
74	"Where a proposed application changes to such a large degree that the proposal could be considered a new application, the legitimacy of the consultation already carried out could be questioned. In such cases, applicants should undertake further re-consultation on the new proposals, and should supply consultees with sufficient information to enable them to understand the nature of the change and any likely significant impacts (but not necessarily the full suite of consultation documents), and allow at least 28 days for consultees to respond."		

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
75	“If the application only changes to a small degree […] the applicant should ensure that all affected statutory consultees and local communities are informed of the changes.”		(as shown in Appendix 7.5.12. of this Consultation Report), which the Applicant issued to over 13,300 local households and businesses on 16 February 2022. Consultation materials for the purposes of the Stage Two Statutory Consultation also comprised details on the minor changes to the Proposed Development since the Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation, as shown in Appendix 9 Stage Two Statutory Community Consultation Outputs (26 May 2022 – 04 August 2022). Specifically, pages 6 to 7 (‘What has changed since Stage One’ of the Community Consultation Leaflet (Appendix 9.2.1.) (which the Applicant directly mailed to over 13,300 local addresses) and board 10 of

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			the Stage Two in-person and virtual exhibition materials (Appendix 9.2.4.).
76	"In circumstances where a particular issue has arisen during the pre-application consultation, or where it is localised in nature, it may be appropriate to hold a non-statutory, targeted consultation. A developer's Statement of Community Consultation should be drafted so that it does not preclude this approach. […]"	**Y**	In Section 7 of the SoCC ('How will we consult?') (Appendix 6.4) the Applicant sets out a range of consultation methods which enable flexible, continuous and two-way communication channels. This flexibility allowed the SoCC to not preclude targeted consultation for specific or localised issues. Included in these methods, the Applicant proposes to use stakeholder meetings and briefing sessions to inform groups of project updates.
77	Consultation should also be fair and reasonable for applicants as well as communities. To ensure that consultation is	**Y**	The pre-application consultation process that the Applicant held complied with its commitments as consulted on for the draft

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	fair to all parties, applicants should be able to demonstrate that the consultation process is proportionate to the impacts of the project in the area that it affects, takes account of the anticipated level of local interest, and takes account of the views of the relevant local authorities.		SoCC and set out in the final SoCC (Appendix 9) (Chapter 7). The Applicant engaged with a variety of groups during this period, including local authorities, councillors, MPs, parish councils, seldom heard groups, community groups, local businesses and local residents. The consultation reached widely across the community, welcoming over 300 members of the public to the Stage Two Statutory consultation events and receiving 1099 pieces of feedback all of which have been recorded and responded to in Appendices 4 and 5 of this Consultation Report. The Applicant was able to undertake all methods of consultation and engagement it committed to in the SoCC and was able to

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			hold meetings and presentations with parish councils, elected members, near neighbours, and key stakeholders throughout the pre-application consultation for the Proposed Development.
78	"Applicants are required under section 37 of the Planning Act to produce a consultation report alongside their application, which details how they have complied with the consultation requirements set out in the Act."	**Y**	Consultation Report [EN010127/APP/5.1] has been prepared by the Applicant and submitted as part of the application.
80	"Therefore, the consultation report should: • provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken, which can helpfully include a timeline; • set out specifically what the applicant has done in compliance with the requirements of	**Y**	References to the relevant sections of the Consultation Report are provided below: • A description of the consultation process, including a timeline is provided in Chapter 1 of the Consultation Report;

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or advice published by Government or the Inspectorate; set out how the applicant has taken account of any responses to consultation with local authorities on what should be in the applicant's statement of community consultation; • set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses); • provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a		• This is noted throughout the Consultation Report detailed in full in Appendix 1: Consultation Compliance Checklist; • Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report explains the approach to consulting on the draft SoCC and details the full comments received from the local authorities and how the Applicant responded to these comments and any changes made to the final SoCC (see Table 15 and 16); • A summary of responses received to the project and how the Applicant had regard to these is provided in Chapter 11 and 12 of the Consultation Report. Appendix 4: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses and Appendix 5: Applicant Regard to Section

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; • provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to the project were not followed, including advise from statutory consultees on impacts; where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant Advice Note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken; and • be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed.		42 Consultation Responses detail all responses received to the Stage Two Statutory Section 47 and Section 42 consultation and how the Applicant has taken account of comments; • As part of the responses provided to feedback, in Appendix 4: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses and Appendix 5: Applicant Regard to Section 42 Consultation Responses, the Applicant has indicated where there has been a project change or no change with a supporting explanation provided in the responses. A summary of these key changes or no changes is provided in Chapter 11 and Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report; and

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	However, it need not include full technical explanations of these matters."		• The Applicant has endeavoured to make the Consultation Report as clear as possible. The Applicant has followed guidance regarding the structure of the Consultation Report as set out in PINS Advice Note Fourteen: Compiling the Consultation Report and has included diagrams and timelines to guide readers. This Appendix demonstrates how the Applicant has complied with these requirements and in each chapter of the Consultation Report with a statement of compliance.
81	"It is good practice that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results …."	**Y**	During the pre-application period, the Applicant produced an interim consultation summary report after the Stage One Non-Statutory period of consultation (Appendix 7.5.12). This report provided a high-level

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			overview of the feedback received at Stage One, and changes the Applicant was considering to the Proposed Development as a result of this feedback. If the application is accepted, the Applicant intends to notify all parties that have contributed to the consultation of the results and direct them to where the full application, including the Consultation Report is available to view.
82	"As with the consultation itself, it is likely that different audiences will require different level of information…."	**Y**	A non-technical summary has been prepared and submitted alongside Volume 1: Environmental Statement that accompanies the application. The Applicant also produced and publicised a PEIR NTS during the Stage Two Statutory

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Consultation, along with exhibition boards, a Community Consultation Leaflet, Main Consultation Document, Maps and more to ensure all interested parties were provided with different levels of the technical information provided in the PEIR. All consultation materials were available on the Proposed Development website for interested parties to view, print and download free of charge, and could be provided on USB upon request to the Applicant, free of charge. Hard copies of the PEIR could be provided by the Applicant at a cost of £350 per copy, and all other documents could be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request. Please see

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			Appendix 9.2 for all consultation materials produced by the Applicant during the Stage Two Statutory Consultation. Information in hard copy, large print, audio, or braille was available upon request to the Applicant. The Consultation Report [EN010127/APP/5.1] includes a summary of the key topics raised during the consultation and how the Applicant has had regard to these in the application. Tables of all relevant responses received to the Section 47 consultation and how the Applicant has had regard to these is provided in Appendix 4: Applicant Regard to Section 47 Consultation Responses.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			These tables have been prepared following guidance from the Planning Inspectorate (2012), Advice Note Fourteen: Compiling the Consultation Report.
83	"The consultation report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and bodies. Applicants should make a judgement as to whether the consultation report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be more appropriate. Applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue	**Y**	The Applicant responded to feedback in other ways, aside from the responses provided in Consultation Report Chapter 11, Chapter 12, Appendix 4 and Appendix 5. The Applicant directly provided these responses to feedback via email, the Freephone information line, and during both online and in-person events. Further, the Community newsletter and consultation summary report (as shown in Appendix 7.5.12.) included a table setting out the Applicant's response to feedback received

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	engagement with these bodies on an individual basis."		during the Stage One Non-Statutory consultation, and the Applicant directly distributed this document to more than 13,300 households and businesses located in the core consultation zone on 16 February 2022. These responses were also set out in the Stage Two Community Consultation Leaflet (as shown in Appendix 9.2.1.) and the Stage Two exhibition boards (as shown in Appendix 9.2.4.), showing how feedback was responded to and incorporated into the Proposed Development. If the application is accepted, the Applicant intends to notify all parties that have contributed to the consultation of the results and direct them to where the full application,

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			including the Consultation Report is available to view. The Applicant is prepared to continue to engage across the consultation area beyond the DCO application submission to ensure consultees remain engaged and additional bodies are informed of the latest Proposed Development information.
84	A response to points raised by consultees with technical information is likely to need to focus on the specific impacts for which the body has expertise. The applicant should make a judgement as to whether the consultation report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be more	**Y**	As detailed in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 of this Consultation Report, the Applicant engaged with technical consultees throughout the pre-application period. Details regarding meetings and any further engagement are provided in Chapter 4 of this Consultation Report. The Applicant had regard to all feedback provided by technical consultees, as

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	appropriate. Applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue engagement with these bodies on an individual basis.		summarised in Chapter 12 and detailed in Appendix 5.
93	"For the pre-application consultation process, applicants are advised to include sufficient preliminary environmental information to enable consultees to develop an informed view of the project. […] The preliminary environmental information is not expected to replicate or be a draft of the environmental statement. […] The key issue is that the information presented must provide clarity to all consultees. Applicants should be careful not to assume that non-specialist consultees	**Y**	The Applicant set out in the SoCC how it would be publicising and consulting on the PEIR. This included making available a PEIR NTS which further clarified the detailed environmental information of the PEIR. The Applicant made the full PEIR available in hard copy at CAP sites (as set out in Section 8.6 of this Consultation Report), in digital copy on the Proposed Development website (as shown in Appendix 9.2.10.) and on USB free of charge. Additional hard copies of the PEIR could be

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	would not be interested in any technical environmental information. It is therefore advisable to ensure access to such information is provided during all consultations. The applicant's Statement of Community Consultation must include a statement about how the applicant intends to consult on preliminary environmental information."		provided at a cost of £350 per copy. To note that the Applicant provided two hard copy PEIRs free of charge to Mallard Pass Action Group on Friday 01 July 2022. Further information in respect of how the PEIR was publicised and consulted upon is included in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report. The Applicant confirmed in Section 10 of its final SoCC ('Environmental information') (Appendix 6.4) that the Proposed Development is an 'EIA Development' for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. The Applicant also confirmed this in the relevant notices including that provided to Section 42 consultees, as shown in Appendix 3.3.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
			The Applicant has prepared an Environmental Statement, and submitted this as part of the DCO application [EN010127].
95	"When considering whether a project has the potential to significantly affect the integrity of certain European protected wildlife sites, the applicant must provide a report which should include the site(s) that may be affected, together with sufficient information to enable the Secretary of State, as decision maker, to conclude whether an appropriate assessment is required, and, if so, to undertake such an assessment."	**Y**	The Applicant has prepared the Environmental Statement [EN010127/APP/6]. Please see Chapter 5 of this Consultation Report for more information on the Applicant's consultation under EIA Regulations and how the Habitats Regulations Assessment was informed and undertaken.
96	"It is the applicant's responsibility to consult with the relevant statutory bodies and, if they consider it necessary, with any relevant non-	**Y**	As part of its consultation undertaken pursuant to Section 42 of the 2008 Act, the Applicant consulted Natural England, Joint Nature

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	statutory nature conservation bodies, in order to gather evidence for such a report (to support a Habitats Regulations Assessment). This consultation should take place as early as possible in the pre-application process. One way of doing this is for an applicant to agree an evidence plan. […]"		Conservation Committee (JNCC), the Environment Agency and other relevant stakeholders. This consultation is detailed in Chapter 5 of this Report. Please see Appendix 3, Table 3-1 for a full list of these consultees.
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy 2011 (EN-1)			
4.3.1	"The applicant should seek the advice of Natural England [in relation to the Appropriate Assessment under the Habitats and Species Regulations]"	**Y**	The Applicant engaged with and formally consulted Natural England. See Appendix 3: Section 42 Consultees and Consultation (including Table 3-1 Consultees Consulted under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008), and Appendix 5: Applicant Regard to Section 42 Consultation Responses.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
4.11.1	"Applicants should consult with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on matters relating to safety."	**Y**	The Applicant formally consulted the HSE. See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.
5.1.4	"Applicants must also ensure they consult the relevant bodies about their proposed applications in accordance with section 42 to 44 of the Planning Act 2008 and the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009."	**Y**	See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008 and Appendix 11: Section 44 Consultees and Consultation for consultees consulted under Section 42 and 44 of the Planning Act 2008 respectively. Compliance with the requirements of section 42 and section 44 of the 2008 Act and the APFP Regulations are set out above in this table.
5.4.11	"The applicant should consult the MoD, CAA, NATS and any aerodrome – licensed or otherwise – likely to be affected by the proposed development…"	**Y**	The Applicant formally consulted the MoD, CAA, NATs. See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
5.13.3	"Applicants should consult the Highways Agency and Highways Authorities as appropriate on the assessment and mitigation"	**Y**	The Applicant formally consulted both Lincolnshire County Council and Rutland County Council as the relevant highways authorities and Highways England (now National Highways) and National Highways East as the relevant strategic highways company. See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.
5.11.7	"The applicant should consult EA and Natural England (NE), or the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), as necessary and in particular with regard to assessment of noise on protected species or other wildlife"	**Y**	The Applicant formally consulted the EA and NE. It was not necessary for the Applicant to consult with the CCW. See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure 2011 (EN-3)			
2.6. 140	"Consultation with the relevant statutory consultees (including English Heritage or	**Y**	The Applicant engaged with and formally consulted with Historic England Midlands

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Cadw) should be undertaken by the applicants at an early stage of the development."		(formally English Heritage). See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.
The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Three: EIA Consultation and Notification 2017			
1.1	"Consultation bodies are defined under Regulation 3(1) of the EIA Regulations as: • a body prescribed under s42(1)(a) of the PA2008 (duty to consult) and listed in column 1 of the table set out at Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations where the circumstances set out in column 2 are satisfied in respect of that body (referred to as 'prescribed consultees' within this Advice Note'); • each authority that is within s43 of the PA2008 (local authorities for purposes of	**Y**	The Applicant consulted all necessary bodies prescribed under S42(1)(a) of the Planning Act listed in column 1 of the table set out at Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations, which is evidenced above in this table. The Applicant consulted all necessary S43 consultees, which is evidenced above in this table. See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	s42(1)(b)) (referred to as 's43 local authorities' within this Advice Note')."		
2.1	"Regulation 11(1)(c) of the EIA Regulations relates to particular person(s) whom the Planning Inspectorate considers "to be, or to be likely to be, affected by, or to have an interest in" a Proposed Development and who are "unlikely to become aware of the proposed development by means of the measures taken in compliance with Part 5 (applications for orders granting development consent) of the Act"."	**Y**	The Applicant consulted all consultees listed by the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 11(1)(c) of the EIA Regulations. See Appendix 3: Consultees Consulted under S42 of Planning Act 2008.
2.2	Applicants will need to have regard to the requirements imposed under the EIA Regulations with regard to notifying and consulting Regulation 11(1)(c) persons. (EIA	**Y**	As shown in Appendix 3.4 of this Consultation Report, the Applicant provided a copy of the notice publicised in accordance with Section 48 of the 2008 Act under Stage Two to all

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Regulations 13, 16, 19, 20, 22 and 24 also refer to notification requirements with regard to Regulation 11(1)(c) persons.)		Section 42 consultees and non-prescribed bodies.
4.1	The Applicant for a Proposed Development is required under Regulation 8 of the EIA Regulations to either notify the Planning Inspectorate in writing that they propose to provide an ES in respect of the Proposed Development (a 'Regulation 8 notification') or request a screening opinion from the Planning Inspectorate, before carrying out pre-application consultation under s42 of the PA2008 (Regulation 8(1) of the EIA Regulations).	**Y**	The Applicant submitted a Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate on 04 February 2022, confirming that it intended to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of the Proposed Development pursuant to Regulation 8(1)(b) and requested a scoping opinion, pursuant to Regulation 10(1). The Applicant submitted this Scoping Report (ES Appendix 2.1., [EN010127/APP/6.2]) to the Secretary of State on 07 February 2022. PINS made publicly available the Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion (ES Appendix 2.2.,
5.1	Regulation 10 of the EIA Regulations enables a person to seek an opinion from the		

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Planning Inspectorate acting on behalf of the SoS on the information to be included in an ES (a 'scoping opinion'). Before adopting a scoping opinion the Planning Inspectorate must, under Regulation 10(6) of the EIA Regulations, consult the consultation bodies.		[EN010127/APP/6.2]) on 18 March 2022 via the PINS website.
The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 7: Environmental Impact Assessment 2020			
8.1	"As part of their pre-application consultation duties, Applicants are required to prepare a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). This sets out how the local community will be consulted about the Proposed Development, in accordance with section 47 of the PA2008 .... The SoCC must state whether the Proposed Development is EIA development and, if it is, how the	**Y**	The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC). See Appendix 6: Section 47 Duty to Consult Local Community - Statement of Community Consultation. The SoCC sets out that an EIA would be undertaken and that a PEIR would be published and consulted on during the Section 47 Stage Two and Section 42

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	Applicant intends to publicise and consult on PEI (Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations 2017)."		Consultation (see Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report).
The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report 2021			
1.1	An application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) must include a Consultation Report, which describes the consultation process carried out by the Applicant prior to submission of the application. It should demonstrate how the Applicant's pre-application duties set down in the Planning Act 2008 (the PA2008) have been complied with. The Consultation Report should include information and evidence about: • Who was consulted and how the consultation was carried out; • how, and when, the project was	**Y**	A Consultation Report [EN010127/APP/5.1] has been included as part of the DCO application. The report contains information regarding who was consulted (Chapter 8 and Chapter 9), how the consultation was carried out (Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7), how and when the project was publicised (Chapter 10), and how responses were taken into account (Chapter 11 and Chapter 12).

Ref	Requirement	Compliance Y/N	Response
	publicised; and • how the responses were taken into account.		

1.3 REFERENCES

UK Government (2009) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 [online] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2264/contents/made

UK Government (2017) Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 [online] Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents/made

Department for Communities and Local Government (2008) Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre-application process (2015) [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/418009/150326_Pre-Application_Guidance.pdf.

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

Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37048/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf PINS (201720).

The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Three: EIA Consultation and Notification ('Advice Note 3') [online] Available at: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-three-eia-notification-and-consultation-2/ PINS (2020).

The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment ('Advice Note 7') [online] Available at: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-seven-environmental-impact-assessment-process-preliminary-environmental-information-and-environmental-statements/#1

PINS (2021). The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Fourteen: Compiling the Consultation Report ('Advice Note 14') [online] Available at: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-fourteen-compiling-the-consultation-report/

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Consultation Report

Appendix 2: Section 46 Notification to Planning Inspectorate (20 May 2022)

PINS reference number: EN010127

Document reference number: /APP/5.2

Revision number: 01

Relevant APFP regulation number: Reg 5(2)(q)

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2. SECTION 46 NOTIFICATION TO PLANNING INSPECTORATE (20 MAY 2022)

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 This Appendix comprises the documentation provided by the Applicant to the Secretary of State for the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) on 20 May 2022 , in accordance with Section 46(1) and (2) of the Planning Act 2008.

2.1.2 The Appendix includes the following:

- Section 46 Notification Letter;
- Proposed Development Site Location Plan;
- Section 48 Notice; and
- The Planning Inspectorate's letter of acknowledgment of the Section 46 Notification on behalf of the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (23 May 2022).

2.2 SECTION 46 NOTIFICATION LETTER

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

By email to: MallardPass@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

20 May 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

Mallard Pass Solar Farm Proposed DCO application (Planning Inspectorate reference: EN010127)

Notification under Section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the 2008 Act")

The Secretary of State is hereby notified in accordance with section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) ('the 2008 Act'), that Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd ("the Applicant") intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") to authorise the construction, operation (which includes maintenance) and decommissioning of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm project ("Mallard Pass"). The Applicant intends to make this application in Q4 2022. The Scheme would be near Essendine, partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland.

This will follow a period of statutory pre-application consultation carried out pursuant to section 42, section 47 and section 48 of the Act, the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (the "APFP Regulations"), and the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The consultation will commence on Thursday 26 May 2022 and run until Thursday 04 August 2022.

Summary of the Scheme

The Applicant intends to install a new solar farm near Essendine, partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. It will cover an area of approximately 906 hectares (ha) and will generate in the region of 350 MW of renewable energy. The Project includes a solar array, infrastructure to connect to the national grid, mitigation and enhancement measures, and other ancillary works.

Write to us at:
FREEPOST MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM

Email us at:
info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Call our Freephone information line:
0808 196 8717

Visit our website at:
www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating facility with a capacity of over 50 MW
- Associated and/or ancillary works including the construction of a substation and cable works to connect to the National Grid substation, the creation of environmental mitigation and enhancement areas and the creation of permissive paths;
- Alterations to streets, including the creation and modification of temporary and permanent accesses to the solar site, the temporary removal of street furniture and any necessary temporary diversion and/or stoppings up of public rights of way;
- The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition (if required) of land and/or rights;
- The overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land;
- The application and/or disapplication of legislation including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase and landlord and tenant matters; and
- Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licenses, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient for the purposes of the Project.

Consultation materials

Section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 requires the Applicant to send to the Secretary of State the information that it intends to provide to consultees under section 42 of the Planning Act 2008, if the applicant were required by that section to consult the Secretary of State about the proposed application, on or before commencing section 42 consultation. As such, please find enclosed the following information that is being sent to the section 42 consultees as follows:

- A Site Location Plan;
- A copy of the covering letter notifying consultees under Section 42; and
- Notice of the proposed application which has been publicised in accordance with section 48 of the Act and the requirements set out in regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations.

Write to us at:
FREEPOST MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM

Email us at:
info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Call our Freephone information line:
0808 196 8717

Visit our website at:
www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Information about the proposed application including a Community Consultation Booklet, Main Consultation Document, Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR") and non-technical summary will be available free of charge online at www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/Documents from the start of the consultation period on the 26 May 2022.

A USB device containing the consultation documents can also be provided free of charge upon request. Hard copies of these documents are also available on request. Please note that a full printed version of the PEIR is subject to a £350 fee, while all other consultation documents can be provided free-of-charge. If, however, the Secretary of State requires the material in an alternative form, please do not hesitate to contact us.

In addition to these documents, between Thursday 26 May 2022 and Thursday 04 August 2022, there will be three public consultation events, as well as two webinars about our proposals online. Further details of the consultation arrangements can be found in the section 48 notice.

If you have any queries regarding the enclosed, please do not hesitate to contact me.

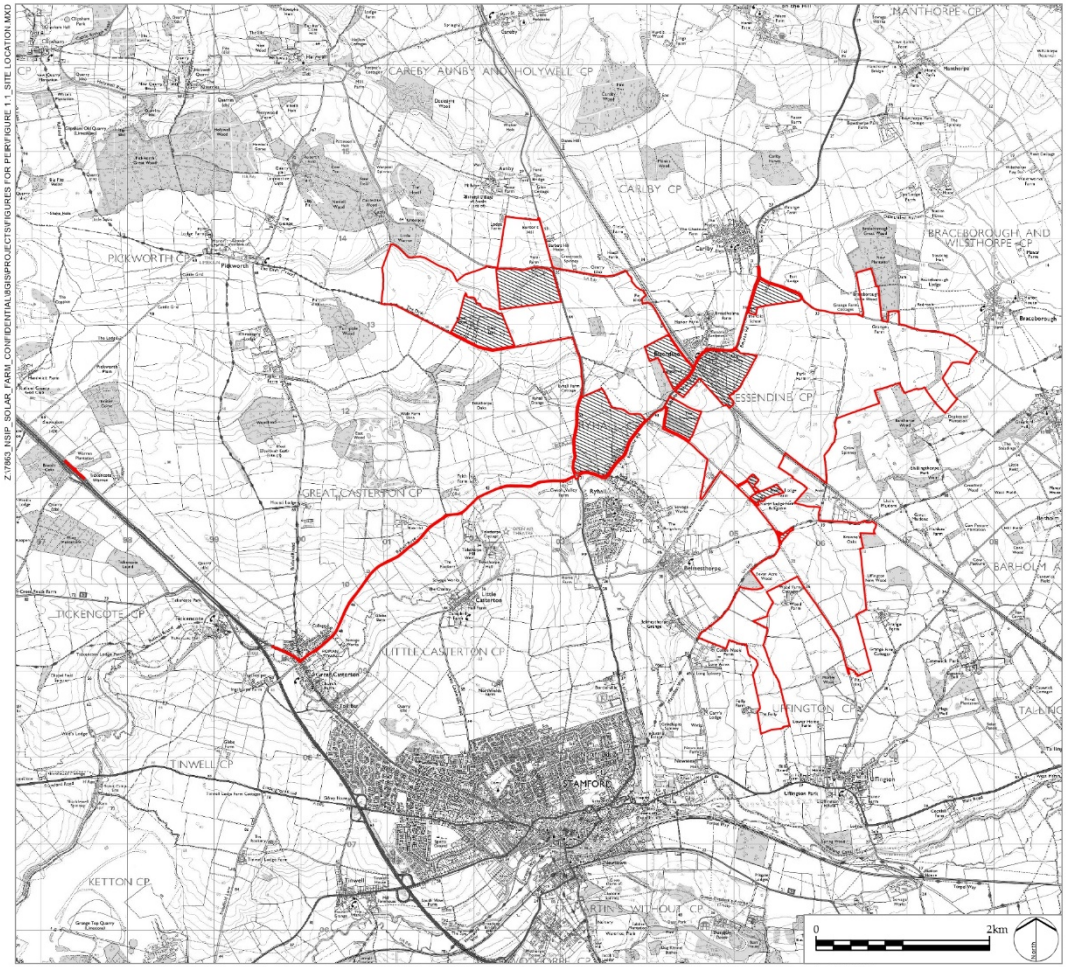
Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Sarah Price

For and On Behalf of Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

2.3 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE LOCATION PLAN



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LEGEND

Site boundary

Areas outside of Site Boundary

LDĀDESIGN

PROJECT TITLE
MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM:
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

ISSUED BY	Oxford	T: 01865 887050	
DATE	March 2022	DRAWN	AG
SCALE @A3	1:40,000	CHECKED	DB
STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

DWG. NO. 7863_SK_302

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
All dimensions are to be checked on site.
Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

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Sources: Ordnance Survey, Esri

2.4 SECTION 48 NOTICE

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Notice publicising a proposed application for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") to construct, operate, maintain and decommission solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and associated infrastructure on agricultural land either side of the East Coast Main Line near Essendine (Mallard Pass Solar Farm).

Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

1. Notice is hereby given that Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd (the "Applicant") of S10 Blyth Workspace Commissioners Quay, Quay Road, Blyth, England, NE24 3AG, proposes to apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the "Application").

2. Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited is a partnership between Windel Energy and Canadian Solar Inc.

3. Mallard Pass Solar Farm (the "Project") will be partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. It will cover an area of approximately 906 hectares (ha) and will generate in the region of 350 MW of renewable energy. The Project includes a solar array, infrastructure to connect to the national grid, mitigation and enhancement measures, and other ancillary works.

4. The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating facility with a capacity of over 50 MW;
- Associated and/or ancillary works including construction of a substation and cable works to connect to the National Grid substation, the creation of environmental mitigation and enhancement areas and the creation of permissive paths;
- Alterations to streets, including the creation and modification of temporary and permanent accesses to the solar site, the temporary removal of street furniture and any necessary temporary diversion and/or stoppings up of public rights of way;
- The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition (if required) of land and/or rights;
- The overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land;
- The application and/or disapplication of legislation including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase and landlord and tenant matters; and
- Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licenses, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient for the purposes of the Project.

5. The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed works involved constitute development for which an EIA is required and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will also be made available for consultation.

Stage Two consultation

6. The Applicant is undertaking a second stage of consultation on the proposals for the Project between **Thursday 26 May 2022 and Thursday 04 August 2022.**

7. During this time, a copy of the PEIR, together with a Non-Technical Summary, our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), and other consultation documents explaining our consultation process and details of the Project may be inspected free of charge at the following locations, known as Community Access Points (CAP) sites*:

- **Essendine Village Hall,** Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ
  (Opening hours Friday 10 June, 5 pm – 7 pm; Friday 17 June, 10 am – 12 pm.
  Venue to organise and publicise additional opening hours via local media.)
- **Stamford Arts Centre,** 27 St Mary's St, Stamford PE9 2DL
  (Opening hours Monday – Saturday, 9 am – 10 pm.)
- **Ryhall Village Hall,** Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR
  (Opening hours Monday – Friday, 9 am – 9 pm. Saturday - Sunday, 9 am – 12 pm.)

*Opening times have been checked, but they are dependent on the organisation itself and may be subject to change.

8. The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from 26 May 2022 until at least 04 August 2022.

9. The Applicant will host public information events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the project team. The details of the events are as follows:

Date	Venue	Time
Friday 17 June 2022	Online	11 am – 1 pm
Saturday 25 June 2022	Essendine Village Hall, Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ	11 am – 5 pm
Wednesday 29 June 2022	Stamford Town Hall, St Mary's Hill, Stamford PE9 2DR	3 pm – 8 pm
Thursday 30 June 2022	Greatford Village Hall, Carlby Rd, Greatford, Stamford PE9 4PP	3 pm – 8 pm
Friday 01 July 2022	Ryhall Village Hall, Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR	12:30 pm – 4:30 pm
Tuesday 05 July 2022	Online	6 pm – 8 pm

10. These drop-in events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's updated proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend our events. A detailed step-by-step guide for how to access our community webinars are available on the Project website (**www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say**). Should any changes to our consultation activities be required, new details will be publicised in line with the methods set out in the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC).

11. For further information or queries, please call **0808 196 8717** (free of charge); write to **FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm** (free of charge; you do not need a stamp); email **info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk** or visit **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk.**

To obtain copy documents

12. All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Project website **(www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/documents)** and will be kept online until at least 04 August 2022. These will be free to read, download and print.

13. A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

14. Additional hard copies of the PEIR can be provided at a cost of £350 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say

15. Feedback can be provided through the Applicant's website at **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say.**

16. Feedback forms will also be available to collect at public information events and at the aforementioned public locations (CAPs), to download from the Project website, and be issued upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the public information events.

17. Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by email to info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk or by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

18. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO **must** (i) be received by the Applicant **on or before Thursday 04 August 2022,** (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

19. The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received during this time before submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Project. Outside of these purposes the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see our Privacy Notice at **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/privacy-policy-gdpr.** A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to us at: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Email us at: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk
Follow us on Twitter at: @MallardPass
Call our Freephone information line at: 0808 196 8717
Visit our website at: www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

2.5 ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SECTION 46 NOTIFICATION (23 MAY 2022)

The Planning Inspectorate

National Infrastructure Planning
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol, BS1 6PN

Customer Services: 0303 444 5000
e-mail: mallardpasssolar@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

By email only

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010127

Date: 23 May 2022

Dear Sarah Price,

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) – Section 46 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 8

Proposed application by Mallard Pass Solar for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Mallard Pass Solar Project.

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your letter of 20 May 2022 and the following documentation:

- Section 46 Notification Letter
- Section 48 Notice
- Section 42 Cover Letter Notice
- Site Location Plan

I acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the PA2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42. The following reference number has been given to the proposed application, which I would be grateful if you would use in subsequent communications:

EN010127

I also acknowledge notification in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 that you propose to provide an environmental statement in respect of the proposed development.

I will be your point of contact for this application – contact details are at the top of this letter.

The role of the Planning Inspectorate in the application process is to provide independent and impartial advice about the procedures involved and to have open discussions with

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

disability confident EMPLOYER

potential applicants, statutory bodies and others about the processes and requirements of the new regime. It is important that you keep us accurately informed of your timetable and any changes that occur.

We will publish advice we give to you or other interested parties on our website and, if relevant, direct parties to you as the applicant. We are happy to meet at key milestones and/or provide advice as the case progresses through the pre-application stage.

Once you have prepared draft documents we are able to provide technical advice, in particular on the draft development consent order, explanatory memorandum, the consultation report and any draft HRA. You may therefore wish to build this into your timetables.

In the meantime, you may wish to have regard to the guidance and legislation material provided on our website including the Infrastructure Planning (Fees) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and associated guidance, which you will need to observe closely in establishing the correct fee to be submitted at the successive stages of the application process.

When seeking to meet your pre-application obligations you should also be aware of your obligation under the current data protection legislation to process personal data fairly and lawfully.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Bartosh Bartkowiak

Bartosh Bartkowiak
Case Manager

This decision was made by officials on behalf of the Secretary of State under delegated powers.

This communication does not constitute legal advice.

Please view our Privacy Notice before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Consultation Report

Appendix 3: Section 42 Consultees and Consultation (26 May 2022 – 04 August 2022)

PINS reference number: EN010127

Document reference number: /APP/5.2

Revision number: 01

Relevant APFP regulation number: Reg 5(2)(q)

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3. SECTION 42 CONSULTEES AND CONSULTATION (26 MAY – 04 AUGUST 2022)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 This Appendix comprises the relevant documentation provided to Section 42 consultees by the Applicant in accordance with Section 42(1)(a)(b)(d) and (2) of the Planning Act 2008.

3.1.2 Please see Appendix 11: Section 44 Consultees and Consultation for documentation relevant to Section 42(1)(d) Landowners (Section 44) consultation.

3.1.3 The following Appendix comprises the following information and documents:

- Table 3-1 Consultees Consulted Under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008;
- Section 42 Notification of Stage Two Statutory Consultation (23 May 2022) (including Covering Letter, Proposed Development Site Location Plan and Section 48 Notice);
- Section 42 Digital Notification of Stage Two Statutory Consultation (26 May 2022) (including Email, Covering Letter, Proposed Development Site Location Plan and Section 48 Notice); and
- Section 42 Notification of Stage One Non-Statutory Public Consultation (05 November 2021) (including Covering Letter and Stage One Non-Statutory Community Consultation Leaflet).

3.2. TABLE 3-1 CONSULTEES CONSULTED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
Section 43 Consultee (Local authority Host Authority Category 'B')	South Kesteven District Council
	Rutland County Council
Section 43 Consultee (Local authority Host Authority Category 'C')	Lincolnshire County Council
The Health and Safety Executive	Health and Safety Executive
The National Health Service Commissioning Board	NHS England
The relevant Clinical Commissioning Group	Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group
	East Leicestershire and Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group
The relevant NHS Trust	East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust
The relevant NHS Foundation Trust	North West Anglia NHS Foundation Trust
Natural England	
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Onshore Only)	Historic England Midlands
Relevant Fire and Rescue Authority	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue
The relevant police and crime commissioner	Lincolnshire Police Crime Commissioner
	Leicestershire Police and Crime Commissioner
	Essendine

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
The relevant parish councils and meetings	Great Casterton
	Little Casterton
	Ryhall
	Tickencote
	Pickworth
	Uffington
	Carlby Lincolnshire
	Careby Aunby and Holywell
	Greatford
	Braceborough and Wilsthorpe
	Stamford Town Council
The Environment Agency	
The Civil Aviation Authority	
Ministry Of Defence	
Licence Holder (Chapter 1 Of Part 1 Of Transport Act 2000)	NATS En-Route Safeguarding
The relevant highways authority	Lincolnshire County Council
	Rutland County Council
The relevant strategic highways company	National Highways
	National Highways – East
Homes and Communities Agency	Homes England
Universal Service Provider	Royal Mail Group
UK Health Security Agency	
The Coal Authority	
The relevant internal drainage board	Welland & Deepings IDB
	Black Sluice IDB
	Upper Witham IDB

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
The Canal and River Trust	
Public Health England, an executive agency of the Department of Health	Public Health England
The Forestry Commission	
The Crown Estate Commissioners	The Crown Estate
The Secretary of State for Defence	
Railways	Network Rail Infrastructure Ltd
	Highways England Historical Railways Estate
	London & Continental Railways Ltd
The relevant water and sewage undertaker	Anglian Water
	Cadent Gas Limited
The relevant public gas transporter	Energy Assets Pipelines Ltd
	ES Pipelines Ltd
	ESP Networks Ltd
	ESP Connections Ltd
	ESP Pipelines Ltd
	Fulcrum Pipelines Limited
	Greenpark Energy Transportation Limited
	GTC Pipelines Limited
	Harlaxton Gas Networks Limited
	Humbly Grove Energy Services Limited
	Independent Pipelines Limited
	Indigo Pipelines Limited
	INOVYN Enterprises Limited

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
	Last Mile Gas Limited
	Leep Gas Networks Limited
	Mua Gas Limited
	Murphy Gas Networks limited
	Quadrant Pipelines Limited
	Squire Energy Limited
	National Grid Gas Plc
	Northern Gas Networks Limited
	Saltfleetby Energy Limited
	Severn Gas Transportation Limited
	Scotland Gas Networks Plc
	Wales and West Utilities Limited
The relevant electricity distributor	Eclipse Power Network Limited
	Eastern Power Networks Plc
	Electricity North West Limited
	Energy Assets Networks Limited
	ESP Electricity Limited
	Forbury Assets Limited
	Fulcrum Electricity Assets Limited
	Harlaxton Energy Networks Limited
	Independent Power Networks Limited
	Indigo Power Limited
	Last Mile Electricity Ltd
	Leep Electricity Networks Limited
	London Power Networks Plc
	Mua Electricity Limited
	Murphy Power Distribution Limited

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
	Northern Powergrid (Northeast) Limited
	Northern Powergrid (Yorkshire) Plc
	OPTIMAL POWER NETWORKS LIMITED
	Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution Plc
	South Eastern Power Networks Plc
	Southern Electric Power Distribution Plc
	SP Distribution Plc
	SP Manweb Plc
	The Electricity Network Company Limited
	UK Power Distribution Limited
	Utility Assets Limited
	Vattenfall Networks Limited
	Western Power Distribution (East Midlands) plc
	Western Power Distribution (South Wales) Plc
	Western Power Distribution (South West) Plc
The relevant electricity transmitter	Blue Transmission London Array Limited
	Blue Transmission Sheringham Shoal Limited
	Blue Transmission Walney 1 Limited

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
	Blue Transmission Walney 2 Limited
	Diamond Transmission Partners RB Limited
	Diamond Transmission Partners BBE Limited
	Diamond Transmission Partners Galloper Limited
	Diamond Transmission Partners Hornsea One Limited
	Diamond Transmission Partners Walney Extension Limited 1
	Greater Gabbard OFTO plc
	Gwynt y Mor OFTO plc
	Humber Gateway OFTO Limited
	Mersey Reactive Power Limited
	National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited
	National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc
	Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission Plc
	SP Transmission Plc
	TC Barrow OFTO Limited
	TC Beatrice OFTO Limited
	TC Dudgeon OFTO plc
	TC Gunfleet Sands OFTO Limited
	TC Lincs OFTO Limited
	TC Ormonde OFTO Limited

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
	TC Rampion OFTO Limited
	TC Robin Rigg OFTO Limited
	TC Westermost Rough OFTO Limited
	Thanet OFTO Limited
	WoDS Transmission plc
Telecommunications	BT Limited
	Gigaclear Limited
	Openreach Limited
	Vodafone Limited
	Virgin Media Limited
Non-prescribed consultees	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
	Wildlife Trust
	National Trust
	Lincolnshire Rivers Trust
Section 43 Consultees (Neighbouring authority Host Authority Category 'A')	Melton Borough Council
	Harborough District Council
	North Northamptonshire Council
	Peterborough City Council
	South Holland District Council
	North Kesteven District Council
	Newark and Sherwood District Council
	Leicestershire County Council
	Nottinghamshire County Council
Section 43 Consultees (Neighbouring authority Host Authority Category 'D')	North Lincolnshire Council
	Cambridgeshire County Council
	Norfolk County Council

Schedule 1 Description	Organisation
	North East Lincolnshire Council

3.3. SECTION 42 NOTIFICATION OF STAGE TWO STATUTORY CONSULTATION (23 MAY 2022)

3.3.1 COVERING LETTER

23 May 2022

[Address Line 1]
[Address Line 2]
[Address Line 3]
[Address Line 4]

Dear [Contact Name / Sir/Madam],

Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Statutory Consultation
Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the 2008 Act"), Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 and Regulations 11 and 13 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ("the 2017 Regulations")

Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd ("the Applicant") intends to install a new solar farm near Essendine, partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. The project is proposed to generate in the region of 350 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy, using ground-mounted solar arrays to provide reliable, low-cost electricity to the national grid. Mallard Pass Solar Farm could generate enough renewable electricity to power the equivalent of 92,000 average UK households each year, helping our country reach urgent climate change targets, while supporting the local environment by delivering a biodiversity net gain.

The Applicant intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm project ("Mallard Pass"). The Applicant is seeking a DCO because Mallard Pass is proposed to have an anticipated potential output of over 50 MW. Due to this, Mallard Pass is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and must therefore submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate. This application will then be determined by the Secretary of State for the Department for BEIS.

The DCO application will contain full details of Mallard Pass and will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement in accordance with the 2008 Act and the 2017 Regulations.

Consultation on Mallard Pass

Mallard Pass is currently in the pre-application phase of the DCO application process. As part of that process, the Applicant is required to carry out consultation on the proposed DCO application before it is submitted. Your feedback as part of this consultation will be considered before the Applicant finalises its DCO application and will also be reported to the Secretary of State when the application is submitted. Any representations you have already made will also be reported.

We are writing to you as you have been identified as a consultee for the purpose of section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 and/or Regulation 11 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, or it has been decided it would be appropriate to consult you in any event.

This consultation includes:

- Consultation with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities (under section 42 and section 43 of the 2008 Act);
- Consultation with any persons with an interest in the land affected by Mallard Pass (under section 44 of the 2008 Act); and
- Consultation with the local community in the vicinity of Mallard Pass (under section 47 of the 2008 Act).

This consultation will run from **Thursday 26 May 2022** to **Thursday 04 August 2022**.

Details of how this consultation is being carried out can be found in the Statement of Community Consultation agreed with your local planning authority, available at www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/documents.

In addition, section 48 of the 2008 Act and Regulation 13 of the 2017 Regulations require the Applicant to publicise its proposed DCO application. A formal notice publicising the proposed application is therefore enclosed with this letter which includes a summary of the key elements of the Mallard Pass proposals.

Consultation materials

As Mallard Pass is an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") development, the Applicant has prepared a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR"). This has been informed by the Scoping Opinion issued by the Planning Inspectorate and reports the results of the EIA process that has been carried out to date. The PEIR forms the basis of this consultation and also includes a non-technical summary. The purpose of the PEIR is to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of Mallard Pass and to help inform consultation responses. It should be noted that the EIA is an ongoing process and the design of Mallard Pass will continue to evolve during the pre-application stage.

In addition to the PEIR, the Applicant has produced a Main Consultation Document, Community Consultation Leaflet, and Feedback Form. These consultation documents provide information and invite feedback on the proposals for Mallard Pass.

Consultation materials are available free of charge online at www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/Documents, and to view in hard copy at the locations listed in the enclosed section 48 notice. A USB device containing the consultation documents can also be provided free of charge upon request.

Hard copies of these documents are also available on request. Please note that a full printed version of the PEIR is subject to a £350 fee, while all other consultation documents can be provided free-of-charge. Details of how to request these documents and any related charges are set out in the enclosed section 48 notice.

How to respond to this consultation

When providing your response, please include your name and contact details (a postal or email address) and confirm the nature of your interest in Mallard Pass. Completed responses may be submitted:

(a) By emailing: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk.
(b) In writing to: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.
(c) Online at: www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say.

Responses must be received on or before Thursday 04 August 2022.

The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received on or before this date. Responses received after this time may not be considered. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Project. Please see the enclosed notice for further details.

Further information

If you would like further information about this letter, the consultation or Mallard Pass Solar Farm, please contact the project team by using one of the contact methods provided below:

- Email: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk.
- Post: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.
- Phone: 0808 196 8717.

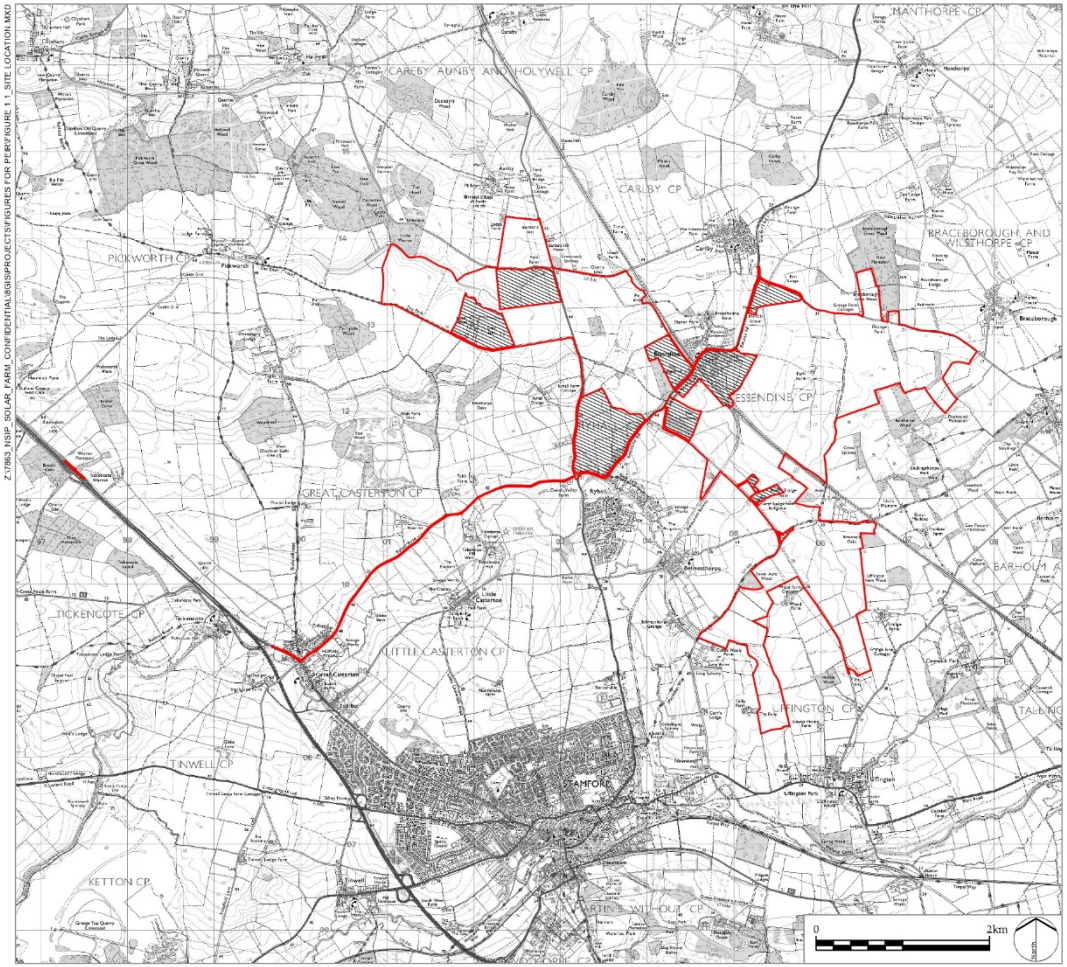
We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Sarah Price
Planning Lead
Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd.

3.3.2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE LOCATION PLAN



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OS Open data / © Natural England / © DEFRA / © DECC / © Historic England. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022 | Aerial Photography - World Imagery.

LEGEND

Site boundary

Areas outside of Site Boundary

LDĀDESIGN

PROJECT TITLE
MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM:
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

ISSUED BY	Oxford	T: 01865 887050	
DATE	March 2022	DRAWN	AG
SCALE @A3	1:40,000	CHECKED	DB
STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

DWG. NO. 7863_SK_302

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
All dimensions are to be checked on site.
Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

© LDA Design Consulting Ltd. Quality Assured to BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008

Sources: Ordnance Survey, Esri

3.3.3. SECTION 48 NOTICE

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Notice publicising a proposed application for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") to construct, operate, maintain and decommission solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and associated infrastructure on agricultural land either side of the East Coast Main Line near Essendine (Mallard Pass Solar Farm).

Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

1. Notice is hereby given that Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd (the "Applicant") of S10 Blyth Workspace Commissioners Quay, Quay Road, Blyth, England, NE24 3AG, proposes to apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the "Application").

2. Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited is a partnership between Windel Energy and Canadian Solar Inc.

3. Mallard Pass Solar Farm (the "Project") will be partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. It will cover an area of approximately 906 hectares (ha) and will generate in the region of 350 MW of renewable energy. The Project includes a solar array, infrastructure to connect to the national grid, mitigation and enhancement measures, and other ancillary works.

4. The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating facility with a capacity of over 50 MW;
- Associated and/or ancillary works including construction of a substation and cable works to connect to the National Grid substation, the creation of environmental mitigation and enhancement areas and the creation of permissive paths;
- Alterations to streets, including the creation and modification of temporary and permanent accesses to the solar site, the temporary removal of street furniture and any necessary temporary diversion and/or stoppings up of public rights of way;
- The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition (if required) of land and/or rights;
- The overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land;
- The application and/or disapplication of legislation including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase and landlord and tenant matters; and
- Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licenses, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient for the purposes of the Project.

5. The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed works involved constitute development for which an EIA is required and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will also be made available for consultation.

Stage Two consultation

6. The Applicant is undertaking a second stage of consultation on the proposals for the Project between **Thursday 26 May 2022 and Thursday 04 August 2022.**

7. During this time, a copy of the PEIR, together with a Non-Technical Summary, our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), and other consultation documents explaining our consultation process and details of the Project may be inspected free of charge at the following locations, known as Community Access Points (CAP) sites*:

- **Essendine Village Hall,** Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ
  (Opening hours Friday 10 June, 5 pm – 7 pm; Friday 17 June, 10 am – 12 pm.
  Venue to organise and publicise additional opening hours via local media.)
- **Stamford Arts Centre,** 27 St Mary's St, Stamford PE9 2DL
  (Opening hours Monday – Saturday, 9 am – 10 pm.)
- **Ryhall Village Hall,** Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR
  (Opening hours Monday – Friday, 9 am – 9 pm. Saturday - Sunday, 9 am – 12 pm.)

*Opening times have been checked, but they are dependent on the organisation itself and may be subject to change.

8. The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from 26 May 2022 until at least 04 August 2022.

9. The Applicant will host public information events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the project team. The details of the events are as follows:

Date	Venue	Time
Friday 17 June 2022	Online	11 am – 1 pm
Saturday 25 June 2022	Essendine Village Hall, Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ	11 am – 5 pm
Wednesday 29 June 2022	Stamford Town Hall, St Mary's Hill, Stamford PE9 2DR	3 pm – 8 pm
Thursday 30 June 2022	Greatford Village Hall, Carlby Rd, Greatford, Stamford PE9 4PP	3 pm – 8 pm
Friday 01 July 2022	Ryhall Village Hall, Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR	12:30 pm – 4:30 pm
Tuesday 05 July 2022	Online	6 pm – 8 pm

10. These drop-in events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's updated proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend our events. A detailed step-by-step guide for how to access our community webinars are available on the Project website (**www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say**). Should any changes to our consultation activities be required, new details will be publicised in line with the methods set out in the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC).

11. For further information or queries, please call **0808 196 8717** (free of charge); write to **FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm** (free of charge; you do not need a stamp); email **info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk** or visit **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk.**

To obtain copy documents

12. All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Project website **(www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/documents)** and will be kept online until at least 04 August 2022. These will be free to read, download and print.

13. A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

14. Additional hard copies of the PEIR can be provided at a cost of £350 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say

15. Feedback can be provided through the Applicant's website at **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say.**

16. Feedback forms will also be available to collect at public information events and at the aforementioned public locations (CAPs), to download from the Project website, and be issued upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the public information events.

17. Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by email to info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk or by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

18. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO **must** (i) be received by the Applicant **on or before Thursday 04 August 2022,** (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

19. The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received during this time before submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Project. Outside of these purposes the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see our Privacy Notice at **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/privacy-policy-gdpr.** A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to us at: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Email us at: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk
Follow us on Twitter at: @MallardPass
Call our Freephone information line at: 0808 196 8717
Visit our website at: www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

3.4. SECTION 42 DIGITAL NOTIFICATION OF STAGE TWO STATUTORY CONSULTATION (26 MAY 2022)

3.4.1. EMAIL

info@mallardpasssolar.co.uk

From:	info@mallardpasssolar.co.uk
Sent:	26 May 2022 17:54
To:	info@mallardpasssolar.co.uk
Subject:	R.e.: Mallard Pass Solar Farm Statutory Consultation Launch
Attachments:	Mallard Pass Solar Farm_Statutory Consultation Letter_26.05.2022.pdf; Mallard Pass Solar Farm_Section 48 Notice.pdf; Mallard Pass Solar Farm_PEIR Figure 1.1_Site Location Plan.pdf

Dear Sir / Madam,

We recently wrote to you to inform you of our upcoming Stage Two Statutory Consultation for Mallard Pass Solar Farm. If not already received, this correspondence should be with you shortly.

This consultation is running from Thursday 26 May 2022 to Thursday 04 August 2022.

Please find the attached letter, site location plan, and Section 48 Notice provided via postal mail.

If you would like further information about the letter, the consultation, or Mallard Pass Solar Farm, please contact the project team by using one of the contact methods provided below:

- Email: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk.
- Post: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.
- Phone: 0808 196 8717.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards,

[redacted]

Sarah Price
Planning Lead
Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd.

Email: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk
Phone: 0808 196 8717
Freepost: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm

1

3.4.2. COVERING LETTER

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

26 May 2022

Dear Sir / Madam,

Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Statutory Consultation
Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the 2008 Act"), Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 and Regulations 11 and 13 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ("the 2017 Regulations")

Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd ("the Applicant") intends to install a new solar farm near Essendine, partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. The project is proposed to generate in the region of 350 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy, using ground-mounted solar arrays to provide reliable, low-cost electricity to the national grid. Mallard Pass Solar Farm could generate enough renewable electricity to power the equivalent of 92,000 average UK households each year, helping our country reach urgent climate change targets, while supporting the local environment by delivering a biodiversity net gain.

The Applicant intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm project ("Mallard Pass"). The Applicant is seeking a DCO because Mallard Pass is proposed to have an anticipated potential output of over 50 MW. Due to this, Mallard Pass is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and must therefore submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate. This application will then be determined by the Secretary of State for the Department for BEIS.

The DCO application will contain full details of Mallard Pass and will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement in accordance with the 2008 Act and the 2017 Regulations.

Write to us at:
FREEPOST MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM

Email us at:
info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Call our Freephone information line:
0808 196 8717

Visit our website at:
www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Consultation on Mallard Pass

Mallard Pass is currently in the pre-application phase of the DCO application process. As part of that process, the Applicant is required to carry out consultation on the proposed DCO application before it is submitted. Your feedback as part of this consultation will be considered before the Applicant finalises its DCO application and will also be reported to the Secretary of State when the application is submitted. Any representations you have already made will also be reported.

We are writing to you as you have been identified as a consultee for the purpose of section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 and/or Regulation 11 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, or it has been decided it would be appropriate to consult you in any event.

This consultation includes:

- Consultation with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities (under section 42 and section 43 of the 2008 Act);
- Consultation with any persons with an interest in the land affected by Mallard Pass (under section 44 of the 2008 Act); and
- Consultation with the local community in the vicinity of Mallard Pass (under section 47 of the 2008 Act).

This consultation is running from **Thursday 26 May 2022** to **Thursday 04 August 2022**.

Details of how this consultation is being carried out can be found in the Statement of Community Consultation agreed with your local planning authority, available at www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/documents.

In addition, section 48 of the 2008 Act and Regulation 13 of the 2017 Regulations require the Applicant to publicise its proposed DCO application. A formal notice publicising the proposed application is therefore enclosed with this letter which includes a summary of the key elements of the Mallard Pass proposals.

Consultation materials

As Mallard Pass is an Environmental Impact Assessment ("EIA") development, the Applicant has prepared a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR"). This has been informed by the Scoping Opinion issued by the Planning Inspectorate and reports the results of the EIA process that has been carried out to date. The PEIR forms the basis of this consultation and also includes a non-technical summary. The purpose of the PEIR is to enable consultees to understand the likely environmental effects of Mallard Pass and to help inform consultation responses. It should be noted

Write to us at:
FREEPOST MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM

Email us at:
info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

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Visit our website at:
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that the EIA is an ongoing process and the design of Mallard Pass will continue to evolve during the pre-application stage.

In addition to the PEIR, the Applicant has produced a Main Consultation Document, Community Consultation Leaflet, and Feedback Form. These consultation documents provide information and invite feedback on the proposals for Mallard Pass.

Consultation materials are available free of charge online at www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/Documents, and to view in hard copy at the locations listed in the enclosed section 48 notice. A USB device containing the consultation documents can also be provided free of charge upon request.

Hard copies of these documents are also available on request. Please note that a full printed version of the PEIR is subject to a £350 fee, while all other consultation documents can be provided free-of-charge. Details of how to request these documents and any related charges are set out in the enclosed section 48 notice.

How to respond to this consultation

When providing your response, please include your name and contact details (a postal or email address) and confirm the nature of your interest in Mallard Pass. Completed responses may be submitted:

(a) By emailing: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk.
(b) In writing to: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.
(c) Online at: www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say.

Responses must be received on or before Thursday 04 August 2022.

The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received on or before this date. Responses received after this time may not be considered. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Project. Please see the enclosed notice for further details.

Further information

If you would like further information about this letter, the consultation or Mallard Pass Solar Farm, please contact the project team by using one of the contact methods provided below:

Write to us at:
FREEPOST MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM

Email us at:
info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Call our Freephone information line:
0808 196 8717

Visit our website at:
www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

- Email: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk.
- Post: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.
- Phone: 0808 196 8717.

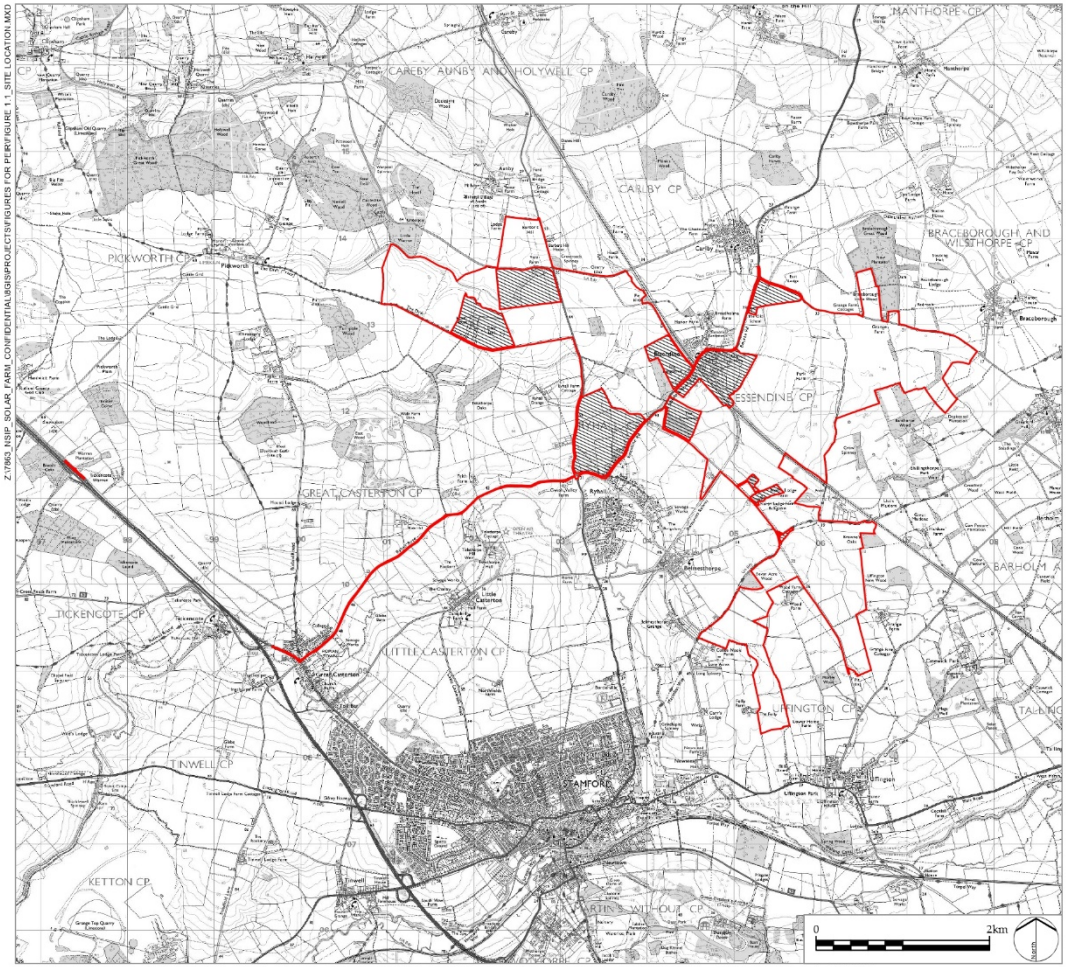
We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

Sarah Price
Planning Lead
Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd.

3.4.3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITE LOCATION PLAN



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OS Open data / © Natural England / © DEFRA / © DECC / © Historic England. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022 | Aerial Photography - World Imagery.

LEGEND

Site boundary

Areas outside of Site Boundary

LDĀDESIGN

PROJECT TITLE
MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM:
PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION REPORT

DRAWING TITLE
Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

ISSUED BY	Oxford	T: 01865 887050	
DATE	March 2022	DRAWN	AG
SCALE @A3	1:40,000	CHECKED	DB
STATUS	Final	APPROVED	RP

DWG. NO. 7863_SK_302

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
All dimensions are to be checked on site.
Area measurements for indicative purposes only.

© LDA Design Consulting Ltd. Quality Assured to BS EN ISO 9001 : 2008

Sources: Ordnance Survey, Esri

3.4.4. SECTION 48 NOTICE

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Notice publicising a proposed application for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") to construct, operate, maintain and decommission solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and associated infrastructure on agricultural land either side of the East Coast Main Line near Essendine (Mallard Pass Solar Farm).

Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

1. Notice is hereby given that Mallard Pass Solar Farm Ltd (the "Applicant") of S10 Blyth Workspace Commissioners Quay, Quay Road, Blyth, England, NE24 3AG, proposes to apply to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for the above-mentioned Development Consent Order (the "Application").

2. Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited is a partnership between Windel Energy and Canadian Solar Inc.

3. Mallard Pass Solar Farm (the "Project") will be partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. It will cover an area of approximately 906 hectares (ha) and will generate in the region of 350 MW of renewable energy. The Project includes a solar array, infrastructure to connect to the national grid, mitigation and enhancement measures, and other ancillary works.

4. The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating facility with a capacity of over 50 MW;
- Associated and/or ancillary works including construction of a substation and cable works to connect to the National Grid substation, the creation of environmental mitigation and enhancement areas and the creation of permissive paths;
- Alterations to streets, including the creation and modification of temporary and permanent accesses to the solar site, the temporary removal of street furniture and any necessary temporary diversion and/or stoppings up of public rights of way;
- The permanent and/or temporary compulsory acquisition (if required) of land and/or rights;
- The overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land;
- The application and/or disapplication of legislation including inter alia legislation relating to compulsory purchase and landlord and tenant matters; and
- Such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licenses, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient for the purposes of the Project.

5. The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. This means that the proposed works involved constitute development for which an EIA is required and the proposed application for a DCO will therefore be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES). A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will also be made available for consultation.

Stage Two consultation

6. The Applicant is undertaking a second stage of consultation on the proposals for the Project between **Thursday 26 May 2022 and Thursday 04 August 2022.**

7. During this time, a copy of the PEIR, together with a Non-Technical Summary, our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), and other consultation documents explaining our consultation process and details of the Project may be inspected free of charge at the following locations, known as Community Access Points (CAP) sites*:

- **Essendine Village Hall,** Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ
  (Opening hours Friday 10 June, 5 pm – 7 pm; Friday 17 June, 10 am – 12 pm.
  Venue to organise and publicise additional opening hours via local media.)
- **Stamford Arts Centre,** 27 St Mary's St, Stamford PE9 2DL
  (Opening hours Monday – Saturday, 9 am – 10 pm.)
- **Ryhall Village Hall,** Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR
  (Opening hours Monday – Friday, 9 am – 9 pm. Saturday - Sunday, 9 am – 12 pm.)

*Opening times have been checked, but they are dependent on the organisation itself and may be subject to change.

8. The documents relating to the proposed DCO for the Project will be on display at the above locations and times and available for inspection free of charge from 26 May 2022 until at least 04 August 2022.

9. The Applicant will host public information events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the project team. The details of the events are as follows:

Date	Venue	Time
Friday 17 June 2022	Online	11 am – 1 pm
Saturday 25 June 2022	Essendine Village Hall, Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ	11 am – 5 pm
Wednesday 29 June 2022	Stamford Town Hall, St Mary's Hill, Stamford PE9 2DR	3 pm – 8 pm
Thursday 30 June 2022	Greatford Village Hall, Carlby Rd, Greatford, Stamford PE9 4PP	3 pm – 8 pm
Friday 01 July 2022	Ryhall Village Hall, Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR	12:30 pm – 4:30 pm
Tuesday 05 July 2022	Online	6 pm – 8 pm

10. These drop-in events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's updated proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend our events. A detailed step-by-step guide for how to access our community webinars are available on the Project website (**www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say**). Should any changes to our consultation activities be required, new details will be publicised in line with the methods set out in the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC).

11. For further information or queries, please call **0808 196 8717** (free of charge); write to **FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm** (free of charge; you do not need a stamp); email **info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk** or visit **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk.**

To obtain copy documents

12. All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Project can be found on the Project website **(www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/documents)** and will be kept online until at least 04 August 2022. These will be free to read, download and print.

13. A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

14. Additional hard copies of the PEIR can be provided at a cost of £350 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say

15. Feedback can be provided through the Applicant's website at **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say.**

16. Feedback forms will also be available to collect at public information events and at the aforementioned public locations (CAPs), to download from the Project website, and be issued upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the public information events.

17. Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Project should be sent to the Applicant by email to info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk or by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

18. Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO **must** (i) be received by the Applicant **on or before Thursday 04 August 2022,** (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

19. The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received during this time before submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Project. Outside of these purposes the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see our Privacy Notice at **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/privacy-policy-gdpr.** A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to us at: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Email us at: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Follow us on Twitter at: @MallardPass

Call our Freephone information line at: 0808 196 8717

Visit our website at: www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

3.5. SECTION 42 NOTIFICATION OF STAGE ONE NON-STATUTORY PUBLIC CONSULTATION (05 NOVEMBER 2021)

3.5.1 COVERING EMAIL

info@mallardpasssolar.co.uk

From: info@mallardpasssolar.co.uk
Sent: 05 November 2021 18:36
Subject: Mallard Pass Solar Farm Community Consultation Launch
Attachments: Mallard Pass Consultation Community Leaflet.pdf

To whom it may concern,

Mallard Pass Solar Farm Community Consultation Launch

Windel Energy and Canadian Solar are bringing forward their early-stage proposals for a new solar farm near Essendine, to be known as Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Stage One consultation on Mallard Pass Solar Farm launched yesterday. The aim of our Stage One consultation is to introduce ourselves, present our early-stage proposals, and receive feedback to help identify and understand any local impacts. Whilst this first stage of consultation is not a formal stage of consultation, we wanted to notify you of our Stage One consultation, should you wish to provide feedback to these early stage proposals.

Please view our Main Consultation Document, which details our early stage proposals, and our Community Consultation Leaflet, also attached, which includes further information about our Stage One consultation and associated events.

Our Stage One consultation is running between **04 November** and **16 December 2021**. We would welcome feedback on our early stage proposals from your organisation. You can do this via our website www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/Have-your-say, or by getting in touch via our contact details below.

If you have any questions about our proposals, please do not hesitate to get in touch via the details at the bottom of this email.

Kind regards,

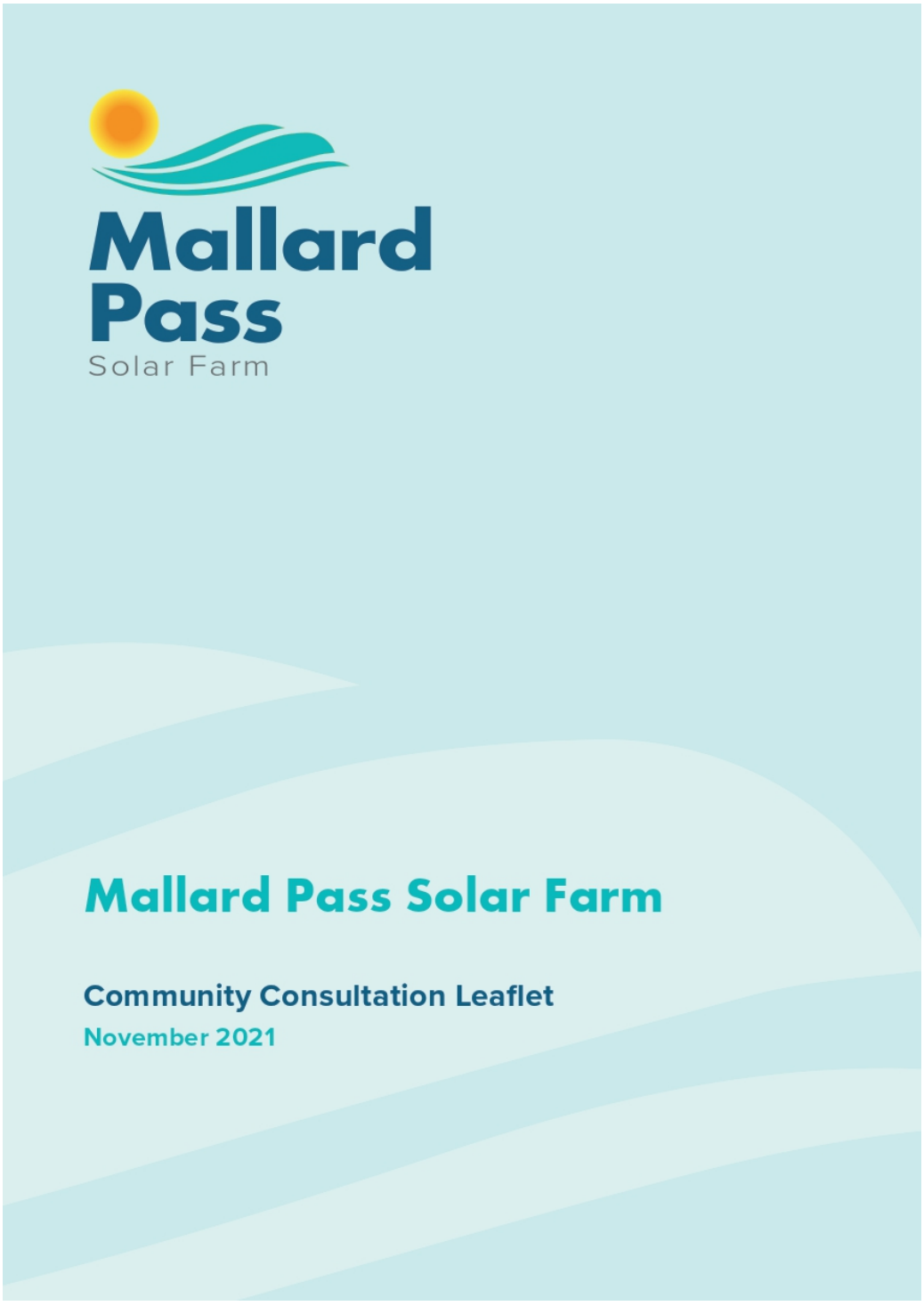
[redacted]

James Senior
Stakeholder Relations

Email: info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk
Phone: 0808 196 8717
Freepost: FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm

1

3.5.2. STAGE ONE NON-STATUTORY COMMUNITY CONSULTATION LEAFLET


Mallard
Pass
Solar Farm
Mallard Pass Solar Farm
Community Consultation Leaflet
November 2021

Introduction

Windel Energy and Canadian Solar are proposing a new solar farm near Essendine called Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

The land to deliver this project falls partly in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland. Mallard Pass Solar Farm will use ground mounted solar panels to supply the equivalent of around 92,000 homes with clean energy. Energy storage will be used to store the energy generated, which can then be fed directly into the National Grid when it is needed most.

This consultation leaflet introduces who we are, our proposals for Mallard Pass Solar Farm, and how you can get involved in our Stage One consultation.

Our Stage One consultation starts on **Thursday 4 November 2021**.
It will run for **6 weeks**, closing on **Thursday 16 December 2021**.

Stage One consultation will be followed by further consultation, including a Stage Two consultation on more detailed proposals that is expected to take place in 2022.

Who we are

Mallard Pass Solar Farm is being promoted by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar, who have strong track records in delivering renewable energy developments.

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

Founded in Canada in 2001, Canadian Solar is one of the world's largest solar power companies. It is a leading manufacturer of solar photovoltaic modules and provider of solar energy solutions.

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Mallard Pass is a proposal for a new solar farm with energy storage and infrastructure to connect to the national grid.

The project is proposed to be located on agricultural land either side of the East Coast Main Line near Essendine, partly situated in South Kesteven, Lincolnshire, and partly in Rutland.

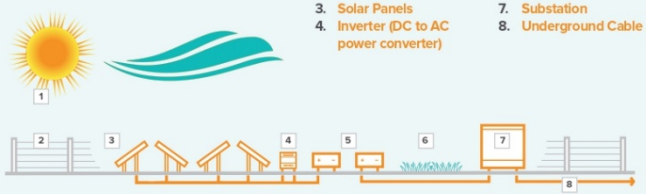
The site is close to the Ryhall 400 kilovolts (Kv) substation at Uffington Lane, which is where the electricity generated from the proposed solar farm will connect to the national grid. The project will include any necessary and appropriate environmental mitigation and enhancements to allow the proposals to respond sensitively to the local area.

If approved, the proposal will deliver in the region of 350 megawatts (MW) of solar energy, and will be located on around 880 hectares of land, which is equivalent to 2,175 acres. This includes space both for solar development, and for environmental and landscape enhancements.

Although the exact technology and type of solar arrays to be used have yet to be decided, an indicative diagram of the typical components is shown below.

Components of a typical solar project

1. Solar Energy
2. Fencing
3. Solar Panels
4. Inverter (DC to AC power converter)
5. Energy Storage
6. Landscape Area
7. Substation
8. Underground Cable



Our vision

Mallard Pass will support the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, deliver reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, enhance the local environment and be a responsible neighbour.

Decarbonising our energy supply

In 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sounded a 'code red' on the speed and intensity that the climate crisis is having on the planet. To play our part in the UK, it's clear that more action is needed to achieve net zero by 2050. Considering the UK Government's latest estimates that the country's overall demand for electricity may double by 2050, it is all the more urgent to develop clean, renewable energy sources and keep our national electricity supply secure for generations to come.

Mallard Pass Solar Farm has the potential to power in the region of 92,000 UK homes.

Increasing the supply of low-cost energy

Solar energy is now the cheapest form of electricity in history*. In the context of rising gas prices, it is our aim to deliver a project that uses the best and latest technology available to support affordable energy generation, while also increasing our supply of energy generated in the UK.

Support low-cost energy generation that increases the reliability of our National Grid.

*International Energy Agency, 'World Energy Outlook 2020'

Addressing the biodiversity crisis

We are also experiencing a biodiversity crisis. It is our aim to deliver a project that maximises opportunities for nature recovery and minimises environmental impacts, wherever possible. Solar farms can provide net gains in biodiversity through the provision and management of new habitats, such as hedgerow and wildflower planting. Our aim is to create spaces which deliver for energy generation, the natural environment, continued agricultural use and local recreational use.

If approved, Mallard Pass Solar Farm will:

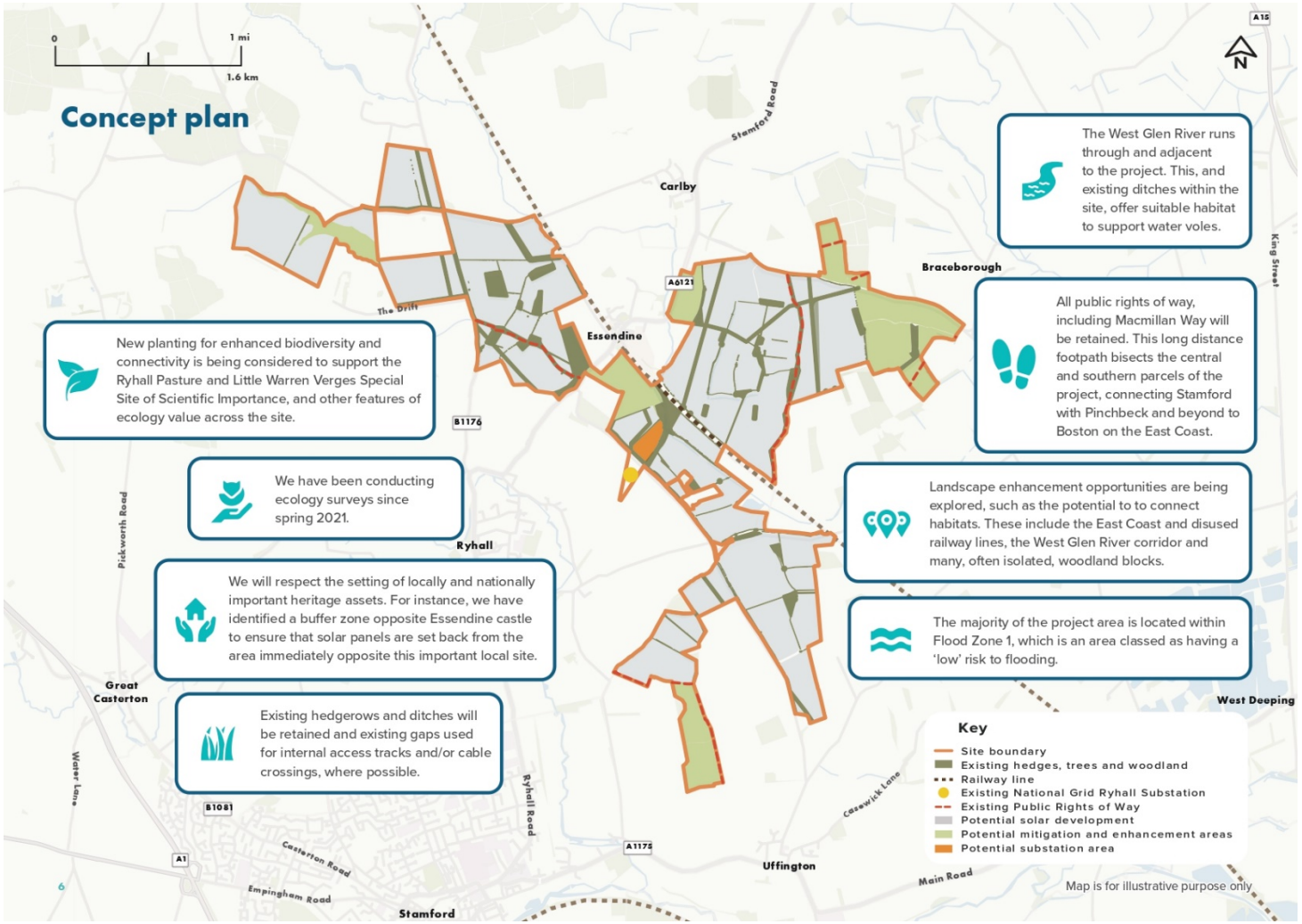
Help the UK reach urgent climate change targets while supporting the local environment by delivering a biodiversity net gain.

Respecting and enhancing features in the landscape and promoting connectivity

Mallard Pass Solar Farm will be sensitively designed to work with existing features in the landscape. We will seek to retain existing field boundaries, water features and wildlife and improve connectivity where possible. Our landscape strategy will deliver multiple benefits, including retaining Public Rights of Way, connecting habitats across the site, and providing new planting which could enhance wildlife or recreational routes.

Supporting green spaces that connect habitats, enhance biodiversity and link recreational routes.

At a time when gas prices are at an all-time high due to our reliance on imported energy, it is our ambition to create low-cost energy that is kind to the local environment and delivers for the planet.


Concept plan
0
1 mi
1.6 km
N
The West Glen River runs through and adjacent to the project. This, and existing ditches within the site, offer suitable habitat to support water voles.
All public rights of way, including Macmillan Way will be retained. This long distance footpath bisects the central and southern parcels of the project, connecting Stamford with Pinchbeck and beyond to Boston on the East Coast.
New planting for enhanced biodiversity and connectivity is being considered to support the Ryhall Pasture and Little Warren Verges Special Site of Scientific Importance, and other features of ecology value across the site.
We have been conducting ecology surveys since spring 2021.
Landscape enhancement opportunities are being explored, such as the potential to to connect habitats. These include the East Coast and disused railway lines, the West Glen River corridor and many, often isolated, woodland blocks.
We will respect the setting of locally and nationally important heritage assets. For instance, we have identified a buffer zone opposite Essendine castle to ensure that solar panels are set back from the area immediately opposite this important local site.
The majority of the project area is located within Flood Zone 1, which is an area classed as having a 'low' risk to flooding.
Existing hedgerows and ditches will be retained and existing gaps used for internal access tracks and/or cable crossings, where possible.
Key
Site boundary
Existing hedges, trees and woodland
Railway line
Existing National Grid Ryhall Substation
Existing Public Rights of Way
Potential solar development
Potential mitigation and enhancement areas
Potential substation area
Map is for illustrative purpose only
Carlby
Stamford Road
Braceborough
King Street
A6121
The Drift
Essendine
B1176
Pickworth Road
Ryhall
Great Casterton
West Deeping
Water Lane
B1081
Ryhall Road
Casewick Lane
A1175
Uffington
A1
Casterton Road
Empingham Road
Main Road
Stamford
A15

Our consultation process

Mallard Pass Solar Farm is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) as it is proposed to have a generating capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW).

This means we will be applying for a Development Consent Order (DCO) through the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). The application will be determined by the Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

A DCO application is planned to be submitted in winter 2022. Prior to this, we will be consulting on our plans for the project. Throughout this process we will be engaging with local communities and consulting on and refining our proposals across two stages of consultation.

Our Stage One community consultation commences on **Thursday 4 November 2021**. It will run for **6 weeks**, closing on **Thursday 16 December 2021**.

Ahead of our Stage Two community consultation, we will publish a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), outlining how we will engage with and seek feedback from the community throughout the development of Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

Our team is dedicated to working with local communities throughout the development of the project, and beyond, should the project be granted consent. A key aspect to our process is to ensure people receive useful information and that they are able to comment and provide feedback.

Throughout the process, we will report on the feedback that you have provided, and how this has helped to shape our proposals.

Our Stage One consultation

Our Stage One consultation on our early stage proposals will begin on 4 November 2021.

The aim of Stage One is to introduce ourselves, present our early stage proposals, set out our vision for the project, and receive feedback from the community to help identify and understand any local impacts.

Stage One is also intended to create open communication channels with local communities. We value local knowledge and are confident that this consultation will result in a strong set of proposals that respects the neighbouring community while generating clean energy.

Learn more about our proposals and provide your feedback to our Stage One consultation in the following ways:

Join us at our consultation events and webinars to learn about our proposals, meet the project team, and provide your feedback: find out more on the overleaf.

Visit our dedicated project website to offer the opportunity to view the latest project information and submit feedback: **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk**.

View our virtual exhibition for those who cannot attend our in-person events, or prefer to work online: available via our project website.

Contact our communication lines via phone, post or email: find out more on the overleaf.

Consultation events and webinars

We plan to hold three public drop-in sessions in locations across our consultation area, as well as online.

These offer the opportunity to view and discuss our plans with members of the project team. Our first round of events will be an opportunity to view our very early-stage proposals and provide your views. We encourage anyone with an interest in these proposals to pre-register with us and come along.

Exhibition Events*

In order to manage our events as safely as possible during Covid-19 restrictions, you must pre-register for a time slot via our website: **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say**.

Tuesday 23 November 2021 – 2pm to 6pm – Ryhall Village Hall, Church St, Ryhall, Stamford PE9 4HR

Wednesday 24 November 2021 – 10am to 3pm – Stamford Town Hall, St Mary's Hill, Stamford PE9 2DR

Thursday 25 November 2021 – 2pm to 8pm – Essendine Village Hall, Bourne Rd, Essendine, Stamford PE9 4LQ

Webinar events

We will also be holding community webinar events during our consultation period. They will be available to join by video call or by phone, for an opportunity to hear more from the project team and ask any questions you may have.

Wednesday 17 November 2021 – 10am to 12pm

Thursday 2 December 2021 – 6pm to 8pm

A detailed step-by-step guide for how to access our community webinars, along with webinar links and telephone dial-in details are available on our website: **www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk/have-your-say**.

*It must be noted that face-to-face meetings are subject to Covid-19 restrictions, which may limit our ability to host in-person gatherings. Community webinar events will proceed as planned.

Indicative consultation timeline

All dates are indicative and subject to change

Contact us

We want to keep you informed and hear your views on Mallard Pass Solar Farm.

We have established dedicated communications lines for the project, which will be active for the duration of consultation on Mallard Pass Solar Farm. You can get in touch with members of our stakeholder engagement team using any of the communications lines listed below:

Email:
info@MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Freephone information line:
0808 196 8717

Freepost:
FREEPOST Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Visit our website:
www.MallardPassSolar.co.uk

Twitter:
@MallardPass

Mallard Pass
Solar Farm

Mallard Pass Solar Farm

Consultation Report

Appendix 4: Applicant Response in Regard to Section 47 Comments (26 May 2022 – 04 August 2022)

PINS reference number: EN010127

Document reference number: /APP/5.2

Revision number: 01

Relevant APFP regulation number: Reg 5(2)(q)

Table of Contents

4. Applicant Response in Regard to Section 47 Comments (26 May 2022 – 04 August 2022)

4.1 Introduction 2

4.2 Table 4-1 Applicant Response in Regard to Section 47 Comments 3

4. APPLICANT RESPONSE IN REGARD TO SECTION 47 COMMENTS (26 MAY 2022 – 04 AUGUST 2022)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 This Appendix presents all feedback responses received by the Applicant to consultation carried out under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 as part of the Stage Two Statutory Consultation. It also sets out how the Applicant has had regard to these responses in accordance with their duty under Section 49 of the Planning Act 2008 to take account of responses received to consultation under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008.

4.1.2 For a summary of this information, please see Chapter 11: Statutory Consultation under Section 47 of the PA 2008 (May 2022 – August 2022): Responses Received, Issues Raised and Changes Made of this Consultation Report.

4.2 TABLE 4-1 APPLICANT RESPONSE IN REGARD TO SECTION 47 COMMENTS

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change ?	Applicant Response
Introduction – Supply chain of solar panels for the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0908_003	Then there is your dependence on China for the production of the material. China' s record of violation against humanity, its authoritarian aggression toward Hong Kong and now Taiwan should in no way be supported by continuing to place orders with them. Most of our products already come with 'made in China', we are feeding the wealth of a totalitarian regime but our energy that it vital for our own wealth and survival should not be dependent on China.	No	The Applicant makes note of the high volume of comments received about supply chain concerns. The Applicant recognises that communities and stakeholders want clear commitments that the technology used for the Proposed Development will be free from forced labour; this is why the Applicant has produced a clear Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (OESSCEP) - that includes clear commitments on ethical procurement. As detailed in the OESSCEP, **[EN010127/APP/7.10]**, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation on anyone who has the powers under the DCO. That would be achieved by securing this Plan by a requirement of the DCO.
MP2_CL_0810_002	Do you have records or a statement of the workers' rights in the places that the equipment is made. If so, can you supply?		
MP2_CL_0697_014	In my plea to the Government please do not allow Canadian Solar together with Windel Energy make enormous profits by exploiting Rutland with the excuse of assuaging the climate crisis. These untrustworthy companies have absolutely no conscience but for any reason other than making as much money as possible! No company with integrity would use solar panels made in Uyghur where human rights evidence shows forced labour. No honourable company with integrity would offer farmers enormous monies to stop growing food for the populace when there is a world shortage and crisis with food production and elevating costs. Farmers together with this Government's support		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change ?	Applicant Response
Introduction – Supply chain of solar panels for the Proposed Development			
	could upskill to regenerative farming methods for the future. The long-term future and our children's future! The population of Great Britain will increase! No company with integrity would offer development for a solar farm that through manufacture, transport and construction would increase global warming for a minimum of 10.5 years. No company with integrity would diminish many lives to a painful, harrowing existence rather than a fulfilled, contented life! To give not take. Where will this end?		The Applicant proposed the following ethical procurement policy: • Any potential supplier must participate in a modern slavery supplier due diligence exercise as part of the tender exercise; • Any potential supplier, whether or not they meet the statutory thresholds under section 54(1) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, must publish annually a modern slavery and human trafficking statement; • The modern slavery and human trafficking statement must be informed by a risk assessment; • Any potential supplier must have a modern slavery policy; • Any potential supplier must provide relevant employees with modern slavery training that has been produced by a certified provider of such training; • Any contract to be entered into with a potential supplier must include the following warranties:
MP2_FF_018_011	can you give Alicia Kearns MP (assurance) that there has been no use of Uyghur labour in the manufacturing of these panels by the chain of Canadian Solar primary developer of MPSF, currently under investigation by its own shareholders.		
MP2_FF_035_002	2. Canadian solar being investigated for slave labour.		
MP2_FF_040_003	It stinks of profiteering from an organisation with questionable links to Chinese money.		
MP2_FF_043_006	These panels are being made in China and will profit your company majorly.		
MP2_FF_043_008	The panels are not as friendly as you're making out, they are. Being made in China by slave labour is not anything that our country should be involved with.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change ?	Applicant Response
Introduction – Supply chain of solar panels for the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_044_002	This is a money-making exercise from a company from what is now the most corrupt country in the world - Canada, using Chinese money and products.		○ The supplier has not been and is not engaged in any form of slavery, forced labour, labour exploitation or human trafficking anywhere in the world; ○ The supplier pays and treats its workers in compliance with applicable employment laws and minimum wage requirements; and ○ The supplier will take reasonable steps to prevent slavery and human trafficking in connection with its business anywhere in the world; • Any contract to be entered into with a potential supplier must include: ○ An obligation on the part of the potential supplier to report any circumstances that give reasonable cause to suspect possible slavery, forced labour, labour exploitation or human trafficking in connection with its business anywhere in the world;
MP2_FF_079_005	Equipment from Chinas disadvantaged society		
MP2_FF_073_001	Concern regarding the supply chain and Canadian Solar's use of solar panels made in China, although this may be difficult to avoid it their human rights record is questionable.		
MP2_FF_097_009	Canadian Solar and GCL Technology Holdings Ltd (GCL-Poly) "Chinas use of forced labour and human rights abuses in Xinjiang continues. China is the leading producer of polysilicon with Xinjiang alone accounting for 50%. GCL, the second largest polysilicon manufacturer in the world, has its plant in Xinjiang, operated by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. XPCC is a paramilitary organisation operating industrial parks (suspected of using forced labour) and facilitating the flow of cheap energy from coal fired power stations, as the production of polysilicon is very energy intensive. US Government has banned products from GCL over alleged forced labour		
MP2_FF_0119_002	Use of tech made in China where there is a poor human rights record		
MP2_FF_0119_008	Please don't fund Chinese tech until the Chinese government is kinder to its people.		

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MP2_CL_0130_003	Why are the panels being manufactured in China?		○ A right of audit; ○ A right to require an action plan to be initiated by the supplier in the event that the Applicant considers the controls implemented by the supplier to be inadequate; and ○ A right of immediate termination in the event of any instances of slavery, forced labour, labour exploitation and human trafficking connected to the supplier. For more information, please see the Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, **[EN010127/APP/7.10]**. In addition to this, both Canadian Solar and Windel Energy have published clear statement son this topic, which strongly condemn the illegal practice of modern slavery or forced labour of any kind. These statements can be found using the following URLs:
MP2_CL_0148_011	11) human rights concerns, reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian solar, the primary developer of MPSF? I understand they are currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0158_001	Hi Is there someone around today to talk about the consultation? A zoom call perhaps? Also is there a statement on the claims about Canadian Solar and the links to China which have been raised again?		
MP2_FF_0170_001	Prime agricultural land Developer accused of using forced labour		
MP2_FF_0184_006	concerns about the supply chain human rights claims.		
MP2_FF_0184_012	I do not feel the human rights concerns raised by our local MP have been sufficiently responded to so I remain in opposition to the project on this grounds irrespective to the other concerns I have raised.		
MP2_FF_0205_005	Concerns over the sourcing of materials particularly in relation to slave labour demands cancellation of this solar park.		
MP2_FF_0210_005	There are reports of slave labour being used in the supply chain and this is not acceptable. If true, this company should be prevented from doing this work anyway. What guarantee do we have that the site will not be given permission and then increased in size at a later date.		

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MP2_FF_0212_003	3. I understand that there are potential forced labour implications on the source of solar panels.		• Canadian Solar: https://www.canadiansolar.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/CEO-Statement-a-commitment-to-protect-against-modern-slavery-and-forced-labor.pdf • Windel Energy: https://www.windelenergy.co.uk/windel-energy-make-statement-opposing-modern-slavery/ Canadian Solar and Windel Energy have signed the Solar Energy UK Industry Supply Chain Statement, a UK-based industry-wide condemnation of all huma rights abuses, including forced labour in the global supply chain. The UK Industry Supply Chain Statement can be found using the follow URL: https://solarenergyuk.org/uk-industry-supply-chain-statement/?cn-reloaded=1
MP2_FF_0245_003	Using Chinese made products with possible links to ethnic oppression and slave labour Supporting Chinese industry who are the world's greatest polluters		
MP2_FF_0245_011	It suits the strategy of the Chinese government to make us forever more reliant on China for goods and resources, one day they will make our country pay for our stupidity.		
MP2_FF_0248_003	iv) I have serious concerns about the ethics of the companies behind the proposal and the sourcing of construction materials from areas of China where human rights issues have been documented		
MP2_FF_0264_007	This company will be using panels manufactured in China		
MP2_FF_0281_004	There's questions about the potential use of Chinese materials, which I am against: there is not a good track record of workers' rights or a willingness to comply with British manufacturing standards (one only has to look at Grenfell Tower in London). I'm not a NIMBY. When I first heard of the proposal - before the detail - I was positive. A field of solar panels is a wonderful thing when harmonious with wildlife. A solar farm of this size is abhorrent in an existing community - there has		

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	been no thought for farming, wildlife or the people who live here.		
MP2_FF_0281_010	The production and shipping from China cannot be balanced in any way.		
MP2_FF_0292_002	Chinese involvement		
MP2_FF_0307_002	The link to China and the slave labour used in construction of parts, and the disregard for environmental production, means the green credentials are annihilated. The climate crisis is a global issue and production of technological is the largest issue. The national security implications cannot be dismissed either		
MP2_FF_0307_007	Whilst I wholeheartedly agree in green energy, it MUST be green from conception to final product. Outsourcing the production and using slave labour is something I fundamentally disagree with.		
MP2_FF_0315_002	2) We shouldn't be using panels built by slave labour		
MP2_FF_0317_007	I am also opposed to the way that your company conducts itself. - Simple open-source investigation reveals that you will source your solar panels from China. Have you done any due diligence on your supply line here? How ethical are you being given the obvious labour and environmental issues raised by sourcing materials from China. Further, it is well established that solar panels are not recyclable, and in their manufacturing produce toxic pollution. I		

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	really fail to see how Mallard Pass is going offset the impact of production, shipping and installing (other than on your pockets). - I strongly believe that you had left off Greatford from your consultations on purpose as you resisted appeals from these residents initially to be part of the conversation.		
MP2_FF_0319_010 , MP2_FF_0320_010 , MP2_FF_0321_010 , MP2_FF_0322_010	There are allegations of forced labour in the supply chain of Canadian Solar which have not been addressed, regarding Canadian Solar and the joint venture with GCL-Poly on a solar cell production facility in Jiangsu which links them directly to forced labour in the Uyghur region. I believe that Canadian Solar should in fact be sanctioned by the British Government. Gary Leigh Toomey who is a Director of Mallard Pass Solar Farm and Windel Energy Ltd should be struck off as a Director of all UK organisations based on his repeated track record of insolvency across 70 directorships. I am appalled that he has been able to go bust so many times, losing investors multiple millions of pounds and actually continue as a Director of a company. He should be investigated further and any organisation that bears his name as a Director cannot be taken seriously. It is obvious that any agreements entered into by Canadian Solar or Windel Energy will ultimately be meaningless as the company will also likely become insolvent, its		

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	assets be taken over by another organisation but the promises made will then not be honoured.		
MP2_FF_0330_002	The company is Canadian and so not a UK business. Canada is a friend but what if in the future they sold out to a less friendly country?		
MP2_FF_0331_002	2) We shouldn't be using panels built by slave labour		
MP2_FF_0334_003	These panels are made in China which uses unpaid slave labour - not right.		
MP2_CL_0392_003	3. Canadian Solar has strong connections with China, one of the world's biggest polluters, and currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0493_005 , MP2_CL_0494_005	5) Independence of UK Energy supply and Limited Contribution to UK PLC a. Canadian Solar use Chinese Producers in its supply chain. b. Canadian Solar was established by a Chinese citizen who went to Canada to Study. Chinese Citizens do not easily move overseas and set up independent companies. However the links between Canadian Solar and Chinese Government are not clear but need to be clarified to ensure that UK energy supply remain independent from foreign powers (ref European dependence on Russian Gas) c. The Financiers behind Windell Energy and		

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	Canadian Solar are not clear. d. The only contribution to UK PLC from this development will be the power generated and the employment during construction e. Large scale developments of this nature should also aim to have an accelerator effect on UK economy. f. The financial aspects of this project and the ownership structure of the Proposers need to be clarified.		
MP2_CL_0511_006	One last point, Canadian Solar is a Chinese owned company, I cannot believe that the UK government would allow a country with the worst Human Rights policies and the least “green” country in the World to own or supply an infrastructure project on our land !! Not only is this totally hypocritical but also morally very wrong ! It makes you question if somewhere along the line someone is personally benefitting from this proposal…….		
MP2_CL_0514_006	As far as I can tell, the solar panels for the proposal will be imported from China. Whilst in itself this is unacceptable, there appears to be evidence that Uyghur forced labour is used in the supply chain of these panels.		
MP2_CL_0515_010	Human Rights Concerns I am shocked to discover reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar		

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	who is the primary developer of MPSF. Surely activities such as this should immediately disqualify Canadian Solar from gaining planning permission for this project.		
MP2_CL_0516_006	I have not been able to ascertain from which country all the equipment imports are planned to be supplied. Most similar equipment seems to be imported from China these days because of cheap, perhaps even forced, labour there. I'm not aware of anything in this project proposal that would give due consideration to UK manufacture should the project proceed. Surely this should be considered?		
MP2_CL_0518_001	I have since read that the UK Government recommended actions to be taken to stop the human rights abuses that the Chinese government is committing against the Uyghurs and other ethnic groups. Apparently, Canadian Solar may be associated, and is investigating…		
MP2_CL_0526_004	Finally. They call themselves "Canadian Solar". How can we trust an organisation that disingenuously names itself to cover up that they are Chinese state owned and have a dubious record on labour relations. Do we really want the Chinese Communist Party as the ultimate beneficial owner of the largest solar farm in the UK? I think not.		

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MP2_CL_0528_008	Humanitarian concerns. I was very shocked to read about the connections of Canadian Solar to possible forced labour usage, and do not believe that this company should be allowed to continue with this development until all the outstanding investigations into this have been concluded and it is clear that no forced labour would be used in this development.		
MP2_CL_0529_008	Humanitarian concerns. I was very shocked to read about the connections of Canadian Solar to possible forced labour usage, and do not believe that this company should be allowed to continue with this development until all the outstanding investigations into this have been concluded and it is clear that no forced labour would be used in this development.		
MP2_CL_0539_006	The reported use of Uyghur forced labour in China for the production of these solar panels concerns me greatly. All manufacture of these and related machinery etc. should be solely from Great Britain. We cannot be associated with any kind of slave labour, and potential abuse. That would be abhorrent and criminal.		
MP2_CL_0544_015 , MP2_CL_0545_015	Human rights: There is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF. I have seen the letter on your website and whilst it		

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	says that they are doing all they can to stop forced labour, it does not state that this is not still happening. We cannot condone the use of forced labour in any circumstance.		
MP2_CL_0546_006	The glossy MPSF booklet does not answer the dubious practice of the use of labour by the prime developer in its panel production.		
MP2_CL_0549_004	Exploitation of minority groups in China. There have been allegations of abuse of the ethnic minority Uyghurs in the Chinese panel manufacturing plants. Canadian Solar has announced a probe into these allegations, but this is asking the offender to conduct the investigation, ridiculous. The proposal should be put on hold until the allegations can be thoroughly investigated by an independent body.		
MP2_CL_0554_004	-evidence of forced labour in supply chains		
MP2_CL_0555_002	I am also very suspicious of allegedly commonwealth firms which turn out to have a board of executive directors who are entirely Chinese. If the panels are to be manufactured in China then I dread to think how many million tons of coal will be burnt to make them. The working conditions of Chinese labourers are rated as verging on slavery. Considering recent MI5, MI6 and CIA statements on dealing with China I am surprised that this venture is even being given serious consideration. Germany and other parts of the EU		

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	have landed themselves with all sorts of problems by buying enormous quantities of gas from Russia. This should be taken as a timely warning before we start having problems with China.		
MP2_CL_0559_005	Finally there are the concerns over the company used to supply the solar panels. There is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF. This is not acceptable.		
MP2_CL_0560_004	I consider myself to be an environmentally aware person - I drive an electric car for this reason, I am even researching solar panels for our own home. I am also a moral person and I am disturbed to read of the concerns regarding the company behind this proposal, Canadian Solar. We should not even be contemplating granting planning permission to a company reported to be profiting from forced labour. Again, recent international events have demonstrated that we should take a moral stand and if we fail to do so then invariably we pay for it in the long term.		
MP2_CL_0562_003	Despite denials which are to be expected from Canadian Solar, if this goes ahead it will mean that by using electricity in the UK I will be aiding the Chinese Government in their despicable oppression of ethnic sectors of their population.		

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MP2_CL_0562_004	The manufacture of components in China, which may be disguised by routing product through other Asian countries, will not be compliant with any real targets and ambitions to reduce greenhouse gases as China puts many other self-interest aspects of their economy and trade domination at a far higher priority.		
MP2_CL_0564_002	The evidence that the primary developer and their partners are sourcing supplies from China where Uyghur forced labour is used and the country's human rights policy is sadly lacking is unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0565_006	The use of Suppliers who use Uyghur Forced Labour will raise major Human Rights Concerns that will blight the integrity of your organisation and is Socially and Politically Unacceptable		
MP2_CL_0568_004	Evidence of the use of forced labour in the supply chains used by Canadian Solar		
MP2_CL_0571_004	The equipment manufacture in China and transportation plus site construction will take many years to be offset by the production of "green" energy. Added to this are concerns about the treatment of workers in China		
MP2_CL_0571_005	The equipment manufacture in China and transportation plus site construction will take many years to be offset by the production of "green"		

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	energy. Added to this are concerns about the treatment of workers in China		
MP2_CL_0576_006	As a country should we not be questioning our reliance on China as a supplier of solar panels along with other manufactured goods. We've seen in the last few months how countries can be held to ransom by withdrawal of products and services, let alone Chinas poor record on human rights.		
MP2_CL_0584_006	It is believed that the production of Canadian Solar solar panels and associated controls involves the use of Uighur forced labour.		
MP2_CL_0589_013	Using Uyghur slave labour in the supply chain for the development of the panels.		
MP2_CL_0590_005	It is believed that the production of Canadian Solar solar panels and associated controls involves the use of Uighur forced labour.		
MP2_CL_0593_003	1. I have grave concern as to whether the supply chain for the proposed equipment involves forced labour of the Uyghur people in China. Use of such equipment should be outlawed, and careful investigation made to determine the involvement.		
MP2_CL_0596_006	5. Where you will be getting the solar panels from and shipping across the world is not green and have concerns about the welfare of the people manufacturing the panels.		
MP2_CL_0600_086	5.6 The MP for Rutland and Melton has exposed the company's link with unacceptable		

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	employment practices in China. It is said that forced labour has been used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar and the company has resisted any audit if its operations. A group of share holders recently attempted to block the re-election of three directors who were preventing an audit of the company's operations. However, those directors were re-elected reflecting the lack of transparency and disregard for normal business ethics.		
MP2_CL_0602_002	The concerns raised about Canadian Solar's supply chains by Alecia Kearns (that they actively participate in Uygur forced labour) are extremely concerning if true.		
MP2_CL_0603_006	Canadian Solar proposes to use Chinese manufacturers for the production of the solar panels. How can they guarantee that there is no use of immoral slave labour: they have been implicated in the use of Uyghur forced labour in the past. Further, what is the cost of transporting panels from China to the UK both financially and from an environmental point of view?		
MP2_CL_0607_004	Also: important point - How can anyone do business with China – using slave labour, its own Govt. subsidies and COAL FIRED Electricity !!! Where is the morality in this?		

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	To think much of our land and energy will be in the control of foreign energy companies is so crass and unthinking of the future		
MP2_CL_0614_007	Human rights: I am very concerned that the UK government would even consider working with a company that manufactures panels made in China through forced labour in Uyghur camps. I would be shocked if the UK government which has such strong policies on Human Rights would find this acceptable.		
MP2_CL_0616_010	Finally, I am very concerned that there is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF. We should not be supporting a development which has serious ethical and human rights concerns.		
MP2_CL_0617_006	Finally I'm not sure that we can call this green energy given the cost, not just to our local area and loss of farming land but the dubious nature of how the panels are manufactured and the evidence of forced labour within supply chains of the companies involved. On ethical grounds alone this project should be rejected.		
MP2_CL_0637_012	9, Ethical and human rights concerns.		

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MP2_CL_0643_010	10. Appears to be evidence of the use of forced labour in the supply chain of Canadian Solar		
MP2_CL_0648_010	10. There appears to be evidence of the use of forced labour in the Chinese supply chain of Canadian Solar - this is simply not acceptable under any circumstance.		
MP2_CL_0649_010	10. There appears to be evidence of the use of forced labour in the Chinese supply chain of Canadian Solar - this is simply not acceptable under any circumstance.		
MP2_CL_0651_007	3. Evidence of forced labour in the supply chains of the primary developer, Canadian Solar: for the last 12 months, after reports in the global media, Canadian Solar has been under investigation for allegations of using forced labour, specifically in China. Given that one of its suppliers' subsidiaries was sanctioned by the US government last year, it is unacceptable that any British department should be considering allowing this company to operate in the UK (see source details below).		
MP2_CL_0655_023	23. EVIDENCE OF UYGHUR FORCED LABOUR USED IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN OF CANADIAN SOLAR, THE PRIMARY DEVELOPER OF MPSF. CURRENTLY UNDER INVESTIGATION AND SCRUTINY BY ITS OWN SHAREHOLDERS!!		

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MP2_CL_0662_003	The ethical concerns about the transportation of thousands of panels from China and the use of forced labour in the supply chain.		
MP2_CL_0663_005	There are serious concerns about the experience of the company making the proposal to deliver such a vast project and human rights concerns about the use of Uyghur forced labour in Canadian Solar's supply chain.		
MP2_CL_0664_003	Furthermore, it is difficult to find words strong enough to express outrage at your evidenced use of slave labour in China in producing these solar panels. You are despicable greedy people with no moral compass. We do not want people like you influencing our country's strategy on renewable energy or infecting our local way of life. You are not welcome here and the local communities and our representatives will fight tooth and nail to keep you out.		
MP2_CL_0665_003	There are serious concerns about the experience of the company making the proposal to deliver such a vast project and human rights concerns about the use of Uyghur forced labour in Canadian Solar's supply chain.		
MP2_CL_0668_009	I firmly believe that we, the West, should not rely on Russia and China now or in the future. Canadian Solar who are funding this development have		

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	factories in Xinjiang Province. This causes me grave concern.		
MP2_CL_0670_008	Ethical grounds:		
MP2_CL_0670_010	Possible use of Chinese slave labour in manufacture of panels.		
MP2_CL_0673_008	15. Considering that this site is deemed to be national strategic value, how is the UK government allowing, a third-party company with strong links to China and Reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, to be the primary developer. If this site is of genuine national interest, then why would the government not take ownership and build, operate and run this and many more solar, wind and nuclear sites?: like we used to with BNFL and make this a strategically owned asset, instead of going in a race to the bottom with the lowest bidder? Ask yourself this question, How did that work out with Russia and China in both telecommunications, food and energy security? This unfortunately shows again a level of short sightedness across central government when working through Strategically important security, energy and food policy.		
MP2_CL_0686_006	6. Concern over sourcing of Solar Plant materials from China.		
MP2_CL_0692_007	Not least of all, why would the panels be purchased from China? A county that does not		

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	uphold our standards and abuses the Uyghur people.		
MP2_CL_0693_009	Reported evidence of the use of forced labour in the supply chain of Canadian Solar.		
MP2_CL_0707_003	3. I understand that there are potential forced labour implications on the source of solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0712_012	Moral Issues 7/ There are also questions to be answered on the production and labour practices of this industry in China which is associated with forced resettlement, forced labour and re-education of minority groups particularly the well documented treatment of Uyghurs. Will the UK be breaking its obligations under UN Charters if this issue isn't fully investigated before the planning application is decided. I would personally be very concerned if this development was approved against the wishes of the local community and this did prove to be the case. Lincolnshire and Rutland are proud of our predecessor's contribution to freeing Europe in the last war and outlawing such practices, such issues are of great concern particularly if the cost effectiveness of the development was at the expense of the people forced to work to produce it. Taking large swathes of productive land out of		

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	production during global shortages further inflating prices also questions the morality of such development when alternatives are available.		
MP2_CL_0729_006	I have not been able to ascertain from which country all the equipment imports are planned to be supplied. Most similar equipment seems to be imported from China these days because of cheap, perhaps even forced, labour there. I'm not aware of anything in this project proposal that would give due consideration to UK manufacture should the project proceed. Surely this should be considered?		
MP2_CL_0734_005	The uncertainty of the labour used to produce the solar panels in China.		
MP2_CL_0735_011	Recently Richard Moore CMG, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) raised national concerns about growing Chinese involvement in UK infrastructure, AI and indebtedness. Mallard Pass is funded by Chinese Banks and Canadian Solar, a Chinese owned company. It is assumed that the materials will be made in China as well as the supporting software. I am against further loss of our national infrastructure to foreign powers, especially one like China with its well-established poor attitudes to human rights and slave labour, as well as its aggressive behaviour towards its neighbours.		

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MP2_CL_0739_007	Not least of all, why would the panels be purchased from China? A county that does not uphold our standards and abuses the Uyghur people.		
MP2_CL_0742_044	12. Human Rights		
MP2_CL_0742_045	There is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar and this is currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0744_006	It seems probable that Uighur slave labour will be used in the Chinese supply chain of Canadian Solar. It must be regarded as totally unacceptable that any installation in the UK includes equipment produced using slave labour.		
MP2_CL_0749_044	12. Human Rights		
MP2_CL_0749_045	There is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar and this is currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0750_011	Recently Richard Moore CMG, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) raised national concerns about growing Chinese involvement in UK infrastructure, AI and indebtedness. Mallard Pass is funded by Chinese Banks and Canadian Solar, a Chinese owned company. It is assumed that the materials will be made in China as well as the supporting software.		

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	I am against further loss of our national infrastructure to foreign powers, especially one like China with its well-established poor attitudes to human rights and slave labour, as well as its aggressive behaviour towards its neighbours.		
MP2_CL_0752_006	Evidence of Uyghur slave labour being used in the Canadian Solar supply chain is very concerning. We cannot have a massive installation of products manufactured using slave labour in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0766_008	8. Human Rights – I have concerns that the company involved have connection via their supply chain to slavery issues within the Uyghur camps in China.		
MP2_CL_0781_003	Unfortunately I haven't been convinced that the solar panels are being responsibly sourced either as they will surely come from China and may well be produced with forced labour. Which is a disgrace that we should even allow this in this country.		
MP2_CL_0830_008	Sources (https://www.thestar.com/local-guelph/news/2021/07/22/guelph-solar-panel-company-has-ties-with-chinese-firm-sanctioned-over-forced-labour.html (https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/solar-industry-pushed-to-examine-supply-chain-after-		

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	reports-of-forced-labor-in-china https://www.theglobeandmail.com/business/article-canadian-solar-promises-belated-investigation-into-xinjiang-plant/ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan/25-year-environment-plan-our-targets-at-a-glance#enhancing-beauty-heritage-and-engagement-with-the-natural-environment https://www.gov.ukEnergyTrends: June 2022.		
MP2_CL_0850_012	Canadian Solar – There have been concerns raised over Canadian Solar's links through their supply chain to forced labour camps and human rights abuses in the Uyghur region in China, which need further investigation and clarification before a company facing those allegations or concerns should be able to manage a significantly development infrastructure project like Mallard Pass solar in the United Kingdom. In summary I do understand the need for an increase in provision of renewable energy but I would question the site selection, its huge size, and neglect of the full impact this development will have on local residents and the local rural environment, particularly the impact on our property and our immediate		

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	neighbours. I also believe that the consultation has been of poor quality and hasn't provided the levels of public engagement that I would have expected for a project of this size. It is as a result of the reasons above that I encourage this proposal to be rejected.		
MP2_CL_0911_007	6. Looking more deeply into the Mallard Pass Project there are many unanswered questions that have, thus far, been met with vague and evasive responses but which must be addressed. a. The integrity of the supply chain, pre and post construction, raises environmental and ethical concerns that the developers have, thus far, been less than transparent about. Our understanding is that there are 3 principal components that go into solar panels each sourced being from countries with questionable human rights. The materials are then shipped to China, a country that has one of the worst human rights record in the world to be assembled by people who are under continuous persecution of the Chinese Government. b. There are legitimate reasons why we should NOT award a production contract of this nature to the Chinese which is against the national interest and which could pose a threat to our National Security. c. The shipping of materials during the pre and post		

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	production process and the construction itself will materially impact the environment and take 15 years to mitigate. Mallard Pass is presented to the public as an 'Environmentally Positive' Initiative but how can this be when the intention is to replace food production with energy production. d. The track record of Canadian Solar has come under scrutiny in terms of their record on doing business with countries with questionable human rights records and they should be required to address those concerns.		
MP2_CL_0914_007	Finally, I do not know if the reports that your solar panels are made by using slave labour in China are true. I assume they are as this has been put forward to Westminster. If it is true I do not want any part of you benefiting from any activity here in the UK as this is sickening.		
MP2_CL_0916_007	6. Looking more deeply into the Mallard Pass Project there are many unanswered questions that have, thus far, been met with vague and evasive responses but which must be addressed. a. The integrity of the supply chain, pre and post construction, raises environmental and ethical concerns that the developers have, thus far, been less than transparent about. Our understanding is that there are 3 principal components that go into solar panels each sourced being from countries		

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	with questionable human rights. The materials are then shipped to China, a country that has one of the worst human rights record in the world to be assembled by people who are under continuous persecution of the Chinese Government. b. There are legitimate reasons why we should NOT award a production contract of this nature to the Chinese which is against the national interest and which could pose a threat to our National Security. c. The shipping of materials during the pre and post production process and the construction itself will materially impact the environment and take 15 years to mitigate. Mallard Pass is presented to the public as an 'Environmentally Positive' Initiative but how can this be when the intention is to replace food production with energy production. d. The track record of Canadian Solar has come under scrutiny in terms of their record on doing business with countries with questionable human rights records and they should be required to address those concerns.		
MP2_CL_0950_008 , MP2_CL_0954_008	8. In addition to all of this there is much evidence of Uyghur forced labour in the supply chains of the primary developer 'Canadian Solar', and those of their supplier and partner GCL – Poly. Canadian Solar has been implicated as benefiting from the forced labour of the Uyghur people and has already		

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	had multiple shipments of its solar panels seized by the US government for their complicity in these abuses. Their supplier and partner GCL has been formally sanctioned by the US commerce Department for contributing to the organisation of China's Uyghur concentration camps. I asked myself would I trust this developer to look after local communities and the environment during the construction process and once in operation and the answer I came to was no. Canadian Solar are not demonstrating they are an ethical provider and the UK Government should reject the plan purely on this fact.		
MP2_CL_0967_009	Finally, we understand that forced labour may be used in the manufacture of the solar panels. If this is the case, there appears to be something rather immoral about the whole concept of the use of solar power in this country.		
MP2_CL_1021_001	COMPANYS Windel Energy No known track Record. From speaking to their representatives at both of the Stamford Town Hall venues it was obvious that they still had only a minimal understanding of both the area and town including people, history, development, infrastructure and future proposals.		

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	Canadian Solar From the Records at Companies House this just appears to be a “Front Company” for a wholly owned Chinese Conglomerate. It is understood that the British Government wish to reduce or stop further Chinese investment in this Country. I am unable to comment on Press Reports of the use of slave labour in the construction of solar panels in China.		
MP2_CL_1037_010	Moreover, it is proposed by a new and relatively unknown consortium, which has no previous experience of a site of this magnitude and which, it appears, uses goods manufactured by forced labour in the Uyghur territories of China.		
MP2_CL_1053_003	Instead, making money for your company and using panels made in a China under slave labour.		
MP2_FF_006_004	Putting more money and power to China should be avoided at all costs		
MP2_FF_052_009	This as selfish proposal by Developers who include partners with genocide connections in China.		
MP2_FF_077_003	3. The Chinese fabrication of the solar panels is dubious.		
MP2_FF_089_005	Chinese owned and funded company hiding behind a spurious name. Canadian Solar.		

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MP2_FF_089_006	Place of manufacture of panels and use and abuse of labour force.		
MP2_FF_0112_003	This one generation is not important enough to jeopardise any actions that can help avoid disaster for our children and grandchildren. If they are left to ensure summer temperatures like we have experienced in the last week, there will be no green and pleasant land for them to enjoy anyway. The arguments against are weak. If the farmers grow cereals for export would they be protesting about needing the land for food in the UK? No. It would not be a consideration. If land was all left fallow or covered with wild flowers, would there be protests? No. If the residents are concerned about the use of Uighur labour, have they also boycotted Amazon and stopped buying goods manufactured in China? I doubt it.		
MP2_FF_0188_002	Are the solar panels and other equipment ethically manufactured?		
MP2_FF_0246_005	The types of solar panels being suggested are not the most efficient and there is concern their construction has human rights impacts.		
MP2_FF_0316_009	This is not NIMBYism. I wholeheartedly support the provision of more sustainable energy (even close to me) But this particular proposal is totally inappropriate, highly flawed, has questionable morals and is definitely not the right way.		

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MP2_CL_0464_007	7. But – just how much energy will be produced in practice? Given that reports show that solar panels are the least effective way to collect energy. And if they are deemed to be the preferred way forward – why doesn't the Government back the use of them and encourage manufacture of the panels in Great Britain – rather than having to rely on China to produce them & let a Canadian company, Canadian Solar, that is currently under investigation – manage the project?		
MP2_CL_0600_014	1.10 Windel Energy has yet to complete a renewable energy development and should not be leading a project of the size of MPSF. Canadian Solar is widely regarded as a "Chinese" company and has been implicated in unacceptable employment practices. The UK should not allow such a company to finance and profit from an infrastructure project such as MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0600_084	5.4 In spite of its name, Canadian Solar has strong connection to China. Many commentators have described it as "essentially a Chinese company." Most of its factories are in China and its senior management are Chinese.		
MP2_CL_0631_004	4. There are many human rights issues where the panels will be made plus the incredible amounts of		

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	CO2 from transportation from China and all the trucks, construction vehicles etc.		
MP2_FF_1032_017	The origin of the panels should certainly be from manufacturers who can clearly demonstrate that they are not. in any way, involved with slavery, torture, coercion or any other kind of workforce exploitation. Many residents have raised specific concerns about the potential involvement of the Chinese government and the exploited Uyghur population, and I share these concerns. I hope MPSF and its stakeholders will also ensure 'human rights' is at the top of their procurement agenda.		
MP2_CL_0352_003	iii) It is being built with solar panels made in China likely made using slave labour		
MP2_CL_0361_007	There is a huge concern in the general public that people will be exploited during the manufacture of the panels, and we must not condone that exploitation		
MP2_CL_0363_013	Using Uyghur slave labour in the supply chain for the development of the panels.		
MP2_CL_0363_028	Using Uyghur slave labour in the supply chain for the development of the panels.		
MP2_CL_0369_001	The use of slave labour in the production of the panels, contravening Human Rights Laws, and the disregard for the fellow men.		
MP2_CL_0370_003	There are significant ethical and geopolitical concerns about the supply chains for solar panels.		

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	The parallels between the historical import of cheap cotton from slave plantations in America and our contemporary reliance on dubious labour practices in China for cheap solar equipment should concern us all. It is all the worse given that while America was an ally, the Chinese regime most definitely is not. We are thus at risk of simultaneously enriching our enemies while encouraging unethical behaviour which would not be tolerated here.		
MP2_CL_0374_003	3. Canadian Solar has strong connections with China, one of the world's biggest polluters, and currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0380_004	and human right concerns as to the manufacture of these panels.		
MP2_CL_0381_004	4. Human Rights concerns – Canadian solar are reported to use Uyghur labour and is currently under investigation, How can this proceed knowing this.		
MP2_CL_0383_004	4. Human Rights concerns – Canadian solar are reported to use Uyghur labour and is currently under investigation, How can this proceed knowing this.		
MP2_CL_0384_006	6. There is talk of China preparing themselves for sanctions for when and not if it invades Taiwan. Supposing this happened would the development be a dead duck. At present the majority of all solar		

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	panel manufacture is in China. The source of the major material component of panels is in China. Also have you completed a Risk Assessment for the above? Also have you completed a disaster plan ?		
MP2_CL_0385_002	The solar panels are being manufactured in China and given our present relationship with them it seems outrageous that our country should be awarding such a large project to them!		
MP2_CL_0386_016	The solar panels coming from China, links to Chinese money and human rights concerns should in itself ensure this does not progress. Someone will be making lots of money but it won't be for the benefit of the UK.		
MP2_CL_0387_007	The solar panels coming from China, links to Chinese money and human rights concerns should in itself ensure this does not progress. Someone will be making lots of money but it won't be for the benefit of the UK.		
MP2_CL_0388_001	It appears that the bid by Canadian Solar for planning permission to install the Mallard Pass Solar array is a money grabbing exercise that exploits the gaps and loopholes in the UK Government energy strategy, which lays out the aims for zero carbon electricity generation without having an overall policy or saying how this should be achieved precisely without colossal		

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	environmental damage. This is a de facto Chinese company aiming to make profits from selling us electricity and disguising the project as an environmental improvement operation.		
MP2_CL_0388_012	Modern slavery is a huge issue and there is a real possibility that slave labour would be used to make the solar panels in China.		
MP2_CL_0393_004	Most importantly - this country should NOT be doing business with any business associated with forced labour as with Canadian Solar which uses Uyghur forced labour in their supply chain.		
MP2_CL_0396_001	The use of slave labour in the production of the panels, contravening Human Rights Laws, and the disregard for the fellow men.		
MP2_CL_0398_011	k. Finally, I have read reports that the panels are produced in China using Uyghur forced labour. NOT ACCEPTABLE		
MP2_CL_0399_009	9. Reports of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar is not acceptable in this day and age.		
MP2_CL_0407_005	Finally, I have huge concerns relating to the reported evidence regarding Uyghur forced labour which is used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar which is currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders. Not only would it appear that forced labour is being used but also, has any		

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	account been taken for the realistic costs to the environment of transporting solar panels from China? Shipping would involve burning some 1,575,00 gallons of marine fuel in the process which in turn, will detrimentally affect marine life. In addition, the production techniques being used in China in making the solar panels are questionable to say the least for example, the use of coal fired power stations. This may be happening in China but these are global issues affecting every one of us. Does Net-Zero only apply in the United Kingdom are we really concerned globally?		
MP2_CL_0408_005	5. Schemes like this should not ship in labour, they should be done in conjunction with a new skills technical college to grow skills locally.		
MP2_CL_0413_003	I understand questions have already been raised about the ethnicity of Canadian Solar regarding forced labour. A company operating in the UK, and within Rutland/ Lincolnshire is totally unacceptable in our view and we hope this issue will be treated with the utmost importance and priority.		
MP2_CL_0415_002	I am very sorry that you are using parts made in China. The chinses record of using Uyghur forced labour is something I feel you need to seriously investigate.		

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	Please reconsider the effect of such a massive site on the local residents.		
MP2_CL_0416_006	The ethical and environmental impact of importing the solar panels from China		
MP2_CL_0418_003	3. Solar panels of this size are not environmentally friendly - they cannot be recycled and bringing them in from China is ridiculous		
MP2_CL_0419_005	5-Human rights concerns, as it has been stated that solar panels are produced in China using Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar the main developer of MPSF. (A big issue with us.)		
MP2_CL_0424_004	3. Ethical concerns For me personally this is the most concerning, in a world where there is huge injustice, we have always prided ourselves in being a nation that protects the oppressed. Therefore, how is it possible to endorse a company which has been shown to have links to the inhumane forced labour of the Uyghur people?		
MP2_CL_0425_006	6. I am also concerned that forced Uyghur labour occurred in the supply lines of the major developer, Canadian Solar. It is for these and other issues around the construction, flood risk and loss of so much habitat and biodiversity, that I am totally opposed to the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0427_007	6. As far as I can tell, the solar panels for the proposal will be imported from China. Whilst in		

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	itself this is unacceptable, there appears to be evidence that Uyghur forced labour is used in the supply chain of these panels.		
MP2_CL_0433_006	Do we really want solar panels from China that are being manufactured by slave labour.		
MP2_CL_0434_007	Canadian Solar and GCL Technology Holdings Ltd (GCL-Poly) – China's use of forced labour and human rights abuses in Xinjiang continues. China is the leading producer of polysilicon with Xinjiang alone accounting for 50%. GCL, the second largest polysilicon manufacturer in the world, has its plant in Xinjiang, operated by the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. XPCC is a paramilitary organisation operating industrial parks (suspected of using forced labour) and facilitating the flow of cheap energy from coal fired power stations, as the production of polysilicon is very energy intensive. US Government has banned products from GCL over alleged forced labour.		
MP2_CL_0441_004	4. Chinese made panels, with associated human rights implications in their manufacture, are unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0442_008	In view of the fact that Canadian Solar is under investigation by its shareholders for Human rights concerns and the above I wish to state that I AM NOW TOTALLY OPPOSED TO THIS SCHEME AS PRESENTED		

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MP2_CL_0448_010	Lastly, a very worrying concern for myself and many residents is the reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour that is used within the supply chain of Canadian Solar and that they are currently under investigation and scrutiny by their own shareholders. I understand that Canadian Solar has already had multiple shipments of its solar panels seized by the US government for their complicity in these issues. Their supplier and partner GCL has been formally sanctioned by the US Commerce Department for contributing to the organisation of Uyghur concentration camps. My MP, Alicia Kearns has been very vocal regarding this and has written to the Prime Minister calling for Canadian Solar to be sanctioned. No-one at either meeting I have attended that has been held by Mallard Pass Solar Farm have been able to answer any questions regarding this horrific issue.		
MP2_CL_0451_005	5. Large scale immorality, Canadian Solar and the Chinese backers of Mallard Pass appear to me to have an extremely poor reputation on workers' rights.		
MP2_CL_0454_006	6 If these solar panels are not being produced in Britain - have heard China - how is this helping our carbon footprint.		
MP2_CL_0459_008	- given the common, if not morally obligated, scrutiny of company's supply chains it is		

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	unequivocal that a full detailed report is produced clearing defining the extent of any possible Uyghur, or indeed any other denomination, forced labour. If it is found that forced labour does indeed occur then it must be clearly set out what steps will be taken to totally eradicate it no matter the outcome of the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0461_004	d) The ethics of the main developer are questionable.		
MP2_CL_0462_010	Finally, and very importantly there is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian solar. This has been raised in the House of Commons and the primary developer Mallard Pass Solar Farm is currently under investigation by its own shareholders. Because of this alone the Solar Farm should be rejected by Government! In conclusion, the above are my concerns and I say again that I am totally opposed to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development.		
MP2_CL_0466_008	8 Uyghur Labour. It has been reported that forced labour has been used in the supply chain by Canadian Solar		
MP2_CL_0471_008	8. In addition to all of this there is much evidence of Uyghur forced labour in the supply chains of the primary developer 'Canadian Solar', and those of their supplier and partner GCL – Poly. Canadian		

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	Solar has been implicated as benefiting from the forced labour of the Uyghur people and has already had multiple shipments of its solar panels seized by the US government for their complicity in these abuses. Their supplier and partner GCL has been formally sanctioned by the US commerce Department for contributing to the organisation of China's Uyghur concentration camps. I asked myself would I trust this developer to look after local communities and the environment during the construction process and once in operation and the answer I came to was no. Canadian Solar are not demonstrating they are an ethical provider and the UK Government should reject the plan purely on this fact.		
MP2_CL_0474_010	10. Chinese records on human rights is well known on record but must be taken into consideration. As is their total disregard for the humanity, environment and countryside in their own country, we must not allow this project to be 'bulldozed' through, by selling our countryside for China's gain with no regard for the effect on the local community.		
MP2_CL_0478_006	6. There is grave concern that the panels will be made by Uyghur forced labour and is not something that should be tolerated in a civilised world, for the sake of profit.		

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MP2_CL_0480_006	Canadian Solar's supply chain links to Uyghur forced labour.		
MP2_CL_0481_007	7. I am not happy that the developers have strong links with China with all of the civil rights issues that we hear about from that country.		
MP2_CL_0482_012	· Association of the primary developer with unethical business practices - use of forced labour in the supply chains of Canadian Solar.		
MP2_CL_0488_002	There is no advantage to the local area in the way of electricity in fact the very nature of the landscape will be changed forever. Where will these panels be manufactured? China? It is reported that Uyghur forced labour is being used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar. This has been raised in the House of Commons and Canadian Solar are currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders and our Government.		
MP2_CL_0491_008	Finally, I am hugely concerned about the forced use of labour in the supply chains of the primary developer, Canadian Solar. This is utterly monstrous that we should consider dealing with a Company, who employs such labour practices.		
MP2_CL_0495_005	Another major concern is where the panels are made, in China, by forced Uyghur labour! This solar farm should not go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0498_003	Yes they are produced by forced labour of the Uyghur people. In other words "Forced Labour"		

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	I strongly recommend that Britain must not benefit by this appalling Practice		
MP2_CL_0500_003	I am concerned that Canadian Solar has been implicated in the terrible treatment of the Uyghur population in China. In my view this company should not be involved in a development such as Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0796_011	Labour used as various stages of the project, primarily in manufacturing these solar panels)		
MP2_CL_0798_006	6. I am concerned about the forced labour issues in the supply chain of Canadian Solar		
MP2_CL_0800_002	2) We shouldn't be using panels built by slave labour		
MP2_CL_0803_007	Ethical concerns: Through their partner GCL-Poly Energy Holdings Ltd, it has been suggested that Canadian Solar are implicated in the use of Chinese slave labour for the manufacture of panels. Canadian Solar are reported to have launched an investigation into these claims but there has been a lack of detail and transparency.		
MP2_CL_0806_009	Reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar which is a grave concern.		
MP2_CL_0814_011	The carbon footprint of shipping in the solar panels from China(?) is reprehensible. How can this be good for the planet and there remains a real		

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	concern of the Chinese 'labour' which may produce these panels.		
MP2_CL_0816_008	The reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian solar is a grave concern. As a country, we are often defined by and pride ourselves on making tough decisions based on morality rather than straight economics. That alone should cause the Government to reject this proposal. Having had direct experience of the clothing sector for a number of years, I know that no amount of auditing or checking will eliminate forced labour at the point of production all of which would fall foul of the Modern Slavery Act of 2015 imposed on all UK businesses.		
MP2_CL_0819_007	6. But – just how much energy will be produced in practice? Given that reports show that solar panels are the least effective way to collect energy. And if they are deemed to be the preferred way forward – why doesn't the Government back the use of them and encourage manufacture of the panels in Great Britain – rather than having to rely on China to produce them & let a Canadian company, Canadian Solar, that is currently under investigation – manage the project?		
MP2_CL_0825_012	Canadian Solar – There have been concerns raised over Canadian Solar's links through their supply chain to forced labour camps and		

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	human rights abuses in the Uyghur region in China, which need further investigation and clarification before a company facing those allegations or concerns should be able to manage a significant development infrastructure project like Mallard Pass solar in the United Kingdom. In summary I do understand the need for an increase in provision of renewable energy but I would question the site selection, its huge size, and neglect of the full impact this development will have on local residents and the local rural environment, particularly the impact on our property and our immediate neighbours. I also believe that the consultation has been of poor quality and hasn't provided the levels of public engagement that I would have expected for a project of this size. It is as a result of the reasons above that I encourage this proposal to be rejected.		
MP2_CL_0828_016	14. Human rights concerns connected with the solar panel production. There is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0828_017	15. We should not be letting China become any more financially invested in the UK's infrastructure.		

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	Just look at what's happened with Russia. China is on the same path.		
MP2_CL_0829_007	Forced labour Lastly, but by no means any less priority, I am deeply concerned by evidence of forced labour in the supply chain of the primary developer Canadian Solar.		
MP2_CL_0830_003	3. Evidence of forced labour in the supply chains of the primary developer, Canadian Solar: for the last 12 months, after reports in the global media, Canadian Solar has been under investigation for allegations of using forced labour, specifically in China. Given that one of its suppliers' subsidiaries was sanctioned by the US government last year, it is unacceptable that any British department should be considering allowing this company to operate in the UK (see source details below).		
MP2_CL_0832_005	Forced labour in supply chains - my MP has highlighted this as a concern. I find it difficult to believe that it's got any foundation and besides it's the type of thing that gets flushed out in any public sector procurement.		
MP2_CL_0839_008 , MP2_CL_0840_007 ,	16. Do you have any further comments on our proposals for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm? Please provide any other feedback you may have in the text box below.		

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MP2_CL_0841_007 , MP2_CL_0842_007	There are allegations of forced labour in the supply chain of Canadian Solar which have not been addressed, regarding Canadian Solar and the joint venture with GCL-Poly on a solar cell production facility in Jiangsu – which links them directly to forced labour in the Uyghur region. I believe that Canadian Solar should in fact be sanctioned by the British Government. Gary Leigh Toomey who is a Director of Mallard Pass Solar Farm and Windel Energy Ltd should be struck off as a Director of all UK organisations based on his repeated track record of insolvency across 70 directorships. I am appalled that he has been able to go bust so many times, losing investors multiple millions of pounds and actually continue as a Director of a company. He should be investigated further and any organisation that bears his name as a Director cannot be taken seriously. It is obvious that any agreements entered into by Canadian Solar or Windel Energy will ultimately be meaningless as the company will also likely become insolvent, its assets be taken over by another organisation but the 'promises' made will then not be honoured.		
MP2_CL_0855_008	Not least of all, why would the panels be purchased from China? A county that does not		

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	uphold our standards and abuses the Uyghur people.		
MP2_CL_0856_007	Key Infrastructure Dependent on Potentially Hostile Regimes/Human Rights Concerns This proposed form of energy generation will increase UK energy infrastructure reliance on material supplies from potentially hostile regimes and those which are linked to human right abuse. The UK should not be sourcing materials from these countries.		
MP2_CL_0857_008	Not least of all, why would the panels be purchased from China? A county that does not uphold our standards and abuses the Uyghur people.		
MP2_CL_0860_011	Human rights: Reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF. How can MPSF defend this use of forced labour?		
MP2_CL_0876_015	Very importantly there is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian solar. This has been raised in the House of Commons and the primary developer Mallard Pass Solar Farm is currently under investigation by its own shareholders. Because of this alone the Solar Farm should be rejected by Government!		

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MP2_CL_0879_002	Human rights issues particularly with supplying country.		
MP2_CL_0879_014	Moral Issues 7/ There are also questions to be answered on the production and labour practices of this industry in China which is associated with forced resettlement, forced labour and re-education of minority groups particularly the well documented treatment of Uyghurs. Will the UK be breaking its obligations under UN Charters if this issue isn't fully investigated before the planning application is decided. I would personally be very concerned if this development was approved against the wishes of the local community and this did prove to be the case. Lincolnshire and Rutland are proud of our predecessor's contribution to freeing Europe in the last war and outlawing such practices, such issues are of great concern particularly if the cost effectiveness of the development was at the expense of the people forced to work to produce it. Taking large swathes of productive land out of production during global shortages further inflating prices also questions the morality of such development when alternatives are available. Canadian Solar - Wikipedia		
MP2_CL_0885_003	What guarantees will the council and government agencies provide if the development is sold once		

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	planning permission is given that the new owners are fit and proper, maintain the assurances in the consultation documents or continue the operations if subsidies are withdrawn? Also, what are the assurances that the solar farm hasn't been made in China in forced labour camps which have been associated with the owners? There are also the high pollution costs when producing solar panels in countries like China. This project feels to be a pure money-making venture and not a conscious renewable project. How will damaged solar panels or lithium-ion batteries be disposed as this could cause environment damage in itself? The manufacture, transportation, and setting up of solar farms contribute to GHG emissions and air pollution as well as decommissioned solar panels contain toxic materials and result in land and water pollution.		
MP2_CL_0894_015	13. Human Rights There is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar and this is currently under investigation and scrutiny by its own shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0906_013	12. There are clearly Human Rights concerns over the Chinese production of the proposed solar panels - plus the environmental impact caused by transportation of products over many thousands of		

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	miles. Why would approval be given to a proposal that has Human Rights issues and environmental concerns? (Surely the production of solar panels for any proposed development in this country should be carried out in the UK to create jobs and income and also minimise impact on the environment?)		
MP2_CL_0912_008	Finally, we understand that forced labour may be used in the manufacture of the solar panels. If this is the case, there appears to be something rather immoral about the whole concept of solar power in this country.		
MP2_CL_0919_008	8. Considering that this site is deemed to be national strategic value, how is the UK government allowing, a third-party company with strong links to China and Reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, to be the primary developer. If this site is of genuine national interest, then why would the government not take ownership and build, operate and run this and many more solar, wind and nuclear sites?: like we used to with BNFL and make this a strategically owned asset, instead of going in a race to the bottom with the lowest bidder? Ask yourself this question, How did that work out with Russia and China in both telecommunications, food and energy security? This unfortunately shows again a level of short sightedness across central		

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	government when working through Strategically important security, energy and food policy.		
MP2_CL_0921_004	There's questions about the potential use of Chinese materials, which I am against: there is not a good track record of workers' rights or a willingness to comply with British manufacturing standards (one only has to look at Grenfell Tower in London).		
MP2_CL_0923_011	In conclusion, I recognise the need for solar power to be an integral part of the country's power supply, but this company Canadian Solar appear to have questionable business ethics, their own shareholders are questioning the board and holding them to account for the use of Uyghur labour who have been identified in the supply chain. The Uyghur are known to be under threat from the Chinese authorities used as forced labour, denied basic freedoms and human rights. Thus if a company shows such poor judgement with its supply chain how can the public trust what is being presented in the proposed development?		
MP2_CL_0924_005	I am not laughing however. I am very saddened and worried that a proposal like this should even be considered and that, here in Britain, the voices of the local people are either not heard or are ignored. An undesirable development such as this, should it go ahead, would be a slippery slope and an attack		

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	on what people enjoy here in the UK. Respect, fairness and a democratic voice. Finally, I do not know if the reports that your solar panels are made by using slave labour in China are true. I assume they are as this has been put forward to Westminster. If it is true I do not want any part of you benefiting from any activity here in the UK as this is sickening.		
MP2_CL_0927_011	Lastly, a very worrying concern for myself and many residents is the reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour that is used within the supply chain of Canadian Solar and that they are currently under investigation and scrutiny by their own shareholders. I understand that Canadian Solar has already had multiple shipments of its solar panels seized by the US government for their complicity in these issues. Their supplier and partner GCL has been formally sanctioned by the US Commerce Department for contributing to the organisation of Uyghur concentration camps. My MP, Alicia Kearns has been very vocal regarding this and has written to the Prime Minister calling for Canadian Solar to be sanctioned. No-one at either meeting I have attended that has been held by Mallard Pass Solar Farm have been able to answer any questions regarding this horrific issue.		

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Introduction – Supply chain of solar panels for the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0928_004	3. China: Our relationship with China has for a long time been challenging and recent events have highlighted - potential security issues regarding the use of Chinese components in our domestic infrastructure, the very poor record of the Chinese in terms of upholding human rights and the increasing over-reliance on the Chinese from a global finance and national infrastructure perspective. Given the recent weaponisation of energy and food supplies by Russia to hold the democratic world to ransom over their support of Ukraine and in light of the reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF, surely this suggests that Canadian Solar is not an appropriate partner for this type of national infrastructure project.		
MP2_CL_0930_012	12. There are clearly Human Rights concerns over the Chinese production of the proposed solar panels - plus the environmental impact caused by transportation of products over many thousands of miles. Why would approval be given to a proposal that has Human Rights issues and environmental concerns? (Surely the production of solar panels for any proposed development in this country should		

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	be carried out in the UK to create jobs and income and also minimise impact on the environment?)		
MP2_CL_0932_008	and, last but by no means least the risk of a solar plant produced by forced labour in the developer's supply chain.		
MP2_CL_0938_010	9. This is a project intended to benefit distant commercial shareholders rather the residents, electorate and British public. Those distant commercial shareholders and owners who have a poor track record in engaging with the local residents thru the consultation transparently and attention to detail – local villages spelt incorrectly, houses scoped into the site boundary with no apology. Canadian solar reps who had not even bothered to walk the site critiquing concerns of residents dismissively during the exhibitions (Greatford). Poor track record of human rights again the Uyghur with the US imposing laws to govern as they can't be trusted to do themselves. Coupled with the track record of selling off assets when permission in place with no ownership of commitments or the life cycle of the project.		
MP2_CL_0939_004	I am concerned that Canadian Solar has been implicated in the terrible treatment of the Uyghur population in China. In my view such a company should not be involved in a development such as Mallard Farm.		

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MP2_CL_0944_008	We are also concerned about the Chinese involvement in such a large-scale project. Do we want foreign influence and control over our energy supplies. Surely the current problems over energy would suggest Britain must have complete control over such a crucial area.		
MP2_CL_0946_002	I am very sorry that you are using parts made in China. The Chinese record of using Uyghur forced labour is something I feel you need to seriously investigate. Please reconsider the effect of such a massive site on the local residents.		
MP2_CL_0959_010	I strongly back my MP Alicia Kearns in her request to have Canadian Solar sanctioned, and therefore banned from operating in the UK, due to their links to human rights abuses. They have been implicated in benefiting from the forced labour of the Uyghur people and it is outrageous that they should be allowed to operate anywhere, particularly in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0959_011	If this proposal is agreed the exact details of who why where and how the panels will be made and transported should be obtained and MUST NOT be connected to forced labour of the Uyghur people, or be connected to company GCL that has been		

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	formally sanctioned by the US commerce department.		
MP2_CL_0963_012	Lastly, a very worrying concern for myself and many residents is the reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour that is used within the supply chain of Canadian Solar and that they are currently under investigation and scrutiny by their own shareholders. I understand that Canadian Solar has already had multiple shipments of its solar panels seized by the US government for their complicity in these issues. Their supplier and partner GCL has been formally sanctioned by the US Commerce Department for contributing to the organisation of Uyghur concentration camps. My MP, Alicia Kearns has been very vocal regarding this and has written to the Prime Minister calling for Canadian Solar to be sanctioned. No-one at either meeting I have attended that has been held by Mallard Pass Solar Farm have been able to answer any questions regarding this horrific issue.		
MP2_CL_0966_009	8. Finally, there are major concerns over the use of forced labour in the supply chain which should be reason enough on its own, if confirmed, for this proposal to be rejected. I've read the response from the CEO of Canadian Solar on your website and I'm not convinced that the response addresses these concerns.		

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MP2_CL_0975_005	Human Rights both Canadian Solar and GCL have been severely criticized by the US Government for using panels produced by the Chinese Uyghur community, we should distance ourselves from this practise.		
MP2_CL_0986_010	I am against the use of foreign businesses to provide these kind of infrastructure projects and totally against the involvement of any Chinese businesses and/or products. I understand that there is some Chinese involvement in the supply chain and a question regarding the use of Uyghur forced labour needs to be resolved.		
MP2_CL_0987_008	8. Reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar, the primary developer of MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0990_005	I would not be happy to see the erection of solar panels manufactured in the People's Republic of China, with its shameful treatment of Uyghur people, whether or not their forced labour is used in the production of MPSF's solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0991_003	I understand that there are human rights concerns regarding the manufacture of the solar panels. I was assured by the development company at a recent exhibition that there was absolutely no grounds for this and that my MP Alicia Kearns had dropped her claims around this. But I now do not believe this is the case. It is abhorrent to be working		

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	/ sourcing materials from a company linked to human rights issues.		
MP2_CL_0992_014	Very importantly there is reported evidence of Uyghur forced labour being used in the supply chain of Canadian solar. This has been raised in the House of Commons and the primary developer Mallard Pass Solar Farm is currently under investigation by its own shareholders. Because of this alone the Solar Farm should be rejected by Government!		
MP2_CL_1004_014	11 Chinese ownership Recently Richard Moore CMG, Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) raised national concerns about growing Chinese involvement in UK infrastructure, AI and indebtedness. Mallard Pass is funded by Chinese Banks and Canadian Solar, a Chinese owned company. It is assumed that the materials will be made in China as well as the supporting software. I am against further loss of our national infrastructure to foreign powers, especially one like China with its well-established poor attitudes to human rights and slave labour, as well as its aggressive behaviour towards its neighbours. Having made all of the above points I have to repeat that, given what I have learnt thus far, I am		

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	strongly opposed to the project as currently proposed in the Stage 2 consultation.		
MP2_CL_1026_006	It concerns me that this is all being done on a false economy without the sufficient national infrastructure to support the use of the power. The panels being made by cheap labour in China etc and even if it can be proved that they aren't made using slave labour it doesn't meet UK health and safety standard and labour laws so undercutting UK business, not to mention that they are shipped thousands of miles to get here.		
MP2_CL_1045_004	Another concern is, where are the components for the solar farm manufactured and is child labour going to be used? If this is the case then this is another reason for it not to proceed.		
MP2_CL_0542_001	We are fully supportive of the all the issues raised by the Mallard Pass Action Group on our behalf. The ten points raised amount to an unprecedented effect on the communities and countryside in general. There is also the point of human rights concern in the supply chain which is disturbing. Finally, this country is at best only 60 per cent self sufficient and the loss of productive land will not help this situation. Remember - There is NO GRAIN FROM UKRAINE and there will be NO GRAIN FROM ESSENDINE !!		

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MP2_CL_0757_003	That the organisation delivering this project are not a UK based company, have no track record of projects of this size and will be using a Chinese manufacturing base is truly shocking. That our politicians may give consent regardless of the known transgressions of China in relation to humanitarian work practises is shameful.		

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MP2_FF_002_005	Also none of this is going to help with electricity supply and cost in this area.	No	When operational, the Proposed Development will generate electricity from a renewable source and export this to the National Grid. When operational, the Proposed Development will generate electricity from a renewable source and export this to the National Grid. The Proposed Development is anticipated to have an installed capacity of 350 MWp, a capacity factor estimated at 10 % and would be available to operate for 8,760 hours per year. This means that the Proposed Development is anticipated to
MP2_FF_020_002	and seems to consist of short-term measures to address energy needs that are neither efficient, environmentally friendly or appropriate to the countryside setting.		
MP2_FF_075_004	I do not believe you will produce as much energy as is needed from such a big development and will need to expand or, worst case, abandon the site in the coming years as it is not effective for the needs of the country.		
MP2_FF_091_002	There is no point creating solutions to current problems that breed further problems for future generations.		

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MP2_FF_097_011	Climate Change “the impact of large solar installations on local climate also needs to be considered, installation over a large area causing a 'heat island' may generate higher temperatures in that area. Any global climate benefit from solar parks is wiped out by the coal fired power stations and amount of energy used in their manufacture. Panels made in the US and Europe are manufactured to higher standards than in China. I feel we are rushing into various green energy options to fulfil targets and tick boxes for net zero, with no real plan for the future as to whether this energy is really 'green'□ and can provide enough energy from the area used		generate approximately 350,000 MWh of renewable electricity per year. The CO2 emissions of the Proposed Development would therefore be displaced within approximately 10.5 years, and all savings beyond that would be a net benefit of the Proposed Development to reducing climate change, relative to the baseline. Over 40 years, for example, the saving is estimated at approximately 1.9 million tonnes of CO2. The Proposed Development, in conjunction with other renewable energy developments, will contribute to the UK’s aims to reduce carbon emissions and achieve its ambitious GHG emissions reduction targets. Therefore, this is considered to be a material, but non-fundamental, beneficial change to the UK’s emissions of climate-changing GHG and is therefore a moderate benefit effect that is significant. In addition to this, the Statement of Need, **[EN010127/APP/7.1]**, outlines why the Proposed Development is needed to support the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, deliver reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, enhance the
MP2_FF_0110_005	This project is driven by the probability of generating unacceptable margins whilst despoiling our countryside		
MP2_FF_0290_012	The amount of energy being delivered does not constitute justification for the damage that is being done to the local area. It will cause irreversible damage to a vast area of our small county just for the sake of an overseas money-making project		
MP2_CL_0404_008, MP2_CL_0405_008	If this application is passed then there will be a lot more problems than people realise and the carbon foot print does just not stack up		
MP2_CL_0474_004	4. Global warming: With global warming the sheer size of the area covered in glass with solar gain will affect the microclimate of the area which can		

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	destroy the wild life and greenery, no consideration has been given to this and we do not have crystal balls to forecast it – but it will increase the local temperature, making it liable to fire putting housing and lives at great risk. We have already had a significant fire on Newstead Rd this week which luckily through a change of wind direction avoided putting housing and stock at risk. The situation will only get worse and the installation of nearly half a million solar panels should not even be considered for the massive risk it presents.		local environment and be a responsible neighbour.
MP2_CL_0480_011	"Mallard Pass will support low-cost energy generation that increases the reliability of our national grid." The claim about producing low-cost energy is also misleading. It is definitely low cost to produce for you, but the consumer won't get cheaper energy. The price the consumer pays is determined by the market. The winner will not be the consumer but you who will profit from low cost and soaring prices.		
MP2_CL_0600_025	2.7 As Mallard Pass knows, the wholesale market operates by generators auctioning electricity to retailers for onward sale to consumers. The market is determined by the highest price and Mallard Pass will be able to operate under this high "ceiling price." The beneficiary of the low-cost generation will be Mallard Pass, or perhaps more likely		

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	Canadian Solar. It will certainly not be the consumer even though Mallard Pass gives that impression.		
MP2_CL_0760_001	It is clear that we are experiencing a global energy crisis. Energy security and the ability to produce sustainable, long term energy solutions is surely one of the greatest challenges facing all people and governments across the globe. As an average family, living in an average home with an average salary, the prospect of a twice yearly increase of 40%/50% on our energy bills is not something that can be accommodated indefinitely, and yet I feel obliged to raise my objection to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm development.		
MP2_CL_0913_007	It is a short-term project, and not part of a long-term strategy		
MP2_CL_0938_019	The beneficiary of the low-cost generation will be Mallard Pass, or perhaps more likely Canadian Solar. It will certainly not be the consumer even though Mallard Pass gives that impression.		
MP2_FF_0215_002	Furthermore this sort of Investment Should Be British as in the past we have given up and Sold of our Silver, hence the problems of today. I find the whole idea of this Solar Park as insulting our intelligence as this Solar Farm Will not provide anything in the way of reduced power bills or other infrastructure investment for the area concerned and the local Councils for this area do not have the final		

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	say, this is for HM Government and they are only thinking of their Green Credentials. This sort of Investment needs to be Stamped On Hard, it does not benefit the local area at all, the local farmers will no doubt benefit by the huge monies paid to them to rent their land for 30 to 40 years, this is also a short term investment that in the end will be completely fruitless for the UK as well as the local area, when all this Solar Farm is Scrapped in 40 years time and we have to restart on how we are going to Generate Electricity for our needs. This is a Short Term Fix (40Years) for a UK Wide Problem as differing Governments through the years have failed to grasp the Thistle and proceed with building Nuclear Power Plants, these are also Greener than the Gas plants used today and the Coal Plants we have closed. We are spending too much time pandering to The Green Brigade, we should be tackling the Polluters Chine, India, USA and Russia before putting our own house in order as we will be the poorer for adopting this stupid inane plan.		

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MP2_CL_0968_006	5. Transparency of ownership, including appropriateness of supply chain The MPSF project is a foreign investment in the UK solar sector by Canadian Solar: an investment intended to deliver returns to their shareholders. Whilst private investment into (public) infrastructure is to be encouraged, it should not be embraced without sufficient, appropriate, and thorough due diligence by all stakeholders – public, local and national government etc. What assurances will be given by MPSF, Canadian Solar, and all relevant parties that the project will be delivered in accordance with appropriate UK standards and what recourse will exist, including for example, should the supply chain be interrupted by sanctions in another country?	No	At this current stage, the Applicant has no intention of selling the Proposed Development should the application be approved. However, in any event it is noted that breach of a DCO is a criminal offence. As such, any party in control of the development will be responsible for complying with the DCO in the face of that criminal liability. Funding and company details in relation to the development are set out in the Funding Statement.
MP2_CL_0970_015	I would be very interested to know how it will be funded and the model for the expected earnings from it?		
MP2_FF_027_004	Finally, who owns this venture? Who are the investors? Will it be a foreign country that owns and controls the energy supply generated.		
MP2_FF_063_005	And this is before we get into the questionable non-UK ownership backgrounds on the two companies applying for this. At a time where we need energy and food security selling key developments like this to anything other than UK business would be dangerous.		

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MP2_FF_0133_003	The Chinese company cannot be trusted to have any involvement in any UK infrastructure.		
MP2_CL_0168_008	Windel Energy is based near Newcastle. Canadian Solar (founded 2021) is a Chinese Company which provides solar Hardware. Windell Energy has never built a solar farm installation. This development does not meet Windel Energy stated ambitions: 'to create low-cost energy that is kind to the local environment and delivers for the planet'. Nor does it: 'recognise the need to deliver these projects sensitively'.(Gary Toom MD Windel Energy).		
MP2_FF_0264_005	Outsourcing of this project to an Outside agency with minimal experience in large solar farms		
MP2_FF_0331_003	3) Lack of accountability if the successful permission is taken over by another a contractor		
MP2_CL_0371_001	1. Can you please confirm the statement made in the webinar by the Canadian Solar representative that the Company will not be selling the site as the sale of solar farm developed by the company is not within the company's strategy.		
MP2_CL_0374_002, MP2_CL_0392_002	2. Will these developers be around after permission is granted? No way.		
MP2_CL_0600_085	5.5 According to the Managing Director of Windel, Canadian Solar are financing the £350 million development. He confirmed that, in due course, and if the project is approved, Windel will sell its share of MPSF to Canadian Solar.		

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	Therefore, the development will be owned by an "essentially Chinese Company."		
MP2_CL_0600_088	5.8 Canadian Solar will not only presumably supply solar panels to MPSF made by the in China, it be actively involved in the financing and ownership of MPSF. Thus, part of the UK's power infrastructure will be owned by what is said to be "an essentially Chinese company." This is surely unacceptable and should be prevented, particularly in light of recent comments made by heads of security of the USA and UK.		
MP2_CL_0616_009	I am very concerned that Mallard Pass will sell on the site once planning permission has been obtained and will not honour their obligations. The developers behind Mallard Pass have no track record of building and operating solar plants of this scale and I suspect that they are only doing this for financial gain. Why should local residents have to bear the impact of this monstrous development when the only beneficiaries are developers who only have a financial interest?		
MP2_CL_0632_005	5. The Canadian company behind this project are actually in Chinese ownership. The major profits therefore will accrue to China and not the UK.		
MP2_CL_0635_010	9, I am incredibly concerned about this being a Chinese owned company, with no proven track record of ever completing a project! I see this as a purely money making scheme, with no concerns		

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	about the local impact, or real care for the planet. Even Rishi Sunak is warning us about the over infiltration of China in our country and way of life. If you want it that badly, build it in your back yard NOT MINE!!		
MP2_CL_0638_005	5. Also, from a UK strategic point of view the funding for this project ultimately seems to come from China and so again it doesn't seem wise to have a key national assets to be in the hands of Chinese owners with all the associated ethical/security implications.		
MP2_CL_0648_013, MP2_CL_0649_013	In addition, I strongly object to the fact that the companies behind the proposal have clearly stated that there is a strong possibility that they won't still be part of the project by the time that any work would commence - this clearly demonstrates that the businesses are not interested in seeing this through to completion & the driving force behind this proposal is pure greed rather than trying to find a solution to our energy needs.		
MP2_CL_0670_009	Involvement of Chinese money in the scheme as govt.		
MP2_CL_0677_015	16.1 An ‘essentially’ Chinese company running an infrastructure project through a joint venture with a company that has not delivered 1 renewable project gives cause for concern. In the knowledge that Canadian Solar will 100% own the company if planning approval is given and will determine their		

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	next partner or company to sell on to, also gives cause for concern. Whilst confidence in Government is low, local communities would still prefer the UK Government to be steering the right path for such projects. Security and control of our energy infrastructure is paramount, we only have to look at Russia currently to see how they have been able to cut off 80% of gas supplies to Europe. We need to maintain control from the UK to ensure no country has the capability of controlling any of our energy supplies or accessing our data.		
MP2_CL_0682_002	In short, this will be of little use when energy demand is at its highest and is just a cynical attempt by foreign owned interests to exploit the net zero subsidies		
MP2_CL_0731_005	There is a decided lack of clarity over who is behind this NSIP. Is yet another investment from a foreign country hiding behind nominee British companies? This matter needs considerably more illumination.		
MP2_CL_0745_008	Also, What is Mallard Pass long term ownership model for this project? Will they sell to a third party foreign company a few years down the road? and then we will certainly have no say or control of what happens?		
MP2_CL_0766_009	9. Canadian Solar – I also have concerns that this company are highly likely to “sell on” Mallard Pass Solar development before its completion		

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MP2_CL_0800_003	3) Lack of accountability if the successful permission is taken over by another a contractor		
MP2_CL_0938_037	According to the Managing Director of Windel, Canadian Solar are financing the £350 million development. He confirmed that, in due course, and if the project is approved, Windel will sell its share of MPSF to Canadian Solar. Therefore, the development will be owned by an "essentially Chinese Company." o The MP for Rutland and Melton has exposed the company's link with unacceptable employment practices in China. It is said that forced labour has been used in the supply chain of Canadian Solar and the company has resisted any audit if its operations. A group of share holders recently attempted to block the re-election of three directors who were preventing an audit of the company's operations. However, those directors were re elected reflecting the lack of transparency and disregard for normal business ethics. o Representatives of Canadian Solar present at the public events have been particularly evasive, unhelpful and aggressive with bouncers at the door to make you feel welcome. o Part of the UK's power infrastructure will be owned by what is said to be "an essentially Chinese company." This is surely unacceptable and should be prevented, particularly in light		

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	of recent comments made by heads of security of the USA and UK. o In section 3.0 of the Main Consultation Document Mallard Pass draws attention to the Prime Ministers statement “We need a power supply that’s made in Britain, for Britain.” The vast majority of the equipment for MPSF will not be made in Britain, but in China.		
MP2_CL_0371_006	6. Given that the site is planned to last for thirty or forty years and, given that it is likely that neither of the developers will have a financial interest in the site at that time, what arrangements have been made to ensure that sufficient funding is in place and ringfenced?		
MP2_CL_0970_017	Will Windel actually be bound by contract to complete and stick with the project or will they sell the scheme on if it does go ahead ?		
MP2_CL_0919_009	I look forward to the above objections being taken into consideration as you review the proposals that have been put forward, I remain hopeful that common sense and strategic thinking will pre-vail and that the UK Government will actually make the correct decision and put the views of its electorate ahead of short-term third-party business based in Canada/China who will no doubt sell this on as a financial government underwritten asset to a third party fund/bank.		

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MP2_FF_018_001	didn't answer all my questions, what happens if mallard pass goes broke?		
MP2_FF_0208_003	When asking about the actual output of the solar farm I got different answers so it appears this is not even definitely known, so is it actually as good as you are trying to make out? No one was able to out give even the vaguest idea of the cost of the project or time for ROI, why is this being kept hidden, is it a valid business project or will it be sold on very quickly to a company who cannot be held accountable to anything in original agreements. When asking if there was a backup plan if we have a situation with China like we do with Russia (sanctions) which seems highly likely all I got was a blank, no know seemed to know anything about where the product or finance was coming from and there was no idea of any backup plan if there was some disruption like we have had in the last 2-3 years. I am most concerned about the overall visuals of the solar farm, unless it is properly screened so it can't be seen easily from roads and houses then that is an issue. I was disappointed at the response to questions on this, it appears that from many roads and houses the solar park will be plainly seen and was told that the planting project may not be that effective for 10-15years. One lady tried to argue that solar panels might be attractive to some people! It appears to me that the whole process so far has been shrouded in lack of real		

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	information, there have been no guarantees that I am aware of, the companies involved have not been open and up front which has engendered distrust and suspicion in the whole project and in the companies involved. This is why I do not support the project, it doesn't appear to be a project in the best interests of the area, and it doesn't appear we are being told the whole story.		
MP2_FF_0315_003	Lack of accountability if the successful permission is taken over by another a contractor		
MP2_CL_0371_016	14. When taking part in the Webinar, Mr Toomey stated that the project will cost £350,000,000 and that it will be funded by Canadian Solar. What is the source of that funding?		
MP2_CL_0731_006	6. Who will make the panels? Who is providing the funding? Who will build and manage the project? If the answers to these questions are, in effect, a foreign country, then this needs to be explored much more. In addition, the public should be kept informed about this aspect of the proposal. The UK must not be in the position of being held to ransom over electricity supplies at any time in the future. The consequences of the invasion of Ukraine are a clear indication of the potential (or actuality) to interrupt power and food supplies in the hands of unfriendly countries.		

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MP2_CL_0742_053	- Surely nationally significant infrastructure projects should be driven by the government not private developers. Is the government in control of projects such as these?		
MP2_CL_0881_005	5. Also it isn't even going to be owed by a British Company, I understand the Company state that they are Canadian but are actually owed by China why on earth do we want to keep putting ourselves at the mercy of other countries.		
MP2_CL_0519_006, MP2_CL_0520_006	Dependency on non-UK states for energy supply. The Financiers behind Windell Energy and Canadian Solar are not clear. The financial aspects of this project and the ownership structure of the Proposers need to be clarified. Recent events in Ukraine have surely taught us not to develop a dependency on an external sovereign state to provide our energy supply. The risk of a company potentially closely linked to the Chinese government, which all Chinese companies are, potentially means we could be "held to ransom" for ongoing energy production and cost.	No	

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MP2_CL_0827_002	My previous letter raised concerns regarding ability and accountability of Windel Energy Ltd and Canadian Solar Inc to deliver a project of this magnitude with limited proven experience as a joint company remains. There is nothing to substantiate your robust management of the entire CADMID cycle, just assumptions. Will Mallard Pass actually see this project thru' to 'disposal'? Or will the project be sold on to another party and agreements, mitigations, potential deliverables just evaporate?	No	Windel Energy Ltd, founded in 2018, is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon, including solar, battery energy storage systems, onshore wind and green hydrogen technologies with projects ranging from 10MW to 320MW output across England and Wales. Windel Energy works closely with landowners, giving them the opportunity to diversify their income stream by leasing their land for solar development. Canadian Solar Inc is the development partner of Windel Energy. It was founded in 2001 in Canada and is one of the world's largest solar power companies. It is a leading manufacturer of PV Modules and provider of solar energy solutions and has a geographically diversified pipeline of utility-scale solar power projects in various stages of development. Over the past 19 years, Canadian Solar Inc has successfully delivered over 49 GW of premium-quality, PV Modules to customers in over 150 countries.
MP2_FF_035_003	3. Windels' experience.		
MP2_FF_092_002	and also the fact that the company behind the development is so new and has no experience of similar projects.		
MP2_FF_0315_001, MP2_FF_0331_001	1) No confidence in the company that it has the expertise and capacity to run an infrastructure project of this type		
MP2_CL_0600_080	5. The track records of both companies call into question their involvement in an infrastructure project such as Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF)		
MP2_CL_0603_004	Windel has not as yet had any experience of delivering any renewable projects.		
MP2_CL_0622_009	Other comments -It is evident from the community presentation at Ryhall Village Hall that the developer, Windel Energy, has no experience of managing large scale infrastructure projects in the UK. This is a huge risk to satisfying the needs of the		

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	local population and delivering a cost effective project to UK Limited. There is a significant risk of the UK taxpayer having to rescue the project if it is not managed appropriately. - The presentations are based on artists impressions and numerous vague statements which do not provide any confidence that the project will be delivered satisfactorily. They are not from independent experts and consequently they are prepared by people who have a conflict of interest and will not be thinking of the greater good. The ultimate beneficiaries of this proposal are overseas investors and local Directors who openly admit they know nothing about electricity generation or supply. - There is no explanation of how this proposal is to be financed and how the overseas investors will gain a return on their investment.		The DCO will include requirements setting out how the construction and operation of the project must be undertaken. Breach of these matters would be a criminal offence.
MP2_CL_0632_004	4. The UK based project management team are clearly inexperienced in handling such a major enterprise.		
MP2_CL_0667_009	6: Mallard Pass itself has no experience of building a solar farm or running one. You have no background in the actual operation side of things. So I ask again, how can we believe the statement from Canadian Solar that they have interest in the long term running of this project. In fact Canadian Solar has just sold off another planning granted site.		
MP2_CL_0671_010	9, I am incredibly concerned about this being a Chinese owned company, with no proven track record of ever completing a project! I see this as a		

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	purely money making scheme, with no concerns about the local impact, or real care for the planet.		
MP2_CL_0742_051	- Very concerned that Windel has not delivered any project as yet but is looking at delivering the biggest one yet?		
MP2_CL_0745_009	The National grid should be entering into agreements with existing power companies with years of experience , not pop up companies like Mallard pass who have no experience whatsoever in a project of this nature and are only trying to make quick profits with the outlay for their set up costs.		
MP2_CL_0749_051	- Very concerned that Windel has not delivered any project as yet but is looking at delivering the biggest one yet?		
MP2_CL_0754_014	Questions requiring answers: 57. Who is responsible for undertaking due diligence to ensure Windel Energy and Canadian Solar will make good 'community partners' for this scheme? a. Windel Energy are a relatively new company and whist they have many schemes in the pipeline at the July webinar they were unable to give detail of any scheme they have completed. By their own admission they have no guaranteed long-term interest in this proposal suggesting their primary interest is short term and to secure the planning consent for their senior partner in the scheme Canadian Solar. This does not give confidence that they will have the long-term interests of residents or		

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	the natural environment at heart. 12 b. Canadian Solar – an essentially Chinese company providing all the investment and ultimately full ownership of the scheme if the application is successful. If the scheme is approved, it will be they who determine how this will be taken forward. Surely it is in the public interest of both the residents and wider public that full due diligence is undertaken to ensure their suitability as the owner of such a significant scheme with such a potentially significant adverse impact. Who is responsible for doing this? 58. What will be the legal entity/company that will 'own' the Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Will this be a UK based company? Who will be its Directors? Who will take the profit? And where will the relevant taxes be paid? 59. What assurances/guarantees will be given that if the application is successful that there will not be any further applications for extension of the site or other type of development?		
MP2_CL_0756_005	I notice you have no track record of ever doing a project like this before.		
MP2_CL_0799_017	To Conclude: Fact: Mallard Pass are winging it They have NO track record of this size of development, Cannot give a factual accurate answer and have lied (personally to me at Director level) on many facts including whether the panels would / would not be tracking type. And that the site would be retained as a Family		

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	business to be run when in fact to be sold off to Canadian Solar or another Investment portfolio as two examples.		
MP2_CL_0799_018	How can this developer be trusted especially when we see previous proposals withdrawn - possibly / probably to be initiated once planning granted but easy to get through with out whilst objections are high. A case in point being the Battery Storage. Conditions if approved MUST be stringently implemented to keep development of this site and allowance of extra activities such as the above to not be permitted.		
MP2_CL_0800_001	1) No confidence in the company that it has the expertise and capacity to run an infrastructure project of this type		
MP2_CL_0814_004	My previous letter raised concerns regarding ability and accountability of Windel Energy Ltd and Canadian Solar Inc to deliver a project of this magnitude with limited proven experience as a joint company remains.		
MP2_CL_0820_003	My previous letter raised concerns regarding ability and accountability of Windel Energy Ltd and Canadian Solar Inc to deliver a project of this magnitude with limited proven experience as a joint company remains. There is nothing to substantiate your robust management of the entire CADMID cycle, just assumptions. Will Mallard Pass actually see this project thru' to 'disposal'? Or will the project		

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	be sold on to another party and agreements, mitigations, potential deliverables just evaporate?		
MP2_CL_0894_021	- Very concerned that Windel has not delivered any project as yet but is looking at delivering the biggest one yet?		
MP2_CL_0938_036	The track records of both companies call into question their involvement in an infrastructure project such as Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF) o The literature produced for MPSF states “Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited is a partnership between Windel Energy and Canadian Solar, two companies with strong track records in delivering renewable energy developments.” o At the consultation event held on 27th June, the Managing Director of Windel Energy said that, to date, Windel has yet to deliver a renewable energy development. Therefore the statement made in the literature is incorrect and gives a misleading impression of the company’s experience. o The scale of the Mallard Pass development is totally out with the experience of Windel Energy and gives cause to question the ability of the company to deliver it. o In spite of its name, Canadian Solar has strong connection to China. Many commentators have described it as “essentially a Chinese company.” Its CEO was		

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	born and cites his linkedin Profile as located in China. Most of its factories are in China and its senior management are Chinese.		
MP2_CL_0968_007	6. Experience of the project team There were several questions during the Community consultation regarding the experience of some of the project's workstreams. It was clear from the responses that there is limited experience of this type and/or size of project in the UK, across a number of workstreams. What reassurance will be provided that this project will be delivered in full (for example, that the local/national government will not end up having to either fund or complete the project should the private enterprises be unable to continue) and will be delivered in accordance with the submission (for example, including appropriate accountability from Canadian Solar and consortium) and what recourse will exist and to whom?		
MP2_CL_0980_002	Proposed contractor concern Windel Energy, being one of the key proposers and partners, is a privately held company only founded 4 years ago in 2018. They have renewable proposals and projects in the pipeline, including Mallard Pass but yet, they have not delivered one single renewable project. This is extremely concerning, considering this project is 8 times bigger than any existing solar plant in the UK. I question their experience and their motives and see it as a		

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	possible ruse to sell on the project to the highest bidder post a successful conclusion if they were to get one. This has been declared as a NSIP project, which indicates its importance by needing Government approval. So, why doesn't this project have clear requirements and guidelines for these 3rd parties to adhere to and ultimately go out to tender on their experience and proficiency in these types of projects. It feels the government is being led by the nose by the contractor instead of the other way around.		
MP2_CL_0870_002	In one of your webinars, Gary Toomey would not answer my question about how many renewable projects Windel had completed. He subsequently confirmed that it was zero, not surprising as the company was only formed in 2018. In commenting on my question he stressed that he had many years of experience in the renewables sector. Information received has indeed confirmed that is the case. It shows that he has held some seventy directorships, many of which have been in the renewable sector and so should have built up a considerable amount of experience. Unfortunately, his experience does not appear to be very reassuring. It seems comprised of a long list of		

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	failed companies with creditors loosing millions of pounds. Is it not the case that, given his history, Mr Toomey must have given and broken many undertakings? Why, therefore, should residents, our MP, the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State give any credence to the undertakings made by Windel and therefore Mallard Pass in the consultation documents? If all the information I have is correct, as I believe it to be, does it not call into question the involvement of Mr Toomey, his associates and his companies in such a huge undertaking as Mallard Pass Solar Farm? Does it not confirm the widely held belief that the project has little to do with clean energy, net zero etc., and has everything to do with making money without any real consideration of the consequences?		
MP2_CL_0573_007	I do not believe the organisation has been involved in the building of a large solar farm before. I am therefore very concerned there will be insufficient experience for such a massive project.		
MP2_CL_0595_002	1. Do Windel Energy and Canadian Solar have a proven track record to provide evidence that they will look after the environment during the construction process and once in operation, who will be responsible for the projected costs to maintain and repair these solar panels.		

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MP2_CL_0600_082	5.2 At the consultation event held on 27th June, the Managing Director of Windel Energy said that, to date, Windel has yet to deliver a renewable energy development. Therefore the statement made in the literature is incorrect and gives a misleading impression of the company's experience.		

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MP2_CL_0742_050	- Feel that the project is purely driven by money not the environment.	No	The Vision for the Proposed Development was development by the Applicant and the consultant team by combining the corporate mission and values of the Applicant with their aspirations for the project, whilst reflecting the urgent need for the UK to transition to low carbon energy generation. Therefore, the Applicant's vision for the Proposed Development is to deliver a project that: "Supports the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, deliver reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, enhance the local environment and be a responsible neighbour". The vision is underpinned by four objectives which are to: • Decarbonise our electricity system • Increase the supply of low-cost energy • Address the biodiversity crisis • Respect and enhance features in the landscape and promote connectivity.
MP2_FF_035_015	Ask yourself if you would honestly be in favour of this development next to your home. Like many we have saved and struggled to move our children to the country and now you want to take that away for a shady company backed with CCP money. NO.		
MP2_FF_043_015	you are not being truthful with exactly how awful it will be for local residents and our community. Do you want to do is make massive profits. These plans now		
MP2_FF_044_005	They are being foisted on us by our own corrupt Government pushing the tissue of lies over the Green Deal. We know huge amounts of money is what this is all about.		
MP2_FF_047_002	The promoters of this scheme appear to be pushing it for personal gain without any major financial risk or involvement. For them its win, win with no thought to the damage that would be done to the local community or the ethics of sourcing equipment from a tyrant regime.		
MP2_FF_063_004	With so many of these proposals around the country at present it stinks of profiteering at a time when farmers are having to review their grants and subsidies- and has very little to do with environment. So please don't hide behind that argument. It won't stick.		

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MP2_FF_063_015	I'm sure the public servants we all pay for as UK residents will see through this thing veiled profiteering and give it the (lack of respect) it deserves.		For more information, please see the Statement of Need, **[EN010127/APP/7.1]**, for information on how the Proposed Development would make a significant contribution to the security, adequacy and dependability of the Great British electricity system.
MP2_FF_079_010	Your reasons for this solar farm are to make money for your investors and no amount of so called benefits to the local community will change this.		
MP2_CL_0345_003	With so many of these proposals around the country at present it stinks of profiteering at a time when farmers are having to review their grants and subsidies- and has very little to do with environment. So please don't hide behind that argument. It won't stick.		
MP2_CL_0375_001	An opportunistic make money scheme for Canadian Solar, driven by easy money not climate concerns.		
MP2_CL_0401_013	Huge solar farms are archaic in their proposal. It has been proven their presence holds little long term gain environmentally. I consider this ludicrous proposal to be for the financial gain of the proposing company and nothing more!		
MP2_CL_0433_011	All in all I feel the project is Ill thought out with the developers being unable or unwilling to justify their plans. Money and profit is their only aim with no consideration to the general populace.		
MP2_CL_0441_006	6. PROFIT MOTIVE. This site has been chosen because of the proximity of an existing grid system and recently constructed sub-station, thereby reducing costs considerably. Surely the size and		

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	thereby profit to be made from this project warrants a completely new electrical infrastructure to be built.		
MP2_CL_0491_010	This is not in our national interest but in the interest only of the developer.		
MP2_CL_0522_003	This for me is the heart of the issue. We need to weigh the cost to the local community against the profits for your company. In my view, you are asking the community to pay too high a price for the benefit of your shareholders.		
MP2_CL_0565_005	he quoted location of the nearby electricity hub with its convenience and low cost does not mitigate marring the lives of all the local communities affected. To save costs in order to improve the profits of Developers by not having to invest in new electrical connectivity REMAINS CORPORATE GREED AND AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY AT LARGE.		
MP2_CL_0600_004	My conclusion is the proposed development is less about the generation of renewable energy and more about making large profits for Windel and “Canadian” Solar. Taking company statements and previous actions into account it is likely that both companies will sell their interests in the development, making large profits whilst at the same time ruining the countryside and the environment within which we live.		

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MP2_CL_0603_005	There are a number of question marks over the claims made by Windel Canadian Solar: the energy they propose to produce would clearly not be 'low cost'.		
MP2_CL_0631_005	5. Of course Mallard Pass is a money making machine rather than actually wanting to supplying energy. I would say you will sell on elsewhere if this gets the go-ahead before any construction starts to another party.		
MP2_CL_0679_003	My conclusion is the proposed development is less about the generation of renewable energy and more about making large profits for Windel and "Canadian" Solar. Taking company statements and previous actions into account it is likely that both companies will sell their interests in the development, making large profits whilst at the same time ruining the countryside and the environment within which we live.		
MP2_CL_0689_010	In Summary: Although this monstrous project of an unimaginable scale maybe fall within government guidelines, in our opinion this development is based solely upon perceived commercial gain at the cost of irreplaceable local land, with no consideration for the impact on the local population and their environment.		
MP2_CL_0702_002	I accept there is a need to find alternative cleaner green energy for the future, but during the research I have done it is quite obvious that the energy		

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	efficiency of such large soda farms is very poor. This solar farm would be traded and sold on as a commodity. I know that those who are putting this proposal together secret is no more than a moneymaking opportunity.		
MP2_CL_0735_001	For the climate or for profit? The consultation brochure contains phrases such as “Mallard Pass offers a significant opportunity to make a critical and meaningful contribution to achieving net zero” and “Mallard Pass will support the urgent need to decarbonise our Page 1 of 9 electricity system.” These phrases read as if the developers are philanthropists, dedicated to achieving the climate change targets for the benefit of the planet. The reality is entirely different. The prime objective of the companies involved is to maximise the return for their investors. Thus, the developers have a vested interest in constructing the site as cheaply as possible. The landowners are in a similar position, as the motivation for leasing their land is financial. It can be nothing else. In leasing the land they will obtain a guaranteed, probably index linked, income for around forty years and at a level that will be many times more than they could expect from farming. Those that will be involved in taking a “vital step on		

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	the path to meeting net zero" for no reward will be the residents of the villages near the development. Indeed, their reward will be negative as they will have to endure the nightmare of two years of construction, the permanent loss of recreational amenities provided by the countryside and the adverse visual impact of what is cynically called a farm but is in effect an industrial electricity generation installation.		
MP2_CL_0749_050	- Feel that the project is purely driven by money not the environment.		
MP2_CL_0751_008	I can only assume that this will be of great financial benefit to the project owners and their sponsors as I do not see anything in it for us in the UK other than some kind of tentative attempt to move to cleaner sources of energy which, in doing so, creates a massive carbon emissions bill.		
MP2_CL_0894_020	- Feel that the project is purely driven by money not the environment.		
MP2_CL_0989_002	The whole proposal seems to be simply a money making exercise for the owners of the non British company with, I believe, the solar panels coming from China! What has happened to buy British!		
MP2_CL_0970_001	The motivation behind the scheme is obviously a chance to make money with no concern for the residents of the area who will have to live with a monstrosity for the foreseeable future and for some of us for the rest of our lives .		

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MP2_CL_1026_010	This is a pure project of greed and money making by a shadow company of the Chinese government with no concerns to who it impacts. They thought that people would be blindsided by the fog of renewable energy.		
MP2_CL_0883_012	There is one prime beneficiary in this. Corporate profit. That is not sufficient to justify the impact this scheme will have. We should be better than this given our increasing understanding of nature, its importance to our lives, and our continued negative impacts on it.		
MP2_CL_0474_009	9. The project is being presented purely for financial gain, not for the benefit of the local people, apart from the farm owners who are being enticed by greed of 'rents' better than crop prices, but by a puppet Canadian front company backed by Chinese money. Can we believe anything being presented by a Chinese company. Particularly in relation to the comments about removal of batteries from the proposal document. These are essential for the efficient operation of the farm, their omission is just a ploy. If the project were to proceed it is likely they would soon be installed. Can we trust the proposals, the answer is no.		
MP2_CL_0408_002	2. This development seems to be designed for the convenience (i.e. profit) of the developers as the primary concern.		

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MP2_CL_0539_008	After all, you are only creating this solar farm purely to make money. We are passionately objecting so to defend our beautiful English Heritage Countryside for future generations from this insane project where it is sited.		
MP2_CL_0427_001	I have recently attended the presentation/consultation your organisations gave at the Greatford Village Hall and was shocked at your proposals. Sadly the proposals lack foresight, common sense or consideration and are unacceptable on so many counts. Added to this they are also incomplete on many counts for example - proper research and consideration has not been given to flood risk and the subject of battery storage is not even mentioned. Frankly the only benefactor, should these proposals ever be accepted, are the shareholders of Windel and Canadian Solar. The proposals can only be 100% motivated by profit as they add no net value to anyone else.		

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MP2_CL_0798_007	7. Given the number of insolvencies the developer has how can we feel confident that this project will not stall owing to funding	No	The Applicant has submitted a Funding Statement which sets out how the Proposed Development will be funded for delivery.
MP2_CL_0799_019	Fact: Mallard Pass Solar Farm is an Investment proposal to fatten shareholders wallets under the guise of providing clean energy. This is clearly demonstrated by the easily obtained documents from companies house which details the catalogue of companies set up by Windel Energy and its many different change of names– many are in liquidation with a serious creditor list and amount of money owing to each one still outstanding. This alone sounds alarm bells as to how our locality will be looked after.		
MP2_CL_0816_012	I read recently too that Gary Toomey's record as a company officer is lamentable with a long trail of insolvencies and debts. That leads me to question his credentials as a key element in Mallard Pass and suggests to me that Windel's primary interest is to make a 'quick buck' rather than the long term viability or success of the Mallard Pass site.		
MP2_CL_0849_001	Some financial information has come to our attention relating to Mallard Pass, Windel and Gary Toomey. This information has been researched and reported on Alicia Kearns MP's website through her Consultation response. We would be grateful for any comments you can give to explain the background, and that might help placate the fears of local		

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	residents. We were also told in the in-person events that Canadian Solar owned 75% of the business and Windel 25%, and upon planning approval Canadian Solar would own 100% automatically. We would be grateful for clarification on these matters. Please can you ensure this additional email is counted as part of MPAG's consultation response.		
MP2_CL_0886_001	Further to my objection. I would also like to include as part of my response my horror and dismay at the directorship record of Windel Energy and Mallard Pass Solar Farm. (Ref Alicia's formal response) A string of failed companies leaving financial debts scattered around. On public companies House records and should have been disclosed. No wonder you have not partnered or been transparent. On this point alone the credibility of the developers and ownership structure should be an inhibiting factor for the development to proceed. Please ensure this is noted in your final collation of feedback to planning inspectorate and Secretary of State.		
MP2_CL_0891_001	I submitted my consultation response 2 days ago but this morning through seeing a letter written by my MP Alicia Kearns to you I learn that the directors of Windel Energy have a very chequered financial history with especially Gary Leigh Toomey presiding over a number of failed companies owning hundreds		

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	of thousands to creditors. This information is in the public domain and you failed to disclose it which is serious. How the bloody hell can you put forward a company that is run by such people. It's a joke.		

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MP2_FF_004_001	I'd much rather see energy generation over intensively farmed agricultural land. I enjoy catching glimpses of solar panels as opposed to seeing fossil fuel powered power stations. If we wish to decarbonise how else do we do it?	No	The Applicant welcomes the support and agrees that the Proposed Development is urgently needed to meet the generational challenge of climate change.
MP2_FF_011_001	I agree with solar in principle		
MP2_FF_039_001	We need ambitious plans for decarbonisation and this is such a plan! It is proposed in a rural area which is not an outstanding area of beauty and has good links to the national grid.		
MP2_FF_039_003	I fully support it and I'm afraid that NIMBYs will have to make compromises for the future health of the planet.		
MP2_FF_048_001	Projects like this, at this scale are desperately needed to help move away from fossil fuels, without having to rely on nuclear energy. I couldn't support this project more and was delighted when I got the first leaflet with info about it. I really don’t understand the objections I’ve seen from other people.		
MP2_FF_049_001	This project is crucial for the country. Solar power is essential to provide an alternative fuel and will be even more significant given the increase in offshore wind expected under the energy security strategy.		
MP2_FF_049_002	he location of solar farm, spread across the area, is probably one of the most effective in the country when considered on a impact/output ratio basis. It is		

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	crucial for the future of the UK, and I can see no genuine reason for the project not taking place.		
MP2_FF_050_001	We need solar farms not Nimbyism		
MP2_FF_051_001	We need renewable energy sources		
MP2_FF_051_006	It needs to happen otherwise we will have forever spiralling costs for energy, putting more people into fuel and wider poverty. The planet cannot sustain the current approach to providing energy and we need to ramp up sustainable and green energy sources before its too late. It has my full support.		
MP2_FF_055_001	It is, especially given the recent issues with the EUs access to Russian energy supplies, a key 'free' resource which we need to start accessing sooner rather than later. While it's nice to have all green spaces kept green the solar farms are much better than increasing our use of fossil fuels.		
MP2_FF_056_001	Renewable energy such as solar farms are the way forward		
MP2_FF_060_001	As a country, we desperately need solar energy to reduce our reliance on gas and electricity.		
MP2_FF_064_001	We must act now to prevent catastrophic climate change		
MP2_FF_067_001	Solar is necessary and we should be expanding this and doing more.		
MP2_FF_067_002	I like the mitigation measures with the exception of reducing the size. It should be larger.		

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MP2_FF_067_004	Please expand the size and carry out more of these with large urgency.		
MP2_FF_073_007	I have read the PEIR and I am happy with the proposals, further to my early comments regarding the constructions phase I have now read the information regarding this in the PIER and I am happy with the proposals.		
MP2_FF_084_001	There are compelling reasons for this project to go ahead, and I'm pleased to see the revised plans which satisfy most of the earlier objections and incorporate worthwhile improvements.		
MP2_FF_086_001	I am a strong supporter of a diverse energy policy for the UK which will reduce our reliance on imports of gas and oil from other countries.		
MP2_FF_088_001	There is an obvious requirement for alternative energy sourcing and this type of solar collection arrangement is a good one. The argument against this proposal by the MP Alicia Kearns is in reality based more on the fear that it might set a precedent for other large solar panel set ups elsewhere in the area than it is on the merits of this particular proposal.		
MP2_FF_093_001	The "anti" reaction to this proposed development seems "nimby" driven and dose present a balanced argument by ignoring the wider community benefits from solar energy and the and developing energy		

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	crisis we face. The impact of current energy generation and the legacy of energy generation from the use of fossil fuels and the impact on climate change could not be more evident than from the emerging heatwave events across Europe. If there is a "pro" Mallard Pass community group I would gladly give it my support.		
MP2_FF_094_007	Fully support this, ensuring all land is used for some form of food production, be it arable or livestock, is really essential.		
MP2_FF_095_001	Given the climate emergency (40 degrees C this week in Lincolnshire!) alternatives to fossil fuel generated power are needed immediately. I find it hypocritical that so few of the vocally protesting minority have solar panels on their roof despite many years of government subsidy to put them there.		
MP2_FF_095_004	Why should you need to bribe us to do the right thing? Do not scale back the development. We will need every watt we can get.		
MP2_FF_098_001	We talk about saving the planet but the reality is, the earth will still be here, spinning in space, long after humanity has died out. We need to focus on saving future generations.		
MP2_FF_098_002	In a perfect world I think few would welcome solar panels littering our countryside but we don't have		

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	the luxury of a choice. The only way forward in energy production is green and renewable, theirs no room for fossil fuels. The sun is a huge nuclear reactor and it's energy falls on the earth daily and we now have a chance to harness it. I've travelled widely in Europe and have seen many such installations, the Europeans seem to have far fewer reservations than us British.		
MP2_FF_099_001	I am aware of some of the concerns from other residents of the area, and while I am sympathetic to some of them, at the end of the day, finding methods to produce clean energy is the key to stopping global warming		
MP2_FF_099_002	Another aspect, which has become obvious since Russia's invasion of the Ukraine, is that we must become self sufficient as a country, so that we cannot be held hostage to another countries ambitions.		
MP2_FF_0103_001	I think this site makes a really positive contribution to our environmental needs.		
MP2_FF_0103_003	Whilst i appreciate that in some peoples opinion, solar farms are not nice to look at I find it deeply frustrating that people can selfishly impose their NIMBY views, without seriously considering the wider positive benefits.		

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MP2_FF_0103_006	I personally think that any form of renewable energy resources uplift an area to show that it cares about the environment and is a forward thinking place.		
MP2_FF_0112_002	However, I strongly believe that we must do everything we can to mitigate the impact of climate change for our children and future generations. Nimbyism should not override this.		
MP2_FF_0118_001	We need to embrace the new technology and it will help with the environment.		
MP2_FF_0137_016	I pray that common sense will prevail in the development of our green energy. Infrastructure must be government led more securely than at present.		
MP2_CL_0144_001	I want you to know that many people in the local area are in favour of increased renewable energy generation and thus strongly support the need for Mallard Farm and similar endeavours.		
MP2_CL_0159_001	I am deeply disappointed at some of the objections to the Mallard Pass proposed solar farm as they do not represent a balanced argument for or against the project. Nimbyism is a justifiable reason for objections but only for those directly living in or adjacent to the site. Comment about the loss of farming land is a valid objection but has to be weighed against the now desperate need for clean energy generation and it is this last point that is		

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	ignored by the “no” campaign. If the clear evidence of climate change and its the potential consequences, plus the fundamental physical harm from burning fossil fuels and the financial burden from over reliance on the production of foreign fossil fuels are not apparent to anyone, then a reasoned argument for or against is nullified. The “big picture” must be considered in the round.		
MP2_CL_0159_003	We face a stark choice but one that must be based on the overall benefits and losses for our children and grandchildren’s sake in the long term. If we fail to act on energy needs now they will pay the price.		
MP2_FF_0171_001	I support a range of energy sources for the UK. I strongly support solar, wind, nuclear, wave technology and want to see this widely developed across UK. This proposal meets future needs		
MP2_FF_0171_002	I do not support any further reduction in the overall solar area. We need this development and we need more like it across the UK		
MP2_FF_0172_001	Solar farm technology will form an essential part of the UK renewable energy. This is an important local development which is needed		
MP2_FF_0172_002	Good sympathetic and appropriate response to the first phase consultation. Do not reduce area of solar panels further		

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MP2_FF_0178_001	Renewable energy is essential to climate change. I understand that the development may have detrimental affects to local wildlife and habitats but the effects of climate change would be worse.		
MP2_FF_0200_005	we need to find other forms of providing electricity without involving China		
MP2_FF_0217_001	We're in the biggest climate change crisis we've known in the middle of a devastating heatwave and we've got people moaning their objections about a solar farm saying it'll "spoil their view"- it beggars belief. We desperately need clean, renewable energy in this country and projects such as these can't happen soon enough.		
MP2_FF_0218_001	Such a facility is needed and although not especially attractive, I believe there will be long term benefit to society and the planet, and that the land can both be managed in terms of biodiversity and restored to a more 'natural state' at the end of life of the facility. I think opposition is based on NIMBYISM.		
MP2_FF_0218_003	Please proceed with it at the earliest opportunity - It is much needed.		
MP2_FF_0223_001	The proposal seems well considered and will provide significant clean energy generation. Screening and public access routes seem appropriate and proportionate. Detrimental impacts appear to have been minimised (and will mainly be		

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	short term during construction). In addition to the direct benefits, the project will provide local employment and increase the energy security of the UK.		
MP2_FF_0223_005	This project has the potential to greatly improve the environmental performance of electricity generation in the area. The project has minimal adverse effects. The project would be a net environmental, recreational and economic gain for the area and should be progressed without delay. I am in support of the development.		
MP2_FF_0238_001	We need to provide green initiatives as a priority so schemes like this need to be supported 100%		
MP2_FF_0238_003	Fabulous idea		
MP2_FF_0238_006	I hope it goes ahead. Good luck		
MP2_FF_0240_001	I support the MPSF because of the benefits it can provide the Stamford residents.		
MP2_FF_0241_001	I understand and sympathise with some objectors, but the global need to invest far more renewables outweighs those concerns. The newly built electrical substation makes this too good an opportunity to overlook.		
MP2_FF_0262_001	I think in a world where the consequences of man's obsession with burning fossil fuels for energy is now a reality we should be doing everything in our power to install and run renewable energy sources		

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	wherever feasible, and this option at Mallard Pass I think is the best way forward for society as a whole.		
MP2_FF_0262_002	I don't think that mitigation to keep NIMBY activists should be considered. We should maximise the use of land for renewable energy production.		
MP2_FF_0285_002	Whilst there will be a lot of opposition to this development, I believe we need this to help secure our future. We all need to work together for a common goal, let's make it as painless as possible. In any case, it's better than building houses on the land!		
MP2_FF_0305_001	We have 7 years left in which to save our planet from destruction. Our only very slim hope of doing this is by stopping using fossil fuels at once. That comes at a price. Locally that price is an enormous solar farm. It is worth it for my children's sake.		
MP2_FF_0305_002	We need to stop prevaricating and build it. I think the mitigating proposals are well thought out. You have listened to and responded to previous concerns.		
MP2_FF_0305_004	it needs to happen and it needs to happen now.		
MP2_FF_0309_005	It is a shame that the UK now has to accept proposals such as Mallard Pass, and indeed will have to accept many more such schemes in the future. They will not be welcomed by the majority but are now absolutely vital. With more forethought, a		

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	strategy could have been put in place to produce the required energy in a much more acceptable way. Too late now. We still need to put in place the mechanism to store excess renewable energy. This is not rocket science. If everyone heats and stores water from the excess, for example, then the job is largely done. Who is going to make that happen?		
MP2_FF_0323_001	I know that solar is a wonderful form of electricity production, and solar farms are the obvious way to proceed		
MP2_FF_0323_004	It sounds better and better. All strength to your arm!! I applaud your initiative		
MP2_FF_0325_001	Your aims and plans were well explained and very interesting. I was partly convinced, as someone who has long wanted to see more renewables being used in this country.		
MP2_FF_0332_003	I fully support what is being proposed.		
MP2_FF_0332_007	I support the green approach being taken. I can see the scheme being highly beneficial to the local environment and habitats. Please continue to mitigate construction et and enhance environmental benefit. Thankyou.		
MP2_CL_0400_001	I fully support the application for a solar energy plant at Mallard pass. The applicant has provided ample evidence that this development will take into account all reasonable objections to the scheme and fully		

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	addresses those with a broad and generous range of provisions relating to the site and local community needs.		
MP2_CL_0408_001	1. Solar is one of the vital solutions for the future		
MP2_CL_0408_006	6. Radical reduction in the use of energy still needs to be addressed with urgency. Simply insulating every home would be the first step.		
MP2_CL_0408_010	Other than that, solar power is a vital part of our future. It should however be a distributed energy source not the old centralised industrial model for maximum investor profit.		
MP2_CL_0410_001	After assessing your proposal in detail, I conclude ,I can offer my full support for this well balance, vital Renewable energy scheme.		
MP2_CL_0410_005	These benefits cannot be side lined nor understated how important they are in our massively industrial farming landscape. All solar farms are an opportunity for said enhancements and I very much welcome them.		
MP2_CL_0410_009	Once powered up by the Sun, the substation could easily have permanent onsite, fast charging for onsite workers and visitors, which will be far lower in number. This renewable energy scheme is vital as we and the rest of the world transitions to a clean,		

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	sustainable future to reduce the impact humanity has on our only planet.		
MP2_CL_0450_001	I have taken a keen interest in this project since it was first brought to me attention when contacted by a member of the “NO” campaign. Since then, as chairman of an adjacent Parish Council, I have been approached by members of the community wishing to register objections but have had to positively seek the views of our community that support the project. I have taken part in a number of your consultation events and been obliged to listen to continuous “NIMBY” objections and complaints so, as someone who has looked in to the wider aspects of energy delivery for the UK offer the following:		
MP2_CL_0450_004	3. Capitalise on the recent heatwave and the now more accepted analysis (by the public) of the climate change damage caused by the use of fossil fuels. The reliance of some European nations on Russian gas supplies should strike a chord with most people and the essential need to diversify UK energy supplies as much as possible.		
MP2_CL_0663_008	benefit from the solar energy produced.		
MP2_CL_0832_001	This country is finding it increasingly difficult to make any investments for the future as the public are continually whipped up into states of hysteria over any development in their area. Everybody is happy for things to be built as long as it's not near them.		

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	We need to get over this and recognise that to grow our economy and move to sustainable energy policies we need to invest and that these types of initiatives are a positive thing. We've had anaemic growth for the last 10 years, the idea that there are zero costs to not investing in infrastructure is part of the reason why.		
MP2_CL_0887_001	I agree in principle to the concept of Solar Farms - especially in the current circumstances, however I do have reservations about your current plans.		
MP2_CL_0926_008	I remain committed to the cutting of carbon emissions and disappointed by greedy organisations who are unwilling to compromise to achieve an outcome acceptable to all.		
MP2_CL_0973_008	Many thanks for your tenacity in this matter and I hope in these times of flux , especially politically, you will be able to garner support from your colleagues especially those who believe that a balanced and proportionate appraisal of schemes and matters yields a good outcome.		
MP2_FF_0309_001	I support the proposed solar farm. Only a few years ago I would have said that it was too large and that we should instead have a larger number of small farms. However, it is too late for such niceties now: The tipping point has passed and the World urgently needs to decarbonise to avoid complete catastrophe. I only wish the government had a		

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	coherent plan to tackle climate change. As it does not, action has to be taken where it can and Mallard Pass is just one example of what must happen. It is unlikely to be popular with local residents, but we are now at war with the climate and war means things have to change.		
MP2_FF_0323_006	We are in an energy crisis, and solar is a partial way to solve this. We also urgently need fracking, and oil fields development to help us through the problem. I hope sincerely that your project proceeds successfully. Thank you for taking on the job.		
MP2_FF_0225_001	Dear Sir/Madam Mallard Pass Development Proposal I write as a resident of the village of Carlby which will be severely impacted by the proposed development. The public debate, with regard to the above, has taken a number of forms which I have followed with intent. Taking a balanced view has been difficult. The nation needs sources of renewable energy like never before and harnessing the radiant energy from the sun could be seen as a no brainer. The counter arguments have been well rehearsed at public meetings and in various documents which have been widely circulated. So what is the view of your correspondent?		

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MP2_FF_0102_001	Whilst I am strongly supportive of green energy initiatives, I have deep concerns including the loss of Prime agricultural land for 40 years at a time of global food insecurity, damage to local biodiversity, increased risk from flooding and evidence of the use of forced labour in the supply chains of the primary developer, Canadian Solar.	No	The Proposed Development supports the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, delivers reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, and will enhance the local environment and be a responsible neighbour. For more information on the need for the Proposed Development, please refer to the Statement of Need **[EN010127/APP/7.1]** and our design proposals in the DAS **[EN010127/APP/7.3]** and oLEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**.
MP2_CL_0160_002	In your proposal you say: "Our Vision for Mallard Pass Solar Farm is to support the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, deliver reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, enhance the local environment and be a responsible neighbour." Apart from ultimately gaining pecuniary advantage, I submit for your consideration that any urgent need to decarbonise the electricity system does not rely, to any great measure upon, the Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0432_001	I would like to register my objections to the plans to build the Mallard Pass Solar Farm near Essendine. I am a resident of Greatford, a nearby village, but my objections are not of the "NIMBY" variety. I understand and support the need to develop new sources of energy, but object strongly to the sheer size and therefore the magnitude of all side effects of this construction. Sadly successive governments have been lax in taking action to improve green energy solutions (houses are still being built without		

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	solar panels, brownfield sites are not being prioritised for alternative energy sources, etc etc). Now there is a belated rush to meet the targets set at COP22, seemingly running roughshod over a variety environmental concerns. There must be compromise solutions, centred around restricting the size, and therefore the environmental and community impact of such initiatives.		
MP2_CL_0600_008	1.4 Section 3.0 of the main Consultation Document attempts to highlight “The need for MPSF.” It does not. It highlights the need for renewable energy but not the need for Mallard Pass itself. Two very different points. The “need” for MPSF is to make large profits for the companies involved.		
MP2_CL_0600_019	2.1 Section 3.0 of the Main Consultation is entitled “The need for Mallard Pass.” It actually details the need for renewable energy and not the need for MPSF with all that it entails. Two very different points. There is no need for Mallard Pass itself. It has little to do with the effective provision of renewable energy. If it were, there are better alternatives. It has everything to do with profit. Profit for Windel with the company intending to exit early, profit for Canadian Solar who will also probably sell the project on at an early stage, as they have done with many other projects.		

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MP2_CL_0780_007	This project is classed as a nationally significant infrastructure project, there are serious local concerns that the secretary of state will be under massive pressure from the government to pass this project to allow them to try and hit their carbon neutral targets. No one will argue that we need to push towards nett zero, we also need to consider productive land given the food security problems we face. We are in danger of concreting over large swathes of our countryside while emerging countries simply ignore and negate our efforts, someone has to lead in doing the right thing and hope that others follow but at what cost to our community?		
MP2_CL_0831_007	Yes we need energy AND we need to use resources effectively I just cannot agree that this proposal is a plus for the inhabitants of England .... it appears to meet the old adage “just do something”. We will all be gone long before the consequences of our ill-conceived actions are apparent and in the meantime a few people will have a windfall which no doubt will allow them to live a lifestyle which promotes pollution by consumerism. I do not support this proposal		
MP2_CL_0845_001	Whilst I am in favour of any Green energy proposal which will mitigate the effects of climate change I have doubts about the Mallard Pass proposal.		

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	I am not convinced of the viability of the project for the following reasons:		
MP2_CL_0846_002	2) Green credentials do not meet the global climate crisis needs Whilst the proposers of the project are happy to ride the green wave, and indeed the government's panic to meet (seemingly) net zero, they are keen only to promote the output of the plant. There has been almost no information on the embedded carbon of the plant itself or its production and operation. After some number crunching, it is expected to take a minimum 15-20 years for the full carbon economy of the project to pay back (do not just look at misleading marketing figures for panels as they consider just carbon production and often use convenient figures from Western Europe, whereas in reality, these panels are produced in China, where the carbon per KW used in production is 10x what the UK is, due to coal-fired power stations). During these 15-20 years, the project will contribute positively to global warming, at a time when reduction is required. Of course, the UK is responsible for just 1% of the world's carbon emissions, so the massive loss of wildlife habitat and agricultural land for no realistic climate benefit whatsoever is simply not worth it -		

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	except to the shareholders of the various companies involved.		
MP2_CL_0852_002	2) Green credentials do not meet the global climate crisis needs Whilst the proposers of the project are happy to ride the green wave, and indeed the government's panic to meet (seemingly) net zero, they are keen only to promote the output of the plant. There has been almost no information on the embedded carbon of the plant itself or its production and operation. As a qualified engineer and having managed a green energy consultancy in the past, I have crunched the numbers here, and put simply it is expected to take a minimum 15-20 years for the full carbon economy of the project to pay back (do not just look at misleading marketing figures for panels as they consider just carbon production and often use convenient figures from Western Europe, whereas in reality, these panels are produced in China, where the carbon per KW used in production is 10x what the UK is, due to coal-fired power stations). During these 15-20 years, the project will contribute positively to global warming, at a time when reduction is required. Of course, the UK is responsible for just 1% of the world's carbon emissions, so the massive loss of		

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	wildlife habitat and agricultural land for no realistic climate benefit whatsoever is simply not worth it - except to the shareholders of the various companies involved. Note, I put various companies, as a quick look at Companies House reveals a network of companies/entities set up for this project, for reasons unknown to me.		
MP2_CL_0858_001	I write to register my objection for plans to install a large solar array as part of the Mallard Pass solar farm initiative. First, I wish it to be known that I am supportive of any initiative to deliver environmental benefit and the UK Government's aim to achieve net zero. Inevitably, I have objections to infrastructure projects that impact my immediate environment but the nature of my objection to Mallard Pass goes beyond any inward assessment and the short-sighted view of 'Not in my Back Yard'.		
MP2_CL_0867_001	I am writing regarding the plans for Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Given the proposal and it's scale and proposed location in a rural area and on farmland/green space, I wish to express my objections to the scheme proceeding. Before outlining my concerns I wish to confirm that I am a huge supporter of this country moving to a		

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	position of 100% renewable energy (wind and solar) and nuclear and the UK being self sufficient in terms of its energy production. I also feel it is essential this country also increases its self sufficiency in terms of food production.		
MP2_CL_0879_006	Solar unreliability of supply and efficiency and does this contribute to the cost of living crisis ?		
MP2_CL_0879_007	Duplication of systems to cover unreliability of renewables using gas power stations in particular ties us to gas for the foreseeable future.		
MP2_CL_0882_001	Thank you for sharing the plans for Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Given the proposal and it's scale and proposed location in a rural area and on farmland/green space, I wish to express my objections to the scheme proceeding. Before outlining my concerns I wish to confirm that I am a huge supporter of this country moving to a position of 100% renewable energy (wind and solar) and nuclear and the UK being self sufficient in terms of its energy production. I also feel it is essential this country also increases its self sufficiency in terms of food production.		
MP2_CL_0909_013, MP2_CL_0910_013	While everyone understands the need for clean sustainable energy it should not be at the cost of		

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	destroying our environment the very thing we are trying to preserve.		
MP2_CL_0922_005	We all understand the need for renewable energy but, I would like my concern to be taken into consideration and I would expect that a professional, valid and scientific appraisal of the question I put before you.		
MP2_CL_0928_001	To those proposing the Mallard Pass Solar Farm development, I am writing to express my continued and deepening opposition to the proposed solar farm development being put forward for consideration. I am a resident of Carlby village and I and my young family regularly pass through or visit the footpaths, woodlands and villages which will be most directly impacted by the proposed development. I am acutely aware of the need for the United Kingdom to become more self-sufficient in terms of energy production and also to invest in greener forms of energy that will contribute to the overall global effort to limit global warming. However, there are numerous reasons why I am opposed to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm, some of which I have set out in detail below.		

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MP2_CL_0965_010	Mallard Pass is not needed on a local, county, or national level. It offers the UK nothing that isn't already provided for in the government's own energy generation plans and will be a poor market provider of solar energy in the European and World markets. It's scale and environmental impact on the local area is inappropriate, and it is difficult to see this project as anything other than an attempt at quick profit for foreign operators.		
MP2_CL_0991_001	I am a resident of the village of Essendine in the beautiful county of Rutland and on the outskirts of the historic market town of Stamford. While a huge supporter of the production of green energy, in the right way and in the right locations, I write to object to the proposal for the large-scale Mallard Pass solar farm which at 2,238 acres would be eight times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK. I outline some of my concerns as follows:		
MP2_CL_0999_010	I understand the need for alternative energy sources, but not to the detriment of the local community who will gain nothing by this business venture of overseas investors who don’t have these monstrosities sitting in a field behind their home.		
MP2_CL_1023_001	Whilst I am for solar panels and the drive towards a carbon zero future, I am firmly of the opinion that this should not be achieved at all costs especially when the proposal is covering so much needed		

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	farmland, and this is one of many reasons why I cannot support the current Mallard Pass solar farm proposal. After reading through the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) Non-Technical Summary this proposal still raises many concerns for me including:		
MP2_CL_1038_001	Although TPC recognise that there is need for rapid growth of solar and wind power so that the area and country can become more energy self-sufficient, the TPC do have concerns over the large development of this scheme.		
MP2_CL_0712_013	Summary. This application sums up our current energy policy giving short term solutions to long term issues and its highly debatable after production methods and increased food imports for the next forty years whether Mallard Pass actually achieves the goal of reducing NET C02 emissions. It would give a GROSS reduction to achieve treaty targets but that brings the very policy into question and why we're doing it if we're only transferring our pollution to another source, isn't the issue global reduction? Allowing the biggest polluters to supply the equipment for "nationally important infrastructure		

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	projects" just brings the policy into disrepute not to mention the questionable human rights issue. It has to be said also it's little wonder our companies can't compete. "Mallard Pass will support the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, deliver reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, enhance the local environment and be a responsible neighbour". That quote is taken directly from the Mallard Pass website. I could understand if the residents living near this proposed development felt slightly insulted by a Chinese company who have no intension of achieving netzero by 2050 telling them of the "urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system". Low cost is also debatable after we've doubled up with a gas or coal station and it certainly won't enhance the local environment. If we were truly concerned about achieving net zero we would be building nuclear plants now which is clearly the only longer-term solution with current technology. This would bring secure supply, stable bills for customers for the foreseeable future before 2050. When deciding these applications if the only issue is the very narrow planning perspective, I think		

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	Lincolnshire is facing a very difficult future and the people who populate this beautiful county should be looking to future with a certain amount of trepidation should this development and others like it be given the green light.		
MP2_CL_0742_018, MP2_CL_0749_018	I really do not understand why no one is talking about this! Yes, of course we want green energy, but at what price?		
MP2_CL_0390_009	I am a big fan of green energy but not at the expense of local people, nature and animals.		

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Need for the Proposed Development – British Energy Security Strategy			
MP2_CL_0371_015 MP2_CL_0354_016	13. You make reference to the "British energy secure strategy" produced in April 2002. You state that the strategy recognises the abundant source of solar energy in the UK. Again can you help me find that reference?	No	In the British Energy Security Strategy, it states, "with the sun providing enough daily energy to power the world 10,000 times over, solar power is a globally abundant resource." This is also highlighted in Solar Energy UK's briefing which states that solar works well everywhere in the UK, as solar panels do not need direct sunlight to operate, and therefore can produce power all year round. Their briefing continues to state the following: "Solar can already produce as much as 30% of UK electricity at different points in the year, and in 2020 provided more than 4% of the UK's total supply. All UK solar markets are fully subsidy-free, and with strong growth forecast for the next decade, solar's contribution to the UK's clean electricity will increase: if the UK achieves 40GW of solar capacity by 2030, solar could meet 15% of the UK's annual power needs. Even in winter, the technology is powerful and effective. For example, at one point in February 2022, solar was providing more than 20% of the UK's electricity."

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Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
MP2_CL_0744_001	The planned development is clearly out of line with the rather sketchy government policy on the siting of solar developments. It would be quite out of order to grant planning consent for such a massive development without a comprehensive policy in place and when it is clearly in conflict with the guidelines that are being quoted by government ministers.	No	Policy compliance, including in respect of impacts to agricultural land, has been at the forefront of the Applicant's thinking in the development of the Scheme proposals, in the context that the draft revised Energy NPS recognises that some agricultural land may inevitably have to be utilised. Further information can be found in the application as follows: • The Site Selection Report and DAS **[EN010127/APP/7.3]** set out how site selection and then scheme design development has accounted for agricultural land requirements; noting that this was undertaken in the context of the Applicant having a connection agreement at Ryhall Substation and that there are limited brownfield sites or sites of less agricultural land classification quality that could be utilised whilst still being able to connect to the substation;
MP2_CL_0779_013	14. Government Policy also states that the cumulative effects of multiple solar schemes in the area have to be taken fully into consideration. Last month another solar farm in Exton just 5 miles from Essendine was being planned covering 200 acres. Just how many more will be planned in the area before you start your planned construction in 2026.		
MP2_FF_0264_003	Lack of national strategy to address renewable energy		
MP2_CL_0434_003	Government Policy – that solar farms should be sited on industrial areas, brownfield sites, contaminated land, previously developed land or low grade agricultural land. This application is not in line with government policy.		
MP2_CL_0362_002	I urge the Secretary of State for BEIS to take a holistic approach in the decision made – please do not be seen to fulfil a "green tick box" at the expense of food security in the UK. The secretary		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	must also take into account the recent Government Food strategy.		• The Soils chapter of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** explains the Scheme's limited impacts to soil and the mitigation measures that will be employed to ensure they remain minimal; and • The Statement of Need **[EN010127/APP/7.1]** explains why greenfield solar development is a necessity alongside other brownfield proposals; and explains how the Applicant's proposals take up a very small percentage of available agricultural land. On the basis of the analysis presented in these documents, the Applicant does not consider that its proposals are in breach of Government policy; and in fact, as discussed in the Statement of Need, supports the Government's wider policy proposals.
MP2_CL_0477_003	> Other government policies are clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land and industrial land.		
MP2_CL_0606_008	Lastly, and accepting this is for the UK government to consider, it is surely time that legislation was introduced to specify that all new buildings, private, public and commercial, are to be equipped with solar panels. Furthermore, we believe it is time for the Government to introduce an overall Land and Usage Management Strategy that pulls together all of the demands on our relatively small island so that policies can be developed and clarity given over how the competing requirements on land can be satisfied in a harmonious manner.		
MP2_CL_0632_006	6. Although this is not yet explicitly stated, the panels will be provided almost certainly from Chinese sources which is totally contrary to the UK interests and recent statements of UK Government policy.		
MP2_CL_0801_003	I strongly object to this solar farm, why does it have to be so big and why can government bring in legislation that says every industrial unit needs to have solar panel added?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
MP2_CL_0807_004	Although the planning guidelines are, I'm sure, well intentioned, it seems that ruthless exploitation is possible and this proposal surely amounts to nothing but a massive land grab. These are irreversible changes to rural Britain. The principle of solar power brings Britain closer to its COP26 targets but the relatively tiny output of a scheme like this doesn't justify devastating a thousand hectares of countryside.		
MP2_CL_0816_011	Gary Toomey and Mark Sandles (Directors of Windel) admitted to me that their preferred route was to continue to develop other renewable energy options such as onshore wind and solar on industrial and residential buildings but those options had been largely removed by Government policy. So, there's an admittance that this proposal is sub-optimal by the very people promoting it!		
MP2_CL_0879_001	Its not possible to comment on the Mallard Pass development without touching on other relevant issues regarding energy policy in particular.		
MP2_CL_0913_004	Government policy is not joined up, and there is no coherent plan in place		
MP2_CL_0913_010	Government policy is not yet coherent. Solar farms are allowed whilst there is no requirement for new builds to have solar panels on their roofs. This is a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	major government failure, and needs to be addressed before such a development is allowed.		
MP2_CL_0916_004	3. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar panels should be constructed using ONLY previously developed/contaminated/industrial land or agricultural land designated 3b, 4, 5 and NOT on Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV). This proposal is at odds with Government guidance and for the reasons stated above against the national interest.		
MP2_CL_0919_003	3. The UK energy policy and security of energy to make us self-independent is not addressed with this short term deployment on agriculture land, the opportunity is failing to leverage billons of SQM of commercial premises, government premises, MOD land etc, offshore wind and nuclear, this would give a level of power generation significantly higher than a proposed 2348 acres of glass, and would have the added benefit of not destroying agriculture land. If the government could get past its 5-year government term short sightedness and address food and energy security in the correct and sensible way it would be obvious that this and future proposal of agriculture damage and destruction is not acceptable.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
MP2_CL_1033_002	In December 2022 the NFU's national Policy Board met to discussion the impacts of large-scale solar developments on its members. We have enclosed the Policy Board paper entitled "Very large-scale solar farms on agricultural land". This paper covers our current understanding of the relevant impacts on agriculture.		
MP2_CL_1036_007	2.1 Our own government cannot agree with a clear policy conflict within government which seeks to protect and enhance our domestic production to maintain food security, yet it is encouraging the growth of renewable energy on valuable productive farmland.		
MP2_CL_1040_003	CPRE Rutland has carefully examined all of the evidence and statistics put forward by the Mallard Pass Solar Farm Team. It has also evaluated the evidence and opinion collected and collated by the community led Mallard Pass Action Group, the area MPs, impacted parish councils and a variety of special interest groups including other CPRE branches facing similar judgments. The Charity has looked at current government land use policy and the notable ambiguities with regard to the protection of productive land at a time of severe inflation, rising economic uncertainty, and the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	increased need of the nation to import less and grow more of our own food.		
MP2_CL_1044_004	• We do not believe that Government policy is joined up, and there is no coherent plan in place.		
MP2_CL_0913_012	I question whether these solar panels are even required. Again, coherent government policy would have identified how much of each type of power generation were needed, but this has not been done. Consequently, this is a random application, which is not part of a larger picture.		
MP2_CL_0894_023	- Surely nationally significant infrastructure projects should be driven by the government not private developers. Is the government in control of projects such as these?		
MP2_CL_0799_022	Fact: Mallard Pass Solar Farm will destroy the local countryside, community and future farming, not just in this area but around the UK as if approved it will set a precedence, and an easy option not to farm. It is stated by both Front runners of the next Prime Minster and in fact when Secretary of state for the Environment herself Liz Truss: Ms Truss said: “It makes my heart sink to see row upon row of solar panels where once there was a field of wheat or grassland for livestock to graze. “Solar panels are best placed on the 250,000		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	hectares of south facing commercial rooftops where they will not compromise the success of our agricultural industry." Policy should be changed to enforce this as a planning condition on the giant brown field Industrial warehouse areas springing up across the country. I completely Object to Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0688_001	Previously developed Land is Available :Government policy is that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land. Roughly 50% of the Mallard Pass Solar site is in Rutland, and Rutland has around 150Ha of quarry sites which, on completion of quarrying over the next 20 years , could be used to host solar farms as they become available. This certainly meets the governments criteria of using developed land and can be started immediately as at present Greetham has 20 ha of exhausted quarry, hosting invasive species only. Other quarries in Rutland are becoming available in the next 3 years. and the possibility to use already developed land also exists in Lincolnshire.		
MP2_CL_0448_003	The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use, as stated above, "previously developed land, contaminated land,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b 4 and 5. Best & Most Versatile (BMV) land should NOT be used". The solar panel area that you are proposing to use is 53% of BMV land! The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper of June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production and not reduce it! This is particularly prevalent in light of the Russia/Ukraine war and the subsequent global impacts that this is having on food shortages and prices. We need to be able to produce our own food and Rutland has prime, graded agricultural land. We need to be strengthening our food growth capacity and security, not converting good land into solar panels for the next 40 years and what would be the likelihood of the land ever being returned to producing food?		
MP2_CL_0761_003	Thirdly, the loss of agricultural land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper clearly wants to maintain agricultural production not reduce it.		
MP2_CL_0816_001	I profoundly object to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm. I agree with others that the scale of the development and the sprawling layout is		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	tantamount to industrial vandalism in this beautiful rural and agricultural countryside. I am deeply concerned at the loss of productive arable land at a time when we have a major shortage of affordable food in this country and beyond. It's vital to note that the Government's own Food Strategy Policy paper published in June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production too. As a result of this development alone the UK will be forced to import more than 5,000 tonnes of commodities each year to replace what's been lost which of course drives food miles up which rather conflicts with the 'eco' credentials the solar farm purports to provide. My basic assessment is that the milling wheat portion of the 5,000t would be sufficient for 1,600,000 loaves of bread each year which will now be produced from wheat we cannot grow in our own country! Staggeringly, our country already relies on the rest of the world to grow and sell us about 40% of our food so to knowingly increase our reliance on others for the most basic of human needs at a time when the world at large is so volatile is absurd and		

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Policy and Legislative Context – Government Policy			
	a decision future generations will reflect on with utter incredulity.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – SKDC's Local Plan			
MP2_CL_0795_004	A significant part of the area covered by the proposal is in South Kesteven; their District Council has a recently stated policy in its Renewable Energy Appendix document (January 2020) which is part of the current Local Plan.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in Section 1.5 of Chapter 1: Introduction, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the South Kesteven Local Plan 2011 – 2036 (adopted in 2020) has been taken into account.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Stewardship Scheme			
MP2_CL_0354_009	8. To my knowledge both Manor and Lodge Farms take part in a stewardship scheme. This means that field margins are not cultivated. Have you taken this into consideration in your calculations? Have you seen the terms of the stewardship scheme?	No	Any existing habitat within the Proposed Development Site will be attributed a value using the methodology set out in the approved Biodiversity Metric (currently version 3.1). This would apply to any existing habitats on the Site, including field margins. The combination of measures identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy results in the Proposed Development delivering a Biodiversity Net Gain of 72.19% for Habitats, 40.83% for Hedgerows and 0% for Rivers (as not ditches or rivers are being enhanced as assessed by the metric) as assessed via the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Biodiversity Metric 3.1.
MP2_CL_0371_009	5. Both Manor and Lodge Farms take part in a stewardship scheme. This means that field margins are not cultivated. The terms of the scheme include a minimum width of field margins and how such areas should be managed. Are these areas included in that part of the 420hectare area you state already exist? Have you seen the terms of the stewardship scheme.		
MP2_CL_0938_040	Mallard Pass claim that margins of fields will be left uncultivated. This already the case on Manor Farm and Lodge Farm where a “stewardship scheme” includes the requirement to leave field margins uncultivated. Therefore Mallard Pass cannot claim these as additional contributors to the ecology. These points are not made by Mallard Pass either through lack of knowledge or by omission.		
MP2_CL_0600_100	6.8 Mallard Pass claim that margins of fields will be left uncultivated. This already the case on Manor Farm and Lodge Farm where a “stewardship		

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Policy and Legislative Context – Stewardship Scheme			
	scheme" includes the requirement to leave field margins uncultivated. Therefore Mallard Pass cannot claim these as additional contributors to the ecology.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – National Farmers Union Policy			
MP2_CL_1033_011	NFU Briefing: Very large-scale solar farms on agricultural land Summary of outcome from Policy Board, 12 January 2022 Introduction Policy Board and officeholders recognise that agricultural production embraces food, feed, fibre, and fuel (including electricity generation) - this is consistent with our net zero ambition. The solar PV sector will grow significantly over the next 15 years, and much of this capacity is likely to be deployed on agricultural land.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_1033_012	Policy The NFU strongly encourages developers of large and super-large solar farms to follow existing best practice guidelines for multi-purpose land use (energy production, grazing of small livestock and agri-environmental measures). We call upon government officials and ministers to recognise that such land remains agricultural (and indeed may revert in the longer term back to other agricultural use). The NFU policy position remains (as previously) a preference for solar farm development on lower quality agricultural land or brownfield sites, avoiding as far as possible development on agricultural land of classification 1, 2, 3a (Best and Most Versatile	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment

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Policy and Legislative Context – National Farmers Union Policy			
	land). We note that national planning policy gives relatively little weight to the loss of poorer quality agricultural land, and we respect the right of NFU landowner members to make informed business decisions on diversifying land use in support of farm enterprises, subject to any tenant members being fairly compensated for land take-back.		
MP2_CL_1033_013	Member support The NFU will support tenant members to negotiate adequate compensation (e.g., through the Legal Assistance Scheme, along with representations from both regional and/or HQ colleagues), especially where they may lose significant parts of their access to land. The NFU will provide guidance for NFU members affected by development of solar farms, detailing the legal process and how and in what circumstances compensation can be negotiated. We also offer support for mediation in cases where NFU members are involved both as landlord/developer and occupant of the land. The NFU will also continue to support members where land is affected by the construction of large energy or other infrastructure projects, such as compensation for electricity cables laid across third-party land to connect to a substation.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Policy and Legislative Context – Section 106			
MP2_CL_0584_007	No Section 106 developers contribution	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
MP2_FF_006_003	Tidal power could and maybe will be a better option.	No	Alternative types of renewable energy generation for utilising the National Grid Ryhall Substation connection capacity were not considered by the Applicant as a solar farm development company. In any event, it is not considered that the Site would be suitable for other forms of renewable energy generation at the same scale of the Proposed Development, as discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. Therefore, the Applicant considers that a solar farm development is the best renewable generating solution.
MP2_FF_040_002	Wind is far more efficient and effective and can be put off shore.		
MP2_FF_074_003	For large-scale energy generation projects, offshore wind is by far the better option.		
MP2_FF_086_002	We need to deploy a range of energy sources including natural ones such as wind, solar and wave as well as nuclear.		
MP2_FF_089_009	Providing electricity storage facilities for the wind turbines currently around the UK which produce more power than solar and can operate 24 hours 7 days a week against solar only working during daylight		
MP2_CL_0154_004	I honestly believe that nuclear and hydrogen power are much better options and I believe more investment should go to longer term and more productive ways of producing our countries energy needs in a more sustainable way. That reduces costs for everyone. Instead of us having to pay these green subsidies on our energy bills, in these extremely difficult times for people in the UK, with the cost of living crisis. Which we don't want to pay and have had no say in.		
MP2_FF_0228_001	Mallard Pass is expected to generate in the region of 350 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy at		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	the expense of 463 ha of agricultural land (4.63 square km). By comparison, Hinkley Point C nuclear power station occupies an area of 174 ha of brownfield land (1.74 square km) and generates 3,200 megawatts (MW). Quite frankly, the energy output is going to make a negligible input into the power grid. So, where you market this idea that the project will be beneficial to us might technically be correct, however, the impact is negligible.		
MP2_FF_0233_001	I would like to see a variety of renewable energy supplying the national grid.		
MP2_FF_0242_004	There are other less damaging possibilities of ensuring greener energy production that may not result in great profits for businesses but will be more sustainable, engage more of the population in understanding how energy can be produced with less of an impact on our countryside and have a less devastating impact on our disappearing countryside. With the increasing rise in energy bills, I believe more of the population would be willing to engage in having solar panels on their properties.		
MP2_FF_0242_010	Its too big, not wanted, will not meet the needs of the local population and there are alternative, more sustainable possibilities for producing greener energy without this mass destruction of our local		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	countryside. For a profit to companies, that I would suggest are probably not even British.		
MP2_FF_0244_002	Good agricultural farmland should not be used for solar farms, which cannot be productive for at least half the time (i.e. when it is dark); and as shown by the Gridwatch figures after 19 July, solar is unproductive for several days after very hot weather. The electric storage arrangements are unproven, and the use of the minerals needed for batteries should probably not wasted in stationary facilities when they would be better used in transport applications;		
MP2_FF_0264_012	Energy generated would be less efficient during winter months than wind or wave or nuclear energy.		
MP2_FF_0266_002	The long term requirement for electricity is better served by offshore wind farms and other means, rather than removing much needed agricultural land from production.		
MP2_FF_0271_008	Other ways of generating power more reliable than solar. Etc.		
MP2_FF_0272_009	Comments on PEIR non technical summary Point 6.1.3 The CO2 emissions generated by the Proposed Development would only be displaced within approximately 10.5 years and would have a 'moderate positive' environmental effect. This is		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	clearly not good enough considering the huge disruption caused by this development and the fact that its sole purpose is to mitigate climate change. I also find it ridiculous that according to point 4.2.6 Alternative types of low-carbon forms of electricity generation for utilising the existing National Grid Ryhall Substation connection capacity were not considered by the Applicant. Why haven't they been considered? such as wind turbines on this site which are likely to be far less disruptive to wildlife and the local agricultural nature of the area. You have a sub optimal solution from not considering other forms of power on this site.		
MP2_FF_0276_002	I have doubts about this project, as the fast rate of development could make this and many wind farm projects obsolete, Solar panel research and development has more efficient panels and ones that use infrared light at night in the pipeline. Another example is. RRSMRs which are of UK manufacture and only have footprint of two football pitches and deliver more constant power than the Mallard Pass Farm and are equivalent to 150 wind farms. This development is currently without storage so any energy produced during low use periods will be wasted , so storage is essential. I feel that if the project is approved, the		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	agents should provide a bond to finance de-commissioning of the site, if after a few years the farm is no longer viable, the site will then become a vast mass of concrete and steel.		
MP2_FF_0292_009	While we need energy it should not come at all costs. Our technology is advanced enough to create alternatives that will not impact negatively on the environment but on top of that make us dependant on inhumane, totalitarian regimes. I say no to any solar farm development around Essendine		
MP2_FF_0293_006	Alternatives to the proposal to building the solar farm do not appear to have been covered.		
MP2_FF_0312_004	there are more efficient ways to generate energy		
MP2_FF_0314_004	Increasing solar power is a key part of self-sufficiency in energy and it is a especially land hungry exercise. To put this in context , and to try and communicate the new normal I note the output from this farm will be 330 megawatts. By comparison the present gas- powered Spalding power station is a huge 860 megawatts, on a relatively tiny site. Consequently we need a lot more Mallard Passes to outweigh the transition from gas. I use this example to show just how much land we need, and how much agricultural land we have to sacrifice, if we are to produce		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	renewable sources of power to match the possible future closure of gas powered facilities .		
MP2_FF_0317_002	Fire Fires caused by electrical faults is the most common cause of loss associated with roof solar panels. With no regulations covering installation of solar panels in the UK, we are greatly concerned about the fire safety assurance of Mallard Pass. Thegreenage.co.uk has published that one hazard is the voltage fluctuations created when excess electricity created by the solar panels is sent to the National Grid. Further, with the heatwave we have experienced and the high combustibility of solar systems, should a result at the solar park, it would no doubt spread faster than can be controlled, resulting in loss of land, homes and very likely life of humans and animals. There are better renewable energy options that do not involve this sheer risk.		
MP2_FF_0330_010	Solar panels do not seem to produce very much power. If we were forced to have something I would prefer wind power		
MP2_CL_0361_003	Other ways of producing energy need to take priority over solar panels, e.g. wind power		
MP2_CL_0374_012	12. Finally, I can see little point in developing solar farms at all. They only work in daylight and even then, they are very inefficient. To support them		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	alternative reliable energy systems must be built to supply energy when they are down, so why bother? Just build and develop those systems such as small modular reactors as proposed by Rolls Royce. One of them would supply more energy than the proposed MPSF and take up only five and a half times the size of the pitch at Wembley.		
MP2_CL_0375_004	Solar power is intermittent and alternative energy from fracking and small modular reactors is more sustainable.		
MP2_CL_0379_002	Has the site been assessed for the construction of an on shore wind farm?		
MP2_CL_0390_012	Other option for carbon neutral green energy is a wind farm which can be built with much better average efficiency than the solar farm. Wind farm does not require large area as for solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0392_014	14. Finally, we can see little point in developing solar farms at all. They only work in daylight and even then, they are very inefficient. To support them alternative reliable energy systems must be built to supply energy when they are down, so why bother? Just build and develop those systems such as small modular reactors as proposed by Rolls Royce. One of them would supply more energy than the proposed MPSF and take up only		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	five and a half times the size of the pitch at Wembley.		
MP2_CL_0394_001	Whilst fully understanding and supporting the production of electricity by 'greener' methods in the future I feel that it is not suitable in this area for a number of reasons which have been repeated many times by many people.		
MP2_CL_0438_003	3. The supposed justification for the scheme on the basis of its 'green' credentials is tokenistic. The UK is not the best place for large scale solar developments given the relatively low and unreliable light levels and the high land values. Solar in the UK is better limited to smaller residential and industrial installations where these objections are less relevant. We do have an abundance of potential wind and water based renewables that could be developed instead, without the loss of agriculture and biodiversity.		
MP2_CL_0549_002	No alternatives presented. It is a requirement that alternative locations and alternative technologies should be considered. There is no such documentation presented. The proposed size of the installation is 350MW peak, with 10% of this being typical output, so 35MW. A typical wind turbine can generate 3MW, so 10 wind turbines		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	could produce the same output, and during the night and dull days.		
MP2_CL_0551_005	When I drive around I often see wind powered turbines that are idle presumably because of lack of wind. Even in the east of England the sun does not always shine so I wonder how much power will actually be made. I have read that solar panels have about a twenty year life span so I would like to know what happens after wards? This completely inappropriate project needs to be abandoned,		
MP2_CL_0562_006	Installation of wind power energy generation would have a far greater nett benefit. The choice of generation methods to meet our targets should not be left to commercial enterprise with vested interests overseas and no long-term commitment or connection to the UK communities they claim to offer benefit to.		
MP2_CL_0600_027	2.9 There are alternatives to solar that are considerably more efficient in generating electricity. For example wind turbines have a plant utilisation factor of over 30%, three times more effective than solar. Mallard Pass has not assessed fully the potential alternatives for generating electricity on the site.		

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MP2_CL_0603_010	Technology in the development of green power generation is moving on quickly and this means of production is like to be superseded. We live in a windy area: how many wind turbines could produce the same amount of power using less agricultural land? In the long-term, Small Modular Reactors would be a preferable technology to many living in the area.		
MP2_CL_0624_004	To reiterate: as a strong believer in renewable energy I am supportive of a solar farm in this area, but one that is reduced to approximately 20% of the area being proposed - something in proportion to the land use and area. I would also be in support of further wind turbines in the area. The height of the panels is something that is a concern, given the detrimental impact to the visual aspect around villages such as Essendine. And whilst I am not a resident of this village (we live in Braceborough) I worry for the mental health and house prices of villagers in this area.		
MP2_CL_0638_003	3. Solar farms are inefficient in terms of the land required to generate a given amount of energy so are inherently a poor solution for densely populated areas like the UK. This is a huge farm consuming multiple square miles of land to generate a peak power of 350MW but with a		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	capacity factor (UK Solar of 10%) actual output will average a mere 35MW which could be generated by very modest/small installations if other approaches, wind, gas etc were selected.		
MP2_CL_0651_011	By comparison, the factor for on-shore wind production was 23.3% and off- shore wind 37.5%.		
MP2_CL_0655_026	26. USE WIND POWER.		
MP2_CL_0673_003	5. The UK energy policy and security of energy to make us self-independent is not addressed with this short term deployment on agriculture land, the opportunity is failing to leverage billons of SQM of commercial premises, government premises, MOD land etc, offshore wind and nuclear, this would give a level of power generation significantly higher than a proposed 2348 acres of glass, and would have the added benefit of not destroying agriculture land. If the government could get past its 5-year government term short sightedness and address food and energy security in the correct and sensible way it would be obvious that this and future proposal of agriculture damage and destruction is not acceptable.		
MP2_CL_0677_002	Site selection and renewable energy selection 2.1 The decision for siting an infrastructure project should not be made solely on the basis of 'cheapest' and 'quickest'. If it is, it is inevitable that		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	other key considerations and impacts will not be fully taken into account and we feel that is the case here. 2.2 It is clear that the land for the solar panels has been chosen on the basis of proximity to spare capacity at the Ryhall National Grid sub-station. The fact that the topography of the land is 'acceptable' not 'optimal' for placement of panels, does not mean it leads to satisfactory outcomes for the many impacts of the scheme. In fact it exacerbates many of the negative impacts. e.g. landscape and visual amenity, recreational amenity, transport. Topography should ideally be flat according to Solar Energy UK, 2/3rds of Mallard Pas site is mostly undulating making screening far more challenging and impossible in some areas. 2.3 If the longest proposed undersea cable from Morocco can provide solar energy to the UK 3 times more efficiently than the UK, we don't accept that proximity to the grid should be the underlying reason for site selection. Therefore a sub-station and the solar site don't have to be adjacent to each other. 2.4 Section 4.3.6 most bizarrely seems to show you picking the solar site first and then looking at distance to grid connections second. You point out 10 suitable grid connections, but do not explain why the solar site could not be in one of those locations. South		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	Lincolnshire has a higher population density and a more undulating landscape along its border with Rutland, than further into North Lincolnshire where a solar site could be more discreetly positioned. The PEIR does not show any evidence of full sequential testing to show how other options have been fully explored both around the sub-station and in other locations. The detail provided is very top level , more data and analysis is needed to validate the site selection choice. 2.5 The British Energy and Strategy paper April 2022 highlights "we will continue supporting the effective use of land by encouraging large scale projects to locate on previously developed or lower value land", meaning ALC grades 3b, 4 or 5. Yet you chose the site and to proceed with the project before you knew the detailed ALC classifications for the land. The maps you shared in Stage 1 Consultation (DWG No. 7863-006 3.11.21) and the Scoping Report (DWG No. Figure 2.6 Jan 2022) showed 95% grade 3 with a tiny piece of grade 2. You had proceeded assuming the land would largely be grade 3b, and therefore less likely to be challenged by the Planning Inspectorate. However upon completion of the soil surveys, it turns out that 59% of the total site was BMV land. After reviewing and reducing the actual solar area, you arrived at a		

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	BMV figure of 53% for the solar area (6% grade 2, 47% grade 3a – ref DWG. No 7863_13.1 March '22). This is a totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable outcome given the policy laid out in NPPF and Draft NPS EN-3 which says you should not develop on BMV land (grades 1,2 or 3a). 2.6 There seems to be scant consideration given to other forms of renewable energy in the proposed location. When questioned in a webinar you admitted other alternatives were not looked at, yet wind might have been a viable option, especially as most of the land could still be used for arable production, and it is far more efficient way of generating energy (+30% CUF). Many of the residents have asked the question, why weren't we offered wind turbines as an alternative option?		
MP2_CL_0679_008	Mallard Pass states that MPSF will "increase the reliability of our national grid." By definition solar energy cannot be reliable. There will be a continued need for reliable, energy sources such as nuclear, to produce power on the many occasions when generating plants such as MPSF cannot. Indeed, offshore wind energy is a much more viable and reliable provider of renewable energy.		

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MP2_CL_0693_012	In addition, I'd like to add that I am not against trying to find green solutions to provide energy, however we need to consider other viable alternatives such as wind turbines before allowing a development of this size to be 'dumped' in a rural area. At least the land beneath turbines could still be used for producing food.		
MP2_CL_0712_002	4.2 Alternatives Considered Alternative Sites		
MP2_CL_0715_005	The efficiency of solar panels is poor. As an engineer, wind, nuclear and hydrogen power are the best way forward to ensure our energy needs are met.		
MP2_CL_0785_008	I understand that although the scheme has the potential to generate 350 MW of energy and power potentially 92,000 homes , in fact on average , solar panels are only about 11% efficient in our climate, and are one of the least cost effective ways of producing green energy. Why not use wind turbines , with a smaller scale of solar panels working in conjunction with them so that if one is not producing the other may be . Wind turbines while still being visually obtrusive can generate more energy for a given land usage and could therefore reduce the scale of any development.		
MP2_CL_0793_005	5. I would welcome a discreet area of the land being used for on shore wind or a limited non		

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	linear solar park to the east towards Uffington capped at around 50mw potentially with a battery storage area		
MP2_CL_0817_004	Finally, has wind been considered for this location. Turbines could be placed in corners of fields, allowing for farming to carry on as before whilst losing much smaller areas of land to the turbine and associated buildings and fencing. We need renewable energy, but we also need to grow food. This plan totally lacks common sense. Making a decision that makes sense is in your gift! Thanks for your time.		
MP2_CL_0845_003	2, Are solar arrays of this magnitude the most efficient way of producing power per hectare of land compared to offshore wind power or tidal barrages for instance. The area of the land use to produce the stated power output has been questioned but not fully resolved.		
MP2_CL_0909_010	It appears that the attraction of this particular area is due in part to the accessible connection that could be made to the national grid near Ryhall and what many local people are suggesting is that an alternative development of more modest scale using wind turbines would be a much more suitable proposal for the area.		

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MP2_CL_0909_011	There is a successful wind farm just a few miles away at Deeping St Nicholas and Lincolnshire is well know for delivering consistently windy weather .		
MP2_CL_0909_012	Wind turbines could deliver the required energy without destroying the land , farming could continue , ecology would adapt and people could continue to enjoy the amenity of the countryside they live in surely this would be the more suitable technology to deploy for this area .		
MP2_CL_0910_010	It appears that the attraction of this particular area is due in part to the accessible connection that could be made to the national grid near Ryhall and what many local people are suggesting is that an alternative development of more modest scale using wind turbines would be a much more suitable proposal for the area.		
MP2_CL_0910_011	There is a successful wind farm just a few miles away at Deeping St Nicholas and Lincolnshire is well know for delivering consistently windy weather.		
MP2_CL_0910_012	Wind turbines could deliver the required energy without destroying the land , farming could continue , ecology would adapt and people could continue to enjoy the amenity of the countryside		

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	they live in surely this would be the more suitable technology to deploy for this area .		
MP2_CL_0914_002	I really question the suitability of the UK for covering vast areas of land with solar panels and I wonder about their efficiency. We are not sunny Spain. I have noticed climate change since I have lived here and certainly from late Autumn until March, when the days are short, we are experiencing more grey low cloud days with no sunshine whatsoever. I also lived for some time in Chicago, the windy city, and I have noticed here that our home has also become a windier place over recent years. I can more appreciate using wind turbines, that do not cover vast acreage, in preference to solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0938_008	7. The scale and declared objectives of the project are inconsistent with the primary aim of government energy and offshore wind strategy in which high impact energy production should be located in low impact community environments.		
MP2_CL_0965_008	There is little the developers can offer in this respect; This is because future grid technology for renewable energy is also advancing and solar generation in the UK will always be much less efficient and reliable than solar generation in other		

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	nations. The UK is much better positioned for wind generation, specifically offshore wind, which is why the UK at national level is leading the world in wind generation. In fact, the government's own target is to produce sufficient offshore wind energy to power every UK home by the end of this decade.		
MP2_CL_0970_008	I understand that although the scheme has the potential to generate 350 MW of energy and power potentially 92,000 homes , in fact on average , solar panels are only about 11% efficient in our climate, and are one of the least cost effective ways of producing green energy. Why not use wind turbines , with a smaller scale of solar panels working in conjunction with them so that if one is not producing the other may be . Wind turbines while still being visually obtrusive can generate more energy for a given land usage and could therefore reduce the scale of any development.		
MP2_CL_0973_010	I am in favour of the renewable energy sector as a whole and cognisant that progress here is an imperative. The sector has been developing and maturing , as all industrial activities do, with a competitive market emerging after a wild west subsidy chasing era characterised by speculative start-ups, hopefully now in decline.		

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	It seems that offshore wind has become the renewable mainstay and the large and effective installations are integrating unobtrusively into the fabric of the country and the coast. Solar on the other hand has found its niche with small installations integrated into industrial and commercial premises providing them with power on favourable days and capable of feeding any excess into the grid aided commercially by smart metering developments. This technology has also seen widespread domestic use. A lot of this has been has been prompted by subsidies but those showing to produce a nett gain without subsidy will probably show the way for effective incorporation in new builds.		
MP2_CL_0975_004	Efficiency Solar panels are less efficient overall than either wind or hydrogen.		
MP2_CL_0977_004	The time will come when the government will stop giving hand outs for inefficient solar production and focus on genuine controllable sources such as green hydrogen , offshore wind (with storage) and small modular nuclear units. This short term money grab will be short lived and lead to a good environmental disaster when the need comes to dispose of thousands of heavy metal/hazardous product filled panels . Not to mention the		

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	thousands of tonnes of steel work, concrete footings, gravel filled cable trenches , power electronic inverter stations and oil filled transformers .		
MP2_CL_0988_002	I realise we need alternative to Fossil Fuels but we have a coastline ripe for more wind farms and tidal generation. We should be making more of these resources NOW. I therefore hope that you listen to the very strong objections of the local community and amend your plans to dramatically reduce the scale, and to consider how the scheme might positively benefit this community.		
MP2_CL_1017_004	This area was listed for wind energy a much better plan for Essendine.		
MP2_CL_1028_008	My understanding is that the developer has to objectively look at alternative electrical energy production methods e.g., Wind Turbines. But I cannot see how a company that is tied to a Solar Developer (Canadian Solar) can be objective.		
MP2_CL_1036_006	2 Solar Farms alternatives Solar Farms in general are wholly inefficient by comparison to offshore wind farms, one turbine has the capacity to supply power to 16,000 homes as opposed to 140 acre solar farm suppling		

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	electricity to approx. 9,000 homes. In terms of efficiency ratings the amount of power exported by the grid for solar is between 11-15% whereas offshore is 50%+, for example on one given day it has been reported that 78% of UK electricity came from off shore wind surely this would be far more environmental. https://www.cpreherts.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/30/2021/10/The-Problem-with-Solar-Farms		
MP2_CL_1037_008	Like many others who are against this proposal, I am completely in favour of the search for alternative sources of energy, and am not against solar panels in principle, although I do believe there are more efficient and productive options available, including, notably, off-shore wind, but also hydro and the relatively unexplored tidal.		
MP2_CL_1040_001	In respect of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm, Stamford Road, Essendine, Rutland..... CPRE Rutland notes that the considerable efforts being made by government to bring forward the supply of energy by renewables is such that the best professional estimates suggest that Britain will be self -sufficient in, and capable of exporting our off peak excess, energy by the 2030s. It is further noted that the primary component of this forward looking strategy		

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	will be a massive expansion of off shore wind supply increasing from 11 Gigawatts to 50 Gigawatts by 2030. This will be supplemented by greater on shore wind provision and probably an expansion of small scale nuclear. CPRE Rutland is supportive of this direction of travel which is underpinned by a strong programme of commercial investment and a supportive tax structure.		
MP2_CL_1040_009	5. The scale and declared objectives of the project are inconsistent with the primary thrust of government energy and offshore wind strategy in which high impact energy production should be located in low impact community environments.		
MP2_CL_1044_009	Solar farms use elements and resources that are in short supply. They are not as reliable or efficient at providing energy as some others, e.g. wind. Government policy is not yet coherent on this point and no plan is in place to prioritise the most suitable energy sources.		
MP2_CL_0708_001	Successive governments in the UK have I feel, failed in looking ahead and making provision for things we all hope won't happen, like war. We have lived in our comfort zone for too long, assuming that the world will go on the same as it has for the last 30 years or so, and ignoring the		

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	lessons of history. Western society has become dangerously dependent on supplies from countries, like Russia, and even more so, China, brutal dictatorships that have no sympathy with the freedoms and rule of law that we so cherish. We live in a dangerous world, and there should be specific government policies that will provide for a situation where trade is stopped, or drastically reduced. I say this completely non-politically, as I believe all governments of recent times are guilty of a certain amount of neglect. While this applies to many commodities and goods that we so rely on, there is nothing that compares in importance with the supply of food. Can we not learn from both the World Wars, when Britain was perilously close to starvation, and that when we had the biggest navy in the world, along with the US? We can survive without electricity if needs must, but we cannot survive without food. To eliminate large areas of fertile and food-producing land in the name of carbon reduction is very short-sighted. Yes, the drive to reduce dependence on fossil fuels is well-intentioned, but not at the expense of		

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	food production. There are other methods of harnessing solar, wind and tidal energy.		
MP2_CL_0370_002	From a wider perspective, large solar developments are best suited to areas where available land is plentiful and solar radiation is reliably high. Neither of these are the case in the UK. There is already fierce competition for land for housing and agriculture. Average solar radiation in UK is among the lowest in the world and is particularly low in the winter when energy demand is highest. The UK is already working with other countries to import solar energy from where it can be more efficiently produced which is a more promising avenue than sacrificing land needed for other purposes. UK does have potential for large scale renewable energy projects such as wind and tidal schemes, but solar is not naturally our strength.		
MP2_CL_0958_002	There are many other options for developing alternative power sources for the UK. We are an island ...off-shore wind farms would surely offer more opportunities without the visual impact and destruction of green spaces and prime agricultural land, which surely must be protected as a matter or priority.		

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	I am strongly against the plans for Mallard Pass Solar Panel Project proceeding in their current form.		
MP2_CL_0600_060	3.23 It is clear from all of the above that the site is not appropriate for the location of a utility sized solar farm. The only reason for the chosen location is the presence of the Ryhall sub-station. The developers identified the sub-station as having spare capacity and then contacted local land owners to enter in to lease agreements for the surrounding land. Indeed, this is confirmed in section 4.9 of the Main Consultation Document. As such, little genuine attempt was made to look at alternatives and the least cost method was chosen. The company has then gone to considerable effort to demonstrate that what is an unacceptable location is acceptable. All of the above points, and others given in this document, show that Mallard Pass have not achieved their objective.		
MP2_CL_0651_012	These figures should surely urge the Government to promote alternative renewable energy initiatives before irreversible damage and destruction to valuable agricultural land is caused.		

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MP2_CL_0680_004	It states in the PEIR that MPSF have not even considered alternative types of low carbon forms of generating energy which surely is an obligation? It says that even without any consideration they do not consider this site suitable for other renewables on the same scale – why not?		
MP2_CL_0775_007	6.) No consideration has been given to exploring alternative options for renewable energy.		
MP2_CL_0807_003	There are many alternative sites for solar panels for the production of energy, sites that are no use for food production. The fact that this proposal has even been considered as a green project and the 'right thing to do' is shameful.		
MP2_CL_0879_005	Are large scale solar farms really a solution to our energy needs with relatively small output compared to the vast land areas they require compared with the alternatives particularly nuclear.		
MP2_CL_0883_011	There have to be alternatives in the UK which are far less aggressive in terms of their negative impact on all the points made above, still have the necessary links to the national grid, and will not have lasting impact on many thousands of local residents who choose to live in the area under question because of its rural nature, expansive environment and scenery, and natural habitat. All		

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	of which will be significantly impacted. In every way one looks at this, it is a fundamentally wrong proposal with far reaching and lasting impacts, many of which we do not understand and cannot model, that far outweighs the renewable energy benefits. If fracking is wrong and not allowed because of its poorly understood impacts on our land underground, then Mallard Pass Solar is fundamentally wrong because of its obvious, significant and lasting impacts in many areas overground.		
MP2_CL_0894_002	I think we all agree that there is a need to look at alternative renewable energy and as a society we all need to do our bit but at what cost? Destruction of prime agricultural land? Destruction of bio-diversity? Destruction of habitats? Destruction of the countryside in which I chose to live for my mental and physical well-being? Not to mention the human right concerns that have been seen in the reported evidence within the supply chain of Canadian Solar?		
MP2_CL_0908_006	I say a big NO to any solar panel development, at Essendine especially because I live in the neighbourhood but anywhere in the country where the green belt is affected. There are alternatives.		

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MP2_CL_0974_002	Not being a person inclined to object without suggesting alternatives, I do believe we can find other solutions to our demands for electricity generation as alternatives to fossil-fuel. Many people suggest solar plans on homes as part of the solution. I agree to a certain extent but am pragmatic enough to see limitations with this suggestion, not least logistics (domestic generation export to the grid is capped due to infrastructure and ability to accept an imported load). The other is of course cost.		
MP2_CL_0884_001	I am writing to express my concerns about the proposed plans to create a solar farm at the above location. The landscape will be scarred forever and the cost of this is doesn't weigh up. I understand the capacity of the Ryall sub station and the need to full fill however a more industrial location should be explored. To suggest the cost of getting the harvested energy from Mallard Pass to Ryall is cheaper, and that being the main reason doesn't hold any argument. The land scape is green and agricultural and whilst I support solar, it must be right location and industrial areas, Motor way fields away from populated areas are far more suitable.		

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	England's green and pleasant land should remain green and not shiny silver.		
MP2_CL_0553_005	Page 10 [1] also states “The Government has also launched Landscape Recovery and Local Nature Recovery schemes which financially incentivise farmers to take land out of production for landscape or ecology improvement. Pilot projects are expected to be circa 500 - 5000 ha, potentially much larger than that required for even the largest solar projects currently contemplated. In that context, solar offers the potential for land to be used for clean power generation, environmental enhancement, soil quality improvement, and landscape and ecology improvements – without the need for government subsidy or grants.” a. These projects are not comparable to the MPSF as they are to “make space for nature in the farmed landscape and the wider countryside, alongside food production”. The MPSF is removing agricultural land for renewable energy and any “improvements” that are being made are an attempt to offset some (not all) of the damage created by the solar farm and to make it appear more attractive for the general public. b. Although some of the projects have been stated by MPSF as “potentially much larger than that		

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	required for even the largest solar projects currently contemplated" (this could be disputed), they are likely to be spread amongst an even larger area of land used for food production, resulting in a very small percentage of the overall landscape being converted to a space for nature. c. MPSF [3] Page 4 states "we are confident that the location selected for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm is appropriate" MPSF have not stated how many other sites were considered and even whether other sites were considered at all. Many of the other large solar farms in the UK utilise land that was once used as RAF bases or industrial land that is no longer in use. I would argue that the developers have not considered other land that is more appropriate for development. For example, the Ratcliffe on Soar power station is due to close in 2025 – the site is in the East Midlands, has approximately 265 hectares of land, has the electrical infrastructure required for a direct grid connection, and could be converted into a solar farm with minimal effect on the existing area.		
MP2_CL_0600_009	1.5 The Government paper, British Energy and Strategy dated 7 April 2022, contains the following "We will continue supporting the effective		

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	use of land by encouraging large scale projects to locate on previously developed, or lower value land." The land proposed for MPSF is not of low value.		
MP2_CL_0600_063	4.2 The Government paper, British Energy and Strategy dated 7th April 2022, stated that "We will continue supporting the effective use of land by encouraging large scale projects to locate on previously developed, or lower value land."		
MP2_CL_0796_014	I ask that you consult correctly and in a fair manner which would further enable a joined-up approach to looking at more suitable options.		
MP2_CL_0845_007	In addition: Our local community have highlighted the presence of several de commissioned MOD sites that could be more appropriate locations. There is at present no national planning strategy for encouraging new build residential or commercial properties to have solar panels fitted. Any financial initiatives for existing properties to add solar panels have gradually been withdrawn or reduced. There seems to be no "joined up" thinking for the UK's future energy strategy. I am concerned at the very real threat that climate change is becoming particularly for the generations following but as per my opening statement I remain		

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	to be convinced of the viability of this project as one of the solutions.		
MP2_CL_0858_003	If this is to be scrutinised as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, the impact and benefit should be measured against a wider renewable energy policy and Ministers should be held accountable for inconsistencies. Whilst I am supportive of all work to improve our sustainability and drive toward net zero emissions, I cannot support the Mallard Pass project and its negative impact without re-assurance that there is no viable alternative way to achieve its ends. Even a cursory consideration will conclude this is not the case and so, I must strenuously object to the project going ahead.		
MP2_CL_0878_006	Altogether, I strongly oppose this level of industrial development over a greenfield site in the wider British countryside.		
MP2_CL_0907_007	Surely we can be more creative about this than just going for the penny-pinching option of using our precious countryside?		
MP2_CL_0909_003	While the need for more sustainable energy is crucial and the timing of putting forward this particular proposal on the back of the recent summit is lost on no one however it is quite clearly the wrong development in the wrong place.		

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MP2_CL_0910_003	While the need for more sustainable energy is crucial and the timing of putting forward this particular proposal on the back of the recent summit is lost on no one however it is quite clearly the wrong development in the wrong place.		
MP2_CL_0911_004	3. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar panels should be constructed using ONLY previously developed/contaminated/industrial land or agricultural land designated 3b, 4, 5 and NOT on Best and Most Versatile Land (BMV). This proposal is at odds with Government guidance and for the reasons stated above against the national interest.		
MP2_CL_0925_005	5. Why has the government not mandated that all new homes should be built with solar panels and modern heat pumps		
MP2_CL_0987_009	In addition to the above, I'd like to question why areas such as RAF Wittering, RAF Scampton and other MOD properties such as North Luffenham and Kendrew barracks have not been approached to use their land for the building of Solar farms?		
MP2_CL_1019_005	We need a policy for power generation, a start would be to insist that all new housing has solar panels from day one.		

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MP2_CL_1029_004	Why not solve two planning problems in one and put MPSF in the former Edith Weston RAF accommodation?		
MP2_CL_1052_002	Solar is a poor inefficient method of producing electricity.		
MP2_CL_0361_002	Solar panels are an inefficient way of producing electricity. It does not make sense to cover such a large area of land with solar panels, thus rendering the land useless for any other, more productive means		
MP2_CL_0408_003	3. This monoculture approach seems like poor design to me. It should be being developed close to the demand for energy so that losses in transmission are minimized and the consequences of energy use are very visible for those using it - e.g. a large city or an industry like steel or manufacturing.		
MP2_CL_0600_023	2.5 Mallard Pass states that MPSF will “increase the reliability of our national grid.” By definition solar energy cannot be reliable. There will be a continued need for reliable, energy sources such as nuclear, to produce power on the many occasions when generating plants such as MPSF cannot.		

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MP2_CL_0416_002	Why are we thinking of building on land when it is not even a requirement for new houses to install solar panels		
MP2_CL_0434_001	Size and area – the solar farm will cover in total 2,234 acres, with a total perimeter of 25 miles. So large that our council does not get the chance to make a decision on whether it is built or not, it is down to the Government. I believe that as residents living next to this huge solar park (instead of the rolling countryside we have always enjoyed) we should have more say on this decision. Consultation is important, but I was disappointed one of your representatives did not attend the meeting arrange by our MP Alicia Kearns. The solar farm affects 10 villages in beautiful countryside under a mile from the pretty Georgian town of Stamford. It would be the biggest solar farm in the UK (10 times bigger than Shotwick Solar Park at 220 acres) sited around Essendine, a small rural village in the smallest county, Rutland. It seems unfair to centre such a huge project on Essendine which will be adversely affected. Shotwick Park is situated next to an industrial area for which it provides power.		

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MP2_CL_0442_007	I really do not think future generations will thank us for accepting this proposal. While I am very supportive of green energy initiatives they cannot be any cost. There must be many better ways.		
MP2_CL_0463_001	I am opposed to the size and the location of the proposed Mallard Pass solar farm. I believe that it will be destructive to wildlife and natural habitats and feel that solar panels should be located on existing buildings/structures and not on farmland.		
MP2_CL_0472_003	If solar panels need to be considered as a future source of electricity, a better use would be to be on all the houses which the proposals note it will provide electricity for.		
MP2_CL_0482_010	* Relative inefficiency of solar panels as a source of generating renewable energy in the UK, and in this area;		
MP2_CL_0485_001	I do not agree with spoiling the land with such an enormous amount of solar panels. There is plenty of space out to sea. Or put solar panels on all rooves so that everyone can benefit from cheaper electricity.		
MP2_CL_0484_001	I am just writing to state our concerns at the proposals for the Mallard pass solar panel project		

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	which is currently being considered by various bodies. Whilst there is a general acceptance of the need for different sources of energy they must be in the keeping with the local environment and the wishes of the local people and this project meets neither requirement. It is far too big and too intrusive and is not wanted by us the people that live in ten vicinity. The only winners would seem to be the farmers on whose land the panels will occupy and it would be interesting to know “what is in it for them” as I am aware of farmers who see the solar panel provisions as a new and developing cash cow for themselves without having to work too hard ! At a time when we need farmers to provide cost effective food it seems neither logical or economically sensible to turn good farming land over to solar panels. There are surely better places to place these panels.		
MP2_CL_0557_005	I am not against solar power in the right location but as plans have just been approved by the government for a new nuclear power station, I feel		

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	that this is a better way forward to satisfy the country's energy needs.		
MP2_CL_0562_001	There are much better options for our country in land usage for energy provision.		
MP2_CL_0560_003	Solar energy clearly has a key role in the future of a greener energy solution for the UK. However it is essential that a move to increasing the energy generated through solar power is done in a way that is appropriate and supports the communities rather than fundamentally changing those communities forever, and doing irreversible long term damage. Recent events in Ukraine must surely have underlined the importance of the UK being less reliant on other countries for grain. It is government policy that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not BMV land. For this reason alone planning should be refused.		
MP2_CL_0606_001	While there is no doubt that increasing the contribution of solar to the total sustainable energy needs of the UK is vital for our future energy security, this has to be done in a way that takes account of the various competing demands on the land that is available to us. Such things as Carbon Sequestration, Nature Recovery and House		

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	Building all have strong reasons for increased land use to combat climate change, improve the ecological environment and cope with a growing population. It seems essential to us that individual projects are not treated in isolation, but in the context of the overall effect of similar projects. Food production needs equal attention and allocation of land must be carefully managed to ensure each requirement is being met in a balanced way to ensure one demand is not being satisfied at the expense of another.		
MP2_CL_0648_005	5. Currently solar farms appear to produce a tiny % of their stated efficiency - there must be more efficient ways of producing green energy.		
MP2_CL_0649_005	5. Currently solar farms appear to produce a tiny % of their stated efficiency - there must be more efficient ways of producing green energy.		
MP2_CL_0679_004	Mallard Pass Solar Farm will not generate electricity effectively and its contribution to the UK renewable energy requirement will be negligible.		
MP2_CL_0729_003	· While I acknowledge the need for green energy, the UK also has a continuous need for food production, which is significantly short of UK food needs. This situation has recently been exacerbated by Russia's war against Ukraine and its effect on global food production and		

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	supplies. The energy costs/pollution involved in importation of food to replace local production potential that would be lost from this agricultural land does not seem to have been taken into account, nor that of the more recent major increase in the UK market prices / cost of farm produce. I believe it is government policy that 'best and most versatile' land is not used for anything other than agriculture. As a country, we need to become more self-sufficient and less reliant on Europe for our produce.		
MP2_CL_0779_008	9. In your consultation papers you say that construction of MP will happen at the earliest in 2026. It will take 2 years to construct and probably a year for operational testing. That takes us to 2029. Placing solar panels on residential and commercial properties would be far quicker.		
MP2_CL_0780_003	We all agree there is a need to get on top of the energy deficit we all face, but there is a danger of rushing headlong into something that will change the landscape forever when with a bit of thought better options could be provided.		
MP2_CL_0782_006	We have friends and families who live abroad and have other solutions to utilising solar panels. Why not on industrial buildings, new builds and factories. Why should solving one problem create		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
	another, which is essentially what would happen here if this proposal goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0780_014	Looking at nett zero another way while nuclear power is a controversial energy resource it is one of the more efficient ones, it is Interesting to note that Rolls Royce are developing their small modular reactors (SMR) with the aim of having approval by mid-2024 and active by 2029, there is potential for these reactors to deliver a significant uplift in output in much the same timeframe it would take to get a large solar farm past the planning stage and built. Nuclear currently provides 20% of UK electricity, UK government policy declares new nuclear is crucial for the UK to meet net zero targets by 2050.		
MP2_CL_0808_002	Added to this by the time it's completed quite likely there will be simpler and better ways to produce energy. I urge you to think again and not subject us all to this horror.		
MP2_CL_0813_006	Whilst I accept the need to adopt more renewable power technologies I still find the scale of this proposal unacceptable in this area and would urge all to consider a substantially reduced proposal that could be tolerated.		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative renewable energy sources			
MP2_CL_0540_001	I do not think Stamford should have to bear such a huge responsibility for solar power when it is a rural, residential environment. I don't disagree that we need to find other ways to produce power for the future but why site it here when there are better places to put such a large solar farm?		
MP2_CL_0660_006	Surely there are more suitable sites for solar panels. None of us are opposed to solar, or wind power, but why not choose the sites based on the best most practical options, rather than purely where the owners can make the most money?		
MP2_CL_0651_004	With reference to the Carlby village plan (2018 – 2036) the objectives were clearly laid out. This plan is available on the southkesteven.gov.uk website. It stipulates that commercial PV panel and wind generator farms which impact on natural views from and to the village will NOT be supported.		
MP2_CL_0388_014	The amount of carbon free electricity that will be produced in the life of the project is not enough to justify the devastation of human lives and wildlife that will be caused. This is a way for a Chinese company, Canadian Solar, to make money. They are not interested in the environment and have not investigated any alternatives. That is because they do not care.		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
MP2_FF_011_002	I do not think the size is appropriate for this area/ site. My preference is to use brown field sites not agricultural land.	No	The Site Selection Report sets out how site selection and then scheme design development has accounted for agricultural land requirements; noting that this was undertaken in the context of the Applicant having a connection agreement at Ryhall Substation and that there are limited brownfield sites or sites of less agricultural land classification quality that could be utilised whilst still being able to connect to the substation. The Report includes an explanation of the brownfield sites considered. The Statement of Need **[EN010127/APP/7.1]** explains why greenfield solar development is a necessity alongside any other brownfield proposals; and explains how the Applicant's proposals take up a very small percentage of available agricultural land.
MP2_FF_087_002	The excuse of locating near a network hub on the national grid can easily be overcome by building another hub / link near a Brown field site. This site is proposed just to save the cost of a new hub and increase the large profits to be made by the Developer.		
MP2_CL_0160_003	The 'Mallard Pass Action Group' have well made the point about alternative roof and brownfield sites. More meaningful is the scientific evaluation of the capacity factor of solar power against the alternatives, a far wider debate than the scope of your proposal and this e-mail.		
MP2_CL_0168_012	It is also interesting to note that south Lincolnshire is situated geographically at the northern limit for solar power = there is less daylight/sunlight than further south. Also solar panels have reduced efficiency on cloudy days, We all know that renewable sources for our power need to be explored and used but this should not be at any cost to our survival and the environment. Current evidence shows that solar farms are not the answer, whereas solar panels on the roofs of homes, public buildings and industrial buildings and farm buildings can provide sufficient		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	power for local / personal use and supply the excess to the National Grid when required.		
MP2_FF_0214_002	The companies outside the UK should not benefit from causing misery to those who live locally. The money spent setting it up should be used to add panels to houses.		
MP2_FF_0271_013	Only to repeat, we do not need a solar farm in this area. Put Panels on properties, not land.		
MP2_FF_0280_004	Not enough detail but they could be more imaginative and accommodate solar panels on the roof of infrastructure		
MP2_FF_0300_001	We need farm land now more than ever. Put the solar panels on houses or businesses, allow the owners to gain some money off their Bill's and Mallard to take the rest.		
MP2_FF_0302_006	I support solar energy, but this is much too large a scale. It will have problems of efficiency and energy loss during storage and distribution. It will turn a vast area into brownfield land. As one of the most densely populated countries in the world, we must respect our limited amount of land and existing buildings should first be insulated and equipped with solar panels for microgeneration of energy. This project is profit-focussed, not genuinely for future energy security.		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
MP2_CL_0344_004	The proposed development is unnecessary and unwanted. Solar panels are better placed on roofs not on land.		
MP2_CL_0352_005	v) Solar panels should be put on roof tops or wasteland.		
MP2_CL_0348_005	I agree with the local MP when she says that your proposal is both greedy and lazy. You could look at putting solar panels on roofs and industrial areas, but this would require that you work harder, negotiate with more places and people. Therefore you have taken the lazy step of trying to cover farm land with them. My message to you is simple. NO.		
MP2_CL_0346_001	Surely you could put Solar panels on buildings, instead of valuable farming land. With the war in Ukraine going on we need all the land to grow crops for ourselves. Factories and warehouses should be considered for Solar Panels first. I would rather have Solar Panels on my house than cover agricultural land. It doesn't make sense to cover land in Rutland again, why choose England's smallest county?		
MP2_FF_0334_007	If the need for these panels is so great why not put them on our houses directly instead of decimating our valuable farm land and beautiful villages. every		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	property will be completely worthless and hundreds of valuable hectares laid to waste,		
MP2_CL_0360_004	Or would it? There are vast areas of flat open land used for car parking all over the country around supermarkets (e.g. Morrisons in Stamford), shopping malls (e.g. Serpentine Green in Peterborough) and airports (e.g. Luton, Stansted, Robin Hood etc.) over which solar panels could be erected on simple steel frames without compromising car parking. There is an example in the staff car park at Larkfleet/Allison Homes here in Bourne. And as I understand it, similar items have been installed at airports in Spain and Israel where they also provide shade for the vehicles parked underneath them. Design the frame for the worst wind conditions and foundations for the worst ground conditions and the civil and structural engineering costs would be minimised because the same design could be used everywhere. The superstructure, complete with panels and wiring could be manufactured and assembled as modular units in a factory.		
MP2_CL_0358_004	with the Overall Comparison data saying the best and most efficient location for PV structures is on roofs. • Solar PV and wind technologies display low		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	emissions too, with most GHG embodied in infrastructure. With the exception of polycrystalline silicon PV in certain regions, no technology surpasses 35 g CO2 eq./kWh. Wind turbines offer consistently low emissions (under 16/23 g CO2 eq./kWh for onshore and offshore respectively), regardless of their location. These scores do not account for downstream supply of electricity, only connection to the grid is accounted for – transformation to lower voltages, incurred losses, and distribution lines to residential or commercial areas are not included. There is only one exception to this rule: roof-mounted PV, which technically delivers low-voltage electricity to households, readers should be aware that the assessment scope is therefore different for roof-mounted PV technologies.		
MP2_CL_0360_005	But the obscenity of this proposal is compounded by UK Government inaction. I find it infuriating to see new residential, industrial commercial and leisure developments being constructed and opened without a single solar panel on eminently suitable roofs. No new development should be permitted unless any suitable roof is utilised for solar energy. A prime example is the redevelopment of Castlefields Hospital on the outskirts of Hull. It has a huge, south-facing roof with an appropriate slope.		

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	Covering this roof in Solar Panels could have made the hospital self-sufficient in terms of electricity. But there is not a single solar panel on that roof. As a chartered civil and structural engineer with some experience of solar panels, I am able to state that it unlikely that there would have been any increase in the cost of the building structure and cladding arising from adding solar panels to this roof. This will go to Public Enquiry. I sincerely hope that the local authorities involved together with the appropriate Secretaries of State (Home Office, Business & Energy, DEFRA) have the courage and common sense to ensure that this proposal does not go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0361_004	Solar panels do have a place, but should only be used on roofs, especially large areas such as supermarkets, schools, factories		
MP2_CL_0361_005	There is the potential for thousands of new homes to be built in Stamford and the surrounding area. Each of these homes should be built with solar panels		
MP2_CL_0361_016	After careful consideration of the project, and whilst I understand the need for green energy it is clear to me that this project is totally wrong, and must be scrapped before any more money is spent on it.		

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	The developers may like to consider other ways of promoting green energy, in particular by working with developers in our area such as Stamford North, Quarry Farm and others to build solar panels into all new buildings. In addition, the potential could be considered to panels on existing factory, supermarket and school buildings. The government should consider introducing grants for existing householders to install solar panels, whilst ensuring that these are appropriately designed and manufactured for existing roofs.		
MP2_CL_0363_014	I am certainly not opposed to solar energy, but the panels should be placed on the roofs of factories & an integral part of new housing plans. This site is estimated to be in place for 40years; by that time, know doubt, this type of energy source will be surpassed by another. A"great" gift for the next generations..... NOT ! What happens to the panels at the end when they cannot be recycled?		
MP2_CL_0363_029	I am certainly not opposed to solar energy, but the panels should be placed on the roofs of factories & an integral part of new housing plans. This site is estimated to be in place for 40years; by that time, know doubt, this type of energy source will be surpassed by another.		

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	A "great" gift for the next generations..... NOT ! What happens to the panels at the end when they cannot be recycled?		
MP2_CL_0365_002	Much better for this country and the scheme to help subsidise development of solar panels on roofs of our homes than destroy the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0373_002	Let's use brownfield/roof tops for solar. Let's use sea for wind.		
MP2_CL_0387_008	If something of this scale is proposed it should be on a brown field site which already has infrastructure in place not set in the beautiful countryside.		
MP2_CL_0388_011	I do not think that solar panels are the way forward in a country which has no sun for a large part of the year. Output projections are optimistic. This is not even the right country, let alone the right part of the country, to install such an array. If it must be done, use the roofs of industrial buildings. These solar panels will decline in efficiency over time and the technology will could become obsolete before they have supplied a net reduction in carbon emissions. Restoring the area is in the future, one that I and so many of us will not see.		
MP2_CL_0389_002	I, along with most of the population are keen to see green energy developed, but for me solar panels should be on roofs, and wind turbines on the land.		

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MP2_CL_0393_001	Solar Panels should be on roofs and brownfield sites - NOT arable land. I understand 53% of the land in question is at least grade 3 arable land. We need this land for FOOD not destroyed by Solar Panels. This is of the highest importance in light of the Ukraine war.		
MP2_CL_0401_012	12. Seeming lack of consideration to use brownfield sites as alternatives.		
MP2_CL_0402_003	Yes, we need green electricity from wind farms and solar panels, but not on good farmland. Put them out to sea, or on grade three land or brown field sites.		
MP2_CL_0408_008	8. In the spirit of levelling up this project should go to a brownfield location with the need for investment, jobs, skills, and an economic future. Stamford does not need levelling up.		
MP2_CL_0419_007	7-Finally Build on Brown Sites not on Agricultural Land.		
MP2_CL_0420_004	4) We need solar energy so put the panels on brownfield sites located near good roads to provide safe access during construction and ,later, for maintenance.		
MP2_CL_0421_002	As a resident I struggle to see why this area is being considered. Why are solar panels not being added to factory rooftops, railway embankments and brownfield sites? The roads locally are already in a poor state of repair. I have lived in Essendine for		

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	more than thirty years. An industrial estate was already here when I bought my house but the beautiful unspoiled countryside surrounding the village compensated for this.		
MP2_CL_0422_001	As a long standing resident of Essendine, I struggle to see why this area of outstanding beautiful countryside is being considered to be developed into a massive eye sore on the landscape, its impact will be far reaching, not just on the local community but the various wildlife and fauna. Why are solar panels not being installed on factory roofs, railway embankments, and disused airfields, flood plains / brown field sites ?		
MP2_CL_0424_002	1. Size & location As I study the plans I can not fail to be astounded as to the proposed size – it is huge! It will completely swamp my village and a number in the vicinity. I cannot understand this decision when is ample 'brown' space available locally – for example we have a number of dis-used air fields close by. This feels a totally disproportionate development to be located in Rutland.		
MP2_CL_0428_004	The sole reason this area is being looked at for a solar project is the availability if the link into the national grid at Essendine. I am told this was upgraded in order to supply power to the east coast		

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	main line. It occurs to me that the rail line has a margin of land on either side of it, this is brown field or industrial land. It already has security fencing and any harm to the environment has already been done, could this land be used to site solar panels? I note in the blurb put out by Mallard Pass that they say the site has to be this large to be commercially sustainable. As this in its current format is the biggest solar farm in Europe, they are in effect saying all the existing solar installations are running at a loss - I don't think so!		
MP2_CL_0429_004	The sole reason this area is being looked at for a solar project is the availability if the link into the national grid at Essendine. I am told this was upgraded in order to supply power to the east coast main line. It occurs to me that the rail line has a margin of land on either side of it, this is brown field or industrial land. It already has security fencing and any harm to the environment has already been done, could this land be used to site solar panels? I note in the blurb put out by Mallard Pass that they say the site has to be this large to be commercially sustainable. As this in its current format is the biggest solar farm in Europe, they are in effect saying all the existing solar installations are running at a loss - I don't think so!		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
MP2_CL_0440_002	Overall I believe this project has an inappropriate impact on this rural environment. It would seem less controversial to pursue opportunities in brown field sites and on large buildings' roofs on a national basis. I also find some of the benefits claimed in the project misleading and unsubstantiated (eg: taking the equivalent of 35.7k cars off the road and environmental benefits).		
MP2_CL_0447_003	The rural location - an area with some 20 villages - does not have adequate roads to accommodate the construction and on - going maintenance traffic required by a solar farm of this scale. In the spirit of 'levelling up', it would be better to direct the substantial investment and job creation to a brownfield site in an area in need of economic investment. The Stamford area does not fall into this category.		
MP2_CL_0451_006	I am strongly supportive of green energy initiatives and feel that more suitable locations would be brownfield sites; the roofs of those huge scale distribution warehouses that are sprouting all over the sides of our motorways, disused airfields, and the roofs of domestic and commercial buildings. I sense that solar energy is not as effective as it is made out to be. It would be an absolute travesty to build a solar factory on the proposed sites and scale		

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	in Lincolnshire. Therefore I urge you to protect the heritage of this countryside. Please listen to my voice.		
MP2_CL_0454_005	5 The use of the word farm - it is an industrial site - therefore should not be on green field land but brown field or on the many empty concrete sites I.e. disused air fields, railways etc.		
MP2_CL_0470_003	3. Greenfield development not brownfield.		
MP2_CL_0481_003	3. In my view, we do need sustainable alternative energy sources, but that these should be on roof tops, brownfield sites or alongside other installations such as railways.		
MP2_CL_0487_005	In 15 years time these panels will be pulled down as the government will find out they're not viable and all that money will have been wasted but then the land will have been turned into brown land and thousands of houses will be built on it!! Maybe another reason for the plans!!		
MP2_CL_0488_006	We are not against Solar Panels but in the correct place – i.e. on the roofs of houses and the many brownfield sites in the country that could be used for such a large scale Solar Panel development, without surrounding houses, open fields, agricultural land and ruining a beautiful part of Lincolnshire.		
MP2_CL_0489_001	We accept that solar energy has a significant part to play in renewable energy but the scale of this project		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	is disproportionate and will have an enormous impact in our local community. Food security and UK self sufficiency needs to be taken much more seriously. Solar panels should be erected on brownfield sites, all new housing, and all commercial buildings. The use of productive agricultural land for solar panels should be a last resort.		
MP2_CL_0493_001	1) Location and scale of the development a. The proposed development covers a huge area of 906 hectares, which is approximately equivalent to 1700 football fields, and would be an industrial scale facility in what is currently a rural community of rolling countryside. The justification for this is primarily based on the location of the substation at Ryhall, which was originally installed to support the electrification of the East Coast Railway. b. The development will fundamentally and permanently change the enjoyment of the countryside by humans and extensive wildlife in the area. Attempts to mitigate the damage caused during and after the construction work will take decades to only partially cover up the impact of the landscape. c. The Proposal claims that the access to the proposed site is good. This is not true. While the A1 is close by, the roads between the A1 and the site		

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	are narrow, twisting A and B roads some of which pass local schools. They will not be adequate for scale of construction traffic which will be necessary. d. It does not appear that alternative locations have been adequately considered during the consultation, which may require investment in a substation but would cause significantly lower environmental impact. i. The East Coast Main line is 393 miles long and has land either side which if developed could provide adequate land for solar development without further impacting the surrounding land. In theory it would only take 32m either side of the entire track to provide the same area in Hectares. ii. Lincolnshire has many disused or partially disused RAF bases, some of which have substations, albeit of lower rating than Ryhall, which could be utilised. Such “brownfield development” would have much less impact than the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0494_001	1) Location and scale of the development a. The proposed development covers a huge area of 906 hectares, which is approximately equivalent to 1700 football fields, and would be an industrial scale facility in what is currently a rural community of rolling countryside. The justification for this is primarily based on the location of the substation at Ryhall, which was originally installed to support the		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	electrification of the East Coast Railway. b. The development will fundamentally and permanently change the enjoyment of the countryside by humans and extensive wildlife in the area. Attempts to mitigate the damage caused during and after the construction work will take decades to only partially cover up the impact of the landscape. c. The Proposal claims that the access to the proposed site is good. This is not true. While the A1 is close by, the roads between the A1 and the site are narrow, twisting A and B roads some of which pass local schools. They will not be adequate for scale of construction traffic which will be necessary. d. It does not appear that alternative locations have been adequately considered during the consultation, which may require investment in a substation but would cause significantly lower environmental impact. i. The East Coast Main line is 393 miles long and has land either side which if developed could provide adequate land for solar development without further impacting the surrounding land. In theory it would only take 32m either side of the entire track to provide the same area in Hectares. ii. Lincolnshire has many disused or partially disused RAF bases, some of which have substations, albeit		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	of lower rating than Ryhall, which could be utilised. Such “brownfield development” would have much less impact than the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0495_004	Solar panels should be placed on brownfield sites and roofs, not farmland.		
MP2_CL_0499_008	8 There are far better places for solar panels, for example on existing and new retail units and warehouses, residential homes, disused airfields, above car parks and other areas, unsuitable for farming/homes.		
MP2_CL_0510_003	Alternative solar power sites - Brownfield sites and above all rooftops of buildings, large and small, should be used for solar panels. New commercial and residential buildings are still being constructed that do not incorporate solar panels into their design and this should no longer be permitted. There also needs to be a huge push towards getting solar panels installed on millions of existing houses. Other European countries have been doing this for years, why is Britain so far behind? Why would a huge solar farm be allowed to be constructed in a rural landscape when there is still so much unused potential for rooftops on new and existing buildings?		
MP2_CL_0511_005	Recently a planning application has been passed for gravel extraction, the site lies adjacent to Wilsthorpe and Greatford (South/East of the proposed solar		

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	farm) this means that should Mallard Pass go ahead all the villages within the solar farm catchment area will be surrounded by heavy construction and industry for a number of years having a huge negative effect not only on the local wildlife and ecosystem but on the daily lives of the residents, the roads are already in a poor state of repair and we already experience high volumes of traffic, the area is simply not suitable for any more industry. We must preserve the countryside we have. Would it not be far more logical to build these solar farms on brownfield sites adjacent to industrial areas ?		
MP2_CL_0519_004	In addition, Lincolnshire has many disused or partially disused RAF bases, some of which have substations, albeit of lower rating than Ryhall, which could be utilised. Such "brownfield development" would have much less impact than the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0520_004	In addition, Lincolnshire has many disused or partially disused RAF bases, some of which have substations, albeit of lower rating than Ryhall, which could be utilised. Such "brownfield development" would have much less impact than the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0528_009	We are very much in favour of more sustainable energy, and in the UK becoming more self-sufficient		

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	in our energy production, but we believe that there are better ways in which local communities can be helped to become more energy-sustainable, rather than big corporations making profits out of developments such as this which destroy and disrupt the natural landscape and the local community. We would be very interested in a scheme to install solar panels on local roofs and brownfield sites, for example, and ways to make each property more self-sufficient in energy, rather than a large development like this which seems to be primarily for the profit of the developer, rather than for the benefit of the local community.		
MP2_CL_0529_009	We are very much in favour of more sustainable energy, and in the UK becoming more self-sufficient in our energy production, but we believe that there are better ways in which local communities can be helped to become more energy-sustainable, rather than big corporations making profits out of developments such as this which destroy and disrupt the natural landscape and the local community. We would be very interested in a scheme to install solar panels on local roofs and brownfield sites, for example, and ways to make each property more self-sufficient in energy, rather than a large development like this which seems to		

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	be primarily for the profit of the developer, rather than for the benefit of the local community.		
MP2_CL_0570_001	I am writing to you to express my utter disbelief that you intend ruining our countryside with the sheer scale of the solar development you are hoping to build. I live in Rutland and pay incredibly high Council Rates for the privilege of living in Rutland. If these plans go ahead, will we be receiving lower council tax. I really would like to understand why you have chosen this part of beautiful England for such a massive development. Why can't you consider brownfield sites or many of the giant warehouse roofs all over the country. I actually notice with great interest what has been done in South Korea, an absolutely brilliant idea to use the Solar panels not only to produce power supply but to make their major roads safer. They have built solar panelled tunnels along their central reservations on dual carriageways. These are for the cyclists. How innovative.		
MP2_CL_0572_008	The Site - There are brownfields sites within a 10 mile radius of this planned site, one of which is directly on the edge of the A1 with no housing to be blighted. I know the substation is the key to this site but some of the extremities of the proposed Mallard Pass proposal are equal to this site in distance. I		

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	am sure, the alternative site would cost more to use, however if Mallard Pass are seriously looking to create a low impact low carbon footprint rather than just cashing in financially, surely an old airfield concreted piece of land is preferable and more environmentally friendly than agricultural producing land taken out of food production.		
MP2_CL_0597_001	Since I cannot see any response to my questions, in particular about brown field sites, and replacement agricultural land I must vehemently oppose this development. It looks as if you have chosen the cheapest / easiest way so as to maximise the profits of overseas investors and pay lip service to any alternatives. Once again I can only say that this is in the wrong place and I oppose it. I would rather have food at the expense of electric.		
MP2_CL_0602_001	I am very much in favour of solar PV as a source of renewable electricity but feel that it should be rapidly rolled out on existing roof tops - both residential, industrial and brown field sites. The agricultural land that MPSF proposes to cover is productive and this should not be lost. On shore wind would be better as it would maintain agricultural production and keep potential for development of more wildlife-friendly land resources. I am a big fan of the concept of		

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	micro-generation and I have installed solar PV on my own roof in the last 2 years for this reason. In a recent meeting I attended with the South Lincolnshire Green party I was interested to hear that even the Green Party's policy on solar PV is that it should be located on existing rooftops.		
MP2_CL_0702_004	Therefore I wish you to record my very strong objections to this solar farm proposal. It should not be happening on this scale in this area! Solar panels should be on roofs of buildings such as ' housing and industrial development as well as Brownfield sites, not good crop producing arable land.		
MP2_CL_0712_005	This simplistic assessment is very worrying if it's a blue print for the future of Lincolnshire in particular. The way Lincolnshire's open spaces are described as" large areas of undeveloped land" which would be protected by the NPPF in any other circumstance. The applicant is supplying the grid not the local community and there's very little that suggests that alternative brown field sites have been considered anywhere in the country not just Lincolnshire and Rutland even if that means several smaller sites. The government's own guidance and even the latest Energy Security Review 2022 suggests that brown field sites should be used as first preference. Quote :-		

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MP2_CL_0742_004	As previously mentioned we all need to play our part in looking at ways of renewable energy but why are we not utilising brownfield sites? There are plenty of areas of disused land i.e. closed military bases, disused airports, old quarries etc Why is arable farming in a rural location being used? Why are new build houses not being built with renewably energy solutions? Why are we not using the rooftops of commercial buildings surely these are better solutions but I suppose they are more costly?		
MP2_CL_0745_001	after going to one of the meetings with Mallard pass I spoke to the Director who said that the solar panels would likely be from China and they would go with the most financially viable supplier which means they are just looking to maximise their profits with little regard to how the panels are made and who by. Again thinking about the miles required to ship these panels to the UK is not environmentally friendly and is doing nothing to offset the projects carbon footprint. The company behind this project are trying to maximise profits for their own pockets and do not have the local residents or the environment in mind at all - if they did they would be looking at other brownfield sites away from residential areas on land that is already unused. E.g old airfield sites like that at Woolfox LE157QT right next to the A1. The only reason they want to target this area as it's cheaper		

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	for them to get the power into the national grid as there is a substation - if they chose an area that was brownfield but further away from a substation they would have to outlay more costs impacting their profit margin.		
MP2_CL_0749_004	As previously mentioned we all need to play our part in looking at ways of renewable energy but why are we not utilising brownfield sites? There are plenty of areas of disused land i.e. closed military bases, disused airports, old quarries etc Why is arable farming in a rural location being used? Why are new build houses not being built with renewably energy solutions? Why are we not using the rooftops of commercial buildings surely these are better solutions but I suppose they are more costly?		
MP2_CL_0757_005	I am angry and bewildered that my own government has no national strategy looking already into renewable energy. Looking around the world and just across in Europe solar panels on all new houses, solar panels running down the centre aisles of motorways, on brown sites, on schools and factories as part of a joined up plan. Wind and wave energy could also be created by all the water that surrounds us even the notion of nuclear stations seem a better fit than destroying our countryside.		

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MP2_CL_0760_004	The rationale of course, is that this is a private, overseas-owned, commercial enterprise that needs to satisfy its investors and therefore, it's cheaper to build on agricultural land rather than clean up contaminated brownfield sites. The irony of course, is that when the site ceases to become productive and the profits repatriated back to Canadian Solar, Mallard Pass will itself become a site unsuitable for anything other than landfill.		
MP2_CL_0784_006	6. PV panels are better situated on Brownfield sites and rooftops not on high quality arable land.		
MP2_CL_0795_005	SKDC's first preference is for solar PV power to be located on the roofs of industrial and commercial buildings. As regards agricultural land, solar panels should "first and foremost be on derelict or brownfield land". They also state "There should be no need to choose between productive farmland and solar power generation". After brownfield land they should preferably be on poor agricultural land defined as MAFF Grade 4 or 5. If land is Grade 3 then further surveys would be required to determine if it is 3a or 3b because permission for a solar farm should only rarely be given on land with grades 1,2 and 3a.		
MP2_CL_0803_008	The proposed mitigation measures are inadequate and do not address the fundamental issues of		

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	excessive land take and lack of considered alternatives. These could include the viability of retro-fitting to existing buildings, installation on new build industrial and residential developments, or brown field sites. Given that this is said to be a Nationally significant infrastructure project, I also object to the opportunistic and speculative nature of the development, which lacks any over-arching National perspective, i.e., if a solar farm on this scale is needed in the National interest, a candidate list of possible sites should be examined and their suitability assessed with a view to minimising the type of problems outlined above - rather than randomly dropping the project into England's smallest County without any consideration of the alternatives.		
MP2_CL_0804_008	These are all Important factors in the context of this application. I have no objection to solar, or any kind of renewable energy. However, this monstrous installation will destroy this beautiful countryside. Destroying a vast area of valuable farmland for solar energy production is a zero net gain activity and is totally senseless. The use of brownfield sites or disused RAF bases would be an obvious alternative		

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	to surrounding historic villages with industrial glass panels, concrete, cabling, security fences and CCTV.		
MP2_CL_0806_010	Finally, I would argue that solar panels should be installed on commercial and residential rooftops, brownfield land rather than productive agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0813_002	2. The development is on a greenfield not brownfield site.		
MP2_CL_0815_005	Why are other brownfield sites not being considered? Why are these units not being sited next to railways and commercial buildings in urban areas?		
MP2_CL_0817_002	But what we do have is constant developments and what we aren't seeing are any strict planning rules that dictate that all new buildings (residential and commercial) should be built with wind or solar devices to power themselves and feed back into the grid. Put your panels on roofs, on brownfield sites, on land that cannot be used for growing food. Please stop thinking about short term financial gain - which is profiting overseas businesses - and start looking at the long-term, bigger picture.		
MP2_CL_0823_002	There will not be a landscape left and there are plenty of other places such brownfield sites, roof tops and disused industrial areas.		

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MP2_CL_0826_002	There are many brownfield sites in the area that don't encompass entire villages and border towns.		
MP2_CL_0826_006	I am all for renewable energy but there are better locations for it, whether it be on top of all new houses and industrial units going forward or on brownfield sites. Mallard Pass is not the answer, it is a catastrophe.		
MP2_CL_0828_005	5. Solar should be on roofs and brownfield sites. The government's own policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed		
MP2_CL_0829_008	Why isn't disused land (industrial sites) or brown field sites being used? Or indeed - why are domestic solar panels not being considered and offered to local residents? If a quarter or half of local residents were offered solar panels to be placed on their roofs (or in gardens) this would equate to the same energy if not more being generated and used at source to meet the national net zero requirements. This option would be far more sustainable and factor in low/no regret solutions as houses are there for eternity compared to the 40 year horizon of solar farms, which then has the regret option of needing the land back for food production and in order to meet the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan		

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	biodiversity targets. This current proposal is short-term, investor greed!		
MP2_CL_0838_008	I would like to understand why brownfield sites have not been considered we have many old airfields in the local area which would be perfect sites they are flat and already have some of the structure required however it appears the site has been chosen primarily for the proximity of the substation which as detailed above is not a good enough reason. We have many industrial buildings with large roof spaces where solar panels could be placed. I have yet to see any information that assures me that this farm can achieve any carbon off set as panels will be imported and the questions asked about decommissioning and recycling have not been answered in any depth.		
MP2_CL_0843_008	I would like to understand why brownfield sites have not been considered we have many old airfields in the local area which would be perfect sites they are flat and already have some of the structure required however it appears the site has been chosen primarily for the proximity of the substation which as detailed above is not a good enough reason. We have many industrial buildings with large roof spaces where solar panels could be placed. I have yet to see any information that assures me that this		

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	farm can achieve any carbon off set as panels will be imported and the questions asked about decommissioning and recycling have not been answered in any depth.		
MP2_CL_0844_004	Are other sites such as roofs on factories and brown fields being looked at.		
MP2_CL_0848_002	We are surrounded by at least three disused airfields (Brown field land). All of them would be better locations to generate solar power. All are flat and already have easy access in areas that will not impact on either farmland or residential.		
MP2_CL_0848_003	I would urge the politicians copied into this email to encourage the use of government controlled land and other brown field land rather than loose more precious agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0854_001	With reference to the statutory public consultation I write to express my concern at this development which appears to be far too large and takes away so much land for food production. Brownfield sites and building roofs should be used for siting of solar panels and more efficient ways of producing energy considered which have a more immediate return on investment and done in a more carbon neutral way.		

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MP2_CL_0861_002	Whilst it is understandable that the production of carbon neutral energy must play an important role in everyone's future, it should not be justification for changing the way of life of a whole community or sacrificing productive land and wildlife habitat, when as alternative examples solar energy can be 'harvested' using rooftops, carparks, brownfield sites and uninhabited areas.		
MP2_CL_0862_002	Whilst it is understandable that the production of carbon neutral energy must play an important role in everyone's future, it should not be justification for changing the way of life of a whole community or sacrificing productive land and wildlife habitat, when as alternative examples solar energy can be 'harvested' using rooftops, carparks, brownfield sites and uninhabited areas.		
MP2_CL_0863_001	I strongly object to your proposal and believe it is more suited to a brown field site that provides access to the grid. In terms of scale, it is too big at 2238 acres. It is too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0864_002	As of February 2022, the largest solar farm in the UK is 250 Acres. The size of the farm proposed in our smallest county in England is horrendous. Why build it in a rural setting with housing nearby? Why not on brownfield sites, industrial rooves, and new		

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	builds? At a recent consultation for a new housing development in the local area, a question was asked if solar panels would be installed on the rooves and a none committed answer was received. I am aware of the seriousness of climate change and the need to reduce carbon emissions, but I cannot support a project of this size in this location.		
MP2_CL_0865_007	Because the electrons produced can actually be produced virtually anywhere on the national grid and have the same desired effect what other brownfield / existing industrial landscapes have been studied to directly compare options for siting this solar farm ? ;		
MP2_CL_0867_002	1. Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land, and should not be greenfield land. All new build of any scale should be required to include solar/energy efficiency. The government needs to enforce this.		
MP2_CL_0879_008	Sequential Test 1/ I'm very concerned that the approval of Mallard Pass will be setting a precedent and Lincolnshire's primary position as the bread basket of the UK will be jeopardised. If this development goes ahead other developments will follow indeed there are already 6 others under consideration affecting Lincolnshire at present. This is obviously going to continue once the precedent is set completely		

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	changing the character of Rutland and Lincolnshire. The sequential test applied to arrive at this particular site appears to be simplistic in the extreme and leaves Lincolnshire completely exposed please see below from Mallard Pass EIR :- 4.2 Alternatives Considered Alternative Sites 4.2.1 The Windel Energy considered several important factors before arriving at the preferred site. As solar schemes are not referred to directly in the current suite of NPS the Applicant has considered and referenced the site selection criteria referred to in draft NPS EN. 4.2.2 On this basis, the emphasis should be on maximising the use of available capacity at grid connections where they occur. Lincolnshire is a particularly suitable area for large scale solar projects for several reasons including: The existence of large areas of undeveloped land and a generally sparse settlement pattern, meaning that there is the opportunity to identify sites of sufficient scale to deliver meaningful contributions towards meeting net zero. A generally gently undulating topography, rather than land that is too steep or too flat. Mallard Pass Solar Farm – Non-Technical Summary 22 There are grid connections with capacity to connect into the National Grid. This is more likely in less populated		

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	areas with lower demand from business and homes. Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) varies depending on precise location, but there is a good supply of non best and most versatile land and where it is best and most versatile land it is generally Grade 2, rather than Grade 1 land. 4.2.3 This is not to say that large-scale solar sites will only be suitable in Lincolnshire – available capacity should be maximised wherever possible, however, Lincolnshire's particularly topography and settlement pattern make it suitable for solar. 4.2.4 In summary, the availability of significant capacity at the Ryhall substation without the need for upgrading was the primary driver in identifying a site in this part of Lincolnshire. Given the urgent need for renewable energy to address the climate crisis, this available capacity should be utilised (and made the most of) where it occurs. 4.2.5 Following a review to identify which of the land in proximity to the substation may be appropriate for solar from a technical, environmental and community perspective, Windel Energy then commenced discussions with landowners to identify whether there was a willingness to enter into lease agreements. The Site is considered to be preferable compared to possible alternative areas further away from the substation for a number of reasons including the lack of		

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	availability of suitable and available previously developed land, relative distance from protected ecological and heritage assets (including Rutland Water SPA) compared to areas further west and south and comparably favourable ALC with limited levels of Grade 3a and 2 land. There are also relatively few residential properties in immediate proximity to the Site and the impact on those that are can be effectively mitigated through offsets and Mallard Pass Solar Farm – Non-Technical Summary 23 sensitive landscaping. The Site is also well located in relation to the SRN, which will help to reduce the effects during construction. This simplistic assessment is very worrying if it's a blue print for the future of Lincolnshire in particular. The way Lincolnshire's open spaces are described as" large areas of undeveloped land" which would be protected by the NPPF in any other circumstance. The applicant is supplying the grid not the local community and there's very little that suggests that alternative brown field sites have been considered anywhere in the country not just Lincolnshire and Rutland even if that means several smaller sites. The government's own guidance and even the latest Energy Security Review 2022 suggests that brown field sites should be used as		

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	first preference. Quote :- "We will continue supporting the effective use of land by encouraging large scale projects to locate on previously developed, or lower value land, where possible, and ensure projects are designed to avoid, mitigate, and where necessary, compensate for the impacts of using greenfield sites." Also local policies SKDC Local Plan Appendix 3 Renewable Energy (Solar Energy Criterion 9) also states that this is the case. The fact that grid connection availability seems to override all other concerns which have been discounted with little evidence to suggest why in this particular case ?		
MP2_CL_0882_002	1. Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land, and should not be greenfield land. All new build of any scale should be required to include solar/energy efficiency. The government needs to enforce this.		
MP2_CL_0883_008	and a complete lack of understanding of what happens in 30 years when the site is decommissioned … if it ever will be which is highly unlikely then given it will be considered a brown field site for further development		
MP2_CL_0894_004	2. Location As previously mentioned we all need to play our part in looking at ways of renewable energy but why are		

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	we not utilising brownfield sites? There are plenty of areas of disused land i.e. closed military bases, disused airports, old quarries etc Why is arable farming in a rural location being used? Why are new build houses not being built with renewably energy solutions? Why are we not using the rooftops of commercial buildings surely these are better solutions but I suppose they are more costly? No need to build the infrastructure i.e. sub-stations when you find one with capacity – just destroy habits, food producing land? But that is okay as it is more cost effective and will deliver profits? So are we now a society that feels that it is acceptable to ignore the negatives as long as profits can be made?		
MP2_CL_0897_001	I strongly object to your proposal and believe it is more suited to a brown field site that provides access to the grid. In terms of scale, it is too big at 2238 acres. It is too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0901_003	I am concerned that this proposal is to be constructed on good agricultural land, 53% of the site is grade 1, 2, or 3A - the best and most versatile land which the government say should not be sacrificed for this sort of project. Whilst we		

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	undoubtedly need renewable energy, we also need to produce food. These types of projects should be constructed on brownfield sites such as the redundant RAF basses at North Luffenham or Woolfox. There is a very good example of a 12 Mw Solar installation at Ketton cement. This covers 20 hectares and is totally hidden in the old part of the quarry. While I know that most of the electricity they produce goes to powering the cement kilns, there must be a connection to the grid of some sort. The Ketton site is only one km from North Luffenham airfield. Might it be possible to upgrade the connection into the grid at Ketton and link a solar farm at North Luffenham airfield to it?		
MP2_CL_0901_004	The sole reason this area is being looked at for a solar project is the availability if the link into the national grid at Essendine. I am told this was upgraded in order to supply power to the east coast main line. It occurs to me that the rail line has a margin of land on either side of it, this is brown field or industrial land. It already has security fencing and any harm to the environment has already been done, could this land be used to site solar panels?		
MP2_CL_0906_004	3. Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land, not greenfield land - why aren't all the thousands of new houses and supermarkets etc in		

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	the Stamford area being installed with solar panels …. instead of taking up valuable farmland?		
MP2_CL_0907_006	I am broadly supportive of renewable energy, and solar power is an option but there are Brownfield sites that would be better for this sort of development such as disused factories, contaminated land, former landfill sites (where there is often a power station/substation already in place), and disused military sites to name but a few. New buildings such as enormous distribution warehouses should also have solar panels on their roofs as part of their planning permission.		
MP2_CL_0909_006	It is my understanding that government continues to favour the redevelopment of brown field sites before decimating green ones and there are certainly many such sites scattered across Lincolnshire as a result of it's wartime aviation activities several of which have already been successfully redeveloped for similar energy projects.		
MP2_CL_0910_006	It is my understanding that government continues to favour the redevelopment of brown field sites before decimating green ones and there are certainly many such sites scattered across Lincolnshire as a result of it's wartime aviation activities several of which have already been successfully redeveloped for similar energy projects.		

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MP2_CL_0917_003	- Brownfield development is preferable to greenfield		
MP2_CL_0918_003	- Brownfield development is preferable to greenfield		
MP2_CL_0923_002	I was told that this rural site was chosen because of the proximity of a National Grid Substation and the ability to feed the power produced into the network. I find it hard to believe that the National Grid does not have substations in cities or near brownfield sites. Having checked maps for the location of substations I noted that there are indeed substations in these localities. I remain unconvinced that there are NO BROWN FIELD SITES available to develop at the moment, or is it easier to ravage agricultural sites rather than clean up an old industrial area?		
MP2_CL_0930_003	3. Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land, not greenfield land - why aren't all the thousands of new houses and supermarkets etc in the Stamford area being installed with solar panels …. instead of taking up valuable farmland?		
MP2_CL_0931_007	Why can industrial and commercial units not be modernised with a network of rooftop renewable energy instead? Leaving the deer, brown hares and butterflies to thrive on farmed land.		
MP2_CL_0933_006	If solar farms are a necessary part of Britain's unfolding energy strategy, then brown field sites would be far less inappropriate locations.		

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MP2_CL_0935_001	I am opposed to the proposal because I feel very strongly that solar should be on brownfield land and rooftops.		
MP2_CL_0936_002	The solar farm will cover a huge expanse of green fields used for arable farming. We already have to import too much food from overseas at a significant cost to the economy and the environment, and we have already lost too many green field sites along with their wildlife habitats to building projects. I do not wish to see more being lost when alternative ways to source renewable energy should be explored, such as solar panels on roof spaces or solar farms on brownfield sites or unused airfields, of which there are plenty in our region.		
MP2_CL_0937_004	Thirdly this type of development ought to be looking at brown field sites and existing obsolete infrastructure. Developers should not so easily be allowed to destroy the surrounding nature of our towns and villages and instead should try to enhance those lacklustre areas where development has fallen out of use.		
MP2_CL_0938_001	Firstly I want to acknowledge that we are in a global climate crisis which is real and will impact all of our futures and our children's futures. Global warming of 1.5 degrees is an aspiration, reality is closer		

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	to 2.5 degrees. Action needs to be taken swiftly (mid 2039 before positive impact is not swift) and concretely (11% efficient during summer months is not) with a comprehensive strategy that moves us to carbon neutral and technology that is able to extract the carbon that is already released into our atmosphere. I am not opposed to solar on brownfield sites or on smaller community led scales. I am pro wind (some of the land under consideration is designated good for wind) both offshore and onshore and nuclear. I am pro food security and protecting our BMV land and the global balance has been shifted with the war in Ukraine and cost of living crisis. Cost of Fertiliser has rocketed and weather patterns changing which will impact crop yields. I am pro change in consumer behaviours reducing energy usage, food wastage and minimising single use plastic and taking personal accountability for what we can influence and control. I am objecting to Mallard Pass Solar farm (power station) and asking both the developers to do the right thing and withdraw, the current and future Secretary of State and Planning Inspectorate to stop this application with immediate effect for the following reasons:		

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MP2_CL_0938_005	4. Solar farms are better located on brownfield land or industrial rooftops and as such should the access to the Ryhall substation is a red herring and as of such the generation of power should be placed in the most effective locations not the cheapest or easiest for the developer.		
MP2_CL_0948_002	I agree we need to look at renewable energy and fully support this. However, why agricultural land? Why not brownsites?		
MP2_CL_0951_001	I accept we need electricity for now and future. Using quality farm land when we need to grow crops ,to help feed our nation is absurd when we have other options… *solar panels on roofs, family homes, industrial units, super markets * if must have solar panels at low level. Reuse land Brown Field sites. *More wind Turbines. Which is known to be more efficient in cost and output. These solar Panels Are expensive in £s and miles , not Eco friendly in any direction.		
MP2_CL_0959_002	I strongly feel that although we need to use solar panels for energy, they should not be sited on agricultural land. They are not farms they are factories. There are many brown belt sites where they could be put, including the many disused		

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	airfields in this area, and they should be put on all new homes and buildings, and encouraged to be added to existing ones. This would not be so profitable and it is unlikely that the companies Canadian Solar and Windel Energy would be interested in doing this, particularly as they do not have the advantage of being near a substation, however I feel that the government should be less concerned with profit and more concerned about doing the right thing.		
MP2_CL_0960_001	I fully acknowledge the need to invest in renewable energy to fulfil our commitment to become carbon neutral by 2050 but I do not believe that a solar farm of such enormous size should be sited so close to a number of thriving communities. Whilst I appreciate there would be greater financial implications to use a brown field site, I would expect the negative environmental factors resulting from the construction of Mallard Pass to be given adequate consideration prior to planning permission being granted.		
MP2_CL_0960_015	I hope that an alternative brown field site can be found to develop a Solar Farm as I recognise our country's need to become more independent in producing our own energy.		

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MP2_CL_0966_003	2. Brown field sites and existing infrastructure (including possibly alongside/above roads and rail tracks) and roofs in towns & cities should be used for siting of solar panels before even considering building on fields that are currently used for food supply. Another option is possibly building smaller scale solar or wind power-plants for each local community built at a scale that is a reflection of the size and need of that community (whether a city, town or small village). This would at least mean that the environmental and social impact of green power generation is lessened and reflects the local need.		
MP2_CL_0966_004	3. The proposed scale of this industrial power-plant is unprecedented and will create a huge scar on the local area however you try to paint or landscape it. As per point 2 above, either the use of existing brown field infrastructure or smaller scale sites should be used - even if this means additional cost in order to hook-up to the national grid should that be required.		
MP2_CL_0973_007	A similar scheme to repurpose brownfield land would be another matter and very commendable clearing up the damaging legacy of the past as opposed to the Mallard Pass scheme which if orphaned on the future ,a real possibility , will have a damaging legacy as another downside.		

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MP2_CL_0975_001	Loss of farming land the land for the proposal is high quality, well drained pasture and will be necessary to produce food stuff, where as alternative 'brown field sites' cannot, but would be a viable alternative ie; Woolfox and/or Cottesmore, North Luffenham , North Witham all redundant airfields.		
MP2_CL_0976_004	Solar Like wind should be placed off shore or on disused brown field sites.		
MP2_CL_0976_008	Solar should be placed on roofs if not off shore.		
MP2_CL_0977_005	It is preposterous that an attempt would be made to permanently ruin the local natural landscape, especially when there are large brownfield sites that are undeveloped in the local area!		
MP2_CL_0978_002	I have nothing against solar panels but believe there are other brown site places they can be applied to such as factories, warehouses, house, schools, by railway lines, by motorways as they do abroad.		
MP2_CL_0978_004	I would suggest less impactful would be turbines or look to install the solar panels on brown sites or on new builds. However , it may be largely pointless as most people won't be able to afford by pay for their electricity in the future soon due to rising prices. Which always seems strange to me that solar and wind turbine electricity prices go up when the cost of producing each kilowatt remains static throughout		

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	the year , the price of solar electricity is not governed by the Ukraine war , how can it be !		
MP2_CL_0981_002	Generally I am in favour of renewable energy and I am in the process of having them installed on my property In the right place, brown field post industrial sites they are welcomed but this planned development will be a BLOT ON LANDSCAPE. We are lucky to live in a picturesque part of the world and it would be vandalism to proceed with this scheme.		
MP2_CL_0986_011	Finally I would like to say that I am not against green energy. The government has rightly committed to this but I am totally at a loss to understand why there its no national strategy to identify suitable sites - brownfield, industrial roofs, contaminated land - and identify and support British businesses to fulfil these plans. Why is there no requirement for all new houses to have solar panels on their roof? It is not enough just to say “yes" to green energy, it is becoming a free-for-all that we may regret in the years to come.		
MP2_CL_0991_002	I understand that solar energy is a very inefficient method of energy production. It therefore makes sense to make use of solar panels on land / surfaces with incidental uses (e.g. roofs, brown-field sites) but not 2,238 acres of prime agricultural land.		

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MP2_CL_0993_003	3. Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land, not greenfield land.		
MP2_CL_0995_005	Think again about electricity production, about brownfield, factory and warehouse sites, and about different ways to product power. The sun doesn't shine for much of the time, neither does the wind always blow. Tides may be the way forward, a predictive source of power which has been with us for ever and will always be with us.- a ready-made source of power. Let's get off the bandwagon of greed for money and lemming-like behaviour and rushing to destroy rather than create. Look at these photographs showing how things have been, are now and realise just how much we stand to lose if all this is to be destroyed. Look at these pictures and let our wonderful, living countryside speak for itself.		
MP2_CL_0997_006	Solar panels are a necessary and essential fact of the future. They belong on all commercial and residential roof tops and brownfield land, not on productive agricultural land.		

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MP2_CL_0999_001	1. Scale of development even though there are so many brown sites that could be used instead		
MP2_CL_1005_002	2. Location Locations should first be utilising brownfield sites. There are plenty of areas of disused land i.e. closed military bases, disused airports, old quarries etc. Could Edith Weston be utilized given the garden village is no longer going ahead		
MP2_CL_1009_004	Why not a brownfield site, roofs of factories etc?		
MP2_CL_1013_011	In addition, I'd like to add that I am not against trying to find green solutions to provide energy, however we need to consider other viable alternatives such as wind turbines, At least the land beneath turbines could still be used for producing food. The use of existing brownfield sites, raised level solar panels in car parks, solar panels on commercial and residential roof tops etc. Rather than allowing a development of this size to be 'dumped' in a rural area. causing the destruction of beautiful/productive countryside.		
MP2_CL_1021_003	Concerns and Effect. Location The main reason used by Mallard Solar seems to be		

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	the proximity of the Halley Substation. There are many such sites elsewhere including those at proposed defunct power stations and some MOD land. These would have the advantage of being able to site any BESS away from human habitation as well as major strategic routes such as the East Coast Main Line where a major fire with the noxious fumes generated could well close the line for days as opposed to hours. No mention has been made of Financial Loss to the values of Homes and Property accruing from the construction and operation of the solar farm as well as the impact on Local Authorities income due to Rateable reductions. Will Canadian Solar make any financial restitution ? All the indications at the Seminars were that it had not countenanced such a move. Government Policy is to restrict new development to Brownfield Sites. This solar farm would not only be in direct contravention to this policy but is also of a scale to dominate and be out of proportion to the surrounding area and districts.		
MP2_CL_1024_002	There are many issues which need to be addressed and further investigated, i.e loss of agricultural land, traffic and transport, industrialisation of an otherwise		

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	rural location, why not use brownfield sites instead of one that is at present green land? Additionally loss of land which is used for food production, potential flood risk and harm to the local economy to name but a few.		
MP2_CL_1026_007	There are numerous buildings that could facilitate them and brownfield sites that wouldn't impact on UK food production and green spaces. There are MOD sites that have the space and with the investment they can accommodate them.		
MP2_CL_1036_017	Whilst we can appreciate the need for global climate change and future proofing energy we are saying a big yes to solar however we are saying an even bigger no to Mallard Pass, we believe there a far greater options available such as using the rooftops space available, brownfield land or wind farms in the sea and not our green luscious land, therefore we feel as a fellow business we cannot support your plans/proposal.		
MP2_CL_1037_006	Better by far to look for unused brownfield and poorer quality sites, most obviously the numerous former MOD and abandoned airfield sites which abound in this area. Also the rooftops of commercial buildings and factories, perhaps?		
MP2_CL_1039_008	Under government guidelines Gregory Barker's speech to the Large Scale Solar Conference on 25th		

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	April 2013 said:– 'Solar is rightly popular, but if we aren't careful, or if the sector expands inappropriately, then invaluable popular support will slip through our fingers. We don't want solar to become a bone of public contentions like offshore wind. He also said that we need to be careful that we do not over-incentivise large scale ground mounted projects in inappropriate places – I am thinking of greenfield agricultural land – that could generate strong opposition to our community energy agenda …. It needs careful design and thoughtful consideration. It certainly could not be a scheme about renewable energy at any cost….. Where solar farms are not on brownfield land, you must be looking at low grade agricultural land which works with farmers to allow grazing in parallel with generation'.		
MP2_CL_1040_002	CPRE Rutland also supports the supplementary provision of green energy by suitably scaled and located solar panels on brownfield, non-productive land, commercial roof space and domestic roof space. The protection of the nation's farmland and rural countryside will always be a priority when viewing any proposed project, with the biodiversity implications uppermost in the charity's considerations. The level of social and/or		

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	commercial benefit (or degradation of benefit) of a solar proposal upon any impacted community will also figure significantly in the evaluation of any solar project of significant scale brought to the charity's attention.		
MP2_CL_0733_007	Finally, in 40 years it is highly likely that technology will have moved on from needing large swathes of countryside to be overwhelmed with impermeable installations in order to provide for the energy needs of communities, industry and national security, and future generations will be mourning the loss of this environment, as the pit valleys lost their greenness to mineshafts, winding gear, and mountains of slag. When the profit motive displaces civilised behaviour, as was shown by abuses of the Highland Clearances and the Enclosure Acts, and rich families demolishing whole villages in order to improve the view from their manor house, our society would be seen to lose the humanity and vision of a high standard of living for all which needs to be preserved as much as do the irreplaceable ecosystems of the English countryside. The potential for using brownfield sites, and industrial buildings such as factory, office, supermarket, school and hospital roofs for solar panel installation, has barely been touched at scale, although this route for increasing the UK's solar power production		

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	is just waiting to be explored. It appears far more logical to have local provision of energy through neighbourhood schemes which do not destroy the dwindling supply of open land like this project. Furthermore, the loss of efficiency in transmitting energy over hundreds of miles, and accompanying reliance on networks which may themselves be superseded by future technology, should be a major factor for consideration before the irrevocable destruction of an ancient landscape.		
MP2_CL_0667_008	5: The fact that this project is being proposed for a greenfield site and not a brownfield site was tidily explained during a webinar when I was told that it was very difficult to deal with brown field sites and going after a greenfield site is easier and that's why you have targeted it. Is that a good enough reason?		
MP2_FF_013_008	we need food more than electricity!! Put panels somehow out of sight on Brownfield sites		
MP2_FF_014_006	Suggest you re-site on brownfield sites, quarries, the sea! Anywhere but in open countryside which will be ruined for posterity.		
MP2_CL_0973_011	So why is a mega scheme proposed at Mallard Pass? One feature mentioned is the substation which seems to be offering a magic portal to the supergrid		

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	albeit with a large blanketed and blighted hinterland , whereas other modest less in your face system seem to coexist with grid quite effectively. Other substations and interfaces are available in more appropriate brownfield locations and if the equipment at Mallard Pass is surplus to requirements it could be relocated.		
MP2_CL_1001_005	On a practical note and assuming that these power stations do need to be located somewhere, please could you review your plans and explore more palatable alternatives, such as the multiple brownfield sites which may actually be improved by this kind of investment. There surely should be an avenue which could benefit all stakeholders yet not hold back technological advance – without causing the destruction of some of the most picturesque countryside in Great Britain.		
MP2_CL_0502_004	The sole reason this area is being looked at for a solar project is the availability if the link into the national grid at Essendine. I am told this was upgraded in order to supply power to the east coast main line. It occurs to me that the rail line has a margin of land on either side of it, this is brown field or industrial land. It already has security fencing and any harm to the environment has already been done, could this land be used to site solar panels?		

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MP2_CL_0398_010	j. If we must have solar panels why not put them on the roofs of all the many large industrial buildings in the country?		
MP2_CL_0418_012	Solar panels should be put on the roofs of new buildings and factories, that makes good sense. It is not good sense or environmentally efficient or effective to destroy good quality land in such a way as this. The detrimental affect on the neighbourhood and people's basic human rights to live in a pleasant neighbourhood they have chosen to live in; it is not acceptable for this to be destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0423_001	If we are ever to achieve Net Zero, we need to use solar energy (and, as I write, there is plenty of it about). However, we absolutely do not need to give up productive farmland in order to do so. The need to be more self-sufficient in food production is just as important as the need to reduce our carbon footprint. Taking good arable land out of production increases the requirement to import food, which increases our carbon footprint. Therefore we should keep farming the land earmarked for Mallard Pass, and put solar panels on rooftops and barren land. The approach should be to pick sites which incur the		

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	smallest possible disadvantages to everyone, rather than sites which generate the biggest possible profits to investors. In sum, I vote NO to Mallard Pass.		
MP2_CL_0434_004	Support for solar – I support solar power, all houses should have solar panels to provide their own energy and all industrial buildings and warehouses (and there are some huge Amazon warehouses etc) should have solar panels to provide their own energy. This would cut down on our energy requirements. Solar roof top projects could quickly and easily surpass the energy provided by solar farms. These, along with domestic solar capacity on new homes, would create energy where it is needed, without the losses associated with transporting energy, and save precious farmland.		
MP2_CL_0447_004	There are alternatives to building on the countryside and farmland. In April this year, the government announced an Energy Security Strategy which said that consideration is to be given to allowing mid - sized solar installations on the roof tops of commercial buildings and public buildings such as schools as well as encouraging more domestic use. I feel therefore that the application should not		

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	proceed to approval and the company should consider other more appropriate and sustainable alternatives.		
MP2_CL_0471_010	10. I fully support the UK investing in UK solar to create the energy we require, however not at the cost of our countryside and agricultural land / food security. There are initiatives on Royal Air Force (RAF) stations across their estate to cover roofs and airfields in panels, why can't this be implemented across all military and MOD sites - particularly as there are so many abandoned stations across the UK. All supermarkets, shopping centres and sporting grounds could do the same.		
MP2_CL_0480_007	What strikes me with this development, and any major solar land development, is the sheer laziness of it. You only have to google to discover ingenious non-invasive, indeed proactive, alternative ways to use solar panels. • Solar-Powered Roads • Solar panels on new builds • Floating Solar Farms • PV Solar Noise Barriers – block out the noise of the A1 • Commercial Roof top installations With the resources you undoubtedly have why are you insistent that land be used? It surely must be		

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	taking a huge amount of time, energy and resources just convincing planners, locals etc... When in a few years you could be up and running with more agreeable methods and sites.		
MP2_CL_0480_013	Other: Atrato Onsite Energy (ROOF) invested £6.6 million into a rooftop solar PV system situated atop a Marks & Spencer warehouse. At the time of its installation, in 2015, the 6MW system was the largest rooftop solar system in the UK it consists of over 24,000 panels and was designed to make the fully automated distribution centre in Leicestershire close to self-sufficient during daylight hours. This will generate 6mw. We only need another 60 of these and that will surpass the output of Mallard Pass at 350mw. These installations are also quick to install. They generate power to where it is needed and save consuming vast swathes of good agricultural land. Imagine every Amazon distribution warehouse having a this? In the 4000 pages of your latest consultation document you say that construction will not start at the earliest until 2026. Add 2 years to construction		

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	and another to commission and that takes us to 2029, 7 years away. We have an energy crisis now. Not only that but your latest plans show that around 50% of the farm will take up the UK's best and most versatile farmland and we have a food crisis. Is this not contrary to the Government Food Strategy Policy paper published last month. "The conflict in Ukraine has shown us that domestic food production is a vital contributor to national resilience and food security. Domestic food production can reduce the offshoring of food production to countries that do not meet our high environmental and animal welfare standards. It will also play a critical role in meeting government's carbon budgets and environmental targets, delivered through farmers and land managers" After the recent disasters of, Brexit, COVID and the war in Ukraine we need out country to be producing locally grown food stuffs and aiming to reduce our reliance on the unpredictability of imports. By installing ironmongery on our vital farmland, we are removing this choice for many, many decades. I do hope this ill thought out lazy proposal is refused by planning committees throughout the UK and that		

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	land solar farms will never be a blot on our beautiful countryside.		
MP2_CL_0487_003	Why can't you build on rooftops and along motorways like they do in Japan! More hook up connections to refuel cars if the plan is for cars to be electric!		
MP2_CL_0492_009	Alternatives to Solar At the Stage Two public exhibition event in Essendine on 25th June 2022, there was no evidence to suggest you have considered alternatives to photovoltaic arrays at this location. Why have wind turbines not been considered as an alternative to PV solar panels? The benefit of wind turbines over solar panels being they are more efficient, having the potential to operate day and night, during sun or rain (depending on wind availability). Spacing of turbines is an important consideration to obtain maximum efficiency, but the land beneath can still be used to produce food crops (bearing in mind the global shortfall resulting from the Ukraine crisis). Available wind turbine options range from 0.25 to 10Mw AC. (250,000 to 10,000,000 watts) (published on the Siemens Energy website). Results from Topography, wind speed average and direction analysis to name a few things would be able to		

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	determine the required number of turbines, size and location. In very simplistic terms, three 10Mw AC wind turbines could produce 30Mw AC (30,000,000 watts) of power without having to sacrifice 1,144 acres of food producing agricultural land. It was announced this week that the production of Sizewell C Nuclear power station hast been given the go-ahead by the government, predicted to produce 3.2 gigawatts of electrical power, enough to supply about six million homes. This surely helps towards negating the need for massive solar farms. It has also come to light that the UK has been transmitting three gigawatts of electricity to France these last three months to help them overcome a current shortfall in electrical power. Surely if we have this much electricity to spare, we don't need this giant mallard pass solar farm. Would it not also make better sense to fit solar panels to large area factory roofs? Make it obligatory for all 'new build' houses to include PV panels as part of the roof design?		
MP2_CL_0598_007	There are so many other places to put solar panels – All new warehouse developments should have mandatory solar panels on their roofs and companies like Canadian Solar and Windel Energy		

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	could bid for their roof spaces. All existing warehouses could and arguably should be the more favourable location for this sort of energy.		
MP2_CL_0599_007	There are so many other places to put solar panels – All new warehouse developments should have mandatory solar panels on their roofs and companies like Canadian Solar and Windel Energy could bid for their roof spaces. All existing warehouses could and arguably should be the more favourable location for this sort of energy.		
MP2_CL_0600_031	2.13 The Overall Comparison data given in the UN report showed the best and most efficient location for photovoltaic structures is on roofs.		
MP2_CL_0647_007	You have pitched this solar farm as a green solution to renewable energy however it is anything but. Solar panels are not efficient, and the carbon footprint that is created by the manufacture, shipping and building process makes them one of the least green and environmentally friendly options. By the time this solar farm is built , solar panels and solar farms such as this will be out of date technology. Already there are many alternative environmental solutions for renewable energy which are much better and more efficient than solar farms. This proposal has no benefit to the community, all it does		

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	is take away our beautiful landscape , destroy our wildlife and their habitats and cause stress and mental anxiety for all concerned. I believe that solar panels on roofs of buildings are the way forward with solar. Individuals can generate electricity to use themselves and reduce their own cardon footprint, without destroying land , displacing wildlife and without impaction on the health and well-being of the community.		
MP2_CL_0731_003	3. What is needed is a robust policy by HMG to support the construction of solar collectors on existing rooftops on large depots and factories; a better impetus to encourage house owners to install panels with much clearer information about costs of installation and returns. At present the financial picture is muddled and appears to benefit the electricity supply companies rather than the householder. Where possible, new housing should have solar collectors as part of the planning requirements. What about solar farms on unproductive land alongside motorways and dual carriageways?		
MP2_CL_0794_003	This proposal makes no sense at all. There are so many out of the way areas on which to site solar farms, disused areas, roof tops, land not suitable for farming or house building but not prime agricultural		

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	land which gives the area and villages many beneficial rewards. No thoughts or compensation have been given to the residents of the villages who will no doubt lose out financially as well as suffering the stress from all the building and maintenance implications. Indeed, the site may well grow further in the future adding additional losses to the ever shrinking countryside.		
MP2_CL_0796_008	Alternatives (as the local posters point out, use roof tops not local fields!)		
MP2_CL_0805_001	The recent events of Brexit, Covid 19 and the on going war in Ukraine should have brought to into focus the fact that we as a country cannot rely on another country to supply either energy or food to meet our needs. Yes we can generate electricity on farm land but unfortunately we cannot grow sufficient food on our roofs. I cannot understand the logic in building houses in one field then effectively putting solar panels in another field to power them. The Government cannot carry on saying that planners and builders have guidelines to follow, MPs from all parties should be lobbying the Government to change the legislation on new builds either residential or commercial to ensure we have the best chance as a country to be self sufficient in both energy and food in the future.		

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	Obviously I am against the project completely not just the scale of it, there are other options for solar energy and we need to use them first.		
MP2_CL_0812_006	I understand the importance of energy sustainability and for ecologically- and environmentally-sound solutions to our energy crisis, particularly at the present time. However, I would like to see solar panels installed on the roofs of all industrial and domestic buildings, and for such initiatives to be subsidised by the government; rather than precious farmland given over to private, profit-making companies who will always have to put shareholders ahead of local interests.		
MP2_CL_0814_009	Solar panels should be placed on roofs and not impact on farming land and the environment.		
MP2_CL_0835_001	I can never see how it can be appropriate to cover agricultural land with solar panels, surely there are so many business parks in this country where the roofs could be covered with solar panels. Rutland has had Rutland Water taken over so much of the farm land. Rutland is a county of only 5 miles by 10 miles. When I was at school, we designed posters to save Rutland as a county why do you want to destroy it, it doesn't make any sense to me at all.		

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	There are so many other counties in England, why chose the smallest to cover with solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0838_009	I believe that this solar monstrosity is too large and will have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and therefore the cost to our environment will be greater than any gains in electricity production. I am also extremely concerned about the production of these panels by use of slave labour not to mention the health impact of the mining process which is far from Green. SOLAR PANELS BELONG ON ROOFS NOT FIELDS.		
MP2_CL_0839_001	I have completed your survey but not received any acknowledgement for doing so – which is wholly unacceptable in itself. I am a local resident, business owner, employer and land owner. I also have 150 kwp roof mounted, grid connected solar panels installed on the roof of my warehouse property which generates considerable electricity and is what all business owners UK wide should be encouraged to do instead of allowing these detrimental developments to perpetuate across the country, lining the pockets of very few and damaging the environments of many.		

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	I outline my feedback on your stage 2 Consultation below which applies to myself, my husband and my two children (so please multiply this feedback by 4).		
MP2_CL_0857_001	I am emailing to document my total objection to the plans to erect a solar farm on my doorstep. I do encourage the use of solar power and this should be restricted to urban locations - on factory and home roofs and office blocks. Technology is changing and it is totally unnecessary to take acres of good agricultural land out of producing home-grown food. The list of my objections are long and substantial.		
MP2_CL_0859_005	Solar is an important energy source; however it should not be installed on such a massive scale in the countryside; it must instead be fitted on rooftops; existing public and commercial buildings and mandated on all new buildings including domestic housing.		
MP2_CL_0890_009	Please consider alternatives like domestic & commercial roofs or even central reservations & leave our beautiful countryside alone		
MP2_CL_0895_001	My main objection is that this is being constructed on good agricultural land. This alone should prevent the project going ahead. A good way to use solar panels is on domestic roof tops as a household can		

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	store unwanted electricity by heating water with it. In effect the heated water is a battery.		
MP2_CL_0921_001	I am writing with regards to the Mallard Pass proposed solar farm. I am hugely pro solar and pro renewable energy. However I have to oppose this solar farm. It is far too big. Fill a field with solar panels or wind turbines (there's a field next to me that I wouldn't mind giving to either); rooftops of homes and businesses would be even better; remote fields away from communities; but not this. I know the government set a target which they are missing and that's the reasons for large proposals such as these - and that's not this community's problem - or fault.		
MP2_CL_0929_001	I am emailing to inform you of my objection to the plans to build a solar farm in Essendine. I support the use of solar power, however this should be based in urban locations - on factory or home roofs and office blocks, and not on rural agricultural land which is used to produce food. Other objections are:		
MP2_CL_0936_005	We are set to lose more than there is to gain with this solar farm. While I accept that we have no time left to address climate change, we have the technology and the desire to choose better, more		

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	efficient and more future proof ways of producing renewable energy that don't take more away from the environment than they give back. For example, could the government not create a scheme to subsidise solar panels for the roofs of 92,000 homes that this solar farm will supposedly power?		
MP2_CL_0938_021	A report entitled “United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality” March 2022 concluded that utility Solar Farms such as MPSF are one of least efficient forms of renewable energy production with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for Green House Gas emissions and dependency on mineral resources and land usage. Solar technologies have Greenhouse Gas Emissions ranging from 8.0 to 80g CO2eq./kWh with on-shore wind emissions being 7.8 to 16g CO2/kWh and of-shore wind 12 to 23g CO2/kWh. 2.12 The report went on to say land occupation was found to be highest for concentrated solar power plants, followed by coal power and ground-mounted photovoltaics such as MPSF. The Overall Comparison data given in the UN report showed the best and most efficient location for photovoltaic structures is on roofs		

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MP2_CL_0954_010	10. I fully support the UK investing in UK solar to create the energy we require, however not at the cost of our countryside and agricultural land / food security. There are initiatives on Royal Air Force (RAF) stations across their estate to cover roofs and airfields in panels, why can't this be implemented across all military and MOD sites - particularly as there are so many abandoned stations across the UK. All supermarkets, shopping centres and sporting grounds could do the same. RAF Wittering offers a vey local solution.		
MP2_CL_0974_003	My alternative proposal would be to look at all our outdoor spaces that have already been converted into car-parking, Industrial warehousing and factories. All large outdoor car parking at retail outlets, train stations, large industrial sites, airports etc should be converted to simple "covered" parking by low level roofing structures capable of supporting large-scale solar panels. Similarly, large industrial factory premises should also be examined for retro-fit of solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0984_003	3. Solar panels could be fitted to the roofs of industrial buildings. This should be made a compulsory condition of planning and the owners receive a nominal rent per square metre, not electricity as that must go into the national grid.		

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MP2_CL_0985_003	3. Solar should be on rooftops, and ideally they should be installed on the rooftops of all new houses at the point of development.		
MP2_CL_1010_003	There are places around the world using central reservations on motorways as solar farms, why can this not be pursued instead? That and industrial areas; roof placement on large industrial buildings for example. It is for the above reasons we are not in support of the Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_1017_003	The only panels I support are on roofing or using panels as fencing this is a very clever unobtrusive way of working with the environment around us.		
MP2_CL_1029_008	First preference is for this to be built in the current area in Edith Weston. Also please can you make this much smaller? Of course we need solar power (we have 18 solar panels on our roof at home for the past 12 years), but this is far too large for a site like this. In summary it seems to me that the damage to landscape, loss of productive agricultural land and the effects on wildlife outweigh any benefits of this proposal.		
MP2_CL_1036_008	2.2 “The public is very supportive of solar PV, but that		

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	may change if we continue to pursue mega-scale projects that use hundreds of acres of greenfield land," commented Neil Spann, managing director, Power Roll. "We do, however, have a lot of 'big sheds' in the UK and that means a lot of roof space with the potential to accommodate solar on the scale we need to achieve net zero."		
MP2_CL_1036_009	2.3 "The UK has enough roof space to cover all the solar farms we could ever need without spoiling the landscape." Tuesday 5th January 2021 https://solarpowermanagement.net/article/ Power Roll's analysis shows that there are around 2.5 billion square meters of south-facing commercial roof space in the UK, which could support over 400 GW of solar power; well in excess of the latest estimates of the capacity required to deliver net zero.		
MP2_CL_1036_010	2.4 Spann continued: "We recognise that many roofs are not strong enough to support traditional heavy crystalline silicon PV panels. There are flexible PV technologies on the market, but they are too expensive for anything other than niche use. However, with lightweight, affordable solar film we can start to deploy solar PV at scale on commercial		

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	buildings - even making use of non-load bearing roofs.		
MP2_CL_1039_010	South Kesteven District Council Local Plan 2011-2036 Renewable Energy App 3 states 3.12 It Is because of its adverse impacts, particularly on agricultural land, that the Government's clear preference in the UK Solar PV Strategy is for future expansion of solar PV power to be on commercial and industrial roof-space, This Council shares this policy.		
MP2_FF_0113_001	What strikes me with this development, and any major solar land development, is the laziness of it. You only have to google to discover ingenious non-invasive, indeed proactive, alternative ways to use solar panels. Solar-Powered Roads Floating Solar Farms PV Solar Noise Barrier block out the noise of the A1 Commercial Roof top installations		
MP2_CL_0358_001	Just to let you be aware I've forwarded the below to Alicia Kearns, Gareth Davies and Kwasi Kwarteng, questioning Windel Energy's justification for the construction of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm and it they are not just a venture capitalist front for Canadian Solar Inc. based on the data from Companies House and links to Gary Toomey. I don't believe this should be shared other than with MPs at this stage		

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	There is also a link to United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality report for March 2022 showing utility PV to be the most polluting form of renewable energy compared to Wind, Rooftop PV and Nuclear power generation which you may already have which back up what we are saying in that PV should be on roofs.		
MP2_CL_0358_002	Dear Alicia Kearns MP With regards to a Mallard Pass Solar Farm I ask the government the question, is the Solar farm in the interest of the Village, Countryside and the Country or that of Capital Investors who are looking to take advantage of Cop26 and the government's plan to have Carbon zero energy production by 2030. What is the capital cost to build Mallard Pass Solar Farm and how long will it take for these cost to be recovered, where will the profits go and will they benefit the Village, Local Economy, UK Business and UK Economy in the long term? Looking into the government web site Companies House I believe the majority of profits will eventually go back Canadian Solar Inc. via other companies here in the UK, I determine this based on the current and past business relationships between Windel Energy Ltd and CS Holdings UK III Ltd to which		

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	there are a spiders web of links in the below appendix with links to other UK Solar Farm projects. Canadian Solars PV production is in China and their headquarters in Canada. Should not the siting of PV systems be on roof tops and new homes so home owners can take advantage of Feed In Tariffs. PV systems are not a reliable source of utility energy production for the UK with lower efficiency than wind which can still produce energy after the sun has set. Following the United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality report for March 2022 which can be found in the attached link UNECE utility Solar Farms are one of least efficient forms of renewable energy production with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for Green House Gas emissions (GHG emissions) and dependency on mineral resources and land usage. Based on life cycle CO2 emissions which are lowest for Wind and Nuclear generated power both of which have significantly lower land occupation and can be manufactured in the UK these are the power options the Government should be selecting for utility power production as they support UK industry. Rolls Royce Small Modular Reactors Small Modular Reactors | Rolls-Royce require the		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	equivalent space of two football pitches produce reliable electricity with the capacity to generate 470MW of low carbon energy and could you be used for Hydrogen and Synthetic fuel manufacturing, electric vehicles require the mining of Lithium and other minerals to which there is not an infinite supply.		
MP2_CL_0611_003	These ugly panels should be out of sight on roofs of factories shops or industrialised units or put on unused airfields.		
MP2_CL_0947_002	This is not NIMBYism! Just about everyone now recognises the need for (and embraces the provision of) sustainable power, even very close to them. However, this is the least efficient, most environmentally compromising and most ugly form, appropriate only for derelict land, industrial roofing, motorway verges etc. Almost anything else would be better as a more efficient long-term, compassionate and environmentally sound solution – but it is the vast scale of this proposed development which is truly obscene.		
MP2_CL_1044_010	Waste ground, verges, railway lines (new and old), housing etc, should all be considered before destroying the countryside.		
MP2_CL_1051_003	It makes no sense at all, there are so many out of the way areas on which to site Solar farms, disused		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Brownfield sites			
	areas unsuitable for farming or house building not prime agricultural land which gives the area and villages many beneficial rewards.		
MP2_CL_0487_006	The land around Essendine floods every time we get a lot of rain, surely disused airfields would be more suitable for this venture! There's one at Folkingham and I'm sure plenty of others. This scheme is not very well thought out and my mother and I object strongly.		
MP2_CL_0984_004	4. There are plenty of disused air fields, particularly in Lincolnshire, where solar panels could be situated.		
MP2_CL_0734_006	Simple legislation and a government strategy on national energy to negate the main objections listed above e.g. legislating for all new homes, installation of solar on warehousing & in public spaces such as car parks, interest free loans for households to add solar / renewable solutions.		
MP2_CL_0880_005	In light of all of these comments and objections, we cannot see how it would be a sensible or just decision to allow this development to go ahead when there are plenty of brownfield sites which would be far better suited to such a development and we very strongly object to the proposal. To reiterate our primary objection is the impact that the immense increase in vehicle movements will have		

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	on our listed building and the attrition and constant degrading of this heritage asset that will be caused by this proposed development.		
MP2_FF_097_005	Support for solar " I support solar power, all houses should have solar panels to provide their own energy and all industrial buildings and warehouses (and there are some huge Amazon warehouses etc) should have solar panels to provide their own energy. This would cut down on our energy requirements. Solar roof top projects could quickly and easily surpass the energy provided by solar farms. These, along with domestic solar capacity on new homes, would create energy where it is needed, without the losses associated with transporting energy, and save precious farmland.		
MP2_FF_0128_002	It just doesn't feel well thought out and uses areas of nearby farmland instead of areas that have already been built on and spoilt by humans.		
MP2_CL_0385_003	We have lived here for forty years and the loss of the fertile BMV land which has produced wheat, rapeseed and barley in huge quantities, seems ridiculous with the present global shortage of food. We understood that brown field sites would be used for such projects.		
MP2_CL_0674_001	This is a terrible desecration and industrialisation of a large area of our countryside. This is one of the		

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	biggest solar panel farms anywhere in this country and most of it is to go into the smallest county in England. This enormous solar panel farm will be a permanent blight on this area. Our beautiful fields, animals, flora and insects will disappear. It is surrounded by many small villages and will be a scar on the surrounding landscape. How about going around the country and putting these solar panels on brown sites.		
MP2_FF_0301_005	REALLY! What impact might being exposed to the electricity generation and transportation have on livestock and then on human health. We cannot feed the country let alone the world without losing agricultural land to something which could be located elsewhere with less harmful impact. Brownfield sites and roofs for solar not productive land		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
MP2_CL_0130_004	You have no doubt realised, I am totally opposed to this proposal which will destroy beautiful countryside and nature. I would suggest that you consider putting one on one of the deserted and uninhabited islands in the North of Scotland .	No	As set out in the Site Selection Report, the starting point for site selection was ensuring that there was sufficient land to service the Applicant's grid connection agreement with National Grid Electricity Transmission to export 240MW (AC) of clean power to the national grid via the Ryhall Substation. As such, the parameters applied for in this application (including the size of the Proposed Development) allow for a solar farm capable of generating up to 350MW (DC) to account for the normally applied factors in solar scheme development that accounts for: 1. Degradation of panels over time; 2. Seasonal and daily variation of solar irradiance; and 3. Loss of power in the conversion from AC to DC. This approach will ensure that Mallard Pass Solar Farm is able to optimise the available grid connection and generate as much clean power as possible each day and over its lifetime.
MP2_CL_0372_004	If you are eager to commit to a worthwhile infrastructure project to help the nation with green credentials, perhaps you could look to building a pipeline from the freshwater lochs of Scotland down to the south of England. This would help to prevent the impact of future droughts, that will probably become more extreme as time goes by.		
MP2_CL_0386_017	If something of this scale is proposed it should be on a brown field site which already has infrastructure in place not set in the beautiful countryside.		
MP2_CL_0535_001	Site selection § I have not been convinced that other sites have been properly investigated as alternatives with substations close by. Some references have been made to other sites explored and rejected but no concrete data has been made available § The loss of agricultural land is even more of a		

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	key issue given the pressure on food production in the UK. This land is indeed viable for food production and its grading is on the edge of 'highly productive'. Overall, it would represent a significant loss to the productivity of the region, just at a time in our history when the stakes are becoming much higher. § The 10% biodiversity net gain the project must demonstrate is looking very tenuous and no substantial data has yet been forthcoming § The visual impact on the landscape will be dramatic, in spite of the mitigation plans the area will be profoundly different for all who live here for the best part of a generation, and maybe forever. This is gently rolling countryside, and the farm will be visible from so many angles, it will change the nature of the landscape, quite literally.		In considering a site that meets these requirements, a range of technical, environmental, and economic factors are considered when assessing any potential site for large scale solar developments, including the Application. The key reasons for why the land within the Order Limits was chosen and why it is considered a suitable location for the Proposed Development are outlined in the Site Selection Report. These reasons include: • The land within Lincolnshire has the potential to locate a large-scale solar development due to the large open areas of undeveloped land. • There is the available capacity for the Proposed Development to connect to the national grid at Ryhall National Grid Substation. • The land is not located within or close to internationally or nationally designated biodiversity sites.
MP2_CL_0712_004	4.2.3 This is not to say that large-scale solar sites will only be suitable in Lincolnshire – available capacity should be maximised wherever possible, however, Lincolnshire's particularly topography and settlement pattern make it suitable for solar. 4.2.4 In summary, the availability of significant capacity at the Ryhall substation without the need for upgrading		

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	was the primary driver in identifying a site in this part of Lincolnshire. Given the urgent need for renewable energy to address the climate crisis, this available capacity should be utilised (and made the most of) where it occurs. 4.2.5 Following a review to identify which of the land in proximity to the substation may be appropriate for solar from a technical, environmental and community perspective, Windel Energy then commenced discussions with landowners to identify whether there was a willingness to enter into lease agreements. The Site is considered to be preferable compared to possible alternative areas further away from the substation for a number of reasons including the lack of availability of suitable and available previously developed land, relative distance from protected ecological and heritage assets (including Rutland Water SPA) compared to areas further west and south and comparably favourable ALC with limited levels of Grade 3a and 2 land. There are also relatively few residential properties in immediate proximity to the Site and the impact on those that are can be effectively mitigated through offsets and Mallard Pass Solar Farm – Non-Technical Summary 23 sensitive landscaping. The Site is also well located in relation to the SRN, which will help to reduce the effects during construction.		• The land is not located within or close to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. • The land is not located within a Green Belt Designation. • Whilst impacting on some agricultural land, it impacts less compared to alternative nearby locations, given the prevalence of best and most versatile land within those other areas. • The land is predominantly within Environmental Agency Flood Zone 1, therefore at low risk of flooding. • The land is relatively close to the part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) of the A1 which has good accessibility for the Proposed Development. • The Site has limited land use conflict with respect to local development plan allocations and displacement of existing businesses. For more information, please see the Site Selection Report and Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
MP2_CL_0782_007	I believe there has not been enough consideration of alternative options in more suitable places and of a smaller, more sympathetic development!		
MP2_CL_0913_002	It destroys the countryside, when there are viable alternative sites		
MP2_CL_0950_009	9. My deduction after reviewing all the information I could access is that the size and placement of this solar farm is entirely about profit. The solar farm will take two years to build and will be in place for a minimum of 40 years affecting future generations not just ourselves. Also what is the developers plan for decommissioning the panels after the 40 years and the subsequent environmental waste? I believe that the placement of the sub station is too convenient and is not a reason that should be the primary reason for choosing this location to build this solar farm. There are many other alternative sites in the UK that are far more suitable. The amount of profit that the solar farm will make is the biggest driver and that is corrupt.		
MP2_CL_1037_011	In view of all the above points, I feel strongly that this proposal should be rejected out of hand, and more suitable alternative sites be sought instead.		
MP2_CL_1044_002	• It destroys the countryside. There must be more viable alternative sites which would be less intrusive or visible.		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
MP2_CL_0403_001	Please can you tell me what other sites have been considered for this solar farm, how the building of this farm is going to impact the cost of energy to the consumer and projected profit for investors.		
MP2_CL_0570_002	I would like to know how many other sites were considered and why this site was chosen. I would also like to know why we are intending a Canadian Company will be the primary developer and not home in the UK. I would also like to know if the panels are being built in China on the cheap because of the slave labour employed to build them. It is disgraceful if this is the case, and I am ashamed to be English.		
MP2_CL_0712_003	4.2.1 The Windel Energy considered several important factors before arriving at the preferred site. As solar schemes are not referred to directly in the current suite of NPS the Applicant has considered and referenced the site selection criteria referred to in draft NPS EN. 4.2.2 On this basis, the emphasis should be on maximising the use of available capacity at grid connections where they occur. Lincolnshire is a particularly suitable area for large scale solar projects for several reasons including: — The existence of large areas of undeveloped land and a generally sparse settlement pattern, meaning that there is the opportunity to		

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	identify sites of sufficient scale to deliver meaningful contributions towards meeting net zero. — A generally gently undulating topography, rather than land that is too steep or too flat. Mallard Pass Solar Farm – Non-Technical Summary 22 — There are grid connections with capacity to connect into the National Grid. This is more likely in less populated areas with lower demand from business and homes. — Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) varies depending on precise location, but there is a good supply of non best and most versatile land and where it is best and most versatile land it is generally Grade 2, rather than Grade 1 land.		
MP2_CL_0750_002	The proposed site will be eight times larger than the current largest UK site. Mallard Pass have said that it needs to be this large to be economically viable. By implication this means that the other sites are not economically viable? If the location of the site is significantly less efficient than a site eight times smaller, then this cannot be the right choice of site		
MP2_CL_0779_004	5. The overriding decision to place MP in our area is the proximity of the Ryhall substation where as you state 1 of its 3 phases is available to feed the power of MP into. In my mind that should not be the main reason for site selection. For you its is obviously the cheapest and maybe why you have very		

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	conveniently dismissed the other sites listed in your consultation documents. You quite clearly failed to consider other sites effectively.		
MP2_CL_0781_002	The village will be spoilt by this over large plan and it should be resited or moved further from the village, there is no advantage or planning gain for the residents		
MP2_CL_0786_004	Trying to sell the fact that the site has been chosen as there is already a substation in Ryhall is obviously the wrong reasons to choose this area, you should be looking for a suitable area of land for the project, then install your own substation. You have this all backwards! I'm sure you realise this already & wait for you to decide to scrap this current project proposal & move on to a new suitable location. You have obviously under budgeted for any full or proper ecological surveys to be completed, the surveys that are happening are over a short timeframe and nowhere near suitable for an ecology company to do their job properly. The answers I got at the meeting about surveys, ecological matters & biodiversity could have been presented by a child, yes, they were that bad!		
MP2_CL_0815_006	I am an ardent supporter of solar energy. I have invested heavily in it for my own home. I simply feel this particular project is excessive and out of place. I		

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	would support more suitable schemes in more suitable locations.		
MP2_CL_0832_002	If we can't build things like this in Lincolnshire, one of the flattest and emptiest parts of the country then we won't be able to build them anywhere onshore.		
MP2_CL_0848_004	Finally, in these uncertain times shouldn't we be encouraging UK firms to develop solar farms in appropriate locations rather than dubious foreign companies on inappropriate ones? Better still the government should invest directly in solar energy and other forms of power generation and help train the UK work force to deliver it!		
MP2_CL_0904_005	I am not against green energy if its done in a imperfective and considered way which the Mallard pass scheme is clearly not and should not be located there.		
MP2_CL_0906_003	2. Location is inappropriate, it's too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford. The historic and natural character of the area will be negatively affected by this proposal - an area that is already being affected by inappropriate levels of housing development. (although we have seen no improvements to our health services, education, road improvements during this time!)		
MP2_CL_0911_002	1. The proposal to site one of the largest Solar schemes in the UK within it's smallest county is		

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	intrinsically wrong and cannot be justified given the impact it will have on the local environment and infrastructure. Furthermore it is disproportionate to any benefits that it could possibly generate for the local community which it will overwhelm.		
MP2_CL_0913_011	We are told that the power from this solar farm is to be used for the main East Coast railway line. However, Network Rail have spent years clearing the banks of the railways. Why can the solar panels not go there?		
MP2_CL_0930_002	2. Location is inappropriate, it's too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford. The historic and natural character of the area will be negatively affected by this proposal - an area that is already being affected by inappropriate levels of housing development. (although we have seen no improvements to our health services, education, road improvements during this time!)		
MP2_CL_0965_009	Simply put, the Mallard Pass Solar Farm isn't just in the wrong location, and of a totally inappropriate size for the location, it is being proposed in the wrong Country.		
MP2_CL_0965_005	Likewise, the environmental impact is likely on an unprecedented scale in the United Kingdom. I am not aware of any infrastructure project which concentrates so much change of land use for one		

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	single benefit in one geographically close area. The scale of this solar farm is also unnecessary. The is no need to locate solar panels so close together except to minimise cost to the applicant, in fact more diverse distribution of solar energy nationwide would likely provide better reliability, and lessor impact for the same area of solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0969_001	I would like to register my objection to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm plans. Being frankly honest, it seems unacceptable to use up acres of agricultural land to erect this huge development. The surrounding towns are completely encompassed by the proposed plans, in turn this would endanger wildlife, create risks and is completely out of proportion for the current setting. I don't condone the use of solar power, but these should be situated in areas where it would not affect the residents or in urban locations. I hope that my objection will be registered and taken seriously.		
MP2_CL_1051_006	NB. Please however suggest to the powers that be to choose another less prime area for this proposal as I do know and accept that green energy is of vital		

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	importance to the survival of our planet. There are however ways and means of doing so!		
MP2_CL_1004_001	It is clear that the generation of electricity from solar power will become increasingly important. Solar farms have to be located somewhere and people have to be prepared to take their fair share of any negative impact that may result. I am more than prepared to accept my fair share. However, I believe that it is important that such farms are located with care to minimise the impact on the landscape and local populations. They are, in effect, large permanent electricity generation installations and their impact will be with the environment and the local population for decades.		
MP2_CL_0456_003	The scale of the project, in this location, is quite ridiculous. I understand that scale is required for the scheme to be efficient but that just highlights that the location is wrong.		
MP2_CL_0499_011	I strongly believe this proposed project, in its current size and location, would be a huge mistake to be allowed to be constructed. It would have very long term unfavourable effects for the local area, its wildlife and people.		
MP2_CL_0799_016	11) Requirement: Mallard Pass Solar has made bold statements about the “critical needs” – worrying statements to		

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	dicarbon and albeit we all need to do our part I struggle to see the worldwide problem that little old Essendine can be the flagship for the UK when we are so far North and inland. – When you see the equivalent size Solar arrays in sunshine states of e.g. Spain in vast open areas of open marginal ground with not a tree in site It I so far removed from what is proposed here – why screen panelled areas which need light this is counter productive especially when the trees grow and create more shading. It is counter to the need to shade what needs light!! I also ask if this technology and means of producing electricity is so beneficial why do we not see the same infra structure in the actual year round sunshine countries of the world- why is the UK being the guinea pig…… and why Essendine and the surrounding villages		
MP2_CL_0535_003	Appropriateness § Many of the local villages have some conservation status areas, alongside Stamford with its notable Grade 1 architectural listings – is it really appropriate to site it here just because of the convenience of a local substation? There are certainly heritage and archaeological concerns – and this is a decision that will have a minimum 40		

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	year lifespan, so there will be no going back! § The road network is a rural one, attracting cyclists, horse-riders and walkers – alongside extensive vehicle use. The 'glare and glint' implications will significantly increase the dangers for all road users. There are already issues concerning the quarry trucks and increased traffic on roads not designed to withstand the weight and size implications – a solar farm will further exacerbate these problems, particularly during the construction phase. § The high fencing with associated lighting and surveillance will increase light pollution, reduce privacy and may put the safety of our residents, both human and animal at greater risk. § The 2 + years of construction will have a considerable negative impact on the local residents – with noise, pollution, safety risks heightened on the use of the rural road network Beyond my significant concerns listed above I also asked various questions in my previous letter that I don't feel have been adequately answered – so I've listed them again below		

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	§ How does the scheme fit with the UK strategy for renewables? How does it compare on potential efficiency and effectiveness? There are previous controversial schemes around the world that have been unable to deliver on their promises to achieve power production levels – can we be certain this could even reach its claimed potential? § We now understand that the power will not be stored locally as originally thought but we still don't know what kind of carbon footprint is made from the production of the panels themselves? § Can we understand what kind of due diligence will be undertaken to ensure Windel Energy and Canadian Solar will make good 'community partners' in this endeavour? We now understand Windel may not be part of the longer term picture, reigniting fears that companies 'front' projects such as these with no intention of being around to see through their early commitments or work in partnership with the community. § What are the implications for land previously in Countryside stewardship schemes? The Government have invested in these schemes on		

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	behalf of the taxpayer, will this negate this earlier work? § Does the siting of a solar farm locally mean we would be excluded from any future Government schemes to improve biodiversity? (The ambition for 30% of land to be protected to boost biodiversity by 2030, for example?) § How does a scheme like this deal with the privacy issues of its local residents? How might we know if drones and CCTV are being properly policed? § And where does all the money go? Does it leave the country for Canada and China? And what of the taxes, where will they be paid? § Will it stop here? Once a project such as this gets underway does it open the doors to more development of this kind? What guarantees might exist?		
MP2_FF_0245_010	There are much more suitable land spaces that could be used, your choice to surround our villages is purely financial to utilise the substation rather than		

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	finance a new connection point in a suitable and acceptable location.		
MP2_FF_0257_009	The scheme is entirely inappropriate for this location given and should be abandoned.		
MP2_FF_002_001	I do not think this is the right place for this. It is too big and not appropriate for these villages.		
MP2_FF_009_001	MPSF will destroy the beautiful countryside in the local area, covering an area the size of a small city in glass and concrete. MPSF is totally inappropriate for this area.		
MP2_FF_022_002	although lessening the impact the mitigation measures do not eliminate the problem of too large a site in the wrong location.		
MP2_FF_034_002	Leave our countryside alone and never put in anymore plans around here		
MP2_FF_043_001	This plan is totally inappropriate for this area.		
MP2_FF_043_010	Don’t put the solar panels in our area.		
MP2_FF_047_008	Please just go away and find an appropriate site.		
MP2_FF_057_006	Go somewhere else - leave the country side alone.		
MP2_FF_070_001	I don’t want this surrounding my village or community		
MP2_FF_0100_004	I don't support your project on this site, and therefore I can't agree with your approach		
MP2_FF_0127_003	. I am in favour of sustainable energy but it must be done in the correct way. This development is not the		

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	way forward. It is time to either vastly reduce this operation or abandon it.		
MP2_FF_0128_008	This is a rural, agricultural landscape. Not a close to urban setting in need of recreational space.		
MP2_CL_0166_002	There are many other reasons why MPSF should be rejected including loss of Agricultural land in a time of global food insecurity, increased flood risk concerns, damage to existing biodiversity and more, but I want to get this response to you before the 4' August Statutory Public Consultation deadline So please reject this proposal, we urgently need to harness solar and other renewable energy but not by disturbing even more green areas.		
MP2_FF_0197_004	As said in the last answers, this does not mitigate the development - we don't want this on our doorstep.		
MP2_FF_0197_006	We do not want the project on our doorstep.		
MP2_FF_0254_002	I don't believe it should even exist close to a beautiful historic town like Stamford!		
MP2_CL_0374_005	5. The size and location of the proposal is inappropriate for about every reason one can imagine. The rape of our fair country.		
MP2_CL_0390_001	The proposed site is to be located on agricultural land stretching across South Lincolnshire into Rutland.		

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MP2_CL_0390_010	Please reconsider and select site somewhere else that does not have such devastating impact on local area.		
MP2_CL_0390_016	For these reasons and more I thoroughly object to the Solar Farm being located in this area!		
MP2_CL_0391_003	I cannot be clearer.....I totally object to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm.....Not in this area!		
MP2_CL_0391_002	As you will see from the long list of objections sent to you by concerned communities, the location of the Solar Farm will impact our area financially, aesthetically and environmentally and whilst I have no objection to solar power, not at this location. This area will be changed forever and will never recover from the upheaval and the impact on the wildlife will be extreme.		
MP2_CL_0401_002	2. The location of the site on greenfield, productive arable land		
MP2_CL_0464_001	1. It covers too large an area being nearly 4 times larger than any existing solar site in the country – and placed in the middle of the smallest county in the country too!		
MP2_CL_0466_001	1 Site Location, size and visual impact. The largest solar park in the UK is Shotwick Solar Park covering 250 acres (101 hectares) producing 72 MW. Mallard Pass would be 906 hectares of which 463 hectares will be solar panels 3.3metres high It will be		

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	surrounded by 2 metre high security fencing with 1320 CCTV cameras on poles 3.5metres high with security lighting which will be constantly activated by wild life movements. The proposed site is 9 times the size of Shotwick! This site is on rolling countryside of which 50% is grade 2 and will cate an industrial landscape which will be visually offensive. To destroy our agricultural land for a solar farm which is just 11% efficient in electricity production is madness and runs counter to our need to maintain agricultural production. Government policy is to use previously developed /contaminated / industrial or grade 3b - 5 land. Little has been proposed to adequately screen the site or provide sufficiently wide buffer zones. We are very concerned that the area of solar panels could be increased at a later date.		
MP2_CL_0515_002	Site Size, Performance and Location The total site has now increased to 2,238 acres to allow for highway changes for HGV and abnormal loads, creating greater potential for further environmental damage and local disruption. Interestingly the solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres, but can apparently still deliver the same 350MW quoted at Stage 1 of the Consultation. This		

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	does not seem credible. The site was selected predominantly for its easy access to the grid, which currently has available capacity. I suspect that MPSF will use the 'mitigated' land to expand the site at a later date without going through further planning processes.		
MP2_CL_0582_006	The size of the site is far too big affecting the local area.		
MP2_CL_0794_005	NB I support green energy but please plan wisely and use areas where the impact is negligible.		
MP2_CL_0819_001	1. the size being nearly 4 times larger than any existing solar site in the country, it is going so majority of it in Rutland which is the smallest county in England.		
MP2_CL_0825_001	Whilst accepting that renewable energy is critical moving forward for our environment I would question the suitability of the proposed development or site, referred to as the "site" from herein, surrounding Essendine and impacting local rural villages and land. Our property is between Uffington, Barholm and Essendine within a small group of residential properties that are in very close proximity to the South area of the proposed development site, within a couple of hundred metres.		

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MP2_CL_0834_009	We believe this development is totally inappropriate in this area and should not go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0850_001	Whilst accepting that renewable energy is critical moving forward for our environment I would question the suitability of the proposed development or site, referred to as the "site" from herein, surrounding Essendine and impacting rural villages and land. Our property is between Uffington, Barholm and Essendine within a small group of residential properties that are in very close proximity to the South area of the proposed development site, within a couple of hundred metres.		
MP2_CL_0867_004	3. The location is inappropriate, it's too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0875_001	Hi, I'm one of the residents likely to be affected by the solar development at Mallards Pass (16 Lindsey Road, PE94SH), and I'd like to say I don't think the size of the development is suitable for the location. Too big, too much in one place.		
MP2_CL_0882_004	3. The location is inappropriate, it's too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0913_014	This is not a suitable site nor a suitable size and the application must be refused.		
MP2_CL_0916_002	1. The proposal to site one of the largest Solar schemes in the UK within it's smallest county is intrinsically wrong and cannot be justified given the		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
	impact it will have on the local environment and infrastructure. Furthermore it is disproportionate to any benefits that it could possibly generate for the local community which it will overwhelm.		
MP2_CL_0940_002	The scale of this for the smallest county in the country is just astonishing. I totally agree that we need to be more energy efficient but not in this way.		
MP2_CL_0938_027	MPSF would be nine times the size of the largest solar farm in operation. MPSF would dominate the village of Essendine, bordering it on three sides. It is, in that regard, different to other solar farms. o The largest solar farm currently in operation is Shotwick Solar Farm in Flintshire. It occupies 101 hectares and has a capacity of 72.2MW. It was built next to a paper mill to supply the mill with electricity o The second largest solar farm currently in operation is in Lyneham, Wiltshire. It covers 86 hectares and has a capacity of 69.8MW. It was constructed on a former MOD runway. o The largest farm (not yet started Clevehill)		
MP2_CL_0941_002	Site size, performance and location The proposed solar farm can only be described as a huge ‘blot on the landscape’ and will remain so for many years. There is already significant blight to the landscape		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
	from existing quarries and a large proposed new quarry development between Greatford and King Street. What reassurances are in place to restrict future expansion of the site? After all there are some significant areas of mitigation and enhancement areas which could be utilised in the future.		
MP2_CL_0948_008	I totally understand the need for renewable energy, however, I think there has been a poor lack of judgement with where this vast solar panel system will be placed.		
MP2_CL_0950_011	11. We can be far wiser about how we do this!! Let's do it for the right reasons in the right places.		
MP2_CL_0954_011	11. We can be far wiser about how we do this!! Let's do it for the right reasons in the right places.		
MP2_CL_0964_001	1. It covers too large an area being nearly 4 times larger than any existing solar site in the country – and placed in the middle of the smallest county in the country too!		
MP2_CL_0984_005	5. Existing solar farms on agricultural land should be dismantled and reassembled on the above sites		
MP2_CL_0985_006	6. Finally, the location is totally inappropriate, far too close to many local villages and the market town of Stamford.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
MP2_CL_0993_002	2. Location is inappropriate, it's too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford		
MP2_CL_1028_001	I feel that the proposed solar farm would not be best suited to the land and environment in this area.		
MP2_FF_047_001	The proposal is wholly inappropriate, with loss of agricultural land, damage to biodiversity, flood risk and the destruction of England's green and pleasant land. This site is just not suitable.		
MP2_CL_0803_002	The scale of the project is entirely inappropriate for the location proposed and will consume excessive amounts of agricultural land. Energy generation is an industrial activity and will turn the countryside into an industrial zone.		
MP2_CL_0454_001	1 It seems ludicrous that the largest solar sight is being erected in the smallest county.		
MP2_CL_0458_001	NO TO MALLARD PASS.TOTALLY INAPPROPRIATE FOR THIS AREA.ESPECIALLY AT THIS TIME.		
MP2_CL_0460_001	I am writing to you regarding my objection to the above Solar Farm proposal to be located in the rural boarder area of Rutland and Lincolnshire, the villages of Ryhall, Essendine, Greatford, Uffington, Carlby, Braceborough and Ryhall Heath.		
MP2_CL_0471_011	11. We can be far wiser about how we do this!! Let's do it for the right reasons in the right places.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
MP2_CL_0472_005	The scheme is totally out of context for the area and no consideration has been given to those living in the area during and after installation together with the destruction of the landscape forever.		
MP2_CL_0538_002	What we do object to is the sheer size of the solar farm that you are planning to build around this beautiful countryside. It is out of keeping with the rural aspects that we have all come to love and all the wonderful wildlife we can enjoy on a daily basis. If built, this will be the largest solar farm project in the country and will surround our village, and massively affect the villages of Braceborough, Greatford, Ryhall, Uffington and Great Casterton.		
MP2_CL_0601_009	I object strenuously to this project as a local resident and on the grounds indicated above. I plead with those tasked with determining the validity and value of this project to refuse permission for it to go ahead. It is NOT the right project in the right place and at the right time. We need to protect our environment, not deface it, in our bid to provide energy resources. We only have one planet and we need to protect it not exploit it even further.		
MP2_CL_0607_008	A few environment reports are really not going to change the fact that this siting is totally unsuitable The mitigation land is completely useless – does nothing to mitigate since it is the wrong side of the		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
	road – and does not shield directly any of the proposed land And is simply land that should not be included – the planning is abysmal – and is run by salesmen – What is their background in energy/science or the countryside ? Zero !! Landsite need to be chosen with sensitivity and achieve the criteria		
MP2_CL_0687_002	The size and location of this massive development is totally inappropriate to this rural location. It will transform the current agricultural area into an industrial eyesore		
MP2_CL_0743_004	I am not opposed to all solar as I understand the need for renewable energy in future to help stop global warming and to stop use of fossil fuels, but not at any cost and certainly not one as large as this being so close to villages and communities.		
MP2_FF_0123_004	Do this for the benefits is results in, but position the solar panels elsewhere.		
MP2_FF_0136_015	spread the load and impact into smaller more acceptable partitions.		
MP2_FF_0198_001	Once again the countryside will be ravaged by so called "progress". What about the detrimental effect and disruption to the local area. What about the people whose properties border the area in		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
	question. Would you like this to be built at the end of your property? I expect you wouldn't. Large companies think they can ride roughshod over peoples' lives and homes and I think it is totally unacceptable to build this where you propose to build it.		
MP2_FF_0244_006	As previously noted, a better mitigation strategy would be to find a different site.		
MP2_FF_0307_005	Its a planned development in the wrong place, shoeing disregard to a local area.		
MP2_CL_0600_046	3.9 Of the 906ha of land consumed by MPSF 420ha would be used for mitigation and buffer zones. The developers will have to pay a lease for the entire site. Therefore, it is in the financial interest of the developers to minimise the amount of land leased for mitigation and buffering. Having to suffer a considerable cost to mitigate the adverse impact of MPSF indicates that the topography is not suitable for a solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0631_001	1. I am all for Solar energy but this is completely the wrong location.		
MP2_CL_0781_001	Having just seen that a large solar farm near Langham has just been approved, it seems even more unbelievable that these foreign companies wish to build a massive solar farm wrapping round		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Alternative location			
	and very close to Essendine village. There must be more appropriate sites, though I can see a big advantage in the recent siting of the substation next to the main line.		
MP2_CL_0600_017	Mallard Pass Solar Farm will have a major and lasting negative impact on the area, the landscape, land use and the residents. The site is unsuitable. It will make only a small contribution to the UK's renewable energy programme and as such should not be approved.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternative – Alternative design layout			
MP2_CL_0521_003	A second argument, which reinforces the 'many smaller sites' solution, is to do with sustainability and protection of the landscape. Surely, smaller sites inherently reduce the detrimental impact of these large-scale developments: aspects such as flood risk, use of high-grade agricultural land, and visual impact on the community.	No	Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, sets out the design development of the Proposed Development, including alternative layouts; and explains how the extent of solar developer has reduced over time to account for environmental sensitivities. The Statement of Need, **[EN010127/APP/7.1]**, explains why one larger site rather than several smaller sites
MP2_CL_0522_002	In essence, whilst you can produce as much electricity with either solution, the cost of production would increase with the smaller units, and so your profits would also be reduced.		
MP2_CL_0785_002	Any other scheme, even of more moderate size would be carefully considered for many years before being granted planning permission. The scale of this is far beyond even the likes of a new industrial estate, it will have a perimeter of 25 miles. This is unimaginable.		
MP2_CL_0861_004	I hope this proposal will either be abandoned or considerably modified in size, scale and layout to something more appropriate for this beautiful part of the country.		
MP2_CL_0862_004	I hope this proposal will either be abandoned or considerably modified in size, scale and layout to something more appropriate for this beautiful part of the country.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternative – Alternative design layout			
MP2_CL_0866_003	I hope this proposal will either be abandoned or considerably modified in size, scale and layout to something more appropriate for this beautiful part of the country.		
MP2_CL_0970_002	Any other scheme, even of more moderate size would be carefully considered for many years before being granted planning permission. The scale of this is far beyond even the likes of a new industrial estate .		
MP2_CL_0447_001	I write to register my opposition to the above proposed development and I give below my reasons which I trust will be given proper consideration by the Planning Inspectorate. The argument that 'bigger is better' is of course, flawed. A monoculture approach such as this, ignores the losses due to transmission. It is much better to have smaller installations close to the demand.		
MP2_CL_0612_007	rural life is being pushed away by the needless pursuit of renewables, replaced in the wrong situations. Smaller sites would be better, maybe more of them rather than the huge intrusive sites planned/.		
MP2_CL_0688_004	Use available previously developed land in Rutland and Lincolnshire , such as the exhausted quarry at		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternative – Alternative design layout			
	Greetham, to host a set of smaller solar farms using present day PV technology. This should be enforced in the planning permission conditions for developments such as quarries by Rutland and Lincolnshire in the future.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Electrical vehicles			
MP2_CL_0145_002	Will electric or hydrogen vehicles be used?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0410_008	As Electric vehicles are now outselling diesel, three to one(and growing) ,the numerous contractors will highly likely be using electric vans to build the scheme. Until power is generated, I recommend portable, temporary Solar EV hubs be used, like 3ti's proposals.		
MP2_CL_0744_008	Additionally, the benefit to the UK's strategic development of low carbon power is significantly reduced if there is no storage for solar power. Electricity can only be generated in winter for about 7 hours a day and consequently there needs to be additional capital investment in alternative generating capacity that can be brought on-stream outside of daylight hours. As we convert to electric vehicles and heat pumps, the highest demand will be in winter, outside of daylight hours.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
MP2_FF_078_006	Personally I think you have chosen this area because of the low population and few you wouldn't get enough people protesting it!	No	As set out in the Site Selection Report, the starting point for site selection was ensuring that there was sufficient land to service the Applicant's grid connection agreement with National Grid Electricity Transmission to export 240MW (AC) of clean power to the national grid via the Ryhall Substation. As such, the parameters applied for in this application (including the size of the Proposed Development) allow for a solar farm capable of generating up to 350MW (DC) to account for the normally applied factors in solar scheme development that accounts for: 1. Degradation of panels over time; 2. Seasonal and daily variation of solar irradiance; and 3. Loss of power in the conversion from AC to DC. This approach will ensure that Mallard Pass Solar Farm is able to optimise the available grid connection and generate as much clean
MP2_CL_0374_004	4. The developer has chosen Essendine because the Ryall sub-station has spare capacity which would provide low-cost entry to the National Grid. That is the only reason for the MPSF location.		
MP2_CL_0392_004	4. The developer has chosen Essendine because the Ryhall sub-station has spare capacity which would provide low-cost entry to the National Grid. That is the only reason for the MPSF location.		
MP2_CL_0600_002	The weak case for Mallard Pass Solar Farm originates from the site selection. It is clear that Mallard Pass identified all electricity sub-stations with spare capacity. Having discovered that Ryhall sub-station has spare capacity the Company simply approached landowners adjacent to the sub-station to lease land for Mallard Pass Solar Farm. It was a cynical ploy aimed solely at maximising profit without any real concern for the wider consequences. Mallard Pass then compounded its derisive approach in attempting to justify the "selection." It has failed.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
MP2_CL_0712_007	Also local policies SKDC Local Plan Appendix 3 Renewable Energy (Solar Energy Criterion 9) also states that this is the case. The fact that grid connection availability seems to override all other concerns which have been discounted with little evidence to suggest why in this particular case ?		power as possible each day and over its lifetime. In considering a site that meets these requirements, a range of technical, environmental, and economic factors are considered when assessing any potential site for large scale solar developments, including the Application. The key reasons for why the land within the Order Limits was chosen and why it is considered a suitable location for the Proposed Development are outlined in the Site Selection Report. These reasons include: • The land within Lincolnshire has the potential to locate a large-scale solar development due to the large open areas of undeveloped land. • There is the available capacity for the Proposed Development to connect to the national grid at Ryhall National Grid Substation.
MP2_CL_0843_001	I am writing to express my disappointment and objection regarding the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm. I am confused as to why the proposed site has been selected other than it is in close proximity to a substation. This substation was erected to ensure a power supply to the East Coast Mainline and not as a grid serving substation, indeed the planning permission was clear that its purpose was for supply not feed in.		
MP2_CL_0926_007	This last is deeply concerning. Presumably this site has been chosen because of existing infrastructure which will allow the development to easily connect into the grid. As the infrastructure grows so, too, will be the temptation to add to the site. Obviously a very worrying thought.		
MP2_CL_0986_003	I have no doubt that the location for this development is entirely driven by the existing National Grid infrastructure which exists in the area, an obvious cost benefit to the developers.		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
MP2_CL_1028_009	You, Mallard Pass have indicated that your reasons for choosing this area are due to the fact that there is already a means of connecting to the national grid and that the number of landlords that you would have to deal with are relatively few. This to me indicates that it is just easy for Mallard Pass and is not necessarily best for the land or our country.		• The land is not located within or close to internationally or nationally designated biodiversity sites. • The land is not located within or close to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. • The land is not located within a Green Belt Designation. • Whilst impacting on some agricultural land, it impacts less compared to alternative nearby locations, given the prevalence of best and most versatile land within those other areas. • The land is predominantly within Environmental Agency Flood Zone 1, therefore at low risk of flooding. • The land is relatively close to the part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) of the A1 which has good accessibility for the Proposed Development. • The Site has limited land use conflict with respect to local development plan allocations and displacement of existing businesses.
MP2_CL_0904_002	I just get the impression that the land location you have chosen has not been chosen because of its suitably to have less environmental impact such as the loss of farmland or flooding on the surrounding area or to mitigate any loss of habitat for many animals. It is more that Canadian Solar are able to connect conveniently to the nearby substation.		
MP2_CL_1000_002	The proposal to build this enormous solar farm in a beautiful rural location is hard to understand why. However, the reasons are clear for the need of a greener energy source - but at what cost and why here? The obvious location of the 400KV substation, only a few hundred metres from our home, lends itself to the argument for the solar farm being here - but again, at what cost?		
MP2_CL_0948_006	- you say the area is selected because of the power station but we were led to believe that this was for		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
	the national rail infrastructure. So we feel like we have been mislead on this		For more information, please see the Site Selection Report and Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0452_008	Having attended local presentations by MPSF I remain completely opposed to their proposals. Just because there is a convenient & low cost entry onto the National Grid does not mean this application should be accepted. Some of us will continue to live and support others in this, our local area. Most of the people engaged in this application do not even live nearby. The application should be rejected.		
MP2_CL_0948_004	- why an area so close to residential homes?		
MP2_CL_0784_002	2. The documentation makes the case that Lincolnshire is an ideal County in which to site solar as it is flat and sparsely populated - not relevant in this case as the majority of the scheme is in Rutland and the site is far from flat. On the contrary the site is on rolling farmland close to 8 village communities and isolated properties which will all be affected.		
MP2_CL_0838_001	I am writing to express my disappointment and objection regarding the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm. I am confused as to why the proposed site has been selected other than it is in close proximity to a substation. This substation was erected to ensure a		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
	power supply to the East Coast Mainline and not as a grid serving substation, indeed the planning permission was clear that its purpose was for supply not feed in.		
MP2_CL_0744_005	The chosen location is totally unsuitable and is clearly driven by commercial opportunity rather than by a comprehensive government strategy to ensure we build the most effective low carbon power generation required to deliver our zero carbon objectives. Siting this solar power station in such an unsuitable location appears to be driven by the convenient location of a sub-station with spare capacity. There needs to be a national, long-term, comprehensive infrastructure plan for the development of our low carbon energy. Not a piecemeal, tactical development of bits and pieces, driven by the optimisation of profit to venture capital businesses with a short-term profit motive.		
MP2_CL_0731_002	2. The choice of this location has more to do with spare capacity of electrical distribution than its intrinsic merits.		
MP2_CL_0695_002	Location is inappropriate, it's too close to many local villages and market town of Stamford		
MP2_CL_0894_024	- Mallard Pass note many adverse environmental impacts! So why develop?		
MP2_CL_0786_003	Why do you still propose to develop on this land?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
MP2_CL_0600_005	1.1 The sole driver for the location Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF) is the Ryhall substation. It is clear that the developers identified the sub-station as having spare capacity and then simply contacted local land owners to enter in to lease agreements for the surrounding land. This is confirmed in section 4.9 of the Main Consultation Document.		
MP2_CL_0539_004 MP2_CL_0539_003	It appears you are creating this site solely because the SUB STATION is already in existence between Belmesthorpe and Essendine. Well, this was obviously in your plans long before we had this Solar Farm plan thrust upon us, and we were not informed at the time. How convenient! Just build another substation somewhere else it would be a lot cheaper, less disruptive/ destructive and more sensible.		
MP2_CL_0852_003	3) The Grid access white elephant: The National Grid has been expanding and adding grid access for the last 60-odd years, it is not hard, but it does cost. For the promoters to claim that an existing grid access point is vital to the location of the plant is, quite simply misleading, if not an outright lie. An existing grid access point is not a good enough excuse to destroy vast swathes of agricultural land and wildlife habitat when a new		

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Site Selection and Assessment of Alternatives – Reason for site selection			
	access point could be added to a brownfield site by adding the appropriate infrastructure. The current availability of grid access simply makes the project more profitable – ergo we are seeing a profit over the environment issue. Let's face it, Mallard Pass will exist to make a profit first and foremost, it is not being done as an act of altruism or with any real concern for the environment. I remain available for questions on any of the above and happy to share the calculations I have used, the assumptions and baseline data. Which, quite frankly the government should commission independently prior to any decision on this, given what is at stake.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0283_001	The proposal is too big, would wipe out farmland,	Yes	As set out in the Site Selection Report, the starting point for site selection was ensuring that there was sufficient land to service the Applicant's grid connection agreement with National Grid Electricity Transmission to export 240MW (AC) of clean power to the national grid via the Ryhall Substation. As such, the parameters applied for in this application (including the size of the Proposed Development) allow for a solar farm capable of generating up to 350MW (DC) to account for the normally applied factors in solar scheme development: 1. Degradation of panels over time; 2. Seasonal and daily variation of solar irradiance; and 3. Loss of power in the conversion from AC to DC. This approach will ensure that Mallard Pass Solar Farm is able to optimise the available grid connection and generate as much clean power as possible each day and over its lifetime.
MP2_CL_0980_001	Proposed site objection The size of the proposed site is utterly astonishing, with it being 8 times bigger than any existing solar plant in the UK. The physical footprint is in excess of 2.2 thousand acres of primary agricultural land but also includes grassland and wet & wildflower woodland. The sheer scale of this proposal will have a severe impact on local ecology and wildlife, alongside rural landscape and visual impact. In a world where we are currently experiencing global food supply shortages, whilst having the essential need for the UK to have a resilient and sustainable food production over the long term, why are we allowing a proposal to eradicate and sacrifice finite arable productive farming land. The planning process stipulates that you should not build ground mounted solar farms on best and most versatile land with land grading of 1, 2 or 3a ratings. It appears that the proposed Mallard Pass area has 53% of it being best and most versatile land. This is over half of the proposed site being agricultural and fertile land, this alone seems a reason to reject this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0747_002	The vast majority of people are without doubt in favour of finding and developing renewable sources		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	of energy and the general objective of a carbon neutral environment as soon as it can be achieved. This scale of development however, in this kind of setting, seems to push the pendulum so far the other way, unilaterally causing catastrophic harm, and supposedly, just for the short term gain of a few opportunistic businesses.		Using this as a starting point, the Applicant has sought to take account of the results of its assessment work (including understanding existing sensitive receptors and important ecological features), the Project Principles discussed in the Design and Access Statement, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]** and consultation feedback in presenting the scheme now submitted for consent. In particular it is noted that the Solar PV Site decreased from approximately 570 ha at Non-Statutory Consultation (Stage 1) to 463 ha at Statutory Consultation (Stage 2). The total Solar PV Site Area has now been reduced to 425.88 ha at DCO Application stage. The remaining 443 ha of land would be retained as existing woodland, hedgerows, or arable farmland, making up 48% of the Site. The submission design incorporates the following amends as a result of the feedback received during this statutory consultation:
MP2_CL_0677_001	Sheer scale 1.1 The size of the proposed scheme is unprecedented and untested in the UK so far. Any scheme on this scale should be positioned in a far more remote location, away from local villages, isolated properties and towns. Alternatively the scheme should be far smaller in size so the impacts are not so widespread and it can be more discreetly located. 1.2 Despite the solar area being reduced to 463Ha, this is still more than x4.5 larger than Shotwick Park, the largest installed solar plant in the UK at the moment. Shotwick is located alongside an industrial estate, not spread across open countryside like Mallard Pass. 1.3 Recognising that scale is still a major issue, there are alternative layouts and solar panel choices that could reduce the size of the solar area e.g. bi-facial tracker panels. Yet in the PEI whichever solar panel type you show, still uses the same amount of land.		
MP2_CL_0672_001	Firstly, the pure size of this development is beyond comprehension and I don't believe it will have		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	registered with many SKDC residents yet. It wasn't until I sat down and listened to views at a local meeting that I understood just how much precious farmland, wildlife habitat and countryside this proposes to 'swallow'.		• Further removal of solar development from the area to the east of Essendine, providing greater set back from the settlements. • Removal of solar development to the north of the Drift providing further offset to residential dwellings in the interests of visual amenity. • Removal of solar development from PRoWs at their entry / exit points where they meet roads or lanes. • Additional screening planting at a number of locations throughout the Site. For more information, please see Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_FF_001_003	I would like to see a further reduction in solar panel area together with an absolute assurance that the area of solar panels will not increase at all in the years to come.		
MP2_FF_007_002	it is far too large		
MP2_FF_008_002	far too large, totally out of proportion.		
MP2_FF_009_002	The area the size of a small city will be covered in glass and concrete.		
MP2_FF_011_004	reduction in size is still not enough		
MP2_FF_015_002	I understand from what I was told at the exhibition, that the capacity of the farm remains the same at 350 mw despite the reduction at the area of site, and that this is limited by the capacity of the interconnector. Therefore, please confirm that at no stage you will seek to further increase the size of this Solar Farm. It is important to know what I am supporting.		
MP2_FF_019_002	the size and scale of this enterprize is, as I understand, not something you have undertaken before.		
MP2_FF_019_006	project far too big		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_019_007	y2 the size of the planned solar farm might be acceptable		
MP2_FF_019_009	the effectsa of the scale of this have far more impact than you acknowlege		
MP2_FF_031_001	The scale of the proposed 'farm' is still far too large. The reduction as stated in your literature is frankly laughable. It will make no difference whatsoever.		
MP2_FF_035_004	4. Size of proposed farm.		
MP2_FF_038_001	It is still far too big for the area.		
MP2_FF_041_008	Completely expected approach by a company that doesn't have a clue about the countryside or understand anything about country life/wildlife. Completely expected to reduce the size slightly and expect us to be greatful		
MP2_FF_057_003	Not enough mitigation, its needs to be bigger and better. Reduce the footprint even more (at least by 50%).		
MP2_FF_061_008	The changes made from proposals at stage 1 consultation are irrelevant. I object to the whole concept of covering local fields with solar panels at scale.		
MP2_FF_062_003	Far too little given scale of project and its intrusion into our local countryside		
MP2_FF_063_007	Your attempts to add further mitigation areas is clearly a ruse designed specifically to appease planners by 'asking for more than you need' initially		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	before then appearing to 'listen to concerns of locals' and making it slightly smaller. It's so obvious as a strategy that its, quite frankly, painful to watch.		
MP2_FF_071_001	I am writing to express my concern at the sheer size and scale of the proposed development for Mallard Pass Solar Farm. I must point at from the offset that I am not at all opposed to Green energy including solar energy, we 100% must invest on this type of energy to minimise the impact on climate change. When I first heard of the proposal I thought it was positive and felt concerned that other residents were taking a 'not on my doorstep' approach.		
MP2_FF_076_009	It would be more honest to express the size of the area to be developed in square miles rather than acres or hectares which mean very little to most. Also not to refer to it as a farm, which it isn't!		
MP2_FF_077_005	The scale is still too large and the mitigation is still too weak.		
MP2_FF_080_001	I continue to have concerns about the size of this development.		
MP2_FF_083_007	I believe that the original proposal was for an area much greater than required and the "New Reduced Area" was always in your plans. So infact, no major changes have actually been made.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_092_006	I was unfortunately unable to attend your exhibition, but there was also the one related to the Stamford North Development and the on-going Quarry Farm proposal. The scale of all these developments in worrying and seems to indicate a need for more joined up thinking.		
MP2_FF_0104_001	It looks like there are potential opportunities to revise the site arrangements to more effectively buffer adjacent communities.		
MP2_FF_0104_004	As noted in previous answer - it looks like the site arrangements could be adjusted to better buffer adjacent communities		
MP2_FF_0127_004	There is nowhere near enough mitigation, it is simply too large.		
MP2_FF_0127_006	You cannot mitigate sufficiently for the size of this project.		
MP2_CL_0890_007	6. The sheer size of this proposed project is mind-boggling!		
MP2_CL_0531_001	The site is far too large 906 hectares (2,238 acres) . it will use huge areas of arable land currently growing cereal crops.		
MP2_CL_0468_001	Just thought I'd give you my feedback on your 2nd stage proposal. Yes I can see you have made some improvements to the solar farm design. However, These do not go far enough, the farm is still way too big. I would		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	prefer to see smaller panels in height, no solar panels at all in fields down Pickworth road Essendine and more green areas and public rights of way footpaths (not permissible ones). Even with these changes you will still affect peoples health by making us feel like we are living in a concentration camp, high fences, CCTV cameras and the 3+ metre panels. My overall opinion of the Mallard pass solar farm is that we as a village do not want it in the first instance.		
MP2_CL_0828_001	1. It is far too large for our rural area, with its little roads and lanes. The scale of building works alone would have a terrible impact on the countryside, the roads and infrastructure, the wildlife, and the health and wellbeing of local residents.		
MP2_CL_0837_003	Mallard Pass Solar Farm has not come up with a better solution because they wouldn't make such a big profit from it. When i was speaking to the gentleman that was representing Mallard Pass Solar Farm, I asked him 'if there was a solar farm here, would you move into the area?' and after much mumbling he avoided the question - that tells me everything - if you don't want to live in and industrial park, which is what it will become, neither do I! I am very much against the size of this Solar Farm, and		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	the damage it will do to our community and way of life.		
MP2_CL_0988_001	Regrettably I can not support your scheme to convert so much of our local farm and amenity land to Solar Power generation. The scheme as it stands is 'still' too big. It will have too much of an impact on the local communities of Essendine, Carlby, Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, Barholm, Greatford and Uffington and most importantly brings no benefit at the local level.		
MP2_CL_0161_002	The sheer scale of the Mallard Pass proposals is staggering, and I believe that as a national Infrastructure proposal, this will come across your desk to be approved. I would urge you to nip this proposal in the bud now, and get to encouraging the use of the currently wasted roof spaces across the country, which could have a much bigger impact than the proposals in Rutland. The company behind the Mallard Pass proposals are not engaging for the benefit of the environment, they are trying to make massive profits on the energy they can produce, along with the government tax incentives on solar panels, a double whammy.		
MP2_FF_0225_002	Firstly I note the size of the endeavour in area terms far surpasses anything that has gone before.		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0231_005	It is still too big.		
MP2_FF_0234_001	Even with the changes to the proposal, I remain against what is still a very large project in a rural area. This is both because I just find it unsuitable in a green site situation, and also because I don't have confidence in the proposal being installed in a very green, sustainable way.		
MP2_FF_0234_007	I am not opposed to green energy. I am opposed to such large green energy projects in countryside and taking arable land. This still stands despite your attempts to make it sound greener than it will actually be. I am still worried about and oppose the very un-green materials to be used, whether you surround them with flowers etc or not. I am also concerned that no-one will be about with the funds to re-instate the countryside at the end of the project, or when it transpires other forms of green energy will become available.		
MP2_FF_0245_008	The best way to reduce the impact is to have a considerably smaller solar farm. I suggest you reduce the number of panels from 420,000 to below 100,000 and reduce their height by 50%		
MP2_FF_0248_007	Due to the vast scale of the development these proposals do little or nothing to offset the damage caused		
MP2_FF_0249_002	Still too big.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0291_001	1. Scale The size of the project, whilst reduced in size, is still excessive in the context of the local environment. Height of the solar panels 3.3m will dwarf environment and individuals.		
MP2_FF_0302_004	This is a sticking plaster being placed on a serious wound. This does not address that true issue which is the technological unsuitablility of solar farms to be so huge. Energy loss during transmission and storage, creation of heat islands. Small is beautiful. This is simply too large an area by far.		
MP2_FF_0312_009	i think it is far too large !		
MP2_FF_0313_005	Given the scale of the project, these mitigation measures are wholly insufficient.		
MP2_CL_0353_001	My name is Kathryn Maitland and I live at Aunby Manor, Aunby, Stamford, Lincolnshire, PE94EE. This has been my primary residence for the majority of my life since we moved as a family to the property in 2003. We have raised our children here and we have no intention of leaving. This is our home. I am extremely concerned about the proposed plans and designs for the solar farm that I have been made aware of, it is far too big (more than 1400 football pitches - which is crazy!) and the landscape will be irrevocably changed. I strongly object to what		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	seems to me to be an incredibly ill thought out tick box scheme.		
MP2_CL_0354_002	1. The area of solar panels has been reduced by 20% since the initial consultation. Has the number of solar panels been similarly reduced and how many panels will be used?		
MP2_CL_0361_001	The project is much too large, and would transform rural Lincolnshire and Rutland in a totally unacceptable way		
MP2_CL_0363_001, MP2_CL_0363_016	Site size.		
MP2_CL_0419_002	2-Size of Mallard farm.		
MP2_CL_0425_001	1. The massive scale of the project has huge implications for the local community.		
MP2_CL_0417_001	I strongly oppose this development . Some of my concerns include the massive scale of this project		
MP2_CL_0409_001	My principle objection is the vast size of the proposed scheme and significant detrimental impact this would have on the countryside. It would completely remove huge swathes of green field countryside and create both an eyesore and lead to loss of habitat for existing animals, birds, deer, rabbits etc. Having visited existing solar farms (albeit on a much		

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	smaller scale) close to Grafham Water and Southwick in Hampshire i am appalled at the visual blight these create and complete change to a landscape. Even on a small scale these are unsightly and completely unnatural looking.		
MP2_CL_0416_001	The sheer scale of the solar farm will blight this area for years to come. The height at 3.3m will be an ugly blot on the landscape visible from every direction		
MP2_CL_0408_007	7. The scale and the aesthetic design of projects like this are important factors - this project seems very poor in that regard.		
MP2_CL_0405_003	The scale of this application is totally out of context for this area		
MP2_CL_0404_003	The scale of this application is totally out of context for this area		
MP2_CL_0401_001	1. The size of the project - the largest in the UK I believe and totally out of keeping for other more reasonable sized projects. Utter greed and total disregard by the proposed company		
MP2_CL_0392_005	5. The size and location of the proposal is inappropriate for about every reason one can imagine. The rape of our fair country.		
MP2_CL_0390_002	The shire industrial scale of the development to cover 2,238 acres of land is a very scary prospect to our area indeed. The following reasons I object to the proposed Solar Farm:		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0427_002	1. The size and scale of the proposal is unprecedented and has the potential for enormous environmental damage and disruption. Bearing in mind the only motivation for the project - ie profit ,will we see an ever increasing expansion in light of the easy access to the national grid.		
MP2_CL_0428_008	The current biggest approved solar plant is Cleve Hill in Kent. This will cover 900 acres and produce 350 Mw electricity. If that is the case why do Mallard Pass require 2175 acres to produce the same amount of electricity? I note that where local government has the final say as to whether or not a project should go ahead there have been a lot of rejections: 44 Mw 199 acres in Wiltshire. Refused due to the adverse visual impact and its large size 15 Mw 50 acres Boxford, Suffolk. Refused because the solar company failed to prove there was no other lower grade land available. 50 Mw Awry Peninsular Gloucestershire. Refused due to its potential to cause significant harm to the rural character of the area. 49.9 MW 260 acres Hertsmere Between Radlet and Elstree Hertfordshire. Refused, branded the biggest destruction of green belt ever proposed for the area. Thrown out by council, siting no benefit to local residents		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	125 Mw 260 acres Gwent Levels Wales. Refused. Welsh minister Lesley Griffiths said it said it would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape. These are just a few examples where local government has been able to protect their residents from harmful solar developments.		
MP2_CL_0429_008	The current biggest approved solar plant is Cleve Hill in Kent. This will cover 900 acres and produce 350 Mw electricity. If that is the case why do Mallard Pass require 2175 acres to produce the same amount of electricity? I note that where local government has the final say as to whether or not a project should go ahead there have been a lot of rejections: 44 Mw 199 acres in Wiltshire. Refused due to the adverse visual impact and its large size 15 Mw 50 acres Boxford, Suffolk. Refused because the solar company failed to prove there was no other lower grade land available. 50 Mw Awry Peninsular Gloucestershire. Refused due to its potential to cause significant harm to the rural character of the area. 49.9 MW 260 acres Hertsmere Between Radlet and Elstree Hertfordshire. Refused, branded the biggest destruction of green belt ever proposed for the area. Thrown out by council, siting no benefit to local residents		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	125 Mw 260 acres Gwent Levels Wales. Refused. Welsh minister Lesley Griffiths said it said it would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape. These are just a few examples where local government has been able to protect their residents from harmful solar developments.		
MP2_CL_0435_008	Panels - given the scale of the development, I believe the developer should demonstrate full compliance in the sourcing of the product.		
MP2_CL_0441_001	1. Far too large a development for the region.		
MP2_CL_0442_001	I write to express my concerns regarding the above proposed development. Having viewed the aerial view of this development and am, quite frankly, surprised that a development of this scale is even under consideration.		
MP2_CL_0456_008	In conclusion, I think this scheme should not go ahead. It is too large in scale and in an inappropriate location. Please register my views in the consultation.		
MP2_CL_0471_001	1. Mallard Pass would be eight times larger than the U.K.'s current largest solar plant. At 2175 acres its equivalent to 1400 football pitches and bigger than 2 European countries. It is too large for Rutland and it's so big that the decision on whether to build it does not sit with Rutland County Council– instead having to be approved by the Government.		

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MP2_CL_0471_009	9. My deduction after reviewing all the information I could access is that the size and placement of this solar farm is entirely about profit. The solar farm will take two years to build and will be in place for a minimum of 40 years affecting future generations not just ourselves. Also what is the developers plan for decommissioning the panels after the 40 years and the subsequent environmental waste?		
MP2_CL_0476_002	Size: Hectares? - grown due to paths		
MP2_CL_0478_001	1. The proposed size, even allowing for the “suggested” reduction is completely out of scale with the area.		
MP2_CL_0480_001	Its sheer size, equivalent to 1400 football pitches.		
MP2_CL_0481_001	1. The propossed "farm" is far too large (2,238 acres) for the area and the height of the panel units (3.3 metres) is alarming.		
MP2_CL_0488_007	The huge size and scale of this project is totally out of proportion with the area where it is planned.		
MP2_CL_0496_001	Sheer Scale 2,238-acre site equivalent to 1,400 football pitches and 8 times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK. Larger in area than Stamford. Almost 4.2 miles from one end to the other, with a perimeter stretching over 25 miles in entirety. I accept that solar energy has a part to play in		

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	supplying renewable energy, where appropriate. Mallard Pass is an industrial scale solar plant inappropriately designed and disproportionate in response to the need for renewable energy. It affects at least another 10 villages within a 3 mile radius, as well as being under 1 mile from Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0499_001	1 The project is grossly oversized for the local area.		
MP2_CL_0502_005	I note in the blurb put out by Mallard Pass that they say the site has to be this large to be commercially sustainable. As this in its current format is the biggest solar farm in Europe, they are in effect saying all the existing solar installations are running at a loss - I don't think so!		
MP2_CL_0502_006	I am particularly upset to find that because of the huge size of this proposal (is this in fact why it is so big?) my locally democratically elected representatives will not have the final say as to whether this proposal should go ahead or not. Because of its size central government have the final say and can overrule local opposition. I can imagine, if you are in government with a target to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2050 and you are offered this amount of offset, it is going to look very attractive against the potential damage to a		

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	handfull of small rural villages you have never heard of, far less visited.		
MP2_CL_0504_001	Solar Farms of this side across green rural areas of the United Kingdom are not the answer. In my previous letter I stated the impact on local wildlife and flooding. Nothing in your proposed changes in stage 2 makes an ounce of difference. It's still too big, will have a material impact on local life, both human and animal as well contributing to major increases in industrial traffic along a number unsuitable routes which were not designed for this type of traffic.		
MP2_CL_0432_002	The construction and size of Mallard Pass Solar Farm would appear to be based on economy of scale leading to maximum profit for the companies involved (none of whom are local and therefore invested and understanding of the area). The ease of access to the national grid should not be the sole reason to create a solar farm of 906Ha. In a country of our size there should be a maximum size for such developments in order to maintain the quality and character of the local environment as much as possible. If the size of this development could be significantly reduced, it will also reduce the impact on the area of each of the following concerns:		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0558_002	Size The response to the strong local opposition is to reduce the original size 2,238acres by 264 acres which is minimal and was planned anyway. There will still be around 50 fields of panels with the possibility that some more agricultural land could be converted once permission is given.It is the biggest installation of solar panels on a green field site in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0589_001	Site size.		
MP2_CL_0618_003	As outlined previously, Ramblers UK (our overarching national body) has made it clear that it recognises the threat posed to our countryside by climate change, and that it does support measures to mitigate this by switching to renewables - including solar technology. However, Ramblers UK also clearly raises concerns about the size and scale of some developments, and the negative cumulative impact these developments might have. It stresses that any proposed solar farms … 'should be sensitively situated so they do not damage valued landscapes.'		
MP2_CL_0655_006	6. MPSF has been economical with the true scale of their proposal.- They are misleading members of the public the scale is 2,238 acres of farming		

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	land. People are not aware what those scales represent - In layman's terms it MEANS the size of STAMFORD.		
MP2_CL_0667_002	2: The ethos that solar power is the way forward in energy production needs to be challenged and changed. It has been proven that solar power is the least efficient way of producing so called 'green' power and to put this amount of land out of action for such a ridiculous amount of time seems ludicrous. At the moment the land is productive and is of use, covering it with ineffective and inefficient solar panels should not be allowed. You initially stated a larger area of panels being necessary to achieve the (overstated!) power production. Now you have reduced the size of land for the actual panels but are still stating you can achieve the same power outage. This has not been explained and when I asked the question Mallard Pass skirted around the answer and I still don't know what the reasoning is.		
MP2_CL_0736_003	This proposal is huge in size and scale, even with the area slightly reduced in the mitigation.		
MP2_CL_0740_001	Firstly I note the size of the endeavour in area terms far surpasses anything that has gone before.		
MP2_CL_0746_001	We wish to lodge our objection to the above proposed solar farm by Windel Energy and		

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	Canadian Solar. Whilst we are very much in favour of, and recognise the need for, green energy - the size and scale of this proposed development are completely out of proportion to the surrounding countryside and villages.		
MP2_CL_0755_001	I am a resident in Carlby and would like to pass on my concerns about the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm. On visiting the website of Canada Solar I note that this company has been involved in the installation of solar farms in several overseas countries but the one with the largest output is in Dubai with 268 MW, others are 100MW, 212MW, 258MWbut none of the size of the Mallard Pass plan of 350MW. All the sites shown are in neat blocks of level ground. Does Canada Solar have the expertise to install and manage a site of the Mallard Pass size?		
MP2_CL_0800_007	7) Scale and size - this is far too big for a small rural community and would irretrievably change the character and amenity of the area		
MP2_CL_0801_001	I wish to log my objection to the ridiculously sized solar farm that is being proposed at mallard pass! The size of the proposal has increased to allow for development and traffic to access the site but number of solar panels therefore efficiency has declined.		

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	The sheer size of the farm with 84 contained housing the inverters will destroy the landscape and character forever.		
MP2_CL_0806_003	The size and scale of the development so close to rural villages will have a negative impact on the quality of life for local residents		
MP2_CL_0809_001	I wish to object to this solar farm proposal. It is simply too big.		
MP2_CL_0811_001	I wish to object to this solar farm proposal - it is simply too large .		
MP2_CL_0812_001	the size of the development and the extent of the farm lands that will be given over to Mallard Pass		
MP2_CL_0818_001	I am a local resident and am opposed to the shear size and scale of the proposed solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0825_004	Scale - The sheer size of the site is as large as the local town, Stamford, and by the admission of the developer at one of the virtual consultation sessions, far larger than it needs to be to generate the levels of power expected. Why is this? And also, the size of the proposal has increased since the initial proposal and it hasn't gone unnoticed that the unit of size has been changed from acres to hectares, possibly to hide this increase?		
MP2_CL_0830_002	2. The site size, performance and location. The total size has INCREASED by 23Ha to allow for highway		

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	changes for HGV and abnormal loads. This will have a devastating effect on the environment and visual landscape of the area.		
MP2_CL_0844_007	The solar farm is far too big and should be cut down to a more reasonable size and should not be built on productive food land		
MP2_CL_0850_004	Scale - The sheer size of the site is as large as the local town, Stamford, and by the admission of the developer at one of the virtual consultation sessions, far larger than it needs to be to generate the levels of power expected. Why is this? And also, the size of the proposal has increased since the initial proposal and it hasn't gone unnoticed that the unit of size has been changed from acres to hectares, possibly to hide this increase?		
MP2_CL_0855_002	The size and location is out of acceptable proportions.		
MP2_CL_0857_002	The size and location is out of acceptable proportions.		
MP2_CL_0860_001	Size of the site: The total site has increased by 23Ha to 906Ha (2,238 acres) to allow for highway changes for HGV and abnormal roads, creating greater potential for environmental damage and disruption. The solar panel area has decreased by 106Ha (263 acres),		

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	but can apparently still deliver the same 350MW quoted at Stage 1 of the Consultation. How can this be possible? The site was selected predominantly for its easy access to the grid, which currently has available capacity. How do we know the solar area won't be expanded at a later date? Has the area only been reduced to show that there has been some concession, only to increase this again in a few years time? This size of this site is inappropriate given the surrounding villages and rural lifestyle that people and wildlife enjoy, coupled with the loss of valuable agricultural land for food production, I am not in favour of the solar farm in its current presentation.		
MP2_CL_0873_004	4. The scale of the development.		
MP2_CL_0874_001	1. The sheer size of it is astounding - not only in terms of its breadth across the land but the proposed height of the solar panels too. What an eyesore it'll be to our countryside.		
MP2_CL_0876_002	The sheer size of this development and the sprawling way that it is laid out cuts a swathe of industrial vandalism throughout this beautiful rural and agricultural countryside.		
MP2_CL_0877_001	I am a resident in Carlby and would like to pass on my concerns about the proposed Mallard Pass Solar		

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Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	Farm. On visiting the website of Canada Solar I note that this company has been involved in the installation of solar farms in several overseas countries but the one with the largest output is in Dubai with 268 MW, others are 100MW, 212MW, 258MWbut none of the size of the Mallard Pass plan of 350MW. All the sites shown are in neat blocks of level ground. Does Canada Solar have the expertise to install and manage a site of the Mallard Pass size?		
MP2_CL_0878_002	· Firstly I note the size of the endeavour in area terms far surpasses anything that has gone before.		
MP2_CL_0879_004	Is large scale solar really a sustainable form of energy supply when all issues are taking into account is there really a NET reduction in C02 ?		
MP2_CL_0892_005	I hope this proposal will either be abandoned or considerably modified in size, scale and layout to something more appropriate for this beautiful part of the country.		
MP2_CL_0894_003	1. Size The installation which was originally 2175 acres of land the majority of which is rich arable farming land in a rural location. Has increased in size to 2238 acres? Looks better if you write in hectares does it not? Only 906 hectares? Why did you feel the need		

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	to change from acres to hectares? The increase in the site is apparently for the highway changes (many single country lanes) needed for the numerous HGVs and abnormal loads going to the site. This proposed site will be eight times larger than the current UK's largest site. Why does this need to be so big? Is this due to the nature of the panels? i.e. static, only facing one way? Not all the land is facing the correct way to maximise harvesting of the sun? Therefore is this the right site choice? The largest solar panel farm in the smallest county? The actual solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres but can still deliver the 350MW quoted in stage one so which is right? What are we to believe? Just another example of a company that in my opinion cannot even manage the basics so how can we believe that they can manage a project of this scale? The decision to choose this site was predominantly for it's easy access to the grid which currently has the capacity. How do we know that the solar panel area will not increase in size at a later date?		
MP2_CL_0906_002	1. Sheer scale, it's too big. Site size of 2238 acres - 8 times larger than the current largest solar farm in		

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	the UK. There has already been approval for a solar panel farm nearby at Langham and another 200 acre solar farm application has recently been submitted a few miles away at Exton. Is this whole area going to be designated for housing development and solar panel farms?!!		
MP2_CL_0907_003	2. The sheer scale of the project would mean several villages would be almost surrounded by a sea of solar panels. To put 906 ha (or 3.5 square miles) into perspective, if this was superimposed onto London it would enclose an area from Westminster to Lord's cricket ground, across Regents Park to the zoo, then all the way south to Trafalgar Square and would include Marylebone, Mayfair, Buckingham Palace, Green Park and St James's Park. See picture attached.		
MP2_CL_0903_001	I live close to the proposed development. I believe in renewables. However the proposed site is FAR TOO LARGE		
MP2_CL_0901_009	The current biggest approved solar plant is Cleve Hill in Kent. This will cover 900 acres and produce 350 Mw electricity. If that is the case why do Mallard Pass require 2175 acres to produce the same amount of electricity?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0917_006	- The scale of the development is disproportionate given the size of local villages		
MP2_CL_0918_006	- The scale of the development is disproportionate given the size of local villages		
MP2_CL_0919_001	1. The size and scale of the solar farm, the proposed solar farm is 8 times larger than any current UK solar farm with panels over 3M in size. The total site has increased by 23Ha to 906Ha (2,238 acres) to allow for highway changes for HGV and abnormal roads, creating greater potential for environmental damage and disruption. The solar panel area has decreased by 106Ha (263 acres) but can apparently still deliver the same 350MW quoted at Stage 1 of the Consultation. How can this be possible? The site was selected predominantly for its easy access to the grid, which currently has available capacity. How do we know the solar area won't be expanded at a later date?		
MP2_CL_0923_009	The proposed development is disproportionate in size for the size of Rutland. The development if given permission would be EIGHT times larger than the current largest solar farm in the United Kingdom. Think of Rutland Water and think of solar panels covering the same area. UNTHINKABLE.		
MP2_CL_0929_002	The size is out of acceptable proportions,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0930_001	1. Sheer scale, it's too big. Site size of 2238 acres - 8 times larger than the current largest solar farm in the UK. There has already been approval for a solar panel farm nearby at Langham and another 200 acre solar farm application has recently been submitted a few miles away at Exton. Is this whole area going to be designated for housing development and solar panel farms?!!		
MP2_CL_0931_002	While I support renewable energy, the sheer size of this development proposal is grotesque in its scale and in my opinion the adverse impact on the local area seriously outweighs any upside.		
MP2_CL_0934_004	3. Size & Scale of Development This scheme is simply too large, it will change the whole character of this area for decades to come.		
MP2_CL_0937_002	Firstly the scale dwarfs the villages it surrounds.		
MP2_CL_0938_002	1. Sheer Scale of the proposed development which is many times larger than any live solar farm (power plant) and has been positioned during the consultation stage as a done deal with limited information or ability to respond to detailed questions, concerns and lots of glossy marketing spin material versus real tangible reality and transparency of impact, visual and community consideration.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
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MP2_CL_0944_003	The sheer size of the project would surround and engulf our small village. All four roads into/out of the village would be adjacent to fields of solar panels. footpaths from and nearby would all be similarly spoilt.		
MP2_CL_0950_001	1. Mallard Pass would be eight times larger than the U.K.'s current largest solar plant. At 2175 acres its equivalent to 1400 football pitches and bigger than 2 European countries. It is too large for Rutland and it's so big that the decision on whether to build it does not sit with Rutland County Council– instead having to be approved by the Government.		
MP2_CL_0954_001	1. Mallard Pass would be eight times larger than the U.K.'s current largest solar plant. At 2175 acres its equivalent to 1400 football pitches and bigger than 2 European countries. It is too large for Rutland and it's so big that the decision on whether to build it does not sit with Rutland County Council– instead having to be approved by the Government.		
MP2_CL_0985_001	1. The size of this site of 2238 acres is huge, and will have a massive impact of the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0993_001	1. Sheer scale, it's too big. Site size of 2238 acres.		
MP2_CL_0996_008	8. Scale The scale of the proposed installation and the associated buildings and roadways are		

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	absolutely unsuitable for Essendine the local environment and the surrounding villages and countryside. I object strongly to the installation of a Solar Farm on fertile food producing BMV arable farm land in the Parish of Essendine and the surrounding villages.		
MP2_CL_0997_003	The site size is 8 times bigger than the largest solar farm in the UK, and the damage to the now beautiful centuries-old landscape and visual impact of this will be significant.		
MP2_CL_1004_005	2 Size The proposed site will be eight times larger than the current largest UK site. Mallard Pass have said that it needs to be this large to be economically viable. By implication this means that the other sites are not economically viable? If the location of the site is significantly less efficient than a site eight times smaller, then this cannot be the right choice of site.		
MP2_CL_1005_001	1. Size The installation which was originally 2175 acres of land the majority of which is rich arable farming land in a rural location. Has increased in size to 2238 acres.		

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	This proposed site will be eight times larger than the current UK's largest site, in the smallest county. I object to its size and scale.		
MP2_CL_1008_019	* The actual size of the solar farm is much too big for our small area of Rutland		
MP2_CL_1019_003	The sheer size of the scheme, an area the size of Stamford, is mind boggling. There is a need for non-fossil fuel energy generation, that is incontestable, BUT that is best satisfied by small nuclear reactors. The Mallard Pass scheme will take out of the equation a very large amount of good quality productive farming land which is much needed for food production. The world has yet to wake up to the full consequences of the war in Ukraine. Even if the current truce on grain shipments holds production is likely to be halved for the foreseeable future. This is due to the damage to storage facilities, mining of arable areas and just generally the war going on in that country. Moreover the population of the world is not reducing, in fact quite the reverse.		
MP2_CL_1019_007	If the scheme does go ahead, it should be reduced in size and there should be a requirement that prior to the construction of the arrays enough storage power is constructed to store 90% of maximum generatable energy. After all, if a merit of the scheme is that it generates 350 mw renewable		

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	energy that should be the figure used for the basis of storage capability.		
MP2_CL_1021_002	PROJECT. Area and Site. This area of Rutland and South Kesteven consists of a rolling and undulating landscape dedicated to agriculture and associated businesses and trade. A network of small historic market towns service the area. The agriculture working is mainly arable but there is also a significant number of farms dedicated to cattle,both breeding and fattening, as well as sheep, poultry and eggs and pork. Although in many ways bypassed in recent years this countryside has now been “Discovered” leading to a rapidly growing hospitality industry with a requirement also for livery stables and such like, country views, walks and, basically, a break from the urban environment. The proposed size of the site also will hinder traditional rural activities such as hunting, riding and shooting to the detriment of rural living		

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	Although there appears to be some consideration regarding water courses and run off I have seen no consideration regarding the aquifers under the site. These are increasingly important in this time of Climate change.		
MP2_CL_1022_003	3. "Times New Roman"">Size and Scale of Development The size and scale of the proposal has increased up to 2,238 acres. This is simply too large and will change the character of our landscape for decades to come into a large industrial estate. No amount of so called mitigation will hide this monstrous carbuncle.		
MP2_CL_1023_002	1) Size and Character Impact on Local Area: The sheer size of the proposal is out of character with the sense of place of the area. Rutland is the smallest county in England consisting of small villages and market towns and rolling countryside so having the largest solar farm in the country is completely at odds with this. The industrialisation of arable and pastoral land will be detrimental to the residents and varied wildlife and will diminish the areas sense of place and identity which will in turn effect the property values in the area, people's health and well-being and be an unwanted scar on		

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	the local landscape. I would like to point out on page 21 of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm – Non-Technical Summary there is mention that “Lincolnshire is a particularly suitable area for large scale solar projects”. This is somewhat misleading as the majority of the proposed site falls within Rutland not Lincolnshire.		
MP2_CL_1026_001	The scale of the project is going to be of such a massive scale that it will change the whole region in so many ways.		
MP2_CL_1037_009	It is just that this development appears, to myself and to most if not all of the local community, to be palpably the wrong size in the wrong site.		
MP2_CL_1038_002	There are many factors requiring clearer explanation by the developers. These include – the general large size		
MP2_CL_1039_005	c) Scale/size of the development.		
MP2_CL_1044_011	This is not a suitable site nor a suitable size and the application must be refused.		
MP2_CL_1052_001	I wish to object to this proposal, solar is inappropriate at this large scale.		
MP2_FF_063_008	How is it that we can struggle to add a small extension to our homes and yet we can happily apply for a space four times the size of Hyde Park to be built on with unsightly and damaging		

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	infrastructure; infrastructure that has a relatively short lifespan and that will take two years to build.		
MP2_CL_0474_008	8. Technically we are uncertain of the efficiency of solar panels in poor weather, wintertime and night-time in the UK and considering the scale of the project I wonder what the real intention is? Is it purely for financial gain of the company?		
MP2_CL_0601_008	Additionally, what impact and cost will there be in those areas where the raw materials are sourced? This will absolutely be a high impact, high cost, economically disastrous project on every front in the immediate vicinity, in the wider local area and far afield when the lack of sustainability and plundering of resources in a major scale is realised.		
MP2_CL_0600_083	5.3 The scale of the Mallard Pass development is totally out with the experience of Windel Energy and gives cause to question the ability of the company to deliver it.		
MP2_CL_0625_001	The scale is inappropriate. The use of BMV land is inappropriate. The impact on ecology, rivers and roads has been underestimated and should be taken into consideration.		
MP2_CL_0690_005	4. The scale of the proposal is rediculous and shows scant regard for the local area and its inhabitants, both human and otherwise. Your proposal to take c. ten percent of an c.hundred square mile area is		

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	beyond belief in its total disregard for the integrity of the area, an area untouched by anything except farming for hundreds of years.		
MP2_CL_0709_012	Sustainable development should promote healthy and safe communities. This includes access to high quality open spaces. As a result of its harm to the local PROW network, the proposed development would have a direct effect on healthy recreation. The PROWs in and next to the development area are well used and are enjoyed largely for their tranquillity and the personal well-being users derive from being in a healthy countryside with diverse wildlife and attractive scenery. The proposed development would result in loss of access to high quality open space for many local residents. Good Design is a key aspect of sustainable development. The scale and bulk of the proposed development and its stark and industrial appearance does not represent good design. It would result in loss of attractive landscape and environment for residents and visitors to the area, resulting in significant social harm. Many thousands of people enjoy and appreciate the rural landscape when driving along the main roads which run through the development site. The proposed development would result in industrialisation of the landscape which would have a significant impact on the well-being of those many thousand who		

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	experience the area north of Stamford through a car windscreen. The cumulative effect of this low key effect must not be ignored. The Framework states that “Good Design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work …” The proposed development would not make the area in and around the development site a better place to live.		
MP2_CL_0797_002	The scale of the project is gross and it is utterly baffling how something on this scale could go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0815_001	1. Scale. The scheme is massive, four times bigger than the biggest to date in the UK, sited without sufficient consideration for the surrounding farms, businesses and residents.		
MP2_CL_0867_003	2. The sheer scale of the proposal. It 2238 acres and sacrificing that amount of farmland/green space is simply not appropriate. Solar should not use valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices. This land should be used for growing food and for local amenity and conservation/ecology.		
MP2_CL_0882_003	2. The sheer scale of the proposal. It 2238 acres and sacrificing that amount of farmland/green space is simply not appropriate. Solar should not use valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of		

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	global food shortages and rising food prices. This land should be used for growing food and for local amenity and conservation/ecology.		
MP2_CL_0883_013	This scheme must not go ahead. I sincerely trust that you will wear an environmental and anthropological hat and therefore come to the same obvious conclusion that this may be the right project, but in entirely the wrong area and scale.		
MP2_CL_0913_001	It is out of scale		
MP2_CL_0926_006	Finally, the guarantee that, once approved, the site will never be enlarged in any way whatsoever.		
MP2_CL_0928_002	1. Scale: The sheer scale of this development is totally inappropriate for the environment in which it is proposed that it is located. In fact, I'm not sure a development of this scale would be appropriate anywhere in the UK. Having now increased from the Stage One Proposal by 23Ha to a total of 906Ha (2,238 acres), it will dominate the environmental landscape and also the rural settings of the villages whose residents will be affected. Another concern I have is that this solar development could be expanded again over time and that there would be nothing to prevent this. I understand that for developers to maximise profits, there are economies		

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	in achieving scale however, this does not take into account the negative impacts at a local level.		
MP2_CL_0963_001	I do not agree to this solar farm going ahead. The scale of the project is massive and completely not suited to all that people in Rutland want for the future of our communities and county. My other reasons are as follows:-		
MP2_CL_0965_001	It is with great concern I find myself responding to this consultation. The scale of this development and the land which is proposed to develop are wildly unsuitable for the use proposed.		
MP2_CL_1001_004	The vast majority of people are without doubt in favour of finding and developing renewable sources of energy and the general objective of a carbon neutral environment as soon as it can be achieved. This scale of development however, in this kind of setting, seems to push the pendulum so far the other way, unilaterally causing catastrophic harm, and supposedly, just for the short term gain of a few opportunistic businesses.		
MP2_CL_1027_004	- The sheer industrial scale of Mallard Pass – Rutland is the smallest county in the UK. This is an absolutely enormous percentage of countryside surrounding and engulfing the directly affected villages – with the potential to grow. If approved,		

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	this has the very real potential to be extended further, where will it end?		
MP2_CL_1036_004	1.2 That said, as stated by Gareth Davies Conservative MP for Grantham and Stamford “the sheer scale of the development is disproportionate not only is the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm going to be 8 times larger than the current largest solar farm in the United Kingdom” www.mallardpassactiongroup.com also directly affects 8 villages and its boundaries will impact a further 10 villages.		
MP2_CL_0896_001	1. Much too large		
MP2_CL_0901_005	I note in the blurb put out by Mallard Pass that they say the site has to be this large to be commercially sustainable. As this in its current format is the biggest solar farm in Europe, they are in effect saying all the existing solar installations are running at a loss - I don’t think so!		
MP2_CL_0987_002	2. The site has increased by 23 Ha to 906Ha.		
MP2_CL_0659_002	The proposal is too big.		
MP2_CL_0592_001	Whilst I appreciate the need for more sustainable energy and the Government drive to meet net zero targets, this should not be at the expense of the desecration of vast areas of our agricultural land and our rural landscape. The proposed development covers just such a vast area.		

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MP2_CL_0831_001	: It is too large for the proposed rural area		
MP2_CL_0976_001	This plan is too large for the location		
MP2_CL_1044_001	Barnack Parish Council object to the proposal on the following grounds: Main objection: it is too large and will seriously impact life in the villages surrounded.		
MP2_CL_0960_004	In the stage 1 consultation, it was stated that the solar panels would be fixed but stage 2 states it is undecided whether or not to use tracker panels. I had hoped that using tracker panels could reduce the amount of land required to produce equivalent energy but at the MPAG event I attended, one of the Canadian Solar representatives explained that using tracker panels would not necessarily guarantee an increase in energy output as they require more land mass around each panel than when fixed.		
MP2_CL_0780_006	In the first consultation phase the land proposed for development was quoted in acres but now it is being quoted in hectares. There are 2.47 acres to a hectare, which could lead residents to think the area involved is significantly less. The area overall has reduced but the area earmarked for solar panels has increased by 56 acres, there are also 280 hectares of arable land shown in the plan as being set aside - why? What incentive has Windel Energy to lease		

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	additional arable land unless it intends to use it, why not include this in projections from the start.		
MP2_FF_0251_014	The exercise and walking routes of many are taken away. The solar farms scale is too large.		
MP2_FF_0251_015	The solar farms scale is too large. MPSF encases Georgian areas and listed building nearby. The solar farm blocks the environmental provision for future generations.		
MP2_FF_077_001	I have submitted a detailed opposition, but in summary: 1. The scale of the site and construction is overwhelmingly inappropriate for the area.		
MP2_FF_0108_005	I support solar strongly and feel we should all do our bit, I have panels myself, but feel there are other options than huge scale development in our countryside.		
MP2_FF_0120_001	Scale of the proposal is overwhelming for the local area		
MP2_CL_0139_003	I understand you wish for such a large solar farm to maximise your profits but this is at the expense of the countryside and those living in it. This is the wrong scale and wrong location.		
MP2_CL_0148_001	1) size, site, performance, and location is totally unacceptable.		
MP2_FF_0205_001	Interlinking villages like Braceborough, Uffington and Greatford with a solar park makes a mockery of their conservation status. It is a blight on our countryside		

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	and the visual impact horrendous for local residents. The sheer scale is out of keeping with these small villages.		
MP2_FF_0206_002	MPSF needs to abandon or massively reduce its projected layout. Despite its reduction for the Stage Two consultation this is far in excess of what can be sustained on this section of unspoilt rural land. No one is against the principle of solar farms, but in this instance the project is manifestly out of scale with the locale and would be a blight on the landscape. No amount of fiddling with figures of environmentally friendly land use can disguise the fact that this project would have a huge and damaging industrial presence in areas of natural beauty. It is wrongly sited and despite the claims made for the environment would choke and stifle the very areas it claims to want to nurture and support. It must not proceed here.		
MP2_FF_0219_002	I think the plan is too large and should be greatly reduced.		
MP2_FF_0237_001	The size of the proposal The impact on eight rural villages and the countryside around them		
MP2_FF_0239_001	The size is huge, and far bigger than needed to still secure the economies of scale to make the project work, from a financial perspective. Scaling back		

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	and avoiding the surrounding of Essendine could boost support.		
MP2_FF_0243_004	The size of the development is way too big, and cuts through too many different habitats. There is so much waste land out there that can be used. This site has been selected for its cheapness to build because of the sub power station.		
MP2_FF_0243_001	The size of the development is too big considering the land size. It has been reduced from your first proposal but still is too large in terms of the amount of wildlife in the local area that will be affected. With many rare types of Deer and birds. The longevity of the solar panels is relatively short in terms of technology, for the size of the plan it is truly disturbing to the impact of high grade fields, which will be destroyed taking years to be fit for crops again in the future. The size of the development is grotesque, concerning the overall impact on wildlife and natural habitats. This is not how we solve global climate change by tearing up huge amounts of the countryside.		
MP2_FF_0243_007	It is to big a development. The size of panels is the maximum you could concieve. The land size is the maximum that could be bought. This indiactes the entire motivation of the project is money. There is no consideration to the environment, just filling in the		

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	paper work and trying to get minimum done. The size should be vastly reduced.		
MP2_FF_0251_005	As a 16 year old girl having lived in the area all my life I am worried for the future generations. This radical project is far to large. The scale, size and masses of this solar farm have negative impacts on the people and the environment.		
MP2_FF_0260_004	Reduce the proposed scheme to a much smaller scale. If it has to be built, then in fields that are not within range of any local properties.		
MP2_FF_0264_006	Vast size of project and the subsequent time and disruption of building		
MP2_FF_0265_006	I HAVE NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON YOUR ENVIROMENT PROPOSALS, THE WHOLE IDEA OF A VAST SCALE OF SOLAR PANELS AS YOU ARE PROPOSING TO DEVELOPE, GOES AGAINST THE RESIDENTS WHO LIVE IN THE AREA WE ALL ENJOY OUR NATURAL COUNTRYSIDE AS IT IS, WHATEVER YOU DO TO MASQURADE IT.		
MP2_FF_0266_001	The scale of the project is too large and overwhelming for the location. Several villages will be strongly affected in spite of the mitigation efforts.		
MP2_FF_0279_001	Although I am not against the installation of solar in general, I am absolutely shocked by the sheer scale		

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	of the plans and feel this needs to be addressed. I don't understand why it needs to boarder so closely to many of the villages when there is so many open fields that are not easily seen from windows or roads. I think if it was scaled back by half or more, with considerable distance given to local villages it would be less of a problem for many.		
MP2_FF_0283_008	Simply TOO BIG.		
MP2_FF_0290_002	I personally think that the scale of the proposed site be reduced dramatically. I don't actually believe that the approach mentioned above will actually happen.		
MP2_FF_0316_003	The scale of it is obscene.		
MP2_FF_0319_002	The size of the 'farm' (which is a highly misleading term incidentally) of 2,238 acre site which is equivalent to 1,400 football pitches and 8 times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK, is way TOO LARGE. It is in fact larger than the original proposal of 2,175 acres and not smaller as the Mallard Pass literature deceivingly indicates. In an attempt to deceive local residents further, and not communicate that the scale of the development has in fact increased, the revised plans have been presented in hectares and not acres!! Essendine village would be surrounded on 3 sides by the development with 10ft high panels. This will completely change the look and feel of the village for		

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	its residents and dramatically damage their property values.		
MP2_FF_0319_003	This is wholly insufficient . The scale of the development is way too large and these tiny suggestions are pointless and just an attempt to appease local residents but go no way to do so.		
MP2_FF_0320_002 MP2_FF_0321_002 MP2_FF_0322_002	The size of the 'farm' (which is a highly misleading term incidentally) of 2,238 acre site which is equivalent to 1,400 football pitches and 8 times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK, is way TOO LARGE. It is in fact larger than the original proposal of 2,175 acres and not smaller as the Mallard Pass literature deceivingly indicates. In an attempt to deceive local residents further, and not communicate that the scale of the development has in fact increased, the revised plans have been presented in hectares and not acres!! Essendine village would be surrounded on 3 sides by the development with 10ft high panels. This will completely change the look and feel of the village for its residents and dramatically damage their property values.		
MP2_FF_0320_003 MP2_FF_0321_003 MP2_FF_0322_003	This is wholly insufficient . The scale of the development is way too large and these tiny suggestions are pointless and just an attempt to appease local residents but go no way to do so.		

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MP2_FF_0325_002	However, the scale of the changes in the landscape remains daunting, and I am not sure it could not be better mitigated.		
MP2_FF_0330_003	Mallard Pass is enormous. Much bigger than Stamford		
MP2_CL_0519_001 MP2_CL_0520_001	The proposed development of 906 hectares is essentially an industrial scale facility in to a rural landscape. The primary justification given for this is siting is the close proximity to a substation at Ryhall. Given the scale of the project this is not a valid reason as the cost of building a new substation is insignificant in terms of total construction cost.		
MP2_CL_0521_001	I share the view that we should take every opportunity to improve our production of renewable electricity. However, I do feel that the Mallard Pass solution presents too big an impact on the local community, whereas utililsing a number of smaller sites would significantly mitigate that, without reducing the total amount of electricity produced. I recognise that this impact on the "economy of scale" would increase the cost of production, and reduce the amount of profit made by your company.		
MP2_CL_0528_004 MP2_CL_0529_004	Size. The sheer size and scale of the development is still far too large and will dwarf the small		

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	residential villages in this area and swamp us, we will be literally surrounded on all sides by this huge development, which is way out of proportion to the surrounding villages, and will dominate the landscape for miles.		
MP2_CL_0535_002	Size § The scale of the project is completely disproportionate to its setting, the mitigation is undoubtedly helpful but it does not change the overall volume of the Solar Farm footprint and its domination of the landscape – it will be like building another Stamford, only without the beauty, the history and the benefits to the local community § It is destined to be bigger than any other UK solar farm to date – without any sound basis beyond a pure profit motive. § Not only will the panels themselves mimic a sea – but the scale of the fencing will be overwhelming, both in height and volume. We have asked to see a panel on its stand – but no example has yet been forthcoming § It will dominate this rural landscape and the rural communities within.		

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	§ Our open access to the countryside will be lost – instead we will walk between high perimeter fencing with CCTV and possibly drones monitoring activity – a very different experience! § The potential impact on the mental health of residents is also a factor which must not be overlooked – changing the rural setting will have an impact on the communities that live here. § It may likely increase a flooding risk to those areas already vulnerable to river flooding		
MP2_CL_0534_005	Solar panels should be installed on every new home, factory, school and public buildings, NOT HERE. Mallard Pass Solar Farm is TOO BIG and IN THE WRONG PLACE and must be stopped.		
MP2_CL_0544_003 MP2_CL_0545_003	The size of the installation: The sheer scale of this proposal is simply overwhelming. It's the equivalent of 1,400 football pitches, stretching over 4.2 miles from end to end, with a 25 mile perimeter. This is 8 times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK. This seems disproportionate to the size of the area in which it is planned to be located. The size has also recently increased by over 2,000 acres		

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	to allow for high changes for HGVs and abnormal roads – further destroying our beautiful countryside and impacting the environment and wildlife. I would question why these roads are needed, given Mallard Pass cite that they are building here due to the easy access to the grid.		
MP2_CL_0546_001	The scale of this development is massive - some 2238 acres. Has consideration been given to site security and the safety from terrorists - especially for local residents?		
MP2_CL_0560_001	I have many objections to this completely inappropriate proposal. The first and largest reason for my objection is the huge scale of this project and the devastating impact that this would have in the long term on local communities. Many villages impacted by this proposal would see the value of properties not just reduced, but decimated….who would choose to move to an area with a development of this sheer scale dominating the surrounding landscape over such a large area. Nobody would, and as a result over time these local communities would decline as people move away from the area (assuming that they can!) and gradually they would die out. I do not consider this to be scaremongering in any way….I would ask that every person reading this email asks if they would like to live in the midst of such a massive		

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	development. The impact upon these communities and the neighbouring town of Stamford would be devastating. To illustrate this point, if planning permission for this development were granted then my wife and I would immediately look to leave the area such is the impact that we believe this development would have. I am an Executive Deputy Headteacher of a local Trust and my wife is a Head of Mathematics. Our skills would therefore be lost to the local community…how many times would this be repeated as locals decide to relocate?		
MP2_CL_0561_001	The size of the project - the largest in the UK I believe and totally out of keeping for other more reasonable sized projects. Utter greed and total disregard by the proposed company		
MP2_CL_0562_002	The scale of this proposal is totally unsuitable for the proposed location and its proximity to historical and tourist attractions.		
MP2_CL_0559_002	The sheer size of the project means it will take at least two years to complete, and this is if everything goes to plan. The amount of heavy traffic this will bring to the area will be unmanageable. The proposed area is all accessed via small country roads and through villages. This is going to cause untold disruption to the local residents for a long period of time.		

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MP2_CL_0596_002	The site to far too vast.		
MP2_CL_0598_001 MP2_CL_0599_001	The scale – the scale of the project is disproportionate for the area. Far too much local farmland will be sacrificed in one area, making an extensive visual and productive impact on the immediate area. Whilst I'm aware that farmers are being reimbursed substantially for the use of the land, I am also aware that most individuals did not realise the scale of the project for which they signed up to.		
MP2_CL_0605_001	The site is far too big, impacting adversely on the neighbouring villages and precious wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0612_001	This project is far too large for the surrounding area.		
MP2_CL_0632_007	7. We are not in principle against the creation of green energy sources in the UK but we feel that the scale and location of the Mallard Pass proposals are quite inappropriate.		
MP2_CL_0634_002	This is such a massive scale project which will have a huge unwelcome impact on the roads, wildlife, local economy not to mention the people that live around the site that will be affected.		
MP2_CL_0640_001	2,238-acre site equivalent to 1,400 football pitches and 8 times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK. Larger in area than Stamford. Almost 4.2 miles from one end to the other, with a perimeter stretching over 25 miles in entirety. I		

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	accept that solar energy has a part to play in supplying renewable energy, where appropriate. Mallard Pass is an industrial scale solar plant inappropriately designed and disproportionate in response to the need for renewable energy. It affects at least another 10 villages within a 3 mile radius, as well as being under 1 mile from Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0644_001	1. The sheer scale of it is too great for anywhere in the country to facilitate.		
MP2_CL_0655_001	1. The sheer scale of MPSF is unprecedented, their Proposed Development Area would be the largest in the UK, and in Europe.		
MP2_CL_0655_002	2. The perimeter stretches over 25 miles, 4.2 miles end to end.		
MP2_CL_0655_007	7. MPSF should compare the SIZE OF it TO the size of STAMFORD IN THEIR GLOSSY BROCHURES..		
MP2_CL_0662_001	The size and scale of the proposal - 4.17 miles of 3.3.m solar panels and all the associated infrastructure will completely blight the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0664_002	The sheer scale and nature of this proposal clearly demonstrate that you, the proposers, both front of stage and directors rear of stage, have no consideration whatsoever for our local communities, the effect on our way of life or the bio diversity of		

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	our local area. Your proposal is purely driven by financial gain and is opportunistic, exploitative and abusive.		
MP2_CL_0664_006	2. The sheer scale of this industrialisation. This proposal would completely change the nature of our local environment, scarring our landscape for decades to come. We treasure the place we live in and it would feel like people from far away have come uninvited, burgled our home and trashed it. It would never feel the same again. We would feel exploited and abused. The sheer scale of this proposal is objectionable, unjust and unfair. This is of extreme concern to many local people and it is causing great sadness and anxiety.		
MP2_CL_0673_001	1. The size and scale of the solar farm, the proposed solar farm is 8 times larger than any current UK solar farm with panels over 3M in size. The total site has increased by 23Ha to 906Ha (2,238 acres) to allow for highway changes for HGV and abnormal roads, creating greater potential for environmental damage and disruption. The solar panel area has decreased by 106Ha (263 acres) but can apparently still deliver the same 350MW quoted at Stage 1 of the Consultation. How can this be possible? The site was selected predominantly for its easy access to the grid, which currently has		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	available capacity. How do we know the solar area won't be expanded at a later date?		
MP2_CL_0678_001	1. The scale of the proposed installation is utterly out of scale. It would dominate the current attractive rural landscape for miles.		
MP2_CL_0683_001	Sheer scale Generic: It is just too big! Taking over a 906Ha area to put up a 463Ha solar farm is completely disproportionate. 463Ha is 4.5 times bigger than the largest installed solar farm in the UK. The only reason you have arrived at 463Ha for your solar area is because you want to use up all the remaining capacity and grid connection at the Ryhall sub-station, irrespective of the impacts on the environment and local community, and assessing whether the size is appropriate. Some solar projects can be discreetly placed but they are usually a fraction of the size. This project is just too large for the area you are trying to place it in. It doesn't have the perfect topography for a solar farm, but is acceptable. Might it be noted when you talk about there being perfect land in Lincolnshire, 75% of the site is actually in Rutland!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0695_001	Sheer scale, it's too big. Site size of 2238 acres.		
MP2_CL_0734_002	The project is far far too big for the local community, nearly half a million solar panels (and required boundary fencing) will ruin the environment for wildlife & residents.		
MP2_CL_0742_002	This proposed site will be eight times larger than the current UK's largest site. Why does this need to be so big? Is this due to the nature of the panels? i.e. static, only facing one way? Not all the land is facing the correct way to maximise harvesting of the sun? Therefore is this the right site choice? The largest solar panel farm in the smallest county? The actual solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres but can still deliver the 350MW quoted in stage one so which is right? What are we to believe? Just another example of a company that in my opinion cannot even manage the basics so how can we believe that they can manage a project of this scale?		
MP2_CL_0775_002	1.) The monumental scale of the MPSF set in 2,238 acres of countryside in South Lincolnshire and Rutland.		
MP2_CL_0766_002	2. Size – the proposed land area of this solar farm is way too big. At over 2000 acres, this would smother the local area and communities who live in the villages and lay them effectively to a siege situation.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0778_008	1. This solar farm is still far too large at 2200 acres engulfing the village that I live in Essendine. Though the boundaries have been pushed back since the previous pre application consultation in November/December 2021 the solar farm will have a massive visual impact and I will see parts of it from my property on the Braceborough ridge. Government Policy does not support large scale solar at any cost. Current government guidance for renewable and low carbon energy development states that " It is important to be clear that the need for renewable or low carbon energy does not automatically override environmental protections and the planning concerns of local people" The scale of MP goes against all those points		
MP2_CL_0779_003	4. MP if it goes ahead will be one of the largest solar farms in the UK. At its furthest points it is 4.2 miles long. It will be surrounded by 25 miles of perimeter fencing with 1320 CCTV cameras/inverters spaced around the entire sight. The panels will be 3.3 metres in height. That changes the visual character of the countryside at a stroke.		
MP2_CL_0780_004	The size of the development has halved since the 1st consultation phase, then the output was quoted at 350 megawatts now with half of the land Windel Energy are quoting the same output? This leads anyone to observe that 350 Mw output was the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	target all along based on the smaller land mass, any increase of acreage negotiated would provide an uplift in benefit to the developers.		
MP2_CL_0788_001 MP2_CL_0789_001 MP2_CL_0790_001	My main objection is the scale of the farm, severely changing the landscape by removing huge areas of countryside and industrialising it.		
MP2_FF_097_002	Size and area 'the solar farm will cover in total 2,234 acres, with a total perimeter of 25 miles. So large that our council does not get the chance to make a decision on whether it is built or not, it is down to the Government. I believe that as residents living next to this huge solar park (instead of the rolling countryside we have always enjoyed) we should have more say on this decision. The solar farm affects 10 villages in beautiful countryside under a mile from the pretty Georgian town of Stamford. It would be the biggest solar farm in the UK (10 times bigger than Shotwick Solar Park at 220 acres) sited around Essendine, a small rural village in the smallest county, Rutland. It seems unfair to centre such a huge project on Essendine which will be adversely affected. Shotwick Park is situated next to an industrial area for which it provides power.		
MP2_FF_0135_001	location is wrong and is too big		
MP2_FF_0137_003	the reduction in size is minimal, should be about 200 acres big, not 2,000 acres!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0136_014	a smaller size in conjunction with other energy saving/producing measures would be far more acceptable		
MP2_FF_0136_012	I think there are some good ideas for preserving and enhancing the environment, however it is the size of the project that is of concern		
MP2_FF_0137_018	make it a compact 200 acre site near to the railwayas implied by your initial information and choice of name 'mallard pass'		
MP2_CL_0156_001	I am extremely concerned about the proposed plans and designs for the solar farm that I have been made aware of, it is far too big (more than 1400 football pitches - which is crazy!) and the landscape will be irrevocably changed. I absolutely object to these plans.		
MP2_FF_0187_002	It needs to be much smaller		
MP2_FF_0187_003	Its a start but the site should be smaller		
MP2_FF_0187_006	Make it much smaller. Taking up less land		
MP2_FF_0230_006	I read in the Mercury that it was important for me to register to my views before Thursday 04 August so I want to register my opposition to the development. I'm not opposed to solar but think this is the wrong place for it and that it's too big.		
MP2_FF_0231_003	It's too large for a rural location.		
MP2_FF_0330_004	I believe that this is your original plan and you just pretended you wanted bigger but have now reduced		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	the size because the output of electricity is the same as your original proposal.		
MP2_CL_0502_009	The current biggest approved solar plant is Cleve Hill in Kent. This will cover 900 acres and produce 350 Mw electricity. If that is the case why do Mallard Pass require 2175 acres to produce the same amount of electricity?		
MP2_CL_0690_002	This proposal hankers to set a dangerous precedent in the siting of solar farms. If a 2200 acre site is accepted here, how big will the next target site be?		
MP2_CL_0691_001	1. It is far too big. England does not have vast open spaces which are not needed for anything else.		
MP2_CL_0692_001	The size and location is out of acceptable proportions.		
MP2_CL_0749_002	This proposed site will be eight times larger than the current UK's largest site. Why does this need to be so big? Is this due to the nature of the panels? i.e. static, only facing one way? Not all the land is facing the correct way to maximise harvesting of the sun? Therefore is this the right site choice? The largest solar panel farm in the smallest county? The actual solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres but can still deliver the 350MW quoted in stage one so which is right? What are we to believe? Just another example of a company that in my opinion cannot even manage the basics so how		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	can we believe that they can manage a project of this scale?		
MP2_FF_1031_001	The proposed site is far too big. It is detrimental to local wildlife habitat/eco-diversity.		
MP2_FF_1032_002	a) size and visual impact of the scheme;		
MP2_FF_1032_007	The size of the scheme is a concern to many residents but I recognise that the scheme proposers have reduced the size since the initial consultation and, really, the scheme will be visible from only a very few homes or gardens although it will be visible to users of the ECML. While supporting the MPSF in principle, and acknowledging the need for a step-change in renewable energy capacity in the UK including the East Midlands, I would welcome any further adjustments that made the scheme still less visually intrusive.		
MP2_FF_1032_014	People are concerned about the size, style and origin of the panels to be used. The height of the panels should be respectful of the visual impact		
MP2_FF_066_001	I do not think that the size of Mallard Pass is appropriate for rural landscape.		
MP2_FF_092_001	I support MPSF, but am concerned about the size of the solar farm		
MP2_FF_0102_003	The solar panels are tall and the size proposed is simply enormous for a small rural community		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0102_005	The idea is correct but the overall size of the project is ridiculous for our small rural community		
MP2_FF_0249_001	despite a reduction in scope the entire size of the project is still too large. The 'green' areas do not off-set the damage done for the solar panels.		
MP2_FF_0249_004	The scope is too much for one area. I'm not opposed to solar farms, but the scope is too much for a single area.		
MP2_FF_0288_001	The size and location of the proposed farm are inappropriate for the following reasons: it will take good quality farmland out of production at a time of global shortages. the location will have negative impacts on the people living in the area turning, turning green fields into an industrial landscape		
MP2_FF_0298_001	The site is too large being the same size of Heathrow airport. It will be removing valuable farmland that should be being used to help feed our own population. This is directly against the government policy of maximising our own farmland. There are numerous 'brown' sites throughout the UK that could easily cater this site and therefore reduce the enviromental impact this site would have.		
MP2_CL_0345_005	The pure size of this development is beyond comprehension and I don't believe it will have registered with many SKDC residents yet. It wasn't until I sat down and listened to views at a local		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	meeting that I understood just how much precious farmland, wildlife habitat and countryside this proposes to 'swallow'. Your attempts to add further mitigation areas is clearly a ruse designed specifically to appease planners by 'asking for more than you need' initially before then appearing to 'listen to concerns of locals' and making it slightly smaller. It's so obvious as a strategy that it's, quite frankly, painful to watch. How is it that we can struggle to add a small extension to our homes and yet we can happily apply for a space four times the size of Hyde Park to be built on with unsightly and damaging infrastructure; infrastructure that has a relatively short lifespan and that will take two years to build. I'd be interested to see the true carbon footprint of that work across the entire supply chain as I suspect it doesn't net out as well as it may be spun to suggest.		
MP2_CL_0502_001	The proposal is far too large in that it covers an area two thirds the size of Rutland water. This is a rural area. Releasing that amount of countryside to be turned into industrial power plant will change the character and appeal of our county and have a very marked and simultaneous adverse impact on the natural scenic qualities of the area.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0516_001	The area/size of the proposed project is inordinately huge. It would be, by an order of magnitude, by far the largest in the UK and also one of the largest internationally.		
MP2_CL_0571_001	The size and location of the site. To site this in an area larger than area of Stamford will convert a rural landscape to an industrial site.		
MP2_CL_0573_001	The size of it is totally unacceptable, 2238 acres. The largest in the UK if not in Europe.		
MP2_CL_0600_043	3.6 MPSF would be nine times the size of the largest solar farm in operation. MPSF would dominate the village of Essendine, bordering it on three sides. It is, in that regard, different to other solar farms.		
MP2_CL_0600_045	3.8 MPSF would be over four miles long in one block. Its perimeter fencing would be in the region of 25 miles long. To put this into a local context, Rutland Water the largest reservoir in England by area, has a 23 mile shoreline (including the peninsular) and an area of 1,260hectares.		
MP2_CL_0607_006	Solar panel farms of this size are ill thought out concepts designed to only benefit a very few and seriously impacting the lives of many thousands They should be planned very carefully		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	If this is costing £350 Million then the developers can make their own substation in a suitable location – this is usual in industrial situations		
MP2_CL_0651_006	2. The site size, performance and location. The total size has INCREASED by 23Ha to allow for highway changes for HGV and abnormal loads. This will have a devastating effect on the environment and visual landscape of the area.		
MP2_CL_0729_001	The area/size of the proposed project is inordinately huge. It would be, by an order of magnitude, by far the largest in the UK and also one of the largest internationally.		
MP2_CL_0739_001	The size and location is extremely large in acceptable proportions.		
MP2_CL_0742_003 MP2_CL_0749_003	The decision to choose this site was predominantly for it's easy access to the grid which currently has the capacity. How do we know that the solar panel area will not increase in size at a later date?		
MP2_CL_0758_001	I feel very ambivalent about these proposals, namely about the sheer size of the project with its effect on the local landscape with all the concomitant risks of flooding and damage to biodiversity. However, with our commitment to net zero with climate change so obviously pressing an issue, I would vote reluctantly in favour of the application.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_041_001	Far too big. Making too much of an impact on countryside. Effectively industrialises the countryside.		
MP2_FF_0134_004	more area required to accommodate this proposal, try quadrupling it at a very minimal acsession.		
MP2_FF_0175_001	The site is much too large. I am also concerned about potential further sites should this site be approved.		
MP2_FF_0208_001	Area for solar farm is far too large, it's a huge imposition on the land and it isn't even slightly in sympathy with the countryside or the communities that will be affected by it.		
MP2_FF_0215_003	I do not believe any ideas you put forward, you are in the business of Making Money and this is an easy way of making LOTS OF MONEY and PLAYING on our weak and feeble Government who pander to The Green Brigade, the whole project does not take into account the feeling of the local people who will be impacted by a development of this size and as a local myself we have been given little or no information regarding the impact locally of this project, as this project will impact on the local farming community and if they do sign up to lease their land to this project then there is the disturbance and damage to the land and the installation of all these Chinese Solar Panels locally no one will		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	benefit from this Investment only those who are funding it in the first place, as we all know that the Government will spend whatever it costs to produce renewable energy and who pays the bill, Yes the Locals people who will be impacted by this project.		
MP2_FF_0274_004	All of this would be welcomed if it weren't for the vast area that the solar farm is proposed to take.		
MP2_CL_0548_001	With reference to the above proposed solar farm I wish to tell you that my views on this have not changed. in my opinion it is too large for the area planned and should be abandoned and sited elsewhere.		
MP2_CL_0566_001	1. It covers too large an area being nearly 4 times larger than any existing solar site in the country – and placed in the middle of the smallest county in the country too!		
MP2_CL_0601_002	How can such a huge scale project be considered remotely appropriate for the area surrounding the small rural settlement of Essendine? Surely, a development which will impact on every home in the village and the surrounding area cannot be granted the go ahead! Solar panels will effectively "lay siege" to the residents of this small village and alter the lives of generations to come, not just now but for many years.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0603_003	Although the solar park area has been reduced in the revised proposal, the total site has increased by 23Ha to 906Ha. There is also no guarantee that the existing area will not be increased in future, nor that a third party might at some point be granted the right to create a battery storage facility.		
MP2_CL_0609_001	1.The revised plan for the Mallard Pass solar farm shows a slightly reduced acreage to the initial proposal but this is usual in response to initial objections so that people will think that they have won a victory BUT this is an absolutely massively scaled project as evidenced by the need for it to be a central government decision rather than a local government one.		
MP2_CL_1029_001	It is far too large for a new development like this in a fairly unspoilt rural area where there are currently none! We do need more solar power; surely it is better to have the smaller quantities that have previously been installed. 350 MW is so much more than the previous limit of 40 MW that was allowed by the government. We need to remember that this is an optimum amount that can be produced, and I wonder how it has been calculated as to how many home this will actually power? I was told at the consultation that a major reason for choosing this site is the presence of easy access to the Grid, which can take in up to 350 MW. Surely		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	this can be conducted over a distance – many off-shore wind generation sites have to convey the electricity over many miles to the Grid. I understand that developers need to make a profit financially, but the site seems to have been chosen to reduce costs and located here because of the proximity of the substation. This is not a sufficient justification.		
MP2_CL_0939_001	The development will dominate the area and, in particular, Essendine. The characteristic of the land will be change from rural to industrial. The proposed development is many times larger than any solar farm approved so far. The amount of land required to set-back and screen the development is substantial and presumably costly as far as you are concerned.		
MP2_CL_0709_006	Topography – "The site has a gently undulating topography which makes it particularly suitable for solar" This statement defies reality. The undulating landscape results in significant parts of the site having a northerly aspect. The undulating landscape also results in the development site being open to wide and varied public view from public. The undulating topography contributes very positively to help create an attractive landscape which enhances and contributes to the character and appearance of the area. The scale and utilitarian design of the proposed development would result in a prominent,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	stark industrial landscape which would be open to wide public view, both distant and close The developer's statement that "The site has a gently undulating topography which makes it particularly suitable for solar" is contrary to the design guidance of paragraph 2.49.3 of the Government's emerging Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN3) which states that "a flat topography is often favoured". Proximity to People's Homes – The developer indicates that harm to the living conditions of the residents of Essendine, Carlby, Ryhal, Aunby, Ryhall Heath and isolated individual properties can be prevented by sensitive landscaping and location of panels. The draft plans indicate that there will be significant areas of arrays in close proximity of dwellings. Whilst not all arrays will be visible from dwellings in the settlements, there will be clear and as well as partially obscured views of the proposed development from many dwellings. The stark, industrial and overbearing nature of the development would result in significant harm to the living conditions and well-being of local residents.		
MP2_CL_0697_006	· Covering 2000+ acres of land with 470,000 black solar panels, each3.3m high,		
MP2_CL_0687_003	Although the solar panel area has decreased by 106Ha (263 acres), the total site has		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Scale of the Proposed Development			
	actually increased by 23Ha to 906Ha (2,238 acres) to allow for highway changes for		
MP2_CL_0680_002	There are approximately 26,000 homes in Rutland and according to OFGEM on average a home uses 242 kWh of electricity per month. The proposed solar farm can generate 350MW which is massive when compared to the requirements for Rutland. By their own website, this farm would feed 92,000 homes or in real terms is 3.5 x the size that it needs to be.		
MP2_CL_0672_002	How is it that we can struggle to add a small extension to our homes and yet we can happily apply for a space four times the size of Hyde Park to be built on with unsightly and damaging infrastructure; infrastructure that has a relatively short lifespan and that will take two years to build. I'd be interested to see the true carbon footprint of that work across the entire supply chain as I suspect it doesn't net out as well as it may be spun to suggest.		
MP2_CL_0668_007	I am sure the site has been selected because of its proximity to the Grid and we do not know that it wouldn't be further expanded in the future		
MP2_CL_0695_012	The substation is beside the point - projects of this size costing £350 Million can make their own - this is usual with industry		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Description of the solar panels			
MP2_CL_0970_010	How much cleaning do they need and where will the water or chemicals come from and be disposed of to keep them clean enough to be effective ?	No	The DCO Application will seek to enable flexibility that allows for different configurations of Solar PV Modules. The final elevations of the PV Modules will be influenced by various design factors such as local topography, and election of PV Module type and configuration. However, through Appendix 5.1 of the Environmental Statement, the Applicant has agreed to maximum parameters for the height and size of the panels, which are summarised below. The gap between the rows of Solar PV Tables will vary responding to the local topography but will have a minimum separation distance of 2 m, which will minimise effects of shadowing and to ensure optimal efficiency. There are two options being considered for the Mounting Structures, this includes Fixed South Facing (FSF) arrays which are orientated on an east-west axis, and Single
MP2_FF_0128_006	3m is still way to high.		
MP2_CL_0589_010	Size of panels.		
MP2_CL_0600_051	3.14 The height on the solar panels is not given in the Main Consultation Document. The width and length of the panels are given, but not the height. The omission appears deliberate. The reason for the omission is that the panels would be 3.3 metres high. substantially higher than the perception of residents. As the height of the panels is not mentioned in the Consultation Document many residents may not comment on this when giving their feed-back.		
MP2_CL_0147_003	Who is paying for the Solar Panels themselves? If the Electricity companies are we are paying enough now to them for the electricity we are already using and. I am sure you are not donating them free of charge. What provision has been put in place to dispose of them at the end of their life. You will not be here then.		
MP2_FF_0271_007	11ft high panels.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Description of the solar panels			
MP2_FF_0270_002	Far too big Panels far too high		Axis Tracker (SAT) arrays which are orientated on a north-south axis. The indicative elevations for Fixed South Facing and Single Axis Trackers are shown on Figure 5.2 of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.3]**. The FSF arrays will have a maximum height of 3.3m above ground level (AGL) at the rear, regardless of tilt angle, and a clearance of 0.8m at the front so not to restrict the movement of animals such as sheep. The SAT arrays will have a maximum height of 3.3m above ground level (AGL), regardless of tilt angle, and a clearance of 0.8m at the front. As outlined in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, an East / West Solar PV Configuration (shown in Plate 1 of Chapter 4 of the ES) was discounted because, in comparison to the Fixed South Facing or Single Access Tracking, this configuration reduces the potential to deliver biodiversity gain and / or utilise the space between the panels for grazing. The level of light reaching the
MP2_CL_0363_010 MP2_CL_0363_025	Size of panels.		
MP2_CL_0476_003	Height and size of each solar panel and who is employed? to make them in China - major concern!		
MP2_CL_0596_004	I feel is too high.		
MP2_CL_0938_030	The height on the solar panels is not given in the Main Consultation Document. The width and length of the panels are given, but not the height. The omission appears deliberate. The reason for the omission is that the panels would be 3.3 metres high. substantially higher than the perception of residents. As the height of the panels is not mentioned in the Consultation Document many residents may not comment on this when giving their feed-back.		
MP2_CL_0938_003	2. 470’000 3.3m high solar panels all to be manufactured, transported, constructed, maintained, decommissioned, disposed of, replaced after 25 years (or before as technology leapfrogs). 25 miles to walk the perimeter, 84 shipping containers 3.2m hihg scattered around, approx. 1 million 2.5m pile foundations, 53% BMV land usage, 1320 security cameras, miles upon miles of security fencing, 40% of the life cycle for screening to hide and mitigate the powerplant.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Description of the solar panels			
	Bonkers, beyond comprehension for a rural location and community with zero benefit……		ground beneath the panels would be significantly reduced due to the density and compactness of the east / west configuration. An East / West configuration over the same area would potentially generate an increased number of heavy goods vehicle (HGV) movements than Fixed South Facing or Single Access Tracking as the East / West configuration allows for a greater number of modules to be installed per unit area.
MP2_CL_0902_002	The highest of the panels suggested is unreasonable, so much more thought must be put into that.		
MP2_CL_0893_017	16. Design, Appearance and Materials: The appearance of the site will be greatly changed and this will affect the current dynamics of the locality		
MP2_CL_0810_001	Where are the solar panels and related equipment manufactured?		
MP2_CL_0810_003	I have seen someone state 'there is evidence that land under the panels dries out' – do you have any evidence either in support or contrary of this?		
MP2_CL_0785_011	Where will all the panels be made ? More than likely, China where labour is cheap, so will need shipping half way around the world to be delivered with all the drawbacks of cost and pollution.		
MP2_CL_0384_007	7. With regard to 6. The proposed solar panels to be used at Mallard Pass the manufacturing guarantee who would this be ? Would this be Canadian Solar or would they be classed as the supplier ?		
MP2_CL_0384_008	8. Would the solar panels be of Canadian manufacture or Chinese manufacture ?		
MP2_CL_0600_089	5.10 In section 3.0 of the Main Consultation Document Mallard Pass draws attention to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Description of the solar panels			
	the Prime Ministers statement “We need a power supply that’s made in Britain, for Britain.” The vast majority of the equipment for MPSF will not be made in Britain, but in China.		
MP2_CL_0513_001	Rutland itself is the smallest county in England and has beautiful countryside. Your plans to destroy this wonderful countryside fills me with dismay and horror. One of the reasons we moved to this rural area was because we are surrounded by sweeping green fields, and we have so many walks and public footpaths on our doorstep. With this construction, the popular public footpaths and bridleways would have 2m high fencing through the fields and massively visible 3.3m high solar panels in field after field after field.		
MP2_FF_0128_009	lower the panels. the area beneath will still need to be maintained.		
MP2_FF_0291_007	Imagine foraging in a space enclosed by 3.3m high solar panels!		
MP2_CL_0600_055	3.18 The use of bi-facial, tracker panels would reduce the amount of land required for solar panels. The land made available could be used as mitigation, in particular setting the panels further back from residential areas such as Essendine.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Description of the solar panels			
MP2_CL_0697_007	· 84 tall containers housing inverters / transformers		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Battery storage			
MP2_FF_022_007	it appears that energy storage no longer forms part of the proposal but there was nothing to show what might be gained or lost by this.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Following the feedback received during non-statutory consultation and technical and commercial factors, the Applicant has decided to not include Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) as part of the Proposed Development. While the Applicant continues to recognise the importance of BESS in achieving the UK's decarbonisation and energy security needs, the Applicant has not brought this aspect forward as part of the DCO Application. Further information on the reasons why BESS has not been included as part of the Proposed Development are included in the Planning Statement, **[EN010127/APP/7.2]**.
MP2_FF_035_008	8. Essendine already has a chemical plant and how that would react to energy storage.		
MP2_FF_036_001	I am greatly concerned with the medium used to store accumulated energy. If the plan is to store energy in lithium ion batteries, then I am strongly opposed to MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0435_002	Batteries - I note battery storage has been removed from the current proposal. Whilst not having batteries nearby is a good thing, its difficult to understand how such a development could be efficient without some form of storage. I am concerned this may feature in future aspects of the development		
MP2_CL_0386_018, MP2_CL_0387_009	There is no mention of battery storage at this point . Will this be introduced through the back door later on when no one can object?		
MP2_CL_0530_004	I found the confusion and lack of understanding from those delivering the information regarding methods of storing excess energy, particularly concerning safety, most worrying. I have not been at all convinced by what I have heard so far.		
MP2_CL_0168_011	The energy (electricity) captured by solar panels is stored into Lithium-ion batteries, which will be stored		

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	locally - at the existing Ryhall National Grid sub-station.- The stored Lithium-ion batteries have the potential to create serious health and safety threat for people and wildlife across a wide area, In 2017 a controversial 36-hectare solar farm was proposed for farmland adjoining Dole Wood SSSI, Thurlby. There was no requirement in the National Grid for any solar farm input at that time, and the application was withdrawn. Does the National Grid need booster power, other than that already available from existing solar farms, either now or in the foreseeable future? David Ingram, Mallard Pass representative has said that the solar farm has to be the biggest in the UK to be economically viable. Surely this highlights the inefficiency of solar farms to capture solar power as renewable energy?		
MP2_FF_0184_002	lack of detail on battery options		
MP2_FF_0185_007	I have reservations about the amount of information which has not been made clear, such as proposals to widen some local roads to provide access for the vehicles and machinery needed to create the solar farm. that will cause considerable disruption to local residents, not to mention wildlife. Who actually owns and directs Canadian Solar? Will there be any benefits in terms of energy provision to those		

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Project Description – Battery storage			
	villages immediately affected by the project? How will the energy be stored?		
MP2_FF_0193_006	No battery storage at this time was the term used , so how long would it be before you decide to reinstate that part of the plan. Its just a tactic to try and get more people supporting the plan.		
MP2_FF_0329_004	Solar energy storage is costly		
MP2_CL_0459_004	- we have solar panels on our roof and have had for 10+ years. Consequently we are regularly canvassed to instal a battery to store the 'excess' energy produced for later use. Having researched this many times we are against battery storage and we are somewhat perplexed, given how crucially important battery storage appears to be to this proposal, that MPSF has currently opted to omit it from the development. Why is this? A reasonable conclusion is that there is an issue and it is best tackled by hoping to deal with it at a later date via the 'back door'.		
MP2_CL_0473_007	It is strange how the proposed installation of batteries has now disappeared , is this just a ploy to get the scheme through government and then introduce them later .		
MP2_CL_0472_002	The use of solar energy is not an efficient way of providing electricity without batteries as back up. I note that their use has suddenly disappeared from		

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Project Description – Battery storage			
	the proposals. Surely this is just an outright way of trying to proceed with them being introduced if the proposals proceed. I am sorry but I have grave misgivings about lying from Chinese led company.		
MP2_CL_0515_003	Battery Storage Battery Storage is key in helping achieve net zero, but it is a huge safety risk and a major concern for us residents. MPSF has omitted battery storage from the development “at this time”. It seems that MPSF has done this with a strategy to add Battery Storage at a later date to again avoid or side step the required planning process.		
MP2_CL_0544_004	Battery storage: This is an area of concern, particularly as global warming increases. We don’t know what the risks are of having batteries stored so close to homes and villages. The plan was to build a “MASSIVE” battery storage facility opposite the existing sub-station, but that has been “paused” for now. What does this mean, is it going to be built on the quiet? How can we be sure that these batteries are safe? We cannot! We’ve already had a number of fires this year, due to the unseasonably warm weather and don’t wish to add more opportunities for this to happen. Lithium-ion batteries have a chemical reaction when faulty, resulting in fires that are very hard to put out. These fires must be cooled with vast amounts of water, which is unlikely to be		

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	available at the site. They also emit large amounts of toxic gas, which can cause substantial explosions and impact the health local residents and wildlife.		
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MP2_CL_0549_003	PV without batteries. Is largely a waste of time. PV will produce power when the sun is shining, so during the day and mostly in the summer, when the grid demand is at its' lowest. Storage is required so the energy can be released when the grid most		

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	needs it, in the evening and in winter. Long term storage is not yet technically feasible, so that leaves short term day to evening storage. The only real choice is battery technology, which leads on to safety questions. The preferred battery technology is LiFePO4, a fire in say a container full of such batteries cannot be extinguished by conventional means, it has to be left to burn itself out. In addition, highly toxic fumes are produced. It is true that the batteries do not have to be co-located with the solar panels, but in the current proposal large areas of land have been left for future use, and the developer has made some unequivocal statements concerning the addition of batteries at a later stage.		
MP2_CL_0572_010	Technology - If SAT arrays are used, I have been informed that these rotate back to their original locations through the night. Some of the housing through this site is in a rural very quiet location and the mechanism noise will be incredibly intrusive and will be heard by all residents. Battery Energy Storage Systems. Mallard Pass now say, they are removing battery storage, however, stated in the consultation document "not to bring this aspect of development forward at this time". Given that a lot of the information and surveys produced so far have been spurious I am concerned that this is a		

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	back door tactic by Mallard Pass and not one that can be trusted.		
MP2_CL_0582_003	you have omitted battery storage “at this time” from the development. Why?		
MP2_CL_0587_006	The headline output of the scheme is 350MW; that is its maximum output under optimal conditions. Mallards Pass Action Group says its average continuous output is likely to be 11% of that. The scheme is not a cost effective way of tackling climate change, since it provides intermittent and variable amounts of electricity, requiring gas – or as yet unproven battery - back-up to compensate. However, if approved, it will set a precedent for the many other speculative schemes being worked up currently across Lincolnshire and elsewhere.		
MP2_CL_0596_008	7. At the end of life of batteries and panels how can they be recycled and how will they be disposed of.		
MP2_CL_0600_011	1.7 The updated proposals do not include a Battery Energy Storage System. However, no detailed explanation has been given for this change. The words used in the Main Consultation Document include the phrase “at this time” and the Managing Director of Windel has indicated that a Battery Energy Storage System could be added at a later		

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	date. This could avoid scrutinisation in the NSIP procedure.		
MP2_CL_0600_034	2.16 The updated proposals do not include a Battery Energy Storage System. However, no detailed explanation has been given for this change. The words used in the Main Consultation Document include the phrase “at this time” and the Managing Director of Windel has indicated that a Battery Energy Storage System could be added at a later date. This could avoid the NSIP procedure.		
MP2_CL_0604_002	Poor match to daily and seasonal power demand The initial proposal was to include battery storage and this now appears to have been downgraded with omission from the development ‘at this time’. It is a feature of solar power that it is not well synced with periods of peak demand. It varies with hours of daylight and amount of cloud cover throughout the year. By omitting a storage battery you are saving 10’s of millions of pounds but are imposing a non-flexible supply onto the grid which has the potential to increase costs for consumers. You are also proposing to install a relatively inefficient solar system which will prelude the use of very productive farmland for up to 40 years. This does not make any		

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	sense. Your proposal does not pass the test of good quality solar energy.		
MP2_CL_0607_009	Many smaller parcels of maximum size 50 acres accumulates the same total size – and is fairer to all concerned – including farmers If these farmers don't want to farm any more – why don't they contract their land out to people who do want to farm it? Laziness and greed I'm afraid ..... There is something inherently wrong about the maths of all this that just doesn't stack up Although they have said now that they will not use batteries 'at this time' – they have openly admitted that they don't know about the future . There is NO Responsibility They have said that they have no idea who will run the site – and will be sold off to anyone!! So batteries are still a threat The use of dangerous batteries which when unstable catch fire giving off fatally toxic fumes – should be highly restricted due to obvious health		

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	and safety concerns These batteries should be the size only needed for the solar panels – and not so that these disreputable companies can buy electricity from the grid cheap of peak and sell back at profit This is monstrous – it won't help the British public or our plane		
MP2_CL_0614_009	· I would like to understand how Canadian Solar /Windel will safely manage the storage of the batteries, invertors, and transformers – there is no confirmed or clear plan for how this is going to work and where these will be sited, which raises concerns over the safety of the residents living near it.		
MP2_CL_0677_014	15. Trust and confidence 15.1 Part of this process is about building up trust and confidence with the local community, that seems to be seriously lacking. 15.2 Communication has been a challenge all the way though with residents either getting no response, a slow response, or their questions not satisfactorily answered. 15.3 That a project investing £350m started out using 570Ha to deliver 350MW, 6 months later can deliver the same output using 463Ha, raises questions. 15.4 The same can be said about the battery storage being included in		

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	Stage 1 proposals but removed from Stage 2 and may be introduced 'at a later date'. Gary Toomey admitted in the webinar that even if Mallard Pass don't introduce it, someone else possibly will (and via the back door through local planning). It feels the public have been misled. Whilst residents don't want battery storage for safety reasons, without it Mallard Pass cannot provide the stability and reliability the grid need at key times of need. 15.5 350MW output is the maximum output that could be achieved when the solar plant is at its most efficient. On average across a year it only has a CUF of 11%, a third of wind power. Perhaps some transparency on this would have been helpful in the core Consultation leaflet and document. 15.6 The Consultation document does not represent the reality of the project through construction, operation and decommissioning. There is just 1 picture of some solar panels (no other associated equipment) a sketchy hand-drawn map of the site and a high degree of what is felt to be marketing rhetoric about green credentials. 15.7 Residents are sceptical about the decommissioning, whether it would ever take place and how the funding to do this would be protected. 15.8 Negative reporting on human rights issues in the supply chain of Canadian Solar does not sit comfortably with the community		

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Project Description – Battery storage			
MP2_CL_0692_002	I suspect that batteries will be used to store energy and this has unacceptable risks.		
MP2_CL_0712_008	sustainability and Efficiency 2/ I'm not convinced that after this large area of land is taken out of food production and there's a corresponding increase of food/grain imports for the next 40 years that this project actually results in a reduction in C02 taking account of the figures supplied by Mallard Pass. (350,000MWhrs divided by 8760 hours in a year = 40MW) average output per hour. (I question why these applications aren't decided by the Local Planning Authority as the 40MW is well below the 50MW threshold ?) I have seen nothing in the information provided to prove that this assertion is wrong, and this equates to 12% efficiency government figures say 9.7% . When quoting total capacity figure for the grid I would assume the government would quote the maximum 350MW from Mallard Pass. This means to achieve the 350MWh maximum grid capacity it would require gas power station or other intervention 88% of the time and this would be similar with all solar systems in the UK. Its 'hard to see how this can contribute to achieving anything but a small reduction in C02 emissions if any. It's worth noting also that some of this land would be used to produce bio fuel crops in		

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Project Description – Battery storage			
	the next forty years which is a source of renewable energy which should be accounted for when assessing if the project does actually produce a net reduction in C02 emissions. If the above were replicated to supply the whole of the UK grid we would need 1000 Mallard Pass's to supply the grid on a winters day when we are consuming 40,000MWhrs. Mallard Pass's maximum output would be during the summer and when maximum grid capacity is needed its output is at a minimum much less than 40MWhrs. We could cover the whole of Lincolnshire in solar panels and still not produce enough power to supply the grid in winter when sunset is at 1600 and sun rise at 0800 and the sun is low in the southern sky ? From 1600 till 0800 in the morning it obviously produces nothing when its most needed during the long cold winter nights. This is clearly not a sustainable solution to our long-term energy needs when the grid capacity needs to be expanded to accommodate car battery charging and ground source heat pumps. I've seen an estimate which says that if all 28 million homes in the UK had heat pumps fitted 100,000MWhrs (100GW) would be require on winter nights to for fill demand.		

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	Canadian Solar is a Chinese owned company and the infrastructure will be made from dirty energy sources most probably coal. This brings into question again whether the project does actually result in a NET reduction in C02 and if this has been independently assessed bearing in mind the local impact of the project ?		
MP2_CL_0754_013	Other observations 55. The proposal aims to deliver in the region of 350MW of Solar energy from the land currently included in the plan. Yet it is well known that solar panels will rarely if ever deliver their maximum output. There is much written that suggests solar panels are inefficient relative to land take on a green field site and this must call into question the merit of this site. 56. The stage 1 consultation showed a battery energy storage facility which has been removed from the Stage 2 statutory consultation. When asked why – answers given have ALWAYS included the words ‘at this time’ implying in the future this may change. Whilst there is a relief that there is to be no battery storage it is misleading to those reading the information and forming an opinion of the scheme.		
MP2_CL_0792_006	4. Peak demand for electricity can be evenings when solar panels do not work surely battery storage is essential ?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Battery storage			
MP2_CL_0798_004	4. What are the plans for battery storage? When will details of this be available?		
MP2_CL_0876_010	The fact that battery storage was not included in the development 'at this time' begs the question of 'when will it be installed'? This development could be sold off quickly if planning permission is granted then the new owner can and probably will install battery storage.		
MP2_CL_0904_001	I would like to express my concern for the proposal of the Mallard pass solar farm. I feel its location has been ill considered after attending a couple of events on the subject. There was also little detail on the work and location of the infrastructure needed to connect to the substation now that it is to be connected directly to the substation. Its does make you wonder how efficient it would be without being able to store the energy in batteries.		
MP2_CL_0911_008	7. Battery Storage – the original plan proposed to incorporate a battery storage facility within Mallard Pass has now been 'withdrawn for now'. Our interpretation of this is that it is regarded as being too contentious at this point but will be re-submitted once Mallard Pass is operational. It is well known that battery storage significantly enhances the profitability of solar farms and hence it is impossible to believe this will not be reintroduced at a later		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Battery storage			
	date. One of the single biggest concerns raised by the local community during the initial consultation related to the safety of battery storage facilities and specifically the risk of fire. This summer has been a reminder to everyone of the risk of rural fires and the scale of damage that can be done. There needs to be complete transparency on this matter now and should Mallard Pass gain consent it should be on the basis that Battery Storage is specifically excluded for the life of the project.		
MP2_CL_0916_008	7. Battery Storage – the original plan proposed to incorporate a battery storage facility within Mallard Pass has now been 'withdrawn for now'. Our interpretation of this is that it is regarded as being too contentious at this point but will be re-submitted once Mallard Pass is operational. It is well known that battery storage significantly enhances the profitability of solar farms and hence it is impossible to believe this will not be reintroduced at a later date. One of the single biggest concerns raised by the local community during the initial consultation related to the safety of battery storage facilities and specifically the risk of fire. This summer has been a reminder to everyone of the risk of rural fires and the scale of damage that can be done. There needs to be complete transparency on this matter now and should Mallard Pass gain consent it should be on		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Battery storage			
	the basis that Battery Storage is specifically excluded for the life of the project.		
MP2_CL_0919_004	4. Battery Storage: Battery Storage has conveniently been omitted from the initial proposal; however, it is accepted that battery storage is needed to help balance the National Grid with solar, however this is not without risk, what commitments and legally binding clauses will the government apply to ensure that battery storage for this installation is not added at a later date.		
MP2_CL_0928_007	6. Battery Storage: Given the importance of battery storage in achieving net zero, why has this been excluded from the current proposals? Is this something which the Mallard Pass Solar Farm developers plan to introduce at a later date and if so, what account then will be taken of the concerns of residents over the safety risks? This doesn't appear to have been answered in either of the consultation stages.		
MP2_CL_0938_013	12. Lack of credibility of what is being shared – too many – “we may not do it but someone else may” this is in relation to the battery storage, expansion of the site in the future and ownership structure before and post construction, run and decommissioning.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Battery storage			
MP2_CL_0938_023	The updated proposals do not include a Battery Energy Storage System. However, no detailed explanation has been given for this change. The words used in the Main Consultation Document include the phrase “at this time” and the Managing Director of Windel has indicated that a Battery Energy Storage System could be added later. Why is this? Is this to avoid the scrutiny of the NSIP procedure?		
MP2_CL_0941_001	Battery Storage I note battery storage has been removed from the current proposal ‘at this time’ (qualified statement in report). However, my understanding is that storage batteries are key to such a development. I also understand they can be volatile. How is any excess power which generated going to be managed? I’m concerned the developers will seek to add this facility as a variation at a later stage, once the proposed solar farm has been approved, at which point there will be no option to object.		
MP2_CL_0960_006	Stage 1 included battery storage units which your representative assured me would no longer be included in Stage 2.		
MP2_CL_1038_004	the way batteries to be used will be stored		

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Project Description – Battery storage			
MP2_CL_0889_002	This development is currently without storage so any energy produced during low use periods will be wasted , so storage is essential.		
MP2_CL_0792_004	2. What is the dis-advantage of not being able to store electricity and feed it to the grid at peak times?		
MP2_CL_0502_008	In the new proposal battery storage has been removed (at this time). Does that mean it can be added later? There is a safety issue around the battery storage facility if, as I suspect, they are going to use lithium iron batteries. These can be unstable under certain circumstances; if damaged by impact and also at the end of life. The problem is they can overheat and potentially ignite, if this happens, they give off a toxic gas which can easily kill.		
MP2_CL_0596_007	6. The amount of storage containers required for the batteries.		
MP2_CL_0696_003	With all the panels and battery packs, it is too close to peoples homes. We don't know what will happen with the battery packs. What happens as recently shown if there is a fire on the fields? With all the chemicals in the batteries where does that leave the residents. If there is a fire where does that leave the village of Essendine?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Construction			
MP2_FF_018_007	how about piling the panels at 2.5m deep, coming up hill for at least 2 years.	Yes	The outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) provides information relating to the construction of the Proposed Development. Likely significant effects have been identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process and are reported in the Environmental Statement. A range of best practice mitigation and construction methodology measures will address the identified significant effects, and these will be implemented during construction of the Proposed Development. This oCEMP demonstrates how these measures will be implemented. It also sets out the monitoring activities designed to ensure that mitigation measures are carried out, and that they are effective. For more information, please see the oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**. As outlined in Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES (Section 5.1.61),
MP2_FF_0117_002	The project will consume huge amounts of energy in its construction to manufacture the miles of steel fencing and support structures for the solar panels. Large amounts of concrete will also be required and the mining of the minerals to manufacture a product with a very short usable life.		
MP2_CL_0816_005	There are no facilities in the local area that will come close to supporting those 400 workers coming to the site each day. The result will be more local disruption including littering and a profoundly negative impact on the very character of the surrounding area.		
MP2_CL_1038_008	construction issues		
MP2_CL_0374_009	9. The setting up of a temporary village for four hundred people during construction.		
MP2_CL_0392_009	9. The setting up of a temporary village for four hundred people during construction.		
MP2_CL_0598_005	The construction of the solar panels themselves is something that may well need more review – The carbon footprint made in the creation of the panels, delivering them to site, putting them in to place and fixing them into the ground, is likely to outweigh the energy saving they will make in their lifetime.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Construction			
MP2_CL_0599_005	The construction of the solar panels themselves is something that may well need more review – The carbon footprint made in the creation of the panels, delivering them to site, putting them in to place and fixing them into the ground, is likely to outweigh the energy saving they will make in their lifetime.		**[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the electrical cabling will be required to connect the Solar Stations located to the east of the East Coast Main Line to the Onsite Substation which is located to the west of the East Coast Main Line. Three cable routes / methods are being considered, the location of which are shown on Figure 5.8: 1. Option 1 - cables would be run through the existing brick culverts underneath the East-Coast mainline and Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) underneath the West Glen River; 2. Option 2 - HDD underneath the East Coast mainline and the West Glen River; or 3. Option 3 - cables to be routed within the adopted highway and over the railway bridge within Essendine. At this stage, all three options are still being considered and therefore each of the environmental assessments have considered the environmental impacts of all three options.
MP2_CL_0799_009	3. Crossing the East Coast Railway Line: Mallard Pass have an easy grid connection and connectivity until they reach the east coast main line. Network Rail being notorious for not allowing works under its infrastructure has created Mallard Pass the issue of how are they planning on crossing the Railway Line? You state to me at the second consultation negotiations with Network Rail are still very much ongoing and your 2nd proposal is to use the culvert As you are aware our boundary is on two sides of your proposed site and at the culvert where you are planning on putting a connection through. Please be clear - We Oppose and will Challenge any attempt to set foot on our property and will see this as trespass. Again Mallard Pass's Arrogance and contempt at come what may to fulfil there objectives shines through at again the total lack of communication and "being a "potential" responsible neighbour"…..		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Construction			
MP2_CL_0893_007	6. Crossing the Railway Line: Please can you confirm how you are planning on crossing the Railway Line? As you are aware our boundary is on two sides of your proposed site and at the culvert where you are planning on putting a connection through. Has this been passed by the Environment Agency?		Table 5.9, in Chapter 5, of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, provides the basis of assessment for the onsite cabling.
MP2_CL_0996_005	5. Construction chaos The construction phase is planned to last two years, anything can potentially happen that will extend this two year construction phase. Four hundred workers working daily on a construction site that is currently agriculture land will decimate the existing ecosystems, recreational amenity and infrastructure. The proposed development area is unlikely to currently have the road system, water availability, drainage and commercial infrastructure to accommodate four hundred construction workers, and associated temporary buildings and construction yards, working up to six days a week and potentially twelve hours a day.		
MP2_CL_0145_003	Will railway line be involved?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Decommissioning			
MP2_CL_0734_003	The cost and environmental impact of constructing and, in future, removing the solar panels seems to have been lost in the stated benefits of the project. These impacts will be significant and over prolonged periods	No	The Applicant is not seeking time limited consent for the Proposed Development, meaning that the operational life of the Proposed Development has not been specified within the DCO Application. However, it is recognised that the electrical infrastructure will have an operational lifespan. Therefore, all the solar infrastructure, including Solar PV Modules, mounting structures, cabling on or near the surface, inverters, transformers, switchgear, fencing, and ancillary infrastructure would be removed and recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice following the waste hierarchy, with materials being reused or recycled wherever possible. All waste will be disposed of in accordance with the legislation at the time of decommissioning. This will be secured through the agreement of a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan with the local planning authority before such activities commence, as required by the DCO.
MP2_FF_080_018	I have concerns around decommissioning, responsibility for this is given to the applicant, but its noted that lifespan of the development could be as long as 40years. Its highly unlikely this company will exist then, and so who will take responsibility for the decommissioning.		
MP2_FF_089_008	Projected 40 year project but no forward maintenance and replacement plan.		
MP2_FF_097_010	Recycling " who will clear the site of materials, panels, toxic batteries etc at the end of its life? The Economics of Solar by Harvard Business Review looks at the toxic nature of solar panels which makes their environmental impacts worse than just the quantity of waste, they are delicate and break easily, becoming hazardous due to their heavy metal contents. Hazardous waste is difficult and expensive to dispose of. Will we, like Europe, require producers to finance end of life treatment of solar panels sold in the UK ? Or will they just be left in the fields forever ?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Decommissioning			
MP2_CL_0459_009	Set out above are merely some of the concerns we have. Others include: what are the plans for decommissioning? it may be planned for sometime in the future but other projects (e.g. north sea oil) show it cannot be planned for too early; treatment of environment waste; general health and safety of our local communities; possibility that the land may never be used for food production again; stated production capacity given solar farms, we understand, only produce around 11% of their stated capacity over a year.		
MP2_CL_0167_001	As they are laid out in your brochure and online, your solar farm proposals are, in my opinion, an imbalanced sales pitch that focuses only on selling the project now, rather than the realities of building it, the realities of running it and the realities of decommissioning it.		
MP2_CL_0168_009	Lincolnshire is being swamped with applications and proposals for solar farms on prime agricultural land. All applications need to be considered sensibly and carefully by our councils, planners and national Solar farms offer a limited and often unneeded and unnecessary resource to boost the national grid. The current life of a solar farm is 40 years, however, evidence shows that the land cannot, now or after 40 years, be used for food production. Solar farms		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Decommissioning			
	cannot be used for crops or grazing - the ground becomes wasteland. The panels create two micro climates. Each panel shades the ground beneath from sun and rain, making it arid and rainwater drains from the panels creating a waterlogged area ideal for rushes ragwort etc. of the local countryside across a huge area.		
MP2_FF_0214_005	Please outline who would maintain and up keep the land. Who would manage the land and the animals? Who would replace the panels when end of life. Who and where would the panels be disposed of Where would the resourced		
MP2_FF_0258_001	At the end of the solar panels life span who is responsible for their disposal. I have been told that solar panels contain asbestos so can not be recycled & are therefore expensive to dispose of. Peter Barnett		
MP2_FF_0264_011	no real guarantees that an out side agency will be diligent and caring of the land during the solar farms life and during decommissioning.		
MP2_FF_0295_007	Eventually everything wears out. What is the design-life for the solar farm. Will there be a long-term replacement programme of worn out panels, support equipment etc.? What happens to the development when it reaches the end of its useful life? Will it revert to agricultural land at your expense?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Decommissioning			
MP2_CL_0433_008	Decommissioning of the whole project.		
MP2_CL_0474_002	2. It is noted that after 40 years the land will be reverted to farming and the countryside left as it is now: Do we believe that !! It is easy to come out with nice presentation words, but in reality, the area will effectively be a brownfield site. Pollution will occur during construction through spillages and disturbance through removing piles and concrete , it will be impossible to recreate the land scape currently being enjoyed.		
MP2_CL_0492_007	De-commissioning. Just how recyclable is the equipment you are proposing to install? I suspect this subject would not have been at the top of your list of priorities in favour of how quickly it can all be installed, generate plenty of financial reward, while planning the next project. What about the land left behind? Will the aftermath be then classified as 'Brownfield' land?		
MP2_CL_0481_005	5. I have attended one of the consultation meetings and the representative I spoke to made no secret of the fact that, if the plant was still profitable in 40 years, they would continue to operate as long as it continued to be so.		
MP2_CL_0530_001	I realise the country's need to pursue more sustainable forms of energy, my home having had solar panels installed. However, my main concern is		

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Project Description – Decommissioning			
	the overwhelming size of this development proposal. I cannot understand why it requires the acreage it does to produce the same amount of energy as the solar farm development in Kent, which is half this size. I do not feel convinced that the efficiency of this project has been fully considered. I am concerned about the use of less efficient panels especially with regard to the eventual need to replace such huge items and the decommission, disposal and waste created.		
MP2_CL_0600_035	2.17 Mallard Pass has stated that the commercially viable life of solar panels is twenty five years. However, the plan is that MPSF could be in operation for forty years. Thus, the 470,000 solar panels will either have to be replaced after circa twenty-five years, or the plant decommissioned at that time. Mallard Pass have made no mention of this in their documentation.		
MP2_CL_0600_036	2.18 As far as can be determined, no financial provision will be made for the decommissioning of the plant. Much can happen in forty years. If MPSF is approved the developers must take out some form of bond to cover the decommissioning costs		

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MP2_CL_0625_010	There appears to have been no plan for the decommissioning of the Solar Farm at the end of life and in many countries large piles of disused Solar Panels are going to landfill as it is too dangerous and expensive to safely recycle them.		
MP2_CL_0667_005	It has also been stated that the payback for this project in terms of it being carbon neutral is 10 years. But it has not been explained what is included in this calculation. Does this include the building of the site? The transport of all goods to the site? The manufacture of the enormous fencing that will be used ? the ongoing lighting that will be used to light the site for the length of time the site will be active? The decommissioning of the site and the recycling and removal of all the solar panels? If it hasn't included these and the many more that I have not listed, then surely it's not a true figure and is misleading to be published as a stated fact in your literature.		
MP2_CL_0762_006	There are numerous other reasons why there is local opposition to this proposal, including the issues of the use of forced labour in the supply chains by Canadian Solar, flooding risks, maintenance of the site, environmental and economic viability of solar and the decommissioning of the site in forty years.		

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MP2_CL_0785_012	What materials will be used ? Is the manufacture a clean process and can all the waste and decommissioned panels be cleanly recycled in this country ?		
MP2_CL_0799_020	Fact: The energy that Mallard Pass Solar Farm is stated to generate in the 40 ? year term – will NEVER compensate the Energy creating, running and decommissioning . It is simple analogy- If you want to reduce the Carbon Footprint and then compensate for it then DON'T BUILD IT !!		
MP2_CL_0894_019	- How is the site decommissioned? Further construction traffic? Environmental waste?		
MP2_CL_0914_003	The efficiency of solar panels is questionable. Not just by the amount of energy they would capture here in this locale but the materials they use to manufacture them, the ongoing repair and maintenance, and the life span of 30 – 40 years when they have to be decommissioned and disposed of. So can we call this renewable?		
MP2_CL_0938_024	As far as can be determined, no financial provision will be made for the decommissioning of the plant. Much can happen in forty years. If MPSF is approved the developers must take out some form of bond to cover the decommissioning costs		
MP2_CL_0970_012	What materials will be used ? Is the manufacture a clean process and can all the waste and		

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	decommissioned panels be cleanly recycled in this country ?		
MP2_CL_0970_016	Will there be a secure fund to ensure decommissioning is carried out fully in the future when technology has overtaken such an inefficient scheme ?		
MP2_FF_1031_003	Bulk of the hardware is being imported from China. Unacceptably enormous carbon footprint. Building process and period will be unacceptably disruptive and destructive to local environment and communities. Questionable ability to recycle materials when Solar panels are decommissioned.		
MP2_CL_0576_003	I also worry how the land will be left when Mallard pass is abandoned in favour of new technologies, which will probably be a lot sooner than 40yrs.		
MP2_CL_0580_003	The claimed 40-year life of the industrial landscape then being restored to its original condition is a ridicules farce.		
MP2_CL_0580_004	If approved the site has the potential to continue to expand, mitigation ignored. The restoration never taking place, due to the financial collapse of the companies and the industry, causing clean up compensation paid for from the public purse.		
MP2_CL_0591_006	It has already been admitted by the developers that it will take 10 years to be carbon neutral, so in real terms this could be nearer 20 and there is no		

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	mention of the lifespan of the solar panels, or will they need to be replaced or how they will be disposed of.		
MP2_CL_0833_004	At the end of solar panel life, are these panels recyclable? or do they cause a whole pile of landfill waste, who knows for sure?		
MP2_CL_0844_005	What happens to the panels at the end of their life, are they recyclable?		
MP2_CL_1026_008	When it comes to the end of the life I will bet that the international company will not have any concerns into just letting it rot away or move on to a new site as it's easier then replacing the one on the same site. This includes the recycling and re use of the precious minerals and materials.		
MP2_CL_1014_009	The need for 23ha area for access/construction is an indicator of the disruption that will be caused. Has anyone calculated the carbon loss as the ground is churned, the vegetation is battered, the trenches are dug, the concrete is poured, the tarmac is laid, the solar panels are imported, fencing installed, substation expanded and so on. And what will happen in 40 years? Who will ensure that the site is restored. Will any of those currently involved in the scheme still be around and be held accountable?		

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MP2_CL_0922_006	We have not been given details of end of life strategy ...and the scientific calibre of the mallard personnel attending our various session leave much to be desired. Some of them have not been with company for more than a year. It seems a everyone what's to get on the bandwagon as fast as they can. But we trust on our MP and minds alike who can see the devastation our children will have to deal with.		
MP2_CL_0889_003	I feel that if the project is approved, the agents should provide a bond to finance de-commissioning of the site, if after a few years the farm is not viable and becomes a mass of concreate and steel.		
MP2_CL_0516_005	In coming from a mining background and career I am accustomed to seeing the need for projects to establish bank guarantees or escrow funds to pay for eventual environmental restoration. Sustainability guarantees are key requirements for any new project approvals. While this project is not mining, I feel that eventually the solar panels and related infrastructure will need to be replaced or removed. I see no adequate guarantees or provisions for that within this project. In the event that the project were ultimately to be abandoned, for any reason and at any stage, that could leave a vast amount of potentially toxic substances merely degrading in the		

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	countryside, or needing recycling, with taxpayers being left to bear any remediation costs.		
MP2_CL_0635_004	4, Who is going to be responsible for the removal of all this “space junk” when it becomes apparent that solar panels are not an effective form of producing energy? You have made NO provision for the safe removal and dispersal of all the equipment at the end of the lease. Do you really think the land owners are going to spend millions rectifying the damage done by you? I think not.		
MP2_FF_0216_004	One major consideration that seems to have been glossed over in the publicity and consultation documents is the ultimate ecological impact and disposal of the panels. Some early solar farms are now reaching the end of their useful life and the panels are not proving easy to recycle in a "green" manner. Has this been factored into the overall costings? Although the completed Mallard Pass is meant to include existing rights of way and new permissive footpaths, what will happen to those routes during the construction phase? Presumably the entire site will be a no-go area for 2 years or more. And the planned tree planting and extra hedging will take years to establish and reach a height sufficient to achieve its desired effect. Mallard Pass is of no direct benefit to the wider local		

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	area or the villages within its curtilage other than vague promises of ecological enhancement, habitat improvement and mitigation, much of which will be inaccessible to the public apart, perhaps, from a token picnic area or two. There will be no sweetener, say in the form of reduced electricity bills, to compensate local people for the disruption (unlike local quarrying operations that . The only local residents to benefit from the development are the landowners who will, presumably, receive substantial rental income from the scheme. In fact the years of uncertainty and disruption during the construction and demolition phases and the presence of hectare upon hectare of unsightly panels for 40 years or so are more likely to reduce property values and have a negative impact on the residents quality of life. On balance I feel that the damage done by the proposed Mallard Pass scheme will greatly outweigh its potential benefits.		
MP2_CL_0513_002	I do not disagree in principle with renewable energy being the way forward but on this scale – little Rutland swamped by the biggest solar farm in Europe – is just not right. Surely in the current climate, the UK needs to be self-sufficient in food production, but you propose to take good agricultural productive land out of food production for 40 years or more. I feel it unlikely that the land		

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	would then ever return to agriculture.		
MP2_CL_0735_008	What about the environmental damage these solar panels produce and the cost to clean up after their use? According to cancer biologist David H. Nguyen, PhD, toxic chemicals in solar panels include cadmium telluride, copper indium selenide, cadmium gallium (di)selenide, copper indium gallium (di)selenide, hexafluoroethane, lead, and polyvinyl fluoride. Silicon tetrachloride, a by-product of producing crystalline silicon, is also highly toxic. I quote below from a letter which has been made public. “Hello Mr Davies and the representatives of Mallard Pass. I am a resident of Toft, my intention in writing, is to establish if the proposed solar farm will be utilising lithium-ion batteries for energy storage? Having just completed a two-year research project on the use of these batteries in electric vehicle production, even I am shocked at the potential danger these batteries present. Just one small		

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	example. When these things get damaged and begin to pop and hiss, one sees a grey “smoke”. This in fact is not smoke, but hydrogen fluoride gas, which is extremely toxic! Please see “EV-stranded-Energy” attachment. Also attached is a piece from Stamford Mercury, in which I was interviewed for my views on energy storage. I know how busy you are, but if you could spare the time, please see this video about lithium-ion batteries. It really does show just how underestimated the danger from these things are! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQhKYGK6m5A I really do not understand why no one is talking about this! Yes, of course we want green energy, but at what price? Finally, if Mallard Pass uses lithium-ion batteries, having spoken to an eminent fire prevention specialist, if there were to be a battery fire there, the exclusion zone would be upwards of 12 kilometres!”		

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	Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings are all within 12 kilometres from Essendine. If there is a fire in a lithium-ion battery, what plans are being made for the evacuations of these areas depending on wind direction? It reminds me of trying to predict nuclear radioactive fallout in the Cold War! Liquid Bromine is already stored in large quantities in Essendine. The dangers of it are detailed in the plant's emergency plan – "Liquid Bromine is a fuming brownish – red liquid. It has a sharp irritating odour. The short-term affects are corrosive, resulting in burns and possible ulceration. If inhaled or ingested you could experience sore throats, dizziness and headaches, nose bleeds, coughing, abdominal pain and sometimes a rash. As a vapour the eyes can suffer redness, pain and blurred vision. The long-term affects could be chronic bronchitis, contact and allergic dermatitis." When lithium-ion batteries are alight hydrogen fluoride gas is produced and that exposure to the gas, even in small concentrations, is likely to be fatal. If it is the intention to use this type of battery then it should raise considerable doubts about the safety of the project, given its proximity to housing as well as the livestock and wildlife in the area.		

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	If containers containing liquid bromine were to be damaged, the bromine would vaporise into a dense, acutely toxic gas and one that could accelerate the burning of combustible material. It is particularly concerning that lithium-ion batteries could be located near such material. There have been several recent examples of lithium-ion batteries catching fire and have been well reported in the national media.		
MP2_CL_0742_012	What environmental damage do the panels produce? After their use what is the cost to clean them up and how are they disposed of? I quote from one letter that has been made public and sent to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm:		
MP2_CL_0749_012	What environmental damage do the panels produce? After their use what is the cost to clean them up and how are they disposed of? I quote from one letter that has been made public and sent to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm:		
MP2_CL_0750_008	What about the environmental damage these solar panels produce and the cost to clean up after their use? According to cancer biologist David H. Nguyen, PhD, toxic chemicals in solar panels include cadmium telluride, copper indium selenide,		

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	There have been several recent examples of lithium-ion batteries catching fire and have been well reported in the national media.		
MP2_CL_0836_003	Finally, During these summer months I enjoy walking our dog along the fields watching the deer run in the sun. With 3.3m high panels this will obstruct these beautiful views not only for us, but also for our children and our childrens children. Again, I am not convinced that in 40 years time when the panels will supposedly be at the end of their life cycle that many of us will be around to argue with whoever has replaced you about the disposal and the mess you made of the landscape.		
MP2_CL_1005_005	5. Environmental Impact What environmental damage do the panels produce? After their use what is the cost to clean them up and how are they disposed of? I quote from one letter that has been made public and sent to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm: “Hello Mr Davies and the representatives of Mallard Pass. I am a resident of Toft, my intention in writing, is to establish if the proposed solar farm will be utilising		

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MP2_FF_026_001	I think this is the future and possibly form of a crop rotation system but on a longer term. At least it can revert back to land and not be lost under a concrete jungle, I hope it gets the green light and benefit our future generations. Good luck		

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MP2_CL_0580_005	There are precedence examples set by companies in countries where this green claim has fallen already, with immense land fill of spent solar panels, as recycling is deemed too costly. Thus, leaving derelict unproductive hectares of land. The toxic panels have become a millstone around the neck of the early users and the eventual clean-up will be in parallel with a synergy of asbestos contamination control that exist today. The claim when a property is for sale by the measure of the Efficiency Performance Certificate (EPC) is that Photo Voltaic (PVs) improve the value as a house's green credentials. This will be the millstone that truly lowers the value of property in time to come.		
MP2_CL_0850_009 MP2_CL_0825_009	Use of land – at the end of the 40-year lease period what then happens to the site, does it return to full farming as is suggested or is there a danger that further development will then be allowed, with continued industrialisation or even housing?		
MP2_CL_0729_005	· How is the environment going to be restored? Sustainability guarantees are key requirements for any new project approvals. Eventually the solar panels and related infrastructure will need to be replaced or removed. I see no adequate guarantees or provisions for that within this project. In the event		

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	that the project were ultimately to be abandoned, for any reason and at any stage, that could leave a vast amount of potentially toxic substances merely degrading in the countryside, or needing recycling, with taxpayers being left to bear any remediation costs.		
MP2_CL_0659_006	The life span of the panel will lead to an enormous issue 30 years down the line.		
MP2_CL_0913_013	I can understand that farmers - in their present circumstance, where EU grants have been lost, the first payments on the new scheme are only just being made, profits are squeezed by supermarkets, and the profits from the solar farm seem so much higher – would sense an opportunity. However, this is short-termism at its worst. What happens when the land is required again?		

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Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
MP2_FF_001_002	I would like more clarification and reassurance on the eventual delivery of the scheme ie. The effectiveness of the technology used to deliver 100% effectiveness of the scheme.	No	The Applicant has also included two options for the Mounting Structures to allow some flexibility in the type of PV Technology to be used on the Site. This flexibility is in response to the many technological advancements and developments in the solar industry, helping us to ensure that we select the most efficient and best-suited technologies for the Proposed Development should DCO be approved. In addition, as outlined in the Design and Access Statement, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, the gap between the rows of PV Tables will have a minimum separation distance of 2m to minimise the effects of shadowing and to ensure optimal efficiency. When operational, the Proposed Development will generate electricity from a renewable source and export this to the National Grid. The Proposed Development is anticipated to have an installed capacity of 350 MWp, a capacity factor estimated at 10% and would be available to operate for 8,760 hours per year. This means that the
MP2_FF_022_006	the display showed an option for rotating panels which would presumably be more effective at collecting energy, but no evidence was available to show the cost benefit analysis.		
MP2_FF_035_010	10. Farm will be inefficient given the immense impact		
MP2_FF_062_002	Insufficient given size of project		
MP2_FF_077_002	2. The power generated is not an acceptable trade-off for the devastation of the area.		
MP2_FF_084_002	Is there any information about the expected life of the solar farm, or a policy regarding replacement of the solar panels as technology advances?		
MP2_FF_086_008	But overall the loss of 2,238 acres in an intensive agricultural landscape is proportionate to the energy contribution from solar panels.		
MP2_FF_089_007	Low output of panels compared to panels made elsewhere therefore greater acreage required for equivalent output Substantialy lower warranty on equipment compared with other manufacturers.		
MP2_FF_0117_004	The panels have a very limited efficient life with much of the panel not being recyclable and therefore sent to land fill.		

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Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
MP2_CL_0164_001	The more I learn about the Mallard Pass Solar Farm project the more appalled I am by it. Your electricity output targets are optimal potential that the UK's climate will preclude on all but a small fraction of a year, so the National Grid will not receive the benefit they are being promised.		Proposed Development is anticipated to generate approximately 350,000 MWh of renewable electricity per year. Over 40 years, for example, the saving is estimated to be approximately 1.9 million tonnes of CO2. The Proposed Development, in conjunction with other renewable energy developments, will contribute to the UK's aims to reduce carbon emissions and achieve its ambitious GHG emissions reduction targets. Therefore, this is considered to be a material, but non-fundamental, beneficial change to the UK's emissions of climate-changing GHG and is therefore a moderate benefit effect that is significant. In regard to alternative renewable technologies, the parameters of the DCO Application will maintain a degree of flexibility to allow for the latest solar technology to be utilised at the time of construction. This is further outlined in Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. Therefore, to allow for
MP2_FF_0183_006	Please stop greenwashing solar energy. Energy storage, production of parts, disposal of it all after 40yrs, the reduction of Britain's food producing capacity. Yes, I use solar in an instance where I can only use a renewable (and in my case, sun is marginally better than wind) but it's footprint is tiny. Likewise, the % of renewable energy the project will create is a tiny fraction of what is required but at a huge footprint. I am also staggered that consultation will be closed without knowing exactly what technology will be used. Will there be any safeguards in place obliging you to use the most efficient (both in terms of production, output and disposal) product or will you be free to use whatever you want?		
MP2_FF_0202_011	the electricity generated is not set to become a reality- it depends on the equipment performing 100% at all times. i cannot see enough positive factors with this project. conclusion: I object to mallard pass solar farm.		

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Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
MP2_FF_0215_009	I find this a deeply insulting experience in order that the few should gain so much for such a lot of inconvenience that in 40 years this whole project will be over and done with and way past its sell by date. These sorts of project should be dealt with Swiftly NO NO NO Come back with a Tangible Project that does NOT INCLUDE SOLAR PANELS OR WINDMILLS as these are unreliable and ineffective we do not need to pander to the Green Brigade we need Good Honest Sensible ideas that will fulfil our energy requirements for many centuries not a few years. Many years ago Britain led the world but alas one only has to look around to see that we are in the same boat now as we were 50 years ago when we were World Leaders in Manufacturing and could turn our hands to anything. This project needs Stopping until certain criteria can be met English Investment as this is for our future needs and requirements with English or EU manufactured parts, if this criteria cannot be met and we pander to the Chinese then this needs a BIG NO THANK YOU.		changes in technology and efficiencies, both single axis and fixed have been considered within the ES.
MP2_FF_0251_009	Not to mention solar farms don't work very well in many weather conditions, for example hot weather conditions.		
MP2_FF_0268_005	Inefficient power supply		

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Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
MP2_FF_0268_006	Production of dirty electricity		
MP2_FF_0297_003	I also oppose this on the grounds that I believe this company has directly attempted to mislead the local residents surrounding potential output and mitigation for wild life! the company have been touting the farfetched figure of 91'000 homes worth of energy long before anyone was able to provide any details on types of equipment proposed for use. Solar in the UK is only effective in the height of the day when demand naturally drops , solar adds more instability in the grid leading to national grid needing to dispatch thermal power plants over available wind install base. This is due to the rapid fluctuation of solar output due to cloud cover , inefficiency's and unpredictability the network requires the larger fossil fuel plants to prop up this unstable condition due to their added inertia and fault ride through capability's. It is my firm believe that large solar installations are inadvertently extending our reliance on coal, natural gas and wood chip biomass.		
MP2_FF_0308_002, MP2_FF_0308_006	Short term hysteria over energy should not result in a long term blight to the countryside and local community. If for whatever reason the solar project is abandoned and the solar panels dismantled will this then be deemed brown land available for development? This would be a massive windfall for		

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	the operators and devastating for the community. I know that there currently is a commitment to return the land to agricultural use but I can see that being pushed aside by vested interests. Will the price the operators receive for the power generated be subsidised in some way by consumers/tax payers? It is hard to believe that this will be competitive source of power generation over the medium term based on emerging technologies. The various claims of supplying power to x thousand households refer only to the average household's electricity consumption and make no inroads to the much larger energy consumption for domestic heating, currently satisfied by gas. The current claims based on powering existing electric appliances only are misleading.		
MP2_FF_0329_001	Doesn't generate electricity at night		
MP2_CL_0354_003	2. What is the commercially viable life of the panels?		
MP2_CL_0371_003	3. What is the commercially viable life of the panels?		
MP2_CL_0371_005	5. What percentage of the total demand for electricity in the UK will be met by Mallard Pass Solar Farm?		
MP2_CL_0374_011	11. With technology moving at the rate it is now the whole scheme could well be redundant in less than		

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	five years. Who will clean up the mess? Not the missing developers that is for sure.		
MP2_CL_0416_007	Questionable viability of solar energy		
MP2_CL_0418_005	5. Are the panels actually efficient		
MP2_CL_0398_009	i. Another concern is the efficiency of solar panels. I have read that they are very inefficient. The sun does not shine every day in this country and in winter especially, with short days and poor weather, the output from the panels will be virtually zero.		
MP2_CL_0390_015	Solar Panels lose on average a percentage of their productive energy and they need to be kept clean to maximize their energy production.		
MP2_CL_0390_014	In UK, average solar farms produce roughly about 11% of their designed capacity over a year of usage. Meaning 11% (38.5MW) is small power in comparison to the applauded 350MW peak power!		
MP2_CL_0390_013	My understanding is that 350MW solar power is proposed, that of course is the very peak power on a beautiful sunny day.		
MP2_CL_0402_004	When the sun does not shine or the wind is too strong or dead calm, we will have to have a back up supply, presumably this will be in the form of small reactors. These take up very little space and are British built, another reason not to have thousands of Chinese solar panels.		

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MP2_CL_0433_007	How long before solar panels are superseded by a more efficient way of producing energy.		
MP2_CL_0446_003	Being the owner of roof top solar panels along with battery I am fully aware of the benefits solar power can bring but it has to benefit all economically. I have also taken part in the previous rent a roof scheme which again has given benefit to both investors and consumers and believe at the present time a scheme similar to this would provide a far more beneficial approach to government, consumers, food security and the environment while giving investors a lower but still not insignificant profit. Technology is advancing so quickly now that I'm sure this project will become outdated in a period of time much smaller than it will be a huge blight on our lives if allowed to go ahead. Once this land has gone it will never be restored to what it is now.		
MP2_CL_0471_007	7. The efficiency of the planned panels is pitiful at 11% efficiency, this is not worth tearing up our countryside for.		
MP2_CL_0480_008	You state on your website key benefits are that it: "Has the potential to power in the region of 92,000		

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	UK homes, approximately the number of households in Rutland and South Kesteven combined." Yes, it has the 'Potential' to power 92,000 UK homes however, this is utterly misleading. Any power will go into the National Grid & used ad hoc.		
MP2_CL_0478_002	2. The details given for its performance bear no relation to accepted scientific standards for Solar Panels. Its performance and therefore value are totally overstated by at least 50%.		
MP2_CL_0493_003	3) Effectiveness of solar Panels a. Solar Panels are approximately 15% efficient whereas wind turbines are approximately 50% efficient b. Wind turbines generate power through out the day whereas solar panels only generate electricity during day light. c. Deployment of Wind turbines is significantly outstripping the use of solar in commercial facilities in the USA d. Since Mallard Pass Solar Farm is proposed by a Canadian Solar, a Company involved in the production and deployment of solar panels, adequate consideration has not been given to alternative technologies to provide renewable power.		

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MP2_CL_0494_003	3) Effectiveness of solar Panels a. Solar Panels are approximately 15% efficient whereas wind turbines are approximately 50% efficient b. Wind turbines generate power through out the day whereas solar panels only generate electricity during day light. c. Deployment of Wind turbines is significantly outstripping the use of solar in commercial facilities in the USA d. Since Mallard Pass Solar Farm is proposed by a Canadian Solar, a Company involved in the production and deployment of solar panels, adequate consideration has not been given to alternative technologies to provide renewable power.		
MP2_CL_0511_003	I personally think “Solar Energy” is an over rated form of producing electricity and is certainly not as efficient as we are being told. The Mallard Farm proposal will only produce 11% of its stated 350 MW per year ! to consider any form of energy producer or even any type of business that is only 11% efficient would be not only financailly unviable but a crazy desision especially at the cost of the impact on the local environment. Solar Farms can hardly claim to be ‘Green" by way of their method of construction, the time it takes to build a solar farm and the fact		

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	that they are NOT recyclable and have a maximum 35-40 year life span !! As they are very inefficient, what happens at the end of their life span ?? left to rot and decay rendering the land unusable for agriculture ?		
MP2_CL_0513_004	I have seen that on average solar farms only produce about 11% of their stated capacity over a year, yet you are stating much higher figures of energy that are frankly false and unbelievable.		
MP2_CL_0546_004	It is estimated that electrical production is just 11% of the capacity of solar farms - taking into account non-sunny days, nights, and loss of generation from panels over time - it hardly seems worth the enormous cost whatever that may be?		
MP2_CL_0591_002	The performance of solar panels is estimated to be only 11% efficient due to our weather, lack of sunshine and hours of darkness.		
MP2_CL_0598_002	The actual power produced and supplied by this extensive project will not be sufficient to make a justifiably large impact. Mallard pass solar are claiming that they will provide enough power to fuel 92000 ‘average’ homes a year. This is an unrealistic figure; on average solar farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over a year and therefore with this take into consideration, Mallard pass might		

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	just about be able to power Stamford and possibly some of its neighbouring villages.		
MP2_CL_0599_002	The actual power produced and supplied by this extensive project will not be sufficient to make a justifiably large impact. Mallard pass solar are claiming that they will provide enough power to fuel 92000 'average' homes a year. This is an unrealistic figure; on average solar farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over a year and therefore with this take into consideration, Mallard pass might just about be able to power Stamford and possibly some of its neighbouring villages.		
MP2_CL_0600_021	2.3 Optimal conditions for MPSF will rarely exist. Over the course of a year, it will produce a small proportion of its theoretical capacity. Mallard Pass concedes the "plant utilisation factor" will be only 11% and even this includes an unsubstantiated uplift for newer, more efficient, solar panels. On average MPSF will produce only 35.5MW/h.		
MP2_CL_0600_022	2.4 MPSF will not generate electricity when most needed such as during the winter and at night. During those periods of high demand the plant utilisation figure will be much lower than 11%.		

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MP2_CL_0609_006	6. I understand that on average solar farms produce only 11% of their projected capacity so the figures produced by Mallard Pass would seem to be wildly optimistic.		
MP2_CL_0611_001	Our main objection is that it will not work in this country. Our sunlight hours are inadequate for it to achieve its stated capacity.		
MP2_CL_0643_005	5. Inefficiency of solar panels - currently solar farms appear to produce only 11% of their stated efficiency - there must be more efficient ways of producing green energy!		
MP2_CL_0651_008	4. Inaccurate power predictions: on average, solar farms produce approximately 11% of their stated capacity over a year. The National Statistics publication Energy Trends, produced by BEIS, stated in June 2022 that the load factor for solar in 2021 was 10.1%. The factor for the first quarter of 2022 was 6.9% which demonstrates that when power is most needed in the winter months the load factor is low!		
MP2_CL_0651_009	The figures MPSF have provided are therefore exaggerated and inaccurate. MPSF state 11% is only achievable after some technical advances are made.		
MP2_CL_0679_006	Optimal conditions for MPSF will rarely exist. Over the course of a year, it will produce a small		

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	proportion of its theoretical capacity. Mallard Pass concedes the "plant utilisation factor" will be only 11% and even this includes an unsubstantiated uplift for newer, more efficient, solar panels. On average MPSF will produce only 35.5MW/h.		
MP2_CL_0679_007	MPSF will not generate electricity when most needed such as during the winter and at night. During those periods of high demand the plant utilisation figure will be much lower than 11%. Indeed, it is my understanding that 11% is a reasonable approximation for annual utilisation.		
MP2_CL_0693_004	· Inefficiency of solar panels. Currently, solar farms produce only 11% of their stated output, there are more efficient ways of producing green energy.		
MP2_CL_0742_048	- Solar Farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over the year whey are Mallard Pass stating much higher unachievable figures?		
MP2_CL_0749_048	- Solar Farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over the year whey are Mallard Pass stating much higher unachievable figures?		
MP2_CL_0816_009	We now know that the solar farm will not produce 350MW and that over an average year it will only be a paltry 11% of that amount. Added to that the panels that are installed will rapidly become obsolete; yesterday's technology. Only, the issue is that these panels will be in place for 40 years! It's		

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	akin to buying a Ford Sierra running on 4-star fuel in 1982 and expecting it to be comparable with an all-electric Tesla Model 3 produced in 2022.		
MP2_CL_0822_004	All of this and the solar panels are not even very efficient at only 11% of their stated capacity. Technology is improving so quickly and I'm sure that there will be a better option rather than this within a short amount of time with a better energy output. I believe the figures of energy you are stating are unachievable. I understand that this location is good because of the local energy sub-station which makes it easier and cheaper for connection but the proposal is still in the wrong location. There are better locations that do not compromise the land, people and biodiversity as explained above, but would require the link to a substation to be made. I hope that you will consider all of the points that have been made from myself and many others.		
MP2_CL_0829_003	Inefficiencies in solar power and energy lost compared to other renewable energy sources The energy generated by the proposed solar farm (11%) is inefficient compared to other renewable energy sources such as on-shore wind and off-shore wind. Energy Trends" - produced by BEIS: 30th June 2022. The plant utilisation factor for solar in 2021 was 10.1% compared to on-shore wind at		

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	23.3% and off-shore wind at 37.5%. In addition, transport of solar energy through pipes to sub-stations means a further loss in power generated and inefficiencies. Solar is most effective when the energy created is used at source such as solar panels/tiles used on roofs of houses. Furthermore, under the UK energy long-term contracts that have been set up, renewables are the FIRST energies to be switched off when the National Grid is at capacity, with fossil fuels given priority. Until these contracts are renegotiated by government, increasing supplies of renewable energy generated will be wasted and lost.		
MP2_CL_0830_004	4. Inaccurate power predictions: on average, solar farms produce approximately 11% of their stated capacity over a year. The National Statistics publication Energy Trends, produced by BEIS, stated in June 2022 that the load factor for solar in 2021 was 10.1%. The factor for the first quarter of 2022 was 6.9% which demonstrates that when power is most needed in the winter months the load factor is low! The figures MPSF have provided are therefore exaggerated and inaccurate. MPSF state 11% is only achievable after some technical advances are		

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	made. Solar is in fact one of the least efficient forms of renewable energy but with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for greenhouse gases. By comparison, the factor for on-shore wind production was 23.3% and off- shore wind 37.5%. These figures should surely urge the Government to promote alternative renewable energy initiatives before irreversible damage and destruction to valuable agricultural land is caused.		
MP2_CL_0876_009	The performance of the solar farm will not be 350MW; over an average year it will only be 11% of what is stated. It will only give near to that figure on certain days when the weather conditions align and of course never at night!		
MP2_CL_0894_018	- Solar Farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over the year whey are Mallard Pass stating much higher unachievable figures?		
MP2_CL_0894_029	- Solar Farms are the least efficient forms of renewable energy with some of the highest lifetime pollution. Mallard state that carbon payback will be in and half years! Is it not the next ten years critical?		
MP2_CL_0938_017	The use by the developers of the generation capacity figure for MPSF of 92k homes equivalent and 350MW is misleading. This is the maximum		

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	possible power generated at a moment in time – only achievable with optimal conditions which will rarely exist. MPSF when pushed confirm that only 11% of capacity is possible (with newest technology) on average MPSF will produce only 35.5MW/h. why therefore, is this even an NSIP?		
MP2_CL_0938_018	Energy generation in the winter will be less than 11% during periods of highest demand.		
MP2_CL_0938_022	Given the speed of technological advance, the commercial and technical viability of MPSF will be rapidly overtaken and will probably not be commercially viable well before the end of the intended lifetime. Mallard Pass recognises this speed of change as they give it as a reason to delay the final choice of solar panel design		
MP2_CL_0954_007	7. The efficiency of the planned panels is pitiful at 11% efficiency, this is not worth tearing up our countryside for. Disgusting.		
MP2_CL_0992_008	The performance of the solar farm will not be 350MW; over an average year it will only be 11% of what is stated. It will only give near to that figure on certain days when the weather conditions align and of course never at night!		
MP2_CL_1013_004	· Considering the inefficiency of solar farms. Currently solar farms produce only 11% of their		

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	stated output, there are more efficient ways of producing green energy.		
MP2_CL_0523_004	You have pitched this solar farm as a green solution to renewable energy however it is anything but. Solar panels are not efficient, and the carbon footprint that is created by the manufacture, shipping and building process makes them one of the least green and environmentally friendly options. By the time this solar farm is built , solar panels and solar farms such as this will be out of date technology. Already there are many alternative environmental solutions for renewable energy which are much better and more efficient than solar farms. This proposal has no benefit to the community, all it does is take away our beautiful landscape , destroy our wildlife and their habitats and cause stress and mental anxiety for all concerned. I believe that solar panels on roofs of buildings are the way forward with solar. Individuals can generate electricity to use themselves and reduce their own cardon footprint, without destroying land , displacing wildlife and without impaction on the health and well-being of the community.		
MP2_CL_0524_004	You have pitched this solar farm as a green solution to renewable energy however it is anything but. Solar panels are not efficient, and the carbon		

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	footprint that is created by the manufacture, shipping and building process makes them one of the least green and environmentally friendly options. By the time this solar farm is built , solar panels and solar farms such as this will be out of date technology. Already there are many alternative environmental solutions for renewable energy which are much better and more efficient than solar farms. This proposal has no benefit to the community, all it does is take away our beautiful landscape , destroy our wildlife and their habitats and cause stress and mental anxiety for all concerned. I believe that solar panels on roofs of buildings are the way forward with solar. Individuals can generate electricity to use themselves and reduce their own cardon footprint, without destroying land , displacing wildlife and without impaction on the health and well-being of the community.		
MP2_CL_0553_001	Page 3 [1] states “Mallard Pass will generate in the region of 350 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy” a. This statement refers to the nominal installed capacity of the site and NOT generation capacity, this is incorrect terminology and could mislead the public. Electrical generation is a measure of electricity produced during a specific amount of		

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	time. b. Your website [2] states that the site will “generate approximately 350,000 megawatt hours (MWh) per year” which is the correct terminology (assuming the calculations are correct) and therefore should have been used. c. If the public were to average the MW generation per hour, this would equate to just below 40MW. The solar farm will consist of a total area of 906 hectares of agricultural land which is in use – it would be far less environmentally damaging to look at other options to create an additional 40 MW for the national grid – i.e. by increasing the efficiency of existing renewables installations, locating the solar farm in an area with higher solar load factors and/or utilising technology that doesn’t need to take up so much land. d. What is the estimated year-on-year efficiency reduction for the solar panels for the 40 year lifetime? When using a efficiency reduction of 0.5%, I have calculated that after 40 years of operation, the efficiency of the panels will be at ≈82% of the original efficiency, this will result in around 287,000 MWh per year rather than the stated		

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	350,000 MWh. e. Given the above, do you envisage replacing the panels at any time during the 40 year lifetime?		
MP2_CL_0600_029	2.11 A report entitled “United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality” March 2022 concluded that utility Solar Farms such as MPSF are one of least efficient forms of renewable energy production with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for Green House Gas emissions and dependency on mineral resources and land usage. Solar technologies have Greenhouse Gas Emissions ranging from 8.0 to 80g CO2eq./kWh with on-shore wind emissions being 7.8 to 16g CO2/kWh and of-shore wind 12 to 23g CO2/kWh.		
MP2_CL_0600_048	3.11 The Main Consultation Document states that the site is suitable as “it has a gently undulating topography which is technically suitable and ensures maximum efficiency of the solar panels.” This cannot be the case as flat land must be the most technically appropriate.		

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MP2_CL_0625_009	The technology proposed, based on all available documents, is inefficient and not suited to the local terrain.		
MP2_CL_0637_010	The sustainability of this project is doubtful.		
MP2_CL_0651_010	Solar is in fact one of the least efficient forms of renewable energy but with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for greenhouse gases.		
MP2_CL_0659_007	The capacity for electric generation is questionable as it is unlikelkely that they will run at full capacity.		
MP2_CL_0679_005	The use by the developers of the generation capacity figure for MPSF, is misleading as it is the maximum possible power generated at a moment in time - 350MW. This figure will only be achieved when conditions are optimal - sunny, clear days when the temperature is no higher than 25 degrees centigrade.		
MP2_CL_0688_002	Improving Solar Panel tecnolgy ignored : Present day solar panels have an efficiency of upto 20%. Before retirement I worked for the European Space Agency (ESA) and was responsible for the technical division developing multijunction solar panels that had efficiencies of near 30% and which are now being used on todays Spacecraft. Whilst these are not price competitive with present day silicon panels, PV technology developement will certainly lead to lower cost higher efficiency PV panels in the		

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	near future and hence more area-efficient solar farms		
MP2_CL_0689_008	Due to the rapid technological development of alternative methods of electrical energy production and the inefficiency of solar panels this and similar projects will be redundant within a short period of time -certainly not extending to 40years.		
MP2_CL_0735_002	The proposed site will be eight times larger than the current largest UK site. Mallard Pass have said that it needs to be this large to be economically viable. By implication this means that the other sites are not economically viable? If the location of the site is significantly less efficient than a site eight times smaller, then this cannot be the right choice of site		
MP2_CL_0751_001	The United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality report for March 2022 attached link UNECE shows utility Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Farms are one of least efficient forms of renewable energy production with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for Green House Gas emissions (GHG emissions) and dependency on mineral resources and land usage. PV systems are not a stable and reliable source of utility energy production for the UK with lower efficiency than wind which can still produce energy after the sun has set with pg7 of the National Grid		

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	report. The Road to Zero Carbon: interactive report | National Grid ESO showing how poor electricity production can be during the darker months when it's needed most		
MP2_CL_0779_014	15. You state that the farm will have a life of 40 years but this is then contradicted by your comments that this could be extended. I understood that solar panels have a life of 25 years and during that time period the efficiency degrades. What happens to the 470,000 solar panels at year 25. Are they disposed of and how? I assume another 470,000 new panels will replace them further adding to the carbon foot print which you have failed to fully explain in your consultation documents.		
MP2_CL_0780_005	Solar power is quoted as 11-18% efficient given the erratic mature of the UK weather, to offset this poor efficiency vast quantities of solar panels are needed. Windel Energy are proposing to lease the land for 30 years with an option of +5 +5, this seems to assume a maximum effective life for the solar farm of 30 years as technology will have progressed sufficiently to render the farm obsolete. The carbon payback is quoted at 10.5 years which is rather concerning and suggests the development will only be providing positive carbon offset after 33% of its projected lifespan which takes us back to the 11-		

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	18% efficiency. It is worth noting that nuclear power is 33% efficient and we have an existing proven infrastructure		
MP2_CL_0784_007	7. If reports following solar panel performance in the recent heatwave are to be believed then it begs the question, if global warming continues, whether solar panels which produce less energy in the very hot weather will be an efficient and even viable form of electricity generation for the future.		
MP2_CL_0828_002	2. It is very inefficient for the amount of land it would take up.		
MP2_CL_0879_009	Sustainability and Efficiency 2/ I'm not convinced that after this large area of land is taken out of food production and there's a corresponding increase of food/grain imports for the next 40 years that this project actually results in a reduction in C02 taking account of the figures supplied by Mallard Pass. (350,000MWhrs divided by 8760 hours in a year = 40MW) average output per hour. (I question why these applications aren't decided by the Local Planning Authority as the 40MW is well below the 50MW threshold ?) I have seen nothing in the information provided to prove that this assertion is wrong, and this equates to 12% efficiency government figures say 9.7% . When quoting total capacity figure for the grid I would		

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	assume the government would quote the maximum 350MW from Mallard Pass. This means to achieve the 350MWh maximum grid capacity it would require gas power station or other intervention 88% of the time and this would be similar with all solar systems in the UK. Its 'hard to see how this can contribute to achieving anything but a small reduction in C02 emissions if any. It's worth noting also that some of this land would be used to produce bio fuel crops in the next forty years which is a source of renewable energy which should be accounted for when assessing if the project does actually produce a net reduction in C02 emissions. If the above were replicated to supply the whole of the UK grid we would need 1000 Mallard Pass's to supply the grid on a winters day when we are consuming 40,000MWhrs. Mallard Pass's maximum output would be during the summer and when maximum grid capacity is needed its output is at a minimum much less than 40MWhrs. We could cover the whole of Lincolnshire in solar panels and still not produce enough power to supply the grid in winter when sunset is at 1600 and sun rise at 0800 and the sun is low in the southern sky ? From 1600 till 0800 in the morning it obviously produces nothing when its most needed during the long cold winter nights. This is clearly not a sustainable solution to our long-		

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	term energy needs when the grid capacity needs to be expanded to accommodate car battery charging and ground source heat pumps. I've seen an estimate which says that if all 28 million homes in the UK had heat pumps fitted 100,000MWhrs (100GW) would be require on winter nights to for fill demand. CanadianSolar is a Chinese owned company and the infrastructure will be made from dirty energy sources most probably coal. This brings into question again whether the project does actually result in a NET reduction in C02 and if this has been independently assessed bearing in mind the local impact of the project ? (Please note I don't have any connection with the Nuclear Energy industry)		
MP2_CL_0924_002	I really question the suitability of the UK for covering vast areas of land with solar panels and I wonder about their efficiency. We are not sunny Spain. I have noticed climate change since I have lived here and certainly from late Autumn until March, when the days are short, we are experiencing more grey low cloud days with no sunshine whatsoever. I also lived for some time in Chicago, the windy city, and I have noticed here that our home has also become a windier place over recent years. I can more		

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	appreciate using wind turbines, that do not cover vast acreage, in preference to solar panels. The efficiency of solar panels is questionable. Not just by the amount of energy they would capture here in this locale but the materials they use to manufacture them, the ongoing repair and maintenance, and the life span of 30 – 40 years when they have to be decommissioned and disposed of. So can we call this renewable?		
MP2_CL_0977_002	I believe your output statistics to be far fetched and feel you are attempting to mislead the public into thinking you will supply 91'000 homes , solar is clearly only effective in the height of the day and at best panels are current panels are 18 percent efficient , given that the east of the UK generally only receives high UV coupled with warmer weather the efficiency will be much lower due to the panels inability to work well in a higher ambient .		
MP2_CL_1019_008	A solar scheme is no good whatsoever if the energy it generates cannot be efficiently utilised. Energy is not generated on winter nights when it is most needed, if decent storage capability is demanded then the grid has a lot greater flexibility to use the solar energy in conjunction with all other sources of		

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	power. Without such storage capacity it is simply a blank cheque to the company.		
MP2_CL_0553_006	Page 12 [1] states “Mallard Pass will support low-cost energy generation and increase the reliability of our national grid.” a. The amount of solar power generated by a solar farm is weather and time dependent and can vary significantly throughout the day. For example, the solar farm will not create any power at night, and the light conditions due to cloud can also disrupt the power generation. This does not increase the reliability of the national grid as stated by MPSF, in fact it causes instabilities and can lead to an unreliable power supply as the power generated is not predictable nor stable. b. When solar is generating and being used by the national grid, other power generating facilities (normally gas, coal and even nuclear facilities) will be turned off or have to reduce power to ensure that the national grid frequency remains stable at around 50 Hz (i.e. the power demand is being met by the national grid). If the solar power generation reduces, the frequency response facilities online (normally CCGT power stations) will have to react quickly to ensure the grid remains stable and/or quick reaction peak power generation facilities (diesel or gas engine packages or open cycle gas turbines) will need to be energised – these are highly polluting. The reaction		

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	of these facilities or the turning on of quick reaction peak power generation can cause result in additional stresses being applied to the equipment with the potential for electrical and/or mechanical issues to occur – as such the reliability of these facilities reduces. If a CCGT power station tripped during these events, which can and does happen, then the grid would lose a significant amount of power and could cause instabilities within the grid to occur. c. Due to the use of additional renewable energy sources (wind and solar) within the national grid and the instabilities caused by these power generators, synchronous condensers are now being installed and used. These facilities give inertia to the grid to stabilise the frequency, help short-circuit capacity and can supply and absorb reactive power to stabilise the grid voltage. All of which the MPSF cannot provide. d. Therefore the MPSF cannot be considered a reliable or stable grid supply nor increase the reliability of the national grid.		
MP2_CL_0566_007	1. But – just how much energy will be produced in practice? Given that reports show that solar panels are the least effective way to collect energy. And if they are deemed to be the preferred way forward – why doesn't the Government back the use of them and encourage manufacture of the panels in Great Britain – rather than having to rely on China to		

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	produce them & let a Canadian company, Canadian Solar, that is currently under investigation – manage the project?		
MP2_CL_0580_006	Solar panels cannot produce their stated capacity in the UK and need constant clear bright sun light to do so. I know the KW figures and carbon recovery period, post 10.5 years, that Mallard Pass quote are not achievable and therefore the overarching viability of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Industrial estate.		
MP2_CL_0595_003	1. Solar panels produce on average less than 15% of their potential. Mallard Pass Solar Farm claims to supply the equivalent of 92,000 homes with clean energy?		
MP2_CL_0600_018	2. Mallard Pass Solar Farm, will not generate electricity effectively and its contribution to the UK's renewable energy requirement will be negligible		
MP2_CL_0600_020	2.2 The use by the developers of the generation capacity figure for MPSF, is misleading as it is the maximum possible power generated at a moment in time - 350MW. This figure will only be achieved when conditions are optimal - sunny, clear days when the temperature is no higher than 25 degrees centigrade.		

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Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
MP2_CL_0600_030	2.12 The report went on to say land occupation was found to be highest for concentrated solar power plants, followed by coal power and ground-mounted photovoltaics such as MPSF. It is a reflection of the ineffectiveness of utility solar farms that MPSF would have to consume such a large area to produce a modest output.		
MP2_CL_0600_032	2.14 During the consultation events Mallard Pass representatives said that MPSF will generate electricity for the next thirty to forty years. Given the speed of technological advance, the commercial and technical viability of MPSF will be rapidly overtaken and will probably not be commercially viable well before the end of the intended lifetime. Mallard Pass recognises this speed of change as they give it as a reason to delay the final choice of solar panel design.		
MP2_CL_0845_004	3, Is this technology likely to be superseded by technical advances within the forty year lifespan and if so how would any de-commissioning leave the project area.		
MP2_CL_0976_003	Solar panels generate power generally from March to November is varying degrees. From December to February the generation level will be very low. I		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
	know this as I have 21 panels on the roof of my house and from Dec-Feb the power out put is close to zero.		
MP2_CL_1038_003	performance and location		
MP2_CL_0973_012	The promotional material for Mallard Pass does unfortunately contain a nonsensical statement by stating the output as 350 megawatts (MW) of solar energy. Firstly megawatts is a unit of power and not energy. The 350 MW is the power the facility can put out on a good sunny summer's day at the peak of the day and year but this power is not there in the night time , the winter or even summer cloudy and gloomy days. To get to an energy rating it is necessary to multiply the power by the time that power is available and due to the day and night and seasonal variation the appropriate unit should be megawatts years of energy for which the 350 is too high by an order of magnitude and an output around 100 megawatts years is a more realistic expectation. A conventional 2000 MW station can work very close to its rating year in and year out producing 2000 megawatt years of electrical energy albeit by consuming fossil fuel all the time. Unfortunately for us in the UK we rank very low in the hours of sunshine world ranking		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
	but fortunately nicely off for offshore wind. In summary, the colossal footprint and removal of productive agricultural land for a fraction of the benefit stated should not be justified and the blight on the surrounding countryside makes for a very poor comparison with the railway to which the name of the scheme alludes. The railway threaded its way into the west glen valley with a remarkably light touch in comparison with the Mallard Pass scheme.		
MP2_CL_0965_006	You will no doubt have received many objections detailing accurate descriptions of the many impacts this development will cause. In addition to this, the proposal contains few mentions of technology future proofing.		
MP2_CL_0518_002	It is disconcerting that the Mallard Pass master plan is yet to be firmed up, as we all know that it is far easier to manipulate outcomes once the 'foot is in the door'. For example, the indication of 350MW is probably reasonable for Spain, but not the UK, and the projection is perhaps overegged. I understand that Canadian Solar do not have to state exactly how they will proceed until after permission for the structure has been approved. Anyone who has been involved in a major, and in this case, lucrative, project will be only too aware that, if due diligence is		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
	not applied, and rigorous checks and controls are not put in place, ‘adaptations’ to the original plans will be slipped in, resulting in a finished article acceptable only to the stakeholders. I don’t believe there will be a sufficiently involved overseer in Westminster throughout the lifetime of this project.		
MP2_CL_0642_002	Technology moves on so quickly - just look how much phones, televisions, cars etc have moved on in the last ten years. It's highly likely the panels will be completely outdated in 10-15 years, leaving this huge "white elephant" blighting the landscape and wasting grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land and recreational area for at least a further 25-30 years!		
MP2_CL_0685_002	It will be useless in the cold winter nights and produce limited output during the cloudy, short days of November to February, when the sun is weak and energy demand highest.		
MP2_CL_0603_001	After experiencing the hottest recorded temperatures in the UK earlier this month, it would appear that temperatures such as this – which we can expect more frequently in the future – reduce the ability of solar panels to generate power, and indeed have caught fire in Dorset (Sources: Professor Alastair Buckley, Sheffield Solar, University of Sheffield). ‘Solar power generation is		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Efficiency of solar			
	very variable' (The Road to Zero Carbon: Interactive Report, Nation Grid ESO).		
MP2_CL_0950_007	7. The efficiency of the planned panels is pitiful at 11% efficiency, this is not worth tearing up our countryside for. Disgusting.		
MP2_CL_0753_001	The United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality report for March 2022 attached link UNECE shows utility Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Farms are one of least efficient forms of renewable energy production with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for Green House Gas emissions (GHG emissions) and dependency on mineral resources and land usage. PV systems are not a stable and reliable source of utility energy production for the UK with lower efficiency than wind which can still produce energy after the sun has set with pg7 of the National Grid report. The Road to Zero Carbon: interactive report | National Grid ESO showing how poor electricity production can be during the darker months when it's needed most		
MP2_CL_0749_059 MP2_CL_0742_059	- Solar Farms are the least efficient forms of renewable energy with some of the highest lifetime pollution. Mallard state that carbon payback will be in and half years! Is it not the next ten years critical?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Fencing, CCTV, and security lighting			
MP2_FF_004_003	sensitive fencing please its not a gulag	No	The Proposed Development has adopted the following guidelines in relation to security, fencing, cameras, and lighting. • A 'deer fence', made out of wooden posts and metal wire mesh, will enclose the Solar PV Arrays. This will be up to 2m in height. • CCTV systems will be installed at a height of up to 3.5m around the perimeter of the PV Arrays. Infrared lighting will be used for the CCTV systems, which means no visible lighting will be used, except at the Substation. • The lighting of the Onsite Substation would be in accordance with Health and Safety requirements. • There will be clearances above ground, or the inclusion of mammal gates to permit the movement of wildlife. • Perimeter fences will not be constructed through existing hedgerows or across ditches. These measures are secured through the Design Guidance **[EN010127/APP/7.3]** and
MP2_CL_0147_002	I have asked through the local paper who is to fund the security of these valuable panels. Are we the ratepayers in South Kesteven and Rutland to be paying for that facility.?		
MP2_FF_0185_003	I have concerns regarding the height of the fences surrounding the panels. I have heard that they are not sufficiently high to prevent deer from attempting to jump over them, this could cause deer to be injured. I'm glad that you're trying to address some of the problems but I also feel that there are many other potential sites which are away from villages and probably don't have the roaming deer herds that make this area so beautiful. There is a lot of open space on the fens, for example.		
MP2_CL_0384_002	2. How many lightning conductors are going to be across the whole site ?		
MP2_CL_0384_003	3. How many CCTV cameras are there going to be across the whole site ?		
MP2_CL_0384_004	4. Will the CCT^V cameras' be solar powered and how much cabling will be required ?		
MP2_CL_0407_002	The mitigation and enhancement measures suggested in the Stage Two consultation will not, address the 'impact' of the project because no matter what 'buffer zones' are put in place it will be impossible to conceal solar panels of 3.3m high, 2m		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Fencing, CCTV, and security lighting			
	security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5 m high, security lighting and 84 containers housing invertors/transformers. How will it be possible to ignore the fact that they are there? The impact that this will have on mental well-being and quality of life, will be catastrophic for many residents and disruption caused by the construction on such a mammoth scale is inconceivable to say the least.		the outline LEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.9]** and OEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.7]** submitted with the application. For more information on the assesses maximum parameters for fencing and security CCTV, please see Appendix 5.1: Project Parameters, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**.
MP2_CL_0578_006	Little information has been given about the security arrangements for the site, but these are likely to include fences, cameras, and security lighting-a major change to an area of open vistas and dark night skies for star gazing.		
MP2_CL_0595_006	1. Who will provide and pay security services, and will CCTV be used to monitor 2,175 acres of land?		
MP2_CL_0893_006	5. Fencing: Please can you supply images of the proposed fencing you are planning to install along our boundary and advise on what cctv etc you will be installing on it?		
MP2_CL_0683_012	2. Security & control Generic: I don't feel comfortable with a major energy infrastructure project being run and funded ostensibly by a Chinese company. The UK should control its own energy infrastructure so it doesn't leave itself open to be manipulated or controlled		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Fencing, CCTV, and security lighting			
	by any country. Look what has happened to gas supplies in Europe since the war with Russia and Ukraine. I accept raw materials may come from overseas in some cases, but they should be subject to full vendor assessment and scrutiny by a UK body. The same can be said of ensuring ethical practices are conducted through the whole supply chain process. There is much reported in the press and online about Canadian Solar's use of forced labour in the supply chain, and this is not something to be glossed over. Personal: Closer to home I am very concerned at the prospect of criminal activity across the site. There has been reported theft on solar farms locally. Whilst in the vicinity it is common practice for criminals to see what else might be available to steal from local properties. Now I am on my own in a very remote location, it makes me feel very vulnerable and adds to my stress and anxiety. Equally the large workforce coming in during the construction process means I have to be on high alert for casual theft and nuisance. I won't feel safe		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Fencing, CCTV, and security lighting			
	to leave my doors unlocked during the day.		
MP2_FF_0181_004	Best to avoid the need for change in this pleasant part of Rutland & South Kesteven especially the very high fence around the site.		
MP2_CL_0697_008	· And surrounding the development perimeter of 25 miles with 2m high security fencing with 1320 CCTV cameras each 3.5 m high and movement sensitive security lighting		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_003_009	It will have a huge impact that cannot be offset. The carbon footprint of shipping the panels, detours while site under construction.	Yes	As part of the strategy to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, the principal contractor will be required to adopt best practice measures to control GHG emissions and associated impacts on climate change, such measures to be included in the CEMP will include: a. Adopting the CCS (or its equivalent) to assist in the reduction of pollution, including GHG, from the Proposed Development by employing industry best practice measures. These will be listed in the CEMP (s); b. Encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus services and pedestrian and cycle routes to and from the Order limits to all construction staff and providing facilities for the safe storage of cycles; c. Implementing a Travel Plan to reduce the use of private car journeys to the Order limits by construction staff and employees.
MP2_FF_011_003	I am also very concerned about WHO is making the panels		
MP2_FF_020_009	For this mass of panels to be produced in China, under dubious circumstances and then transported to the UK is appalling in terms of environmental, social and business considerations. At least aim for home production!		
MP2_FF_029_003	Production of a percentage of solar panels should be produced in UK to promote the green energy sector.		
MP2_FF_063_009	Id be interested to see the true carbon footprint of that work across the entire supply chain as I suspect it doesn't net out as well as it may be spun to suggest.		
MP2_FF_0110_002	I am concerned that the equipment proposed will be built without regard to renewable principles, and may be provided by a foreign actor which des not have the best interests of the UK in mind.		
MP2_FF_0113_005	Could take the equivalent of 35,700 cars off of roads The truth is that the carbon footprint would be exported overseas. The proponents of the scheme claim that the carbon footprint of producing the solar panels in China & transporting them here has been		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	taken into calculation. How can that be when their site states the exact technology and type of solar arrays to be used have yet to be decided. Serious consideration should be given to having the carbon footprint claims challenged by an independent specialist body. After all, the Technical Specialist advisor during consultation made the claim that the site would be carbon neutral after 10 years. That claim is whimsical at best & of course means there are repercussions for the local area for the first 10 years of existence.		d. Liaising with construction personnel for potential to implement staff minibuses and car sharing options; e. Requiring the principal construction contractor to report on fuel consumption and carbon footprint following the construction of the Proposed Development; f. Prevent idling vehicles by switching vehicles and plant off when not in use and ensuring that all construction vehicles conform to current EU emissions standards; g. Conducting regular and planned maintenance of the construction plant and machinery to optimise efficiency; h. Increasing recyclability by segregating construction waste to be re-used and recycled where reasonably practicable; i. Disposing of construction waste locally where reasonably practicable to reduce emissions associated with transportation; j. Designing, constructing and implementing the Proposed Development in such a way as to
MP2_CL_0970_011	Where will all the panels be made ? More than likely, China where labour is cheap , so will be of no benefit to our manufacturing economy and needs shipping half way around the world to be delivered with all the drawbacks of cost and pollution.		
MP2_CL_0145_005	How many years will it take for this project to achieve carbon neutrality?		
MP2_CL_0154_003	I do have doubts over its green credentials as they take an enormous amount of energy to create these panels and they have a use able life span, that they will need replacing or repair over the years. Do they really produce enough energy in a cost productive and green way?		
MP2_FF_0202_009	panels manufactured in China		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0268_004	Too long a pay back for C02 in construction and development 12.5 years		minimise the creation of waste and maximise the use of alternative materials with lower embodied carbon such as locally sourced products and materials with a higher recycled content where feasible; and k. Reusing site-won materials to minimise the use of natural resources and unnecessary materials (e.g. reusing excavated soil for fill requirements). For more information, please see the oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**. In addition, Chapter 13: Climate Change of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** includes a Climate Change Impact Assessment (CCIA), which assesses the inbuilt greenhouse gas emissions of the Proposed Development against the greenhouse gases which will be offset by the Proposed Development when in operation using peer reviewed and industry standard data and approaches. The CCIA outlines that the
MP2_FF_0271_006	Materials Chinese		
MP2_CL_0379_001	Will you please tell me what factors were taken into account when calculating the carbon payback period and the values used in the calculation.		
MP2_CL_0541_002	The carbon footprint of projects like this are astronomic and cannot be justified at any level as we try to progress towards carbon neutrality.		
MP2_CL_0629_002	Have the two companies considered an offer of solar panels (at a subsidised price!) to local residents - - I am sure many would like to help reduce their CO2 footprint as well as retain the landscape of this rural area?		
MP2_CL_0690_004	3. The green credentials of the project are immediately sabotaged by using materials largely imported from the other side of the world - China, who's human rights track record is in serious doubt, and who still produce a huge amount of their energy from coal fired power stations. I wonder what the carbon footprint is of each panel by the time it gets installed in the UK?		
MP2_CL_0831_004	: The carbon footprint to produce the panels and associated materials, to bring them to site and install them is NOT balanced out by the long term benefits.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0845_005	4, Although I understand that the only current manufactures of solar panels of this type are China and Vietnam it is not a very “green” solution transporting the equipment great distances to the site. Nor adding to the UK’s ability to be less reliant on imported technology.		greenhouse gas emissions offset by the Proposed Development are much greater than the embedded emissions associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The CO_2 emissions of the Proposed Development will be displaced within approximately 10.5 years, and all savings beyond that would be a net benefit of the Proposed Development to reducing climate change, relative to the baseline. Over 40 years, the saving is estimated at approximately 1.9 million tonnes of CO_2. The impact of food importations in the scheme of the agricultural land scale in the UK will not be significant and need not be incorporated into the climate change assessment methodology which is based off industry standards. For more information, please see Chapter 13: Climate Change, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0999_007	7. Source of the materials and the carbon footprints to get it here from overseas.		
MP2_CL_0562_005	By their own words they intend to increase their greenhouse emissions over the next eight to ten years during which time you will be installing products manufacture in their heavily fossil fuel-based industries that are unlikely to offset China's contribution to increasing global warming.		
MP2_CL_0938_020	Aim of “Our vision for Mallard Pass is to support the need to decarbonise our electricity system …” “carbon payback” of MPSF will take 10.5 years. The earliest date for the commencement of construction is summer 2026 and MPSF will take a further two years to build. At the earliest generation of electricity will not take place until mid 2028. Until 2039 MPSF will add carbon to the atmosphere.		
MP2_CL_1042_005	There are also concerns with the funding of this project - where it is coming from, in particular. No doubt the panels will all be manufactured overseas,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	so the carbon footprint impact of this needs to be taken into account too. The source of labour used to manufacture these also needs to be investigated and considered.		
MP2_CL_0967_008	We have further concerns over the fact that these solar panels will be manufactured in China and shipped here, which activities will use a significant amount of energy, none of which is likely to be green.		
MP2_CL_0966_006	5. The so-called green credentials are dubious anyway as to build this huge power-plant and all its infrastructure will not be carbon negative. From the construction phase and all its related negative impact to the solar panels themselves, there is an up-front carbon impact. How many years of operation of the power-plant will be required before it is truly carbon negative?		
MP2_CL_0923_010	Solar power is flagged as being green energy, how can it be in this development ,when panels are being manufactured and imported from China? Solar panels are manufactured in the UK and Europe, why can these not be the panels of choice?		
MP2_CL_0600_028	2.10 The developers state “Our vision for Mallard Pass is to support the need to decarbonise our electricity system …” They have calculated that the “carbon payback”		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	of MPSF will take 10.5 years. The earliest date for the commencement of construction is summer 2026 and MPSF will take a further two years to build. At the earliest generation of electricity will not take place until mid 2028. Until 2039 MPSF will add carbon to the atmosphere.		
MP2_CL_0361_008	It is not environmentally friendly to transport vast quantities of panels thousands of miles across the world to erect them		
MP2_CL_0480_010	"Could take the equivalent of 35,700 cars off of roads." The truth is that the carbon footprint would be exported overseas. You claim that the carbon footprint of producing the solar panels in China & transporting them here has been taken into calculation. How can that be when your site states "the exact technology and type of solar arrays to be used have yet to be decided". Serious consideration should be given to having the carbon footprint claims challenged by an independent specialist body. After all, your Technical Specialist advisor during consultation made the claim that the site would be carbon neutral after 10 years. That claim is whimsical at best & of course means there are		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	repercussions for the local area for the first 10 years of existence.		
MP2_CL_0580_002	I feel that the ethical and environmental concerns in the manufacture of the solar panels along with the long-distance carbon footprint of transport from a duplicitous country of manufacture has to be considered and rejected, along with the problems of the inevitable failure of the decommissioning process will bring in the future.		
MP2_CL_0851_003	I am still at a complete loss as to how anyone can think this proposal is feasible from an environmental or commercial perspective. I am very much in favour of becoming carbon neutral and do what I can to reduce my carbon footprint, but it has to be appropriate, effective and should not impact, that really is the whole point. What Windell Energy are proposing is green washing - brokering the idea of a great energy solution but in reality, it will be destroying hectares of farmland, destroying habitats and affecting many, many local residents all of whom I am sure choose to live here for the wonderful environment - a very big negative impact.		
MP2_CL_0821_003	I am still at a complete loss as to how anyone can think this proposal is feasible from an environmental or commercial perspective. I am very much in favour of becoming carbon neutral and do what I		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	can to reduce my carbon footprint, but it has to be appropriate, effective and should not impact, that really is the whole point. What Windell Energy are proposing is green washing - brokering the idea of a great energy solution but in reality, it will be destroying hectares of farmland, destroying habitats and affecting many, many local residents all of whom I am sure choose to live here for the wonderful environment - a very big negative impact.		
MP2_CL_0677_011	11. Carbon credentials 11.1 A report from UNECE (Carbon Neutrality in the UNECE Region: Integrated Life-cycle Assessment of Electricity Sources March 2022) shows that Photovoltaic (PV) Solar Farms are one of the least efficient forms of renewable energy production with some of the highest lifetime pollution ratings for Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, dependency on mineral resources and land usage. PV systems are not a stable and reliable source of utility energy production for the UK with lower efficiency than wind power, which can still produce energy after the sun has set. National Grid ESO shows how poor electricity production can be during the darker months when it's needed the most. 11.2 The solar carbon footprint is significant, particularly during the manufacturing process. Factories that produce solar panels use large amounts of electricity, frequently sourced from coal powered		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	Chinese power stations. 11.3 Your calculations for carbon payback are not clear if they take into account the full life cycle from construction, through operation and decommissioning, also taking account of transport of all raw materials and the end product for the solar farm. Also they do not take account of the additional carbon footprint of importing more food from overseas to compensate for the loss of production in the UK. Therefore your calculation of 10.5 years carbon payback seems optimistic. The climate emergency is now, not in 10 years time, therefore we shouldn't be adding to the carbon footprint at this vital time, particularly with the added loss of vital food production		
MP2_CL_0959_008	We are told that the solar panels will help the environment, however I have been told that it will take 2-3 years of use to counteract the energy / carbon usage of making and transporting the panels as they will be made overseas. Add to this the 2years or more of continual lorry journeys and machinery usage, there will be a very adverse affect on the environment for a very long time before any advantage is made, and then the panels will end up in landfill.		
MP2_CL_0402_002	The damage to the environment (worldwide) is enormous if huge trucks, trains and ships have to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Carbon footprint of Proposed Development			
	carry vast cargoes of food to our shores from abroad, think of all the carbon going up into the atmosphere. I understand that if the Mallard Pass Solar Park goes ahead, that too would involve hundreds of trucks belching out diesel fumes.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – General comments			
MP2_FF_019_008	not sufficiently specific	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. For details regarding project description, please see Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_FF_062_004	Insufficient detail especially considering scale of necessary works - feels like greenwashing		
MP2_FF_068_006	It is no good just saying you will "consider" (where possible) dual uses of the land.		
MP2_FF_071_011	The disruption this will cause to the local environment and community has not been mitigated by this consultation.		
MP2_FF_077_006	Id like to see the detailed plan for this.		
MP2_FF_077_008	I worry that the measures will get watered down and not fully implemented in the future.		
MP2_FF_077_009	I refer to my previous comment re believing this mitigation will actually make a material difference and a commitment to actually see it through.		
MP2_FF_0108_006	This is insufficient still and does not mitigate all concerns.		
MP2_FF_0114_002	secondary effects (increase traffic, eye sore, environmental impact, local community impacts) not fully mitigated,		
MP2_FF_0191_007	All unproven proposals . Who is going to maintain it on an ongoing basis.		
MP2_FF_0267_005	some form of livestock grazing'□ is as vague as can be and it is difficult to envisage how this could work. Insufficient detail given.		
MP2_FF_0295_002	Impossible to visualise the final result. Would 'virtual' tools help?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – General comments			
MP2_FF_0315_004	Too many important issues have been left open, eg comments about "no plans at this time". Either rule something out completely or be upfront		
MP2_FF_0318_004	You have not proposed and set out in detail the dual use of the land under solar panels but you are merely considering such action. A better developed proposal would have included full details of what would be carried out and what difference this would be to the current uses.		
MP2_FF_0329_007	The proposals Sounds too vague and unlikely to happen considering..proposing		
MP2_FF_0330_008	All of that but I am doubtful that any of it would actually happen "(where possible)". It's like when a huge housing estate is built and none of the promised amenities are actually added		
MP2_FF_0331_004	4) Too many important issues have been left open, eg comments about "no plans at this time". Either rule something out completely or be upfront		
MP2_CL_0348_001	I would like to register my total opposition to this project. I have, as many others have written and spoken to you previously with suggestions, however your updated proposal has done little to allay my fears that you are actually nothing more than a company who is interested in the easiest way to make a profit from your system.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – General comments			
MP2_CL_0364_002	2) Please outline what changes have been made to the proposal as a result of the Stage 1 consultation feedback. If this is included in the consultation documents, please direct me to the specific sections where you provide details.		
MP2_CL_0450_003	2. Simply stating how much electricity will be generated means little to most people – use comparative examples, for example compare the output from a gas generator station with Mallard Pass over a typical year		
MP2_CL_0518_003	There are also far too many unknowns for me to even begin to feel comfortable with your proposals. For instance, these statements, found during my research, concern me: · "Unfortunately, panels cannot last forever, and there are not enough clear guidelines for dealing with used modules and components….Governments should establish procedures and specify who is responsible for the produced waste." and · "The National Planning Policy Framework explains that all communities have a responsibility to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – General comments			
	help increase the use and supply of green energy, but this does not mean that the need for renewable energy automatically overrides environmental protections and the planning concerns of local communities. As with other types of development, it is important that the planning concerns of local communities are properly heard in matters that directly affect them."		
MP2_CL_0922_003	3. The Real project design, logistics, impact of production, disposal and recycling should be made public, so those with a deeper understanding about these matters can make a meaningful and informed observation.		
MP2_CL_0828_018	I agree that solar energy production should be increased in the UK, but the details of this proposal are extremely concerning. I do not want this development to go ahead in its current form. I URGE you again to do EVERYTHING in your power to stop it.		
MP2_CL_0814_003	There is still so much of this proposal which remains 'in development', this is potentially all part of the process, but the limited engagement with the local community does not instil confidence it will be to the good, but just monetarily beneficial for Mallard Pass stakeholders.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – General comments			
MP2_CL_0800_004	4) Too many important issues have been left open, eg comments about "no plans at this time". Either rule something out completely or be upfront		
MP2_CL_0384_001	1. How many of the green equipment cabins are there going to be across the whole site ?		
MP2_CL_0384_009	9. What is the envisaged cubic volume of concrete to be used across the entire site with regard mounting the solar panels and the green cabins ?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Location of Solar PV Arrays			
MP2_FF_007_001	would be useful to see a digital representation of the proposed area with panels.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Please see Figure 4.3: Concept Masterplan of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.3]** to see where Solar PV Site will be located on a map.
MP2_CL_0364_001	1) Looking at the Stage 2 Concept Masterplan map (Figure 4.2), it appears that Heath Cottage, The Drift, Ryhall Heath, in the extreme north west of the proposed site, is the only residence across the whole site where you are proposing to erect panels immediately adjacent to a residential boundary. Please confirm this is correct. (Note that the garden runs parallel to The Drift to the red line boundary of your proposed site.)		
MP2_CL_0354_010 MP2_CL_0371_004	9. Can you explain why undulating land is ideal for solar panels?	No	Flat or gently south facing slopes are most suitable and beneficial for solar and therefore this influenced the location of the site in proximity to the substation. The general topography of the area immediately surrounding the substation is gently undulating and therefore this makes it particularly suitable for solar.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
MP2_FF_0136_009	for hay/silege collection- will there be enough space for the machines- do the farmers want/need/can take advantage of this?	Yes	The Mitigation and Enhancement Areas as identified on Figure 4.3 will provide areas for green infrastructure, including the creation of grassland with wildflowers and scattered wet woodland adjacent to the West Glen River, and grassland with calcareous species within the valley in the north-west of the Order limits, amounting to approximately 165ha. Within the Mitigation and Enhancement Areas, a total 19 fields (either fully or partial) totalling approximately 239ha will continue to be farmed under arable rotation with additional measures to support skylarks. Further details on the location and specification of the measures to support skylark are set out within the oLEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**.
MP2_FF_0137_006	bespoke visual mitigation' too vague if your home is surrounded by 3.3m panels		
MP2_FF_0195_010	Timescales and measurability of any gain are absent from the proposal. Currently this is just a wish list. We need to see that there are clear and time-bound plans that will be implemented and managed over the long term to ensure these promises are delivered and maintained in a timely manner.		
MP2_FF_0195_011	The exclusion of "where possible" under mines everything in this statement. Make it possible - this is a multi-million pound investment - plans can and should be made to ensure these things are guaranteed rather than left to chance.		
MP2_FF_0197_002	This doesn't get away from the reasons I don't support this plan - the mitigations described are laughable.		
MP2_FF_0214_004	Require services that are maintained as opposed to talked about and made available initially but then not supported/ f funded		
MP2_FF_0222_003	Mitigation - not good enough		
MP2_FF_0225_006	The proposed mitigations are inadequate		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
MP2_FF_0228_003	Will you take responsibility for the maintenance and management of the 'buffer zones'?		
MP2_FF_0226_002	New planting cannot replace ecosystems built up over centuries, and I see no budget for ongoing maintenance of the environment to the same extent as that provided by current farming practices.		
MP2_FF_0232_004	I don't think these go far enough and it's not just about the look of the panels.		
MP2_FF_0234_005	Just don't believe it'll happen and be kept up through the life of the project.		
MP2_FF_0245_007	Anything helps but you are just playing with offsetting the impact		
MP2_FF_0248_008	These seem to be random and desperate mitigation measures aimed at making an unacceptable proposal "look good". These is no guarantee any of these will happen or any formal assessment of benefit. Once again they have been included to try to mask the unacceptable impact of a development of this size.		
MP2_FF_0255_002	It will be a huge shame if this solar project comes to fruition and anything you do to mitigate impact will not be enough, it will merely ease your conscience.		
MP2_FF_0264_013	On going maintenance of land around panels unlikely to be diligently carried out by external agencies.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
MP2_FF_0265_002	NO MITIGATIGATION REASONS WILL JUSTIFY ALLOWING THE GO AHEAD WITH THE SOLAR FARM.		
MP2_FF_0265_005	IF THE LAND IS LEFT ALONE WITHOUT SOLAR PANELS THERE WILL BE NO NEED FOR ENHANCEMENTS.		
MP2_FF_0267_002	What has been proposed is insufficient.		
MP2_FF_0268_011	The details are too scant. The idea of livestock grazing is far fetched and no examples can be seen on other solar farms.		
MP2_FF_0273_004	Who is to look after ,manage these ecological enhancements will there be on going financial support for these mitigating projects?		
MP2_FF_0277_004	This is the right approach but what are we losing because of the Scheme? Also proposing and doing are two different things. What guarantees are in-place?		
MP2_FF_0277_005	Again you are using terms such as 'Maybe' and 'we are considering'. Will this ever happen?		
MP2_FF_0278_005	Where possible is clearly optimistic		
MP2_FF_0283_004	Not enough to mitigate.		
MP2_FF_0290_006	Again, comparing to other solar farm sites, I don't believe that anything will be done and just left to collect rubbish underneath!		
MP2_FF_0303_002	I have no confidence that the greening of the project will be properly maintained. This is a commercial		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
	venture and the bottom line will be the most important consideration not the countryside as evidenced by the fact you want to build in the countryside.		
MP2_FF_0303_005	It is unlikely that there will be much take up of this. I have no confidence that this is a realistic mitigation, especially in the fields where the solar panels are located.		
MP2_FF_0323_003	Again, a very positive approach to the objections put forward by people		
MP2_FF_0324_008	Very little about ongoing management , monitoring and again community involvement		
MP2_FF_0326_001	I support in principle but would like to see further work done in mitigation on the lines proposed.		
MP2_CL_0364_003	3) Please provide details of who will undertake the management of the mitigation areas over the lifetime of the solar farm and how this will be monitored (or direct me to the section in the documentation where this is provided)?		
MP2_CL_0461_006	f) The maintenance of the site (if it was to be maintained properly) would be huge.		
MP2_CL_0517_003	Mallard Pass have included mitigation and enhancement areas within their revised plan. There seem to be no published figures for the areas destroyed during construction and maintenance. It must be asked whether Mallard Pass are proposing		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
	to "give back" less than they have taken away. In the words of the Government: "The natural environment is one of the most important and effective solutions we have for capturing and sequestering carbon long-term. We will safeguard our cherished landscapes, restore habitats for wildlife in order to combat biodiversity loss and adapt to climate change... "		
MP2_CL_0536_006	Mitigation measures seem to be none almost existent. Most of these long thin strips are along Public services mainly overhead cables and pipe lines (Areas where you would not be allowed to construct anything). The pathetically small areas of trees and shrubs will take years grow and be effective if to have any effect at all. Use some of your profits to buy mature Trees to hide these ugly structures.		
MP2_CL_0578_002	The plans include some elements of "mitigation", but these are woefully limited and seem like tokenism. Protected patches are isolated from each other and embedded in what will be an industrial landscape. The provision of footpaths through the site is of no value to the population- the routes are not needed		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
	for access but solely for recreation, and will provide no enjoyment in the midst of a solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0600_001	Everything that I have discovered leads me to believe that plans for the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm are completely inappropriate and should be rejected. I strongly object to the proposed development. I do not feel that Mallard Pass has made a sufficiently strong enough case to warrant the placement of solar panels on productive arable land. The “mitigation” measures are inadequate with many of them taking fifteen years to be come fully effective.		
MP2_CL_0986_007	What guarantees will there be that all the mitigation measures will actually be provided at the end of the day?		
MP2_FF_1031_002	The levels of mitigation being put forward are highly questionable. Other less invasive, less destructive methods of renewable energy generation available. These options have not been satisfactorily explored because Canadian Solar is only interested in promoting its own product, solar panels not what is best for the locale. MPSF is a sub-optimal solution.		
MP2_CL_1018_004	Although some welcome enhancement has been included parallel to The Drift in the Stage 2 masterplan, the proposed 25m strip does not span		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
	the width of our garden. We had hoped to see a much wider offset from The Drift and away from our garden.		
MP2_CL_0785_005	What exactly do you mean by potential mitigation and enhancement areas ? Are they or aren't they and what will be done with them ?		
MP2_CL_0755_008	The changes to the application in terms of mitigation smack of PR speak and 'green wash'. Eight attractive villages and the countryside around them in Rutland and South Lincolnshire would be blighted.		
MP2_CL_0754_004	1. The definition of mitigation is ".....the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something" so effectively about making something less awful and this proposal is awful. You mention it 32 times in your 22 page Main Consultation Report – reflecting just how significant the adverse impact of this proposal is to the loss of food production, the natural environment and the communities who live within and adjacent to the area of the scheme. 22. That the whole site covers 906ha yet the developed area which will actually generate electricity is to be approximately 463ha (51%) with the remaining 49% being used for mitigation. It is acknowledged that some of the mitigation area is to remain in arable farming but its primary purpose is to provide residential set back. That the scheme requires so		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
	much land for mitigation must surely raise serious questions around its appropriateness.		
MP2_CL_0600_058	3.21 As explained elsewhere in this document the design of MPSF would not “avoid” or “compensate” for the impact of the site. The mitigation measures are inadequate.		
MP2_CL_0638_002	2. The mitigation strategies seem poor – the main premise seems to be 'we will hide it behind high fences and hedges.' But as this is a rolling landscape and includes the valley of the West Glen River if you stand on one of the many ridges or parts of higher ground you will be able to look 'down' into this industrial landscape – there does not seem to be an answer to this inconvenient truth.		
MP2_FF_041_003	All lipservice won't be effective enough		
MP2_FF_066_010	Mitigation means 'the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something', and I think that the Mallard Pass is currently firmly in the painful and unwanted camp.		
MP2_FF_075_006	As I said previously I do not believe these measure will be enough or even implemented		
MP2_FF_076_005	If the installation was not there, no "mitigation" would be necessary. The proposed area would not need any "enhancements."		
MP2_CL_0681_005	· A heating planet requires us to avoid any further damage to our environment and indeed to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Mitigation and Enhancement			
	restore biodiversity significantly and in a carefully managed way. No programme for this is envisaged, only some damage 'mitigation'.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Trees and hedgerows			
MP2_CL_0354_006	5. The maps are not easy to decipher. Can you describe therefore the areas in which new tress and hedgerows will be planted.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in the DAS, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, 443ha of land (48%) would be retained as existing woodland, hedgerows, or arable farmland. In addition to this, the following mitigation measures set out how the Applicant proposes to protect existing green infrastructure: • Hedgerows would be managed in accordance with the specifications in the oLEMP. • Perimeter fences will not be constructed through existing hedgerows. • Offsets of at least 10m either side from all existing hedgerows will be provided. • Offsets of at least 10m either side from main rivers and 6m from ditches will be provided. • Offsets of at least 15m from the Proposed Development to existing woodlands will be provided. • Offsets of at least 15m to statutorily and locally designated wildlife sites.
MP2_CL_0354_007	6. How long will it take for the newly planted trees and hedgerows to grow sufficiently high to screen the panels?		
MP2_CL_0507_004	Who will be responsible for maintaining the high hedgerows and clearing out ditches currently undertaken by farmers. With the extremes in weather we are now experiencing, flooding has to be a concern, especially if field ditches are not regularly maintained. Given the recent high temperatures the fear of wildfires in such a location does not bear thinking about. Could refraction be an issue with so many very large panels at ground level?		
MP2_CL_0508_001	I wish to put in a protest on behalf of the Ramblers but have not seen a map showing reduced area. I understand that there will be hedges and a clear area on both sides of the paths going through the site. Could you please send me up to date proposals.		
MP2_CL_0569_003	On page 8, the last word on the page is 'stem'. How silly! It should be 'trunk'. Flowers have stems; trees have trunks. Also, an offset of considerably more than 15 times the trunk width will be needed round		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Trees and hedgerows			
	'veteran' trees. I would say that no solar panels should be positioned under any part of the spread of existing substantial trees.		• The Green Infrastructure strategy within the Mitigation and Enhancement Areas will be used to deliver a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is enhanced through the planting of approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Output of the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0113_002	You state on its website its key benefits are that it: Has the potential to power in the region of 92,000 UK homes, approximately the number of households in Rutland and South Kesteven combined. Yes, it has the Potential to power 92,000 UK homes however, this is utterly misleading. Any power will go into the National Grid & used ad hoc will it not?	No	Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited has a grid connection agreement with National Grid Electricity Transmission to export 240MW (AC) of clean power to the national grid. The parameters applied for in this Development Consent Order application allow for a solar farm capable of generating up to 350MW (DC) to account for the normally applied factors as a result of: • Degradation of panels over time; • Seasonal and daily variation of solar irradiance; • Loss of power in the conversion from AC to DC. This will ensure that Mallard Pass Solar Farm is able to fully optimise the available grid connection and generate as much clean power as possible each day and over its lifetime.
MP2_CL_0865_005	The electrical output figures quoted are misleading the public because: (a) the electrons produced are going into the national grid so are not simply for local demand as implied, and (b) what is the actual seasonal and weather dependent range of outputs and thereby cost / carbon benefit vs. sensational numbers quoted?		
MP2_CL_0779_005	6. I have repeatedly asked what the annual output of MP will be in kwh but to date no conclusive figures- all you state is that its output will be sufficient to supply 92,000 average homes with electricity for a year.		
MP2_CL_0376_001	During the webinar, when questioned on the out-put of the planned Mallard Pass Solar Farm, Mr Toomey used three different numbers which, from memory were 280, 320 and 350. I did not fully understand the answer. Can you explain that to me please.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Output of the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0596_003	The amount of power you say you will produce		
MP2_CL_0792_003	1. Can you just feed in as much power that is produced to the grid by the solar panels 24 / 7		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Project Description – Litter bins			
MP2_FF_0136_005	will there be the provision of bins for litter and dog refuse bags? Who will empty those bins and how often? Will the cost be covered by mallard pass or will the local council be expected to pickup tab?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
MP2_FF_0123_006	I'd want to see the environmental impact report undertaken by an independent body. Referring to 'our Environmental Impact Assessment' does not lead me to believe that this will be impartial.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. An overview of the EIA Process is outlined in Chapter 2: EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0130_002	What is the impact assessment?		
MP2_FF_0245_009	I am sorry to say that you can say anything you like knowing the community has no chance of matching your financial resource to check for accuracy. Without an independent assessment I do not accept your statements		
MP2_FF_0251_012	The EIA is clearly floored. As an economic company the focus isn't on the environment. The assessment and with it the surveys don't add up.		
MP2_CL_0459_001	We are emailing to express our deep concern, indeed total dismay, at the possibility of the above proposed project actually going ahead. The concerns are numerous, blatantly obvious and may already have been well versed but we strongly feel that they cannot be emphasised enough so we set out below what we consider the major elements. On the flip side the expressed benefits appear to us to be verging on beyond overly optimistic, in many instances unfounded and certainly without full and comprehensive investigation.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
MP2_CL_0625_002	I think that the project is too large for the area and poorly thought out and insufficient time has been given to enable a more detailed study to take place.		
MP2_CL_0677_016	17.1 Your data sets need to be further reviewed and updated so as to provide an accurate representation of the potential cumulative effects particularly in respects of access and highways, air and water quality, noise and vibration, agricultural land use, tourism, visual character and heritage (regional), carbon footprint. Currently there are a number of significant proposed developments in and around Stamford and surrounding areas. 17.2 There is also a rapidly emerging solar pipeline across both counties, but particularly across Lincolnshire where there are already 5 huge NSIPs in the pipeline. If they were to come to fruition, the cumulative impacts could be significant, and it appears that no one is taking an overview to consider what the collective impact of these schemes might be – this cannot be right. This is particularly important in respect of the amount of land that could be taken from valuable food production, not just in Lincolnshire but now across the whole country.	No	Please see Chapter 16: Interaction of Effects and Cumulative Summary, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, for more information.
MP2_CL_1004_013	10 Mapping errors I have seen at least two mapping errors in both the diagram map in the pamphlet and the Ordnance Survey map overlays where areas are marked as green hedges but is actually standard	No	Please see Figure 4.3: Concept Masterplan of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.3]** to see woodland, hedgerow, trees, field boundaries and ditches.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
	agricultural land underneath electricity pylons. On that basis I have to assume there are probably numerous other errors, and that the overall site has not been as carefully examined as the pamphlet suggests. These errors have been repeated in the Stage 2 proposals.		
MP2_FF_0179_006	The PEIR that has been produced is not considered to be unbiased or to address all concerns and issues arising from the development in a suitable manner. The robustness, completeness and adequacy of the Environmental Impact Assessment is questioned.	No	As outlined in Chapter 2: EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, it is considered that due to the Proposed Development's nature, size and location that it has the potential to have significant effects on the environment and therefore constitutes EIA Development as defined in the EIA Regulations. In accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations, the Applicant has therefore provided an ES in support of the DCO Application. The Proposed Development requires a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. The EIA for NSIPs is reported in two stages, as follows: a. A PEIR is prepared, to inform public consultation about the Proposed Development (in accordance with

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
			Regulation 12(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations); and b. following consultation with the public, an ES is prepared to accompany the application for a DCO.
MP2_FF_0223_004	The PEIR was thorough and balanced.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0312_008	I don't believe all the information was properly researched or true	No	As outlined above, the Applicant complied with the EIA Regulations in completing the EIA Process. In addition, as described in Chapter 2 EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, under current and future baseline conditions, information relating to the existing environmental baseline has been collected through field and desktop studies. These baseline sources include, but are not limited to: a. Online/digital resources; b. Data searches, e.g., Local Biological Record Centres, Historic Environment Record, etc.; c. Baseline field surveys; and d. Available environmental information submitted in support of other planning applications for development within the relevant study areas of the Order limits.
MP2_CL_0404_002, MP2_CL_0405_002	Having worked on conservation in this area for many years, I do not believe any detailed research in this area has been completed in detail. In a professional capacity I would question the information produced. I have been involved with solar farms before which I worked on and gave technical support. These were built in a sympathetic and low impact way on the local area. Not like this application		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
			For more information, please see Chapter 2: EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0384_011	11. The PEIR documents have many volumes. When was this process inception date? In other words how long did it take to do the investigative information gathering through to production?	No	As outlined in Chapter 2: Overview of the EIA Process, of the PEIR, the first stage in the design and EIA process is to gather baseline information. Environmental surveys of the Site and study areas were carried out during 2021 and 2022, some of which are ongoing, in order to establish a clear baseline against which the effects of the Proposed Development can be assessed.
MP2_CL_0677_018	It was very apparent from the consultation that there was a lack of real-life practical knowledge of the site, either because the work had been desk-based or whatever visits had been made to the site were too limited. We don't feel you have a full appreciation of all the impacts. This is borne out in each subject area of the PEIR in your determination of the 'Significance of effects' , and then after mitigation the subsequent 'Significance of Residual effects'. Unsurprisingly you come up with a very short list of residual effects of 'major-moderate significance'. Can you explain how you have objectively arrived at these conclusions, as they are fundamental to how you have summarised your findings in the PEIR?	No	As outlined in Chapter 2: EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the first stage in the design and EIA process is to gather baseline information. Environmental surveys of the Order limits and study areas were carried out during 2021 and 2022 in order to establish a clear baseline against which the effects of the Proposed Development can be assessed. Further details of the baseline environment are provided at Chapter 3: Description of the Order limits, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, and within the individual environmental chapters of this ES.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
	We believe they are not representative of the outcomes the local community would have to live with, were this solar farm to be approved. Fundamentally the question has to be asked, how appropriate is the proposed solar farm given its sheer size of 906Ha, both in terms of the solar area and the extensive area you need for mitigation? The local rural community are wholeheartedly against the insensitive industrialisation of the countryside as explained in all the points above.		The approach to assessing and assigning significance to an environmental effect is derived from a variety of sources including legislative requirements, topic-specific guidance, standards and codes of practice, the EIA Regulations, advice from statutory consultees and other stakeholders and the expert judgement of the team undertaking the EIA. The following three stage approach has been used for determining significance for all environmental chapters within the ES: a. Assigning an environmental value to (or sensitivity of) a resource or receptor: b. Assigning a level of magnitude of impact; and c. Assigning a level of significance. Owing to the different approaches and the terminology used to assign value, impact and the level of significance within best practice guidance for each topic, information on these matters is set out in detail within appendices to the individual environmental chapters.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
			For more information, please see Chapter 2: EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_1027_003	The secondary consultation from Mallard Pass this time has been utterly appalling and thoroughly lazy. The main consultation document wasn't posted to residents, a 'miniature version' was posted, late, with cherry picked, inadequate information. The PEIR document was ridiculous – with only a few provided and being thousands of pages long it wasn't accessible to the vast majority. I haven't experienced near sufficient expertise with those representing mallard pass directly. There have been an array of consultants used for so much of this proposal, which gives me absolutely no confidence in the legitimacy and professionalism of this corporation or their understanding of the project they're supposedly heading. I also understand that the residents' first responses to the stage one consultation will be disregarded, that, coupled with the fact any information I have further received from Mallard Pass directly about their proposal has felt incredibly half-hearted with the absolute bare minimum of information, makes me feel completely hoodwinked!!! As though they can slip under the radar without fully informing the community, AGAIN.	No	As part of the Statutory consultation for the Proposed Development, the Applicant provided a Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR. The purpose of the PEIR NTS was to describe the Proposed Development and provide a summary in non-technical language of the key findings of the PEIR.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – General comments about EIA methodology			
MP2_FF_0243_006	It was disturbing to see the amount of point that had been non applicable in the document I read.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0267_003	These appear to be a response to objections received during stage 1 consultations and not sufficiently considered up front.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – Ecology			
MP2_FF_066_007	It is important to take on board all that the experts in ecology and conservation have stated on these points, and follow their guidance.	No	Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, presents the approach and findings of the assessment of potential impacts on Ecology and Biodiversity. This includes an overview of the methodology followed and a review of the baseline conditions in the vicinity of the Proposed Development and surrounding area. The chapter then presents the results of the assessment and the impact of the Proposed Development on the baseline environment in order to determine the anticipated magnitude of impact and significance of effect.
MP2_CL_0829_010	And a request...Please supply all of the environmental assessments (e.g. Habitats Directive, Biodiversity Net Gain, Strategic Environmental Assessment, etc) conducted to date and/or point me in the direction of where I can find them.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – Land samples			
MP2_FF_0268_002	samples of land not in line with statutory regulation	No	The Land Use and Soils assessment follows the general approach to undertaking Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as detailed in Chapter 2: Overview of the EIA process of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, albeit it has been modified to take account of relevant industry guidelines and best practice. The approach to the assessment of the sensitivity of receptors, magnitude of impacts and the significance of effects in relation to agricultural land, soils and agricultural businesses is described in Appendix 12.2, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**. As outlined in Appendix 12.2, An ALC survey of the Order limits was initially undertaken in late 2021. This was carried out at a semi-detailed level and involved examining the soils on a regular 200m grid. It involved analysis of the soils and land quality at 217 locations, from which it has been possible to map the distribution of land quality and soil types. This survey has then been enhanced by additional auger samples following discussion with Natural England. A further 117, taken in autumn 2022 across
MP2_FF_0268_012	Land sample not in line with statutory guidelines.		

			areas where the land quality was variable or had been found to include the BMV agricultural land to total 334 auger samples. In addition, a total of 4 soil pits were dug to better describe the soils across the Order limits. In addition to that, archaeological trial trenches were being excavated at the time of the survey and observation was made of some 10 of these to inform understanding of the soil structure. 11 samples of soil were sent for particle size distribution analysis to confirm the percentages of silt, sand and clay.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – Ethical Impact Assessment			
MP2_FF_0317_014	My answer is below, and I also ask: Have you also completed an Ethical Impact Assessment? Because I will be requesting to see this.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As detailed in the Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, **[EN010127/APP/7.10]**, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation on anyone who has the powers under the DCO. That would be achieved by securing this Plan by a requirement of the DCO. The Applicant proposes the following ethical procurement policy: • Any potential supplier must participate in a modern slavery supplier due diligence exercise as part of the tender exercise; • Any potential supplier, whether or not they meet the statutory thresholds under section 54(1) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, must publish annually a modern slavery and human trafficking statement; • The modern slavery and human trafficking statement must be informed by a risk assessment;

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – Ethical Impact Assessment			

			• Any potential supplier must have a modern slavery policy;
			• Any potential supplier must provide relevant employees with modern slavery training that has been produced by a certified provider of such training;
			• Any contract to be entered into with a potential supplier must include the following warranties:
			  ○ The supplier has not been and is not engaged in any form of slavery, forced labour, labour exploitation or human trafficking anywhere in the world;
			  ○ The supplier pays and treats its workers in compliance with applicable employment laws and minimum wage requirements; and
			  ○ The supplier will take reasonable steps to prevent slavery and human trafficking in connection with its business anywhere in the world;
			• Any contract to be entered into with a potential supplier must include:
			  ○ An obligation on the part of the potential supplier to report any

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
EIA Methodology – Ethical Impact Assessment			
			circumstances that give reasonable cause to suspect possible slavery, forced labour, labour exploitation or human trafficking in connection with its business anywhere in the world; ○ A right of audit; ○ A right to require an action plan to be initiated by the supplier in the event that the Applicant considers the controls implemented by the supplier to be inadequate; and ○ A right of immediate termination in the event of any instances of slavery, forced labour, labour exploitation and human trafficking connected to the supplier. For more information, please see the Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, **[EN010127/APP/7.10]**.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
MP2_FF_044_003	The electricity this site will generate is negligible and will destroy the local area as well as safety issues over the lithium batteries which should, in itself, stop this solar park from going ahead.	No	Following the feedback received during non-statutory consultation and technical and commercial factors, the Applicant has decided to not include Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) as part of the Proposed Development. While the Applicant continues to recognise the importance of BESS in achieving the UK's decarbonisation and energy security needs, the Applicant has not brought this aspect forward as part of the DCO Application. Further information on the reasons why BESS has not been included as part of the Proposed Development are included in the Planning Statement, **[EN010127/APP/7.2]**.
MP2_FF_044_010	What about the potential toxic sodium chloride gas given off from the lithium batteries (and the waste of millions of litres of water of those countries that produce it?) on the site? Walking around it? Animals grazing on it? Perhaps an acknowledgement of how dangerous this gas is would be useful! Who will monitor the batteries? Who will repair/deal with fires in an emergency when you have sold this site on? Will there be expert administration? I think not!		
MP2_FF_0119_004	Danger from lithium-ion batteries catching fire.		
MP2_CL_0148_002	2) battery storage presents a huge safety risk for residents. Look at the recent Liverpool 60 hour battery fire....?		
MP2_CL_0168_005	MPSF have omitted battery storage of power "at this time" from their plans during the second consultation. Why? The viability of the scheme will be dependent on unreliable battery storage. The power generated by the vast array of solar panels will only be released to the national grid when and if needed. It is a matter of record that electricity from the MPSF will be stored in batteries locally at the existing Ryhall national grid substation.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	Recent applications for smaller solar farm developments in the local area (of which there are many) include Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) containers on-site. at the end of rows of solar panels, 5a. Although BESS containers have 'a robust management system' , battery storage and battery chemistry that limits the risk of thermal runaway, storage of lithium-ion batteries long-term introduces a risk to the health and well-being of people and wildlife. Large battery installations are inherently dangerous - incidents of fires at at BESS installations worldwide are being reported - fires which cannot be extinguished and can emit toxic fumes. Concerns over such fires can only add to the devastation that we have recently experienced during hot dry weather. The technology of battery storage is unreliable, 5b. How does MPSF intend to safely maintain, recycle and safely dispose of the batteries, panels and associated equipment? (Currently fewer than 5% of electric car batteries (which contain lithium-ion and cobalt) are recycled because it is cheaper to use replacements)		
MP2_FF_0205_004	Battery storage issues concern residents. Building a solar park on decent agricultural land is counter productive to national food security.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
MP2_FF_0283_003	I also have concerns about rainwater run-off and battery safety.		
MP2_FF_0312_003	Unknown dangers of storage in batteries, leaking batteries , contamination.		
MP2_CL_0442_004	What is the position regarding the batteries? How will they be disposed....and at what cost! ...and by whom?		
MP2_CL_0491_007	I am also concerned about fire risk from the enormous batteries which will be housed on the site. I put this point in just to make it abundantly clear in case Mallard Pass bring this back on the agenda.		
MP2_CL_0510_007	Safety Risks - As I understand it, the battery storage sites can be very dangerous when they reach the end of their life and can potentially combust. Copious amounts of water would be required to extinguish these, which would not be available close by. This puts neighbouring villages at increased risk of fires.		
MP2_CL_0561_007	Battery storage - the risks of hazardous materials being stored and no information about this.		
MP2_CL_0566_008	1. There are no plans for safe battery storage which is a huge safety concern. In the past 3 days we have had three field fires already due to the extreme heat. What reputable reliable developer would leave this crucial element omitted from their		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	plans “at this time”. It indicates an uncaring and irresponsible attitude.		
MP2_CL_0589_002	Safety risk of battery storage.		
MP2_CL_0592_004	There is also the potential danger of the storage of lithium batteries and their safety, particularly if accidentally ignited (omitted from the development "at this time").		
MP2_CL_0595_004	1. Lithium-ion batteries are used to store energy captured by solar panels how safe is this bearing in mind the extreme weather conditions of 40 degrees which we have experienced recently? Therefore, questions must be asked now, would these panels create a potential fire risk.		
MP2_CL_0640_008	Mallard Pass did plan to build a massive battery storage facility opposite the existing sub-station, but have said they are now not doing so "at this time", indicating they may bring it back on the agenda in a few months or years time, maybe via the 'back door'. Assuming it will happen at some point the batteries will almost certainly be lithium-ion, which have a reputation for being unstable and very dangerous if they develop a fault. These lithium-ion batteries are usually housed in large containers, stacked up to 13m high. Faults can occur due to mechanical damage, heat, internal		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	short circuits and poor battery management. When a fault occurs it causes a chemical reaction which, unlike normal fires, do not need oxygen to burn and are therefore very difficult to put out. The only way to stop the reaction is to cool it with vast amounts of water, more than is ever likely to be available at the site. The chemical reaction caused when the batteries fail emits large amounts of toxic gas, mainly hydrogen fluoride, after which explosive gases are given off that can cause substantial explosions. Safety regulations are still woefully inadequate as the system fails to catch up with the speed of battery storage introductions connected to large scale solar applications. Until there is better regulation to protect the potential toxic impact to the environment and residential areas, and better fire protection measures for safety teams, battery storage should not be introduced. The chemical reaction caused when the batteries fail emits large amounts of toxic gas, mainly hydrogen fluoride, after which explosive gases are given off that can cause substantial explosions.		
MP2_CL_0643_004	4. Concerns over safety of battery storage.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
MP2_CL_0646_002	The known fire hazard of the batteries igniting and the resulting pollution.		
MP2_CL_0648_004	4. If batteries are stored as part of the installation then there are serious concerns over the safety of these.		
MP2_CL_0649_004	4. If batteries are stored as part of the installation then there are serious concerns over the safety of these.		
MP2_CL_0651_013	5. Battery storage poses a huge safety risk for residents. It has been omitted from the development for the present time without a guarantee that it will not be added subversively at a later date.		
MP2_CL_0667_003	You have conveniently taken battery storage out of your proposal, I assume this was because of the response from your first consultation. How, now, will the power be stored. There is also nothing to stop you applying to the local authority to install battery storage if this proposal goes ahead. I believe this is an underhand method of getting the battery storage through via the back door. I do not trust that you are being open and transparent with your communications at all. This also applies to the fact that you don't/won't guarantee that if planning is granted, you will not be selling this site off to the highest bidder. Your 'top man' at Mallard Pass has made it clear that to him this is just a money making		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	venture to set his family up for life. He is not at all interested in making any difference to global warming, just lining his own pockets.		
MP2_CL_0673_004	7. Battery Storage: Battery Storage has conveniently been omitted from the initial proposal; however, it is accepted that battery storage is needed to help balance the National Grid with solar, however this is not without risk, what commitments and legally binding clauses will the government apply to ensure that battery storage for this installation is not added at a later date.		
MP2_CL_0680_005	There is huge concern about the potential battery storage issue and the safety / risk implications – currently omitted from the proposed plans. I have personally installed battery storage systems for high voltage hospital sites and know the following:		
MP2_CL_0680_008	3.) The batteries have a defined life time and are then replaced using more of our planets precious resources.		
MP2_CL_0711_002	Secondly, the safety risks for battery storage are well known, but have been deliberately omitted from the proposal. This is obviously a huge concern for those living adjacent to the proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0739_002	Batteries will be used to store energy and this has unacceptable risks.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
MP2_CL_0742_013	I am a resident of Toft, my intention in writing, is to establish if the proposed solar farm will be utilising lithium-ion batteries for energy storage?		
MP2_CL_0742_014	Having just completed a two-year research project on the use of these batteries in electric vehicle production, even I am shocked at the potential danger these batteries present. Just one small example.		
MP2_CL_0742_016	Also attached is a piece from Stamford Mercury, in which I was interviewed for my views on energy storage.		
MP2_CL_0742_017	I know how busy you are, but if you could spare the time, please see this video about lithium-ion batteries. It really does show just how underestimated the danger from these things are!		
MP2_CL_0742_019	Finally, if Mallard Pass uses lithium-ion batteries, having spoken to an eminent fire prevention specialist, if there were to be a battery fire there, the exclusion zone would be upwards of 12 kilometres!" Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings are all within 12 kilometres from		
MP2_CL_0742_020	Essendine. If there is a fire in a lithium-ion battery, what plans are		
MP2_CL_0742_024	When lithium-ion batteries are alight hydrogen fluoride gas is produced and that exposure to the gas, even in small concentrations, is likely to be		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	fatal. If it is the intention to use this type of battery then it should raise considerable doubts about the safety of the project, given its proximity to housing as well as the livestock and wildlife in the area. If containers containing liquid bromine were to be damaged, the bromine would vaporise into a dense, acutely toxic gas and one that could accelerate the burning of combustible material. It is particularly concerning"		
MP2_CL_0742_025	I am not an expert in Solar Panels but the above does concern me. Battery storage is key in helping to achieve net-zero. Mallard Pass have omitted the battery storage at this stage? Why? Will it be added at a later stage? The storage of these batteries is a huge concern and I have no reassurance that there will no battery storage at any stage of the project.		
MP2_CL_0744_007	The original application included battery storage on site but I understand this has now been removed from the application, following concerns about safety. We can reasonably assume that including battery storage improved the financial return of the project and so are we likely to see this added back in at some point? If so, what planning process will be required to approve it?		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
MP2_CL_0749_013	I am a resident of Toft, my intention in writing, is to establish if the proposed solar farm will be utilising lithium-ion batteries for energy storage?		
MP2_CL_0749_014	Having just completed a two-year research project on the use of these batteries in electric vehicle production, even I am shocked at the potential danger these batteries present. Just one small example.		
MP2_CL_0749_016	Also attached is a piece from Stamford Mercury, in which I was interviewed for my views on energy storage.		
MP2_CL_0749_017	I know how busy you are, but if you could spare the time, please see this video about lithium-ion batteries. It really does show just how underestimated the danger from these things are!		
MP2_CL_0749_019	Finally, if Mallard Pass uses lithium-ion batteries, having spoken to an eminent fire prevention specialist, if there were to be a battery fire there, the exclusion zone would be upwards of 12 kilometres!" Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings are all within 12 kilometres from		
MP2_CL_0749_020	Essendine. If there is a fire in a lithium-ion battery, what plans are		
MP2_CL_0749_024	When lithium-ion batteries are alight hydrogen fluoride gas is produced and that exposure to the gas, even in small concentrations, is likely to be		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	fatal. If it is the intention to use this type of battery then it should raise considerable doubts about the safety of the project, given its proximity to housing as well as the livestock and wildlife in the area. If containers containing liquid bromine were to be damaged, the bromine would vaporise into a dense, acutely toxic gas and one that could accelerate the burning of combustible material. It is particularly concerning.		
MP2_CL_0749_025	I am not an expert in Solar Panels but the above does concern me. Battery storage is key in helping to achieve net-zero. Mallard Pass have omitted the battery storage at this stage? Why? Will it be added at a later stage? The storage of these batteries is a huge concern and I have no reassurance that there will no battery storage at any stage of the project.		
MP2_CL_0751_003	In addition, I note that you have removed battery storage from the revised plans – clearly this was of great concern to local people as regards the concomitant safety risks but this seems a strange move to me. Battery storage is a central part to this so it seems strange that this has been removed. How can you guarantee that they are not subsequently implemented at some later date? I am also curious to understand how the solar panel area has now been reduced yet you state that the same		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	amount of generation will occur. This does not add up, which makes your claim seem strange and what protections will there be to ensure that the area is not increased at a future date? Overall, the output claimed does not seem to match up with logic.		
MP2_CL_0761_002	Secondly, the battery storage poses a safety risk but this has not been discussed in the proposal and where they are going to be placed has not been mentioned.		
MP2_CL_0766_004	4. Safety – Battery storage – potential for fire risk to fields and then houses and complete villages that would be adjacent.		
MP2_CL_0779_012	13. You also mention that no battery storage is planned with the MP development- the reason I was given was that the Ryhall Substation infrastructure could not cope with such a system. It seriously begs the question whether the grid in the summer when solar panels are at their most efficient can receive all the power generated. Or will you as is thought apply for a battery storage system at a later date via a Local Planning Application.		
MP2_CL_0784_009	9. Future possible battery storage is a concern the report says there will be no battery storage sites ‘at this time’’ which I take to mean there will/maybe be some in the future. There are many reports that		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	show battery shortage is a fire risk – which is a major concern.		
MP2_CL_0823_003	I would certainly not put my trust in these developers even more so because they are intending to use battery storage which has the possibility of completely wiping out the residents in the area because of the release of toxic gasses in case of a fire.		
MP2_CL_0894_007	5. Environmental Impact What environmental damage do the panels produce? After their use what is the cost to clean them up and how are they disposed of? I quote from one letter that has been made public and sent to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm: “Hello Mr Davies and the representatives of Mallard Pass. I am a resident of Toft, my intention in writing, is to establish if the proposed solar farm will be utilising lithium-ion batteries for energy storage? Having just completed a two-year research project on the use of these batteries in electric vehicle production, even I am shocked at the potential		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	danger these batteries present. Just one small example. When these things get damaged and begin to pop and hiss, one sees a grey “smoke”. This in fact is not smoke, but hydrogen fluoride gas, which is extremely toxic! Please see “EV-stranded-Energy” attachment. Also attached is a piece from Stamford Mercury, in which I was interviewed for my views on energy storage. I know how busy you are, but if you could spare the time, please see this video about lithium-ion batteries. It really does show just how underestimated the danger from these things are! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQhKYGK6m5A I really do not understand why no one is talking about this! Yes, of course we want green energy, but at what price? Finally, if Mallard Pass uses lithium-ion batteries, having spoken to an eminent fire prevention specialist, if there were to be a battery fire there, the		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	exclusion zone would be upwards of 12 kilometres!" Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings are all within 12 kilometres from Essendine. If there is a fire in a lithium-ion battery, what plans are being made for the evacuations of these areas depending on wind direction? It reminds me of trying to predict nuclear radioactive fallout in the Cold War! Liquid Bromine is already stored in large quantities in Essendine. The dangers of it are detailed in the plant's emergency plan – "Liquid Bromine is a fuming brownish – red liquid. It has a sharp irritating odour. The short-term affects are corrosive, resulting in burns and possible ulceration. If inhaled or ingested you could experience sore throats, dizziness and headaches, nose bleeds, coughing, abdominal pain and sometimes a rash. As a vapour the eyes can suffer redness, pain and blurred vision. The long-term affects could be chronic bronchitis, contact and allergic dermatitis." When lithium-ion batteries are alight hydrogen fluoride gas is produced and that exposure to the gas, even in small concentrations, is likely to be fatal. If it is the intention to use this type of battery then it should raise considerable doubts about the		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	safety of the project, given its proximity to housing as well as the livestock and wildlife in the area. If containers containing liquid bromine were to be damaged, the bromine would vaporise into a dense, acutely toxic gas and one that could accelerate the burning of combustible material. It is particularly concerning". I am not an expert in Solar Panels but the above does concern me. Battery storage is key in helping to achieve net-zero. Mallard Pass have omitted the battery storage at this stage? Why? Will it be added at a later stage? The storage of these batteries is a huge concern and I have no reassurance that there will no battery storage at any stage of the project.		
MP2_CL_0652_004	There are many other issues that make the building of this outsized solar farm a really bad idea for our area, including the questions that remain over the huge safety risk of battery storage; the site traffic and transport implications for disruption and environmental damage; the closure of public rights of way and the poor compensation of less than 3 miles of permissive paths; the size of the structures and their noise emissions; the flood risk caused by the surface water run-off from the panels; and the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Batteries in relation to ground conditions			
	destruction of sites of historical and archaeological interest.		
MP2_CL_0742_015, MP2_CL_0749_015	When these things get damaged and begin to pop and hiss, one sees a grey “smoke”. This in fact is not smoke, but hydrogen fluoride gas, which is extremely toxic!		
MP2_CL_0742_022, MP2_CL_0749_022	Liquid Bromine is already stored in large quantities in Essendine. The dangers of it are detailed in the plant’s emergency plan – “Liquid Bromine is a fuming brownish – red liquid. It has a sharp irritating odour.		
MP2_CL_0742_023, MP2_CL_0749_023	The short-term effects are corrosive, resulting in burns and possible ulceration. If inhaled or ingested you could experience sore throats, dizziness and headaches, nose bleeds, coughing, abdominal pain and sometimes a rash. As a vapour the eyes can suffer redness, pain and blurred vision. The long-term effects could be chronic bronchitis, contact and allergic dermatitis.”		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Safety of solar panels			
MP2_CL_0970_009	There is no mention in your brochure that I could see of the effect of absorbed heat on the local climate. These things must become pretty hot in the sunlight and must effect the local temperatures.	No	The Proposed Development will reduce GHG emissions associated with energy production, with the embedded mitigation (detailed in Section 13.3 of ES Chapter: 13 Climate Change) providing resilience to potential impacts of climate change on the Proposed Development. The CCIA outlines that the greenhouse gas emissions offset by the Proposed Development are much greater than the embedded emissions associated with the construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Therefore, there are no identified significant residual adverse impacts related to climate change arising from the Proposed Development. For more information, please see Chapter 13: Climate Change, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0785_009	There is no mention in your brochure that I could see of the effect of absorbed heat on the local climate. These things must become pretty hot in the sunlight and must effect the local temperatures.		
MP2_FF_0136_004	in light of the current concerns of climate change, how will the solar panels contribute to the overall ambient temperature/ light of the area eg will reflections cause more heat? Increased likelihood of fire?		
MP2_CL_0482_008	·Adverse impact to local climate caused by potential increase in temperature from the solar panels;		
MP2_CL_0492_006	How much heat will be radiated back into the atmosphere from this very large 1,144-acre concentration of solar panels? Is it possible that the local climate could be affected? In other words, a resultant 'Microclimate', causing less or more rain to fall locally. I would be very interested to see the results of any risk assessments, Failure modes and effects analysis, and or simulations that have been performed in order to demonstrate the impact of such a large area of solar panels, specifically		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Safety of solar panels			
	relevant to this particular part of the countryside and its terrain.		
MP2_CL_0434_009	Climate Change – the impact of large solar installations on local climate also needs to be considered, installation over a large area causing a "heat island" may generate higher temperatures in that area. Any global climate benefit from solar parks is wiped out by the coal fired power stations and amount of energy used in their manufacture. Panels made in the US and Europe are manufactured to higher standards than in China.		
MP2_CL_0689_009	Solar projects of this scale will have a detrimental effect on the local micro climatological conditions because of the reflective nature of black solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0636_004	This site will also help to create a micro-climate due to the topography, the reflected sunlight from the panels will be focussed at various points along the array and as we have just experienced temperatures of 40 degrees any increase above that would be unimaginable.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
MP2_CL_0377_004	Technology is moving so fast that it is likely that in very few year' s time this solar site will be obsolete. Solar Panels have been proved to function only when the sun is shining. How often is that in England? Are we to be left surrounded by rusting panels, fences, and all the associated debris? I doubt very much that the original developers will feel any need to clear their horrendous mess up.	No	A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan will be produced prior to the decommissioning phase which will deal with management of waste outline the measures to prevent impacts on ground conditions during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, to be approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the commencement of decommissioning activities. This plan will be in accordance with the oDEMP submitted with the application **[EN010127/APP/7.8]**.
MP2_CL_0392_011	11. With technology moving at the rate it is now the whole scheme could well be redundant in less than five years. Who will clean up the mess? Not the missing developers that is for sure.		
MP2_CL_0401_008	8. The disposal of solar panels at the end of the project, given their shelf life and the environmental damage this will cause (wherever it ends up).		
MP2_CL_0434_008	Recycling – who will clear the site of materials, panels, toxic batteries etc at the end of it's life? The Economics of Solar by Harvard Business Review looks at the toxic nature of solar panels which makes their environmental impacts worse than just the quantity of waste, they are delicate and break easily, becoming hazardous due to their heavy metal contents. Hazardous waste is difficult and expensive to dispose of. Will we, like Europe, require producers to finance end of life treatment of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
	solar panels sold in the UK? Or will they just be left in the fields forever?		
MP2_CL_0442_003	The unseen costs of decommissioning this whole area and making safe and secure from any adverse materials...not to mention any possible poisoning of the land and into the water supplies.		
MP2_CL_0482_009	· Decommissioning processes and environmental waste;		
MP2_CL_0499_009	9 The loss of the land for many years to come, with no guarantees what will happen to the vast amount of waste it will create at the end of its life.		
MP2_CL_0541_001	Solar cells by their very nature are very inefficient and degenerate by quite a high percentage over time. As low as 60% of their initial rating within five years. Despite what is usually said they need cleaning at least once a year (just like our cars). Farmers who are taking the lazy way out and agree to have these things on good productive farmland should have the land confiscated and given to someone who will farm productively, we need the food. Due to the high levels of static that build up around these devices you cannot graze sheep in these fields as they are very susceptible to static - it tends to kill them! The land becomes industrial and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
	eventually degenerates into a brown field site - heavily contaminated and extremely expensive to clean up.		
MP2_CL_0561_008	The disposal of solar panels at the end of the project, given their shelf life and the environmental damage this will cause (wherever it ends up)		
MP2_CL_0604_004	Decommissioning The cost of recycling solar panels is currently 20 times more than disposing of them to landfill, so of course few are recycled even though some of the elements used in their construction are becoming increasingly rare. 463 hectares of solar panels are going to need a very large hole in the ground for their disposal. The proposal also includes for piling to create structures on which the panels can be mounted. Presumably you will have allowed for removal and safe disposal of all the piles at the end of life of this project, together with removal of all hardstanding and access roads so that the land can be returned to agricultural use?		
MP2_CL_0609_007	7. The decommissioning process and waste produced at this point has not been addressed by Mallard Pass as far as I can ascertain and just 40 years down the line this could create massive problems. Other countries are no longer willing to take our waste.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
MP2_CL_0616_008	When the plant is decommissioned I am concerned that the land will not be reinstated to its former use and will never be returned to producing food. There are no details or legal commitment to the decommissioning process and safe disposal of the waste products.		
MP2_CL_0643_012, MP2_CL_0648_012, MP2_CL_0649_012	12. Environmental impact of decommissioning the panels		
MP2_CL_0671_004	4, Who is going to be responsible for the removal of all this "space junk" when it becomes apparent that solar panels are not an effective form of producing energy? You have made NO provision for the safe removal and dispersal of all the equipment at the end of the lease. Do you really think the land owners are going to spend millions rectifying the damage done by you? I think not.		
MP2_CL_0693_011	· Environmental impact of decommissioning the panels.		
MP2_CL_0742_049, MP2_CL_0749_049	- How is the site decommissioned? Further construction traffic? Environmental waste?		
MP2_CL_0865_008	The post-construction operations / maintenance aspects of such a huge facility introduces ongoing impacts in terms of the requirements for maintenance crews, vehicles, site lighting, transformer noise, vegetation control / chemicals,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
	vermin / rabbits control, security fencing, access gates, PV panel cleaning. There will be massive on-going long term impacts of such activities / equipment, including equipment lifecycle / replacements and their associated costs / carbon impacts.		
MP2_CL_0883_006	significant and long lasting environmental damage during construction, the life of the site, and its eventual decommissioning		
MP2_CL_0959_004	During the meetings I have been informed that the solar panels cannot be recycled, the only way to dispose of them will be in landfill. We are talking about 470,000 panels 3m high, with toxic chemicals. If the proposals are approved I feel strongly that the contract should include the disposal arrangements when the panels are no longer useable, who should be contractually responsible for arranging it and meeting the cost, and which landfill site they will go in. Including who will take over the responsibility if any of the companies go out of business. Similarly contractual obligations should be made to return the land to farm land when the 40yrs has passed, and housing / building should not be allowed on the basis that the land has had a non farming use.		
MP2_CL_0993_013	13. Concern for state of land after the solar panels have finished there life .		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
MP2_CL_1013_008	· Environmental impact of eventual decommissioning the panels.		
MP2_FF_1032_016	The panels should be durable and fully recyclable at the end of the project.		
MP2_CL_0780_012	The panels will sit on frames attached to 2.5m deep piles, what obligations will there be for the developer to reinstate the land when the site closes? I am sure the cost of removal will be prohibitive; it is quite possible that Windel Energy will not be the incumbent at this point. The chances are that whoever is overseeing the site in 30 years will find a reason on cost grounds not to reinstate the land even if it is one of the planning consent conditions, it will be hard for the authorities to enforce these obligations.		
MP2_CL_0780_015	If Mallard Pass was approved and we are taking seriously the 2050 target for nett zero it is likely that it will only be contributing towards these targets for 20 years before it is obsolete and decommissioned, thereafter leaving an indelible scar on the landscape and local communities.		
MP2_CL_0954_009	9. My deduction after reviewing all the information I could access is that the size and placement of this solar farm is entirely about profit. The solar farm will take two years to build and will be in place for a minimum of 40 years affecting future generations		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
	not just ourselves. Also what is the developers plan for decommissioning the panels after the 40 years and the subsequent environmental waste? I believe that the placement of the sub station is too convenient and is not a reason that should be the primary reason for choosing this location to build this solar farm. There are many other alternative sites in the UK that are far more suitable. The amount of profit that the solar farm will make is the biggest driver and that is corrupt.		
MP2_FF_080_004	I have concerns about the safety of the panels themselves, their origin, and their eventual disposal and degradation.		
MP2_FF_0317_005	Further, it is well established that solar panels are not recyclable, and in their manufacturing produce toxic pollution. I really fail to see how Mallard Pass is going offset the impact of production, shipping and installing (other than on your pockets). - I strongly believe that you had left off Greatford from your consultations on purpose as you resisted appeals from these residents initially to be part of the conversation. Ultimately, there are much better options than your sweeping, mass-construction idea. You are riding on the tide of the COP22 sentiment which, while I support it, does not mean we should be making rash decisions that have significant long		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Decommissioning			
	last effects on our countryside, wildlife and country as a whole.		
MP2_CL_0361_011	At the end of the useful life of the panels there would be a huge problem in disposing of the vast amounts of panels.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Safe operation of the Solar PV Arrays			
MP2_CL_0785_010	How much cleaning do they need and where will the water or chemicals come from and be disposed of to keep them clean enough to be effective?	No	The operational phase of the Proposed Development would involve routine maintenance and servicing of equipment to ensure the safe operation of equipment. For more information, please see the Outline Operational environmental Management Plan [EN010127/APP/7.7].

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Soil quality			
MP2_CL_0401_006	6. Loss of fertility to soil after the project has come to an end.	No	As set out in the Soils and Land use chapter **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** the nature of the Proposed Development will not significantly impact the quality of soils. The development of the CEMP, Soil Management Plan and Excavated Materials Management Plan, developed in line with the outline versions of those plans submitted with the application, will prevent impacts on the quality of soils during the construction and decommissioning phases.
MP2_CL_0689_003	The land after 40years will be contaminated and unusable.		
MP2_CL_0844_006	What condition will the land be in.		
MP2_CL_0876_006	Environmental damage caused by the construction of this development will be enormous.		
MP2_CL_0876_008	There appear to be no guarantees for the future use of the land to return it to its present condition and in all probability, it will never be able to be used again for farming because of the damage to the soil. There also appears not to be a bond in place for the deconstruction and clear up of the site after use.		
MP2_CL_0999_009	9. Impact on the land after 40 years. Contamination of this now brownsite?		
MP2_FF_0205_008	The microrizal layer in the soil may be irreversibly damaged.		
MP2_FF_0282_005	What impact will the solar panels have on the soil for farming????		
MP2_FF_0311_005	Solar farms rot agricultural land - simple as that.		
MP2_CL_0478_016	16. The proposed life of the site is some 20 years with options for extension. It is said that the site will be returned to its former glory when its life is over. I do not understand how that can possibly happen. The fact of the site will completely destroy the first-class arable farmland, compacting the soil to a great		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Soil quality			
	depth making it impossible to use for arable farming ever again. The site will end up looking like a bomb site. I will not live to see that, but I fear my family will have to face the utter devastation at some time in the future.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Toxic heavy metals			
MP2_CL_0515_011	Contamination Concerns It is well documented that potentially toxic heavy metals and silicone by-products are used in Solar Farm projects. Damaged units or time may release these contaminants into the environment. As such, consider taking soil samples to monitor for potential contaminants.	No	The nature of the Proposed Development and the measures set out in the suite of management plans submitted with the application will prevent contaminant impacts on soils. Should there be a spillage event during the construction phase the appropriate mitigation measures detailed in the oCEMP will be implemented as applicable.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Contamination			
MP2_CL_1004_011	8 Environmental damage & Fire Risk What about the environmental damage these solar panels produce and the cost to clean up after their use? According to cancer biologist David H. Nguyen, PhD, toxic chemicals in solar panels include cadmium telluride, copper indium selenide, cadmium gallium (di)selenide, copper indium gallium (di)selenide, hexafluoroethane, lead, and polyvinyl fluoride. Silicon tetrachloride, a by-product of producing crystalline silicon, is also highly toxic. I quote below from a letter which has been made public. “Hello Mr Davies and the representatives of Mallard Pass. I am a resident of Toft, my intention in writing, is to establish if the proposed solar farm will be utilising lithium-ion batteries for energy storage? Having just completed a two-year research project on the use of these batteries in electric vehicle production, even I am shocked at the potential danger these batteries present. Just one small example. When these things get damaged and begin to pop and hiss, one sees a grey “smoke”.	No	As outlined in Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, all the solar infrastructure including PV modules, mounting structures, cabling on or near the surface, inverters, transformers, switchgear, fencing and ancillary infrastructure would be removed and recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice following the waste hierarchy, with materials being reused or recycled wherever possible. All waste will be disposed of in accordance with the legislation at the time of decommissioning. In addition, given the isolated areas of potential contamination, the impacts associated with the migration of pollutants from contaminated land are considered to be of Negligible Magnitude for receptors of High Sensitivity, such as watercourses, drainage ditches, coastal waters and groundwater. Therefore, this is considered Not Significant. Please see Chapter 11: Water Resources and Ground Conditions, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, for more information.

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Contamination			
	This in fact is not smoke, but hydrogen fluoride gas, which is extremely toxic! Please see “EV-stranded-Energy” attachment. Also attached is a piece from Stamford Mercury, in which I was interviewed for my views on energy storage. I know how busy you are, but if you could spare the time, please see this video about lithium-ion batteries. It really does show just how underestimated the danger from these things are! https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQhKYGK6m5A I really do not understand why no one is talking about this! Yes, of course we want green energy, but at what price? Finally, if Mallard Pass uses lithium-ion batteries, having spoken to an eminent fire prevention specialist, if there were to be a battery fire there, the exclusion zone would be upwards of 12 kilometres!” Stamford, Bourne and the Deepings are all within 12 kilometres from Essendine. If there is a fire in a		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Contamination			
	lithium-ion battery, what plans are being made for the evacuations of these areas depending on wind direction? It reminds me of trying to predict nuclear radioactive fallout in the Cold War! Liquid Bromine is already stored in large quantities in Essendine. The dangers of it are detailed in the plant's emergency plan – "Liquid Bromine is a fuming brownish – red liquid. It has a sharp irritating odour. The short-term affects are corrosive, resulting in burns and possible ulceration. If inhaled or ingested you could experience sore throats, dizziness and headaches, nose bleeds, coughing, abdominal pain and sometimes a rash. As a vapour the eyes can suffer redness, pain and blurred vision. The long-term affects could be chronic bronchitis, contact and allergic dermatitis." When lithium-ion batteries are alight hydrogen fluoride gas is produced and that exposure to the gas, even in small concentrations, is likely to be fatal. If it is the intention to use this type of battery then it should raise considerable doubts about the safety of the project, given its proximity to housing as well as the livestock and wildlife in the area. If containers containing liquid bromine were to be		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Contamination			
	damaged, the bromine would vaporise into a dense, acutely toxic gas and one that could accelerate the burning of combustible material. It is particularly concerning that lithium-ion batteries could be located near such material. There have been several recent examples of lithium-ion batteries catching fire and have been well reported in the national media.		
MP2_CL_0970_018	This scheme should not go ahead for the sake of the local environment and for the sake of the people whose lives will be affected and because of the massive use of land and resources pollution and waste it will create.		
MP2_CL_0498_002	Eat before Heat Equally the aesthetics of the Rutland land will be destroyed for at least 40 years. Added to that there will be toxification and contamination of land and water courses. The Farm will create flooding have immeasurable impact upon wild life especially to the many deer who inhabit this area. During my "Face to Face" meeting with the Canadian Solar Mallard Pass Company at Ryhall Village Hall I was assured that the China element		

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Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Contamination			
	was above board. This statement has now been ousted as untrue. There is very strong evidence which was hushed up concerning the production of the Solar Panels.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Onshore Ground Conditions and Contamination – Onsite works			
MP2_FF_0297_009	there is no consideration for the environmental impacts of the ground works? cables will be laid in trenches covered in gravel, inverter stations will be on cast bases and panels will be piled into the ground. how much concrete will that use? How much soil is going to be moved? How many lorries will be involved with deliver and waste removal? where will the waste end up? how would the company return the land when the panels end up in land fill in around 20 -25 years time?	No	All ground works will be subject to best practice techniques and management plans to prevent impacts on ground conditions. This is considered in Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, with mitigation measures set out in the outline SMP, EMMP, CEMP and DEMP submitted with the application.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0380_003	General concern regarding flooding.	Yes	Hydraulic modelling of the surrounding watercourses has been conducted by the EA and their appointed partners, with this data used to sequentially design the Proposed Development to prevent an increase in flood risk elsewhere. However, the following mitigation measures relating to the hydrological environment are embedded into the design and construction of the Proposed Development: • 50m watercourse buffers for major construction works (i.e. compound) with the exception of watercourse crossings along access tracks; and • 10m watercourse buffers for minor construction works (i.e. solar panel installation) with the exception of watercourse crossings along access tracks; • The Proposed Development will utilise existing access road and tracks already in place at this location, this will help to minimise ground disturbance and requirement for further watercourse crossings.
MP2_FF_031_004	You state that no grade 2 land will be used. Grade 3 land produces good crops and this land will be lost for ever once the 'farm' is installed The risk of flooding will increase.		
MP2_FF_097_008	Flooding " the developers have recognised that solar farms cause increased flooding, although say that this area does not suffer from flooding. In fact the area does suffer from flooding, as seen at Essendine Church over the years.		
MP2_FF_099_005	I have heard that the risk of flooding is increased, so I hope this is an environmental topic which is being discussed.		
MP2_FF_0127_002	It is taking away vital arable land and I believe it could pose a problem with flooding.		
MP2_CL_0165_001	I am writing regarding the mallard pass proposal. Its well known that the area floods. I've seen ground around the church in Essendine flooded in spite of the deep ditches which can remain full for weeks on end. One year I stood and watched flood water race back towards my property only to stop past a few yards from my garden wall. If it even was not prone to flooding and you were proposing to build a Forrest of wild mills I would not be writing to you. But to go ahead knowing that full well at some future date the area will be awash with flood water and		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	sewage is beyond me. Clearly there must be an alternative solution.		For more information, please see Chapter 11: Water Resources and Ground Conditions of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1.]**. In addition, solar panels have been shown to not increase flood risk elsewhere due to the lack of impermeable footprint. The impact on flooding elsewhere is assessed as negligible within the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, and surface water runoff will be managed through thus use of SuDS and RSuDS as detailed in the Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy (oSWDS), in Appendix 11.6 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**. In regard to concerns about increased flood risk due to extreme weather conditions, As reported in Chapter 11: Water Resources and Ground Conditions, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, modelling of various flooding scenarios has been carried out, in consultation with the Environmental Agency, considering increases in rainfall intensities
MP2_FF_0212_002	2. It is not the right use of land, as we would lose acres of prime, graded agricultural land, and I understand it could lead to an increased risk of flooding.		
MP2_FF_0244_003	; moreover the safety of large battery based storage has not been proved. Experience around Christmas 2020 showed that there is considerable risk of local flooding caused by run off of heavy rain from areas of the proposed solar farm - I am not aware that this issue has been addressed		
MP2_FF_0264_004	Increased risk of flooding in a recognised flood plain		
MP2_FF_0264_019	The pictures of the proposed panels would not support anything underneath, if they are to be raised higher they would need to be planted in concrete which would further exacerbate the flood risk.		
MP2_FF_0313_009	It is already an area prone to flooding, the last thing we need is the risk increase if the project goes ahead..		
MP2_CL_0369_006	The concern that the proposed project will increase the risk of flooding at the lower end of the village, including the church.		
MP2_CL_0388_008	There will be an increased risk of flooding in Essendine, Greatford and on the road to Carlby, which already suffer from frequent flooding after		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	heavy rainfall. Wildlife habitats will be inevitably and irrevocably damaged and destroyed and no amount of mitigation will compensate.		associated with climate change. In light of this, the Proposed Development infrastructure has been located out-with areas identified to be at risk of flooding during a 1 in 100-year rainfall event, accounting for the increases in rainfall associated with climate change. This sequential design methodology ensures that the Proposed Development is not vulnerable to increases in rainfall intensities leading to extreme flood events. In addition, the mounting structures for the Solar PV Arrays have been designed to withstand the maximum force of wind speed. This accounts for the changes in extreme wind speeds expected over the lifespan of the Proposed Development which will ensure that is not vulnerable to increases in maximum wind speed associated with climate change.
MP2_CL_0394_007	6/ Risk of further flooding.		
MP2_CL_0396_006	The concern that the proposed project will increase the risk of flooding at the lower end of the village, including the church.		
MP2_CL_0401_004	4.Increased risk of flooding		
MP2_CL_0418_011	11. Flooding is a concern		
MP2_CL_0434_006	Flooding – the developers have recognised that solar farms cause increased flooding, although say that this area does not suffer from flooding. In fact the area does suffer from flooding, as seen at Essendine Church over the years.		
MP2_CL_0448_008	I see that you recognise that solar panels cause an increased risk of flooding but claim that our communities rarely experience floods! This is totally wrong - flooding is increasing within our area and St Mary Magdalene Church in Essendine has seen ever increasing and frequent flooding over the last ten years. I understand that there is also concern over the impact of flooding downstream outside of the site in Greatford.		
MP2_CL_0461_002	b) It would lead to an increased risk of flooding.		
MP2_CL_0465_002	The environmental impacts, especially the flood risks, are too dangerous		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0470_005	5. Added flood risk.		
MP2_CL_0471_004	4. The developers recognise that solar panels cause increased risk of flooding but claim that our communities rarely experience floods – this is wrong! As we know, flooding is increasing in our area. For example, Saint Mary Magdalene Church in Essendine has seen increasingly frequent flooding over the last 10 years, and the Reverend has raised her concerns with our Rutland MP that the solar plant will only exacerbate this trend. The solar panels will cause water to run-off in concentrated areas and cause further problems.		
MP2_CL_0477_009	> Recreational amenity, increased risk of flooding, archaeology & heritage & human rights concerns are all other hugely worrying issues for me.		
MP2_CL_0478_018	18. The site may well be subject to serious flooding in the future because the subsoil will not be porous enough to allow rainwater to pass through. Recent changes in climate have shown that extreme weather is more likely and that includes heavier and more consistent rainfall. This will cause havoc to residents and local transport.		
MP2_CL_0478_019	19. The areas shown for permissive paths are all in areas which when flooding occurs will be totally impassable.		
MP2_CL_0480_004	The increased flood risk.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0482_004	· Potential increased risk of flooding;		
MP2_CL_0486_005	For these reasons as well as the loss of agricultural land & increased risk of flooding I am totally against the proposal.		
MP2_CL_0490_002	I'm addition to the WHERE solar panels should be housed, the proposed development of Mallard Pass cause alarm to me as a local resident for the reason of increased flooding. I have lived in our house for 12 years and last year was the first time we have been flooded. This, I believe, is a result of global warming and vital agricultural fields are needed to absorb as much water as possible as opposed to the water running off and creating the possibilities of flooding in local areas.		
MP2_CL_0491_005	I am very concerned about the increased risk from flooding. This will cause further flood risk to the area, which last year suffered an enormous amount of flooding. I have plenty of photographic evidence of this if required. This is neither good for homes nor for the soil in the local area. This is also certainly not good for the environment. The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground.		
MP2_CL_0495_003	Our area has started to experience flooding in recent years and the panels will increase this potential, again no consideration having been made.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0496_006	Flood risk The creation of any large scale solar development would increase the flood risk to the local countryside, roads, villages, and outlying properties over a wide area. Mallard Pass know this but have not satisfied the concerns of residents in Essendine and Greatford and have purely focussed on managing flood risk on the site. Laying new tracks and access routes during the construction process to enable the solar panels and fencing to be erected, will cause compaction of the soil across the whole site. During operation ongoing maintenance will cause further compaction to the soil which is already less aerated, reducing the ability to absorb rainwater. The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground. Rainwater falls evenly over a wide area, the run-off of rainwater from the panels would be in concentrated amounts, like rain running into the gutter of a house. When rainfall is heavy, gutters are deluged with water and overpowered. The same is true for the solar panels except the rain would create water channels/gullies in the soil, causing further compaction of the soil, and ultimately speeding up the run-off from the site into nearby fields, roads, rivers and other vulnerable areas such as some		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	local villages. The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground .		
MP2_CL_0499_010	10 Increased risk of flooding in areas already susceptible to flooding.		
MP2_CL_0511_004	We have suffered quite severely from flooding over the last few years, covering this amount of land with panels must have an impact on the percolation of water which would in turn attribute to greater flooding. I admit I am no expert on this but would ask that this point be raised and seriously assessed.		
MP2_CL_0519_007 , MP2_CL_0520_007	Flood risk There is a known flood risk in the proposed development area. Such a large area of solar panels will see any rainfall run off the panels on to clay soil, likely to have been compacted during the construction period. Clearly this will change the manner and rate at which water is absorbed into the land. There is clearly an absence of any realistic modelling of the impact in the plan. It is held that a lack of historical data is not available for comparison purposes against the proposal conditions. This is not		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	a valid excuse for ignoring the matter. It should be a pre-condition of any approval that full and proper data is gathered as to the current situation and then compared with the proposal conditions to ensure that any adverse impact is fully appraised and mitigated against. Full modelling details of both current and proposed conditions should be put into the public domain for full scrutiny before any approval.		
MP2_CL_0528_001, MP2_CL_0529_001	Flooding. The area around Essendine Church, a site of considerable historical importance a Grade II listed building and Scheduled Monument, is already very prone to flooding, as are many of the other areas around this site, and I am concerned that this development would make the flooding of the church and flooding of the surrounding land worse.		
MP2_CL_0530_005	Having lived in this area for nearly 20 years we have experienced more frequent issues with flooding over more recent times, Christmas last year being particularly bad. With a development on such a large scale I would worry that the increased run off may detrimentally affect the flood risk moving forward.		
MP2_CL_0531_003	Flooding is a major problem at times in this area and the huge areas of panels will cause water to run off in concentrated areas and cause further problems.		
MP2_CL_0538_006	Flood Risks Flood risk in this locality is variable but in places		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	problematic. Clay soils affect the water table and heavy rainfall has caused certain areas to flood. This has generally increased due to the more extreme weather conditions in this area, as the world is experiencing, due to changing climate conditions. The run off from solar panels intensifies the flow of flood water which can only increase the dreadful devastation and soil erosion caused by flooding. This is detrimental to all uses of land. I have many examples of the problems this area has suffered over the past few years, including the devastating floods that ruined the inside of our beautiful village church, in not one but two consecutive years! Many of the fields of panels planned, are sited near or adjacent to the West Glen river, which is the river that affects this are with flooding. Crops are ruined and animal and flora and fauna habitats are destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0539_005	The increased Flood Risk to roads, villages, and therefore communities and properties. We know only too well around here what damage that does. You've only got to compare the run off of rainwater from the roofs of our houses to the solar panels, which pours down into gutters in quite a deluge, but is collected down the pipes into rain tubs for watering other areas. Whereas this deluge on solar panels would create a concentrated mini torrent		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	which in turn would create water channels pouring downwards towards lower levels to flood, instead of natural rain spread over the area permeating into the soil naturally and more evenly.		
MP2_CL_0544_013 , MP2_CL_0545_013	Flooding: The creation of this large scale solar development will increase the flood risk to our roads and villages. Laying new tracks and access routes will cause compaction of the soil reducing the ability to absorb rainwater. The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground. Rainwater falls evenly over a wide area, the run-off of rainwater from the panels would be in concentrated amounts, like rain running into the gutter of a house. When rainfall is heavy, gutters are deluged with water and overpowered. The same is true for the solar panels except the rain would create water channels/gullies in the soil, causing further compaction of the soil, and ultimately speeding up the run-off from the site into nearby fields, roads, rivers and other vulnerable areas such as some local villages.		
MP2_CL_0547_002	the proposal would substantially increase the danger of local flooding .		
MP2_CL_0554_003	-increased risk of flooding		
MP2_CL_0561_004	Increased risk of flooding		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0562_011	There is a history of flooding around these fields. It is undeniable that structures such as the containers, concrete supports, foundations for fences and other impervious equipment will result in less land that can take up excess water. The existing fields are regularly ploughed, and this helps let rainwater soak down through the surface. This flooding mitigation will be lost if covered in panels and the areas around the solar panels are likely to become trodden down from being used for maintenance access and are less likely to soak up water. The panels will deviate heavy downpours and result in a greater risk of flooding.		
MP2_CL_0565_002	Will STILL add to the existing infrastructure problems of poor roads; flooding on fields, roads, villages and houses.		
MP2_CL_0568_003	Raised risk of flooding		
MP2_CL_0572_005	Flooding - at Essendine Church is a huge concern. This Norman church is a very valuable asset to this village and further problems caused by rain run-off from solar arrays would be intolerable.		
MP2_CL_0581_003	flooding is a issue at times and this huge amount of panels will cause water to concentrate in areas.		
MP2_CL_0604_003	Flood risk The size of the proposed site and the vast increase in impermeable area- due to panels, access roads, containers housing inverters etc will		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	undoubtedly lead to increased rate of water runoff from the site with increased risk of flooding downstream and greater risk of erosion. 26th July 2022 Page 2 Land raising and built construction to mitigate risk of flooding to your own equipment is likely to further reduce the water storage capacity of the site and panel structures and fences will interrupt the free flow of floodwater across the site. You must produce a flood risk assessment for land and villages downstream of the proposed development		
MP2_CL_0611_004	A lot of this area is prone to flooding so the thought of heavy rain pouring off these huge panels is very frightening. Where will all the water go?		
MP2_CL_0612_003	flooding may be an issue as we well know coming from an area that has an increasing amount of concrete covering greenfield sites.		
MP2_CL_0614_011	· Flooding is another issue raised – the impact has not been properly considered for villages sitting slightly downstream outside of the site. The West Glen River and Wet Woodland area are in areas that easily flood in Winter. In Greatford this is a significant concern as we are low lying.		
MP2_CL_0622_006	Flood risk The presence of a large surface area of glass panels reduces the ability of the ground to absorb water. Water will be immediately transferred to water courses which have already caused floods		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	at local villages. This situation cannot be allowed to become worse.		
MP2_CL_0640_006	The creation of any large scale solar development would increase the flood risk to the local countryside, roads, villages, and outlying properties over a wide area. Mallard Pass know this but have not satisfied the concerns of residents in Essendine and Greatford and have purely focussed on managing flood risk on the site. Laying new tracks and access routes during the construction process to enable the solar panels and fencing to be erected, will cause compaction of the soil across the whole site. During operation ongoing maintenance will cause further compaction to the soil which is already less aerated, reducing the ability to absorb rainwater. The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground. Rainwater falls evenly over a wide area, the run-off of rainwater from the panels would be in concentrated amounts, like rain running into the gutter of a house. When rainfall is heavy, gutters are deluged with water and overpowered. The same is true for the solar panels except the rain would create water channels/gullies in the soil, causing further		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	compaction of the soil, and ultimately speeding up the run-off from the site into nearby fields, roads, rivers and other vulnerable areas such as some local villages. The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground .		
MP2_CL_0642_004	It is also clear that you have only made plans to manage flood risk on site, and cursory ones at best. The mechanics of water on compacted ground present a huge flood risk and you have provided nothing to appease residents that the flood risk to surrounding villages has been considered in any detail at all!		
MP2_CL_0644_004	4. Any increase to flooding must be avoided. Knowing what we know now about the devastating effects flooding has on the lives of families, as witnessed each year in villages across the country and that the government has invested in trying to prevent flooding. Why would any increased risk to flooding be taken?		
MP2_CL_0665_004	There is an unexplored increased flood risk from run off in areas downstream which already suffer from flooding.		
MP2_CL_0666_004	3. Flooding risk will be significantly increased. In recent years the River Glen has been very close to		

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	bursting it's banks and the Mallard Pass proposal will makes this risk a certainty.		
MP2_CL_0667_007	4: Increased risk of flooding. This applies not only to many people's homes but also neighbouring farm land. Again I have seen nothing in your reports to allay my fears that this has been tackled and fully understood. How much water is used to keep the solar panels clean and has this been taken into account within any of your calculations? If so this has not been made clear and I have no understanding of what this entails.		
MP2_CL_0669_002	My objections and fears about this proposal include the scale, location, flooding, disruption during building, long term harm to valuable agricultural land and indeed loss of that at a time when it is vital for our needs.		
MP2_CL_0672_003	Secondly this is being built within the rain catchment area of a river that regularly floods. Only last year we had two occasions where many homes were threatened by floodwater and garages were inundated. Again, we would never be allowed to build a single home in a place that might impact flood risk, so why 2,000 acres of solar panels, which have been 'proven' to affect rainwater runoff in historic studies. This is of huge concern to villages such as Greatford and Essendine.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0677_010	Additional Flood Risk issues 10.1 Hydrologic Response of Solar Farms Lauren M. Cook, S.M.ASCE; and Richard H. McCuen, M.ASCE, J. Hydrol. Eng., 2013 states that ".. the kinetic energy of the water draining from the solar panel could be as much as 10 times greater than that of rainfall. Thus, because the energy of the water draining from the panels is much higher, it is very possible that soil below the base of the solar panel could erode owing to the concentrated flow of water off the panel.." and that if the land underneath and surrounding the panels is not correctly managed (such as due to compaction via use of machinery) then the run-off is likely to be "..increased significantly and the peak discharge increased by approximately 100%." This means the solar panels may increase flooding and soil erosion depending on the soil and how it is managed. 10.2 There will be compaction of soil across the entire area of the solar site, during the installation of the fencing, solar panel arrays, tracks and cabling activity. This would involve much use of wheeled or tracked vehicles, trailers and technical equipment, unlike agricultural machinery which runs on selected tramlines and keeps compaction to a minimum. Once the site is established, it would be impossible to plough or aerate the soil during the 25-40 year lifetime of the site, unlike modern		

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	agricultural practices which sub-soil the land each year, aerating the soil and reducing any compaction present. 10.3 Once compacted the soils ability to absorb and hold water is reduced, and it also prevents water from seeping down further into any groundwater stores too. Therefore more water becomes available for flooding both on the surface and further downstream. 10.4 With the location of the West Glen river (in particular) flowing at a lower elevation close to the site, this river would receive more run-off water in a pluvial context than at present. Although parts of the West Glen are not visible to the public eye, we have recorded with photos (on links further down) extensive sections of the river which already overflow even at the modest Flood Alert height of 1.18m (as measured at the Shillingthorpe Gauge). But when Flood Warning height is reached (1.32m), some of this area becomes too dangerous to investigate. 10.5 Although much of the proposed solar site structure and panels would be in Flood Zone 1 (Low Flood Risk), the additional water run-off from the solar panels would drain down from the solar site onto lower land and into the rivers, to increase the Flood Risk in the Flood Zone 2 & 3 areas. Excess water from the solar site would drain down into the West Glen catchment and river in the area of Essendine		

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	and beyond, to increase the flood risk at Essendine and downstream at Banthorpe and Greatford which already experience serious periodic flooding. 10.6 A few miles to the East, water draining down from the solar site into the East Glen catchment would increase the existing flood risk at Braceborough (where the road through the village is sometimes impassable for traffic because of the depth of the water); and after the East and West Glens merge, extensive flooding occurs periodically at Wilsthorpe and Kates Bridge (again, photos on links below). Similarly, the village of Ryhall has the river Gwash running through the village, which is prone to flooding. 10.7 The flood risk statistics by the EA do not seem to reflect the reality of the pre-existing propensity for these areas to flood. Given the concerns raised above about faster and more concentrated water run-off from panels and likely soil compaction, this can only compound the flood risk off-site. There is no clear flood mitigation strategy or soil compaction strategy that gives MPAG any confidence this issue is being seriously addressed. 10.8 Flood Photo Links are below – for further details refer to Chris-Granville-White's objection email, Flood Warden at Greatford, and representing Mallard Pass Action Group across the		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	site and with all the relevant statutory consultees. Liaising with Reagan Duff directly		
MP2_CL_0683_009	Flooding Generic: I have lived in the area for 17 years and can safely say that flooding is getting worse. It happens more regularly and is more extreme. It is quite clear that there will be faster and more concentrated run-off from the solar panels compared to rain, and if there is any compaction of the soil through construction (which is highly likely), it will reduce the permeability of the soil. The water has to go somewhere, into the river and dykes and onto the roads and into residential areas. If the solar farm increases that likelihood of flooding in just a small way off-site, then significant mitigation is needed by way of SuDs. Greatford, Essendine, Banford Lodge are all key areas which suffer from flooding. There are also vulnerable areas in Ryhall and on the outskirts of Uffington. The data and information provided by Chris Granville-White, a flood warden at Greatford, shows the extent of the problem. Personal: It doesn't feel that you are taking off-site flooding seriously and for		

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	residents just down the road from me in Greatford, the problem is very real. Whilst I have never been flooded, the water run-off from the fields around me has been very close to overflowing the ditches and running off into my garden. So I am very concerned too.		
MP2_CL_0694_003	Flooding is a major problem at times in this area and the huge areas of panels will cause water to run off in concentrated areas and cause further problems.		
MP2_CL_0695_008	Increased risk of flooding.		
MP2_CL_0697_012	Flood risk in this locality is variable but in places problematic. Clay soils affect the water table and heavy rainfall has caused certain areas to flood. This has generally increased due to the more extreme weather conditions in this area, as the world is experiencing, due to changing climate conditions. The surface water run-off from solar panels intensifies the flow of flood water which can only increase the dreadful devastation and soil erosion caused by flooding. This is detrimental to all uses of land. You cannot mitigate this loss. It's gone forever!		
MP2_CL_0698_003 MP2_CL_0699_003 MP2_CL_0701_003 MP2_CL_0703_003	Flooding is a major problem at times in this area and the huge areas of panels will cause water to run off in concentrated areas and cause further problems.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0705_003 MP2_CL_0706_003 MP2_CL_0713_003 MP2_CL_0714_003 MP2_CL_0718_003 MP2_CL_0719_003 MP2_CL_0720_003 MP2_CL_0721_003 MP2_CL_0722_003 MP2_CL_0723_003 MP2_CL_0724_003 MP2_CL_0725_003 MP2_CL_0772_004 MP2_CL_0774_004 MP2_CL_0776_003 MP2_CL_0777_003 MP2_CL_0778_003			
MP2_CL_0710_003	The river system is prone to flooding and it is essential that the natural flood plains are maintained to protect our heritage, churches, homes and other vulnerable properties.		
MP2_CL_0742_011 MP2_CL_0749_011	From Greatford, to Ryhall, to Essendine to Carlby the area is at risk of flooding and does regularly flood. The local landscape helps with limiting the flooding. How would the solar farm decrease this? With the destruction of plants, land, run off areas, increased surface water run off on the panel etc I		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	can only see this increasing the risk further. The new permissive West Glen River path and wet woodland would probably be impassable in the winter, as locals we watch that area regularly flooding.		
MP2_CL_0754_011	Increased Flooding Risk 50. There is already a flood risk across part of the proposed site and with the combination of compacted soil which is sadly almost inevitable should the site be constructed and the run-off from the huge surface area of the solar arrays will increase flood risk in the area and to those areas downstream of the proposed site. 51. This increased flood risk will cause concern to those residents who live within the flood risk zones.		
MP2_CL_0796_012	Increased chances of flooding		
MP2_CL_0784_010	10. Some of the land between the Carlby crossroads and Essendine floods regularly. With the addition of PV panel run off I believe this will be of great consequence to residents living within/near the flood plain and downstream.		
MP2_CL_0822_002	Not only that but it will damage local biodiversity and increase flood risk massively. We already have flooding problems in this area and it will cause rainfall to not be absorbed by the land and hit the rivers much quicker, causing flooding. I also have concerns about the massive disruption to the area whilst this may be constructed. These		

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	roads are small and the villages are small and hundreds of lorries going backwards and forwards would not be sustainable by such infrastructure and would be a danger to the residents going about their daily business.		
MP2_CL_0824_002	Not only that but it will damage local biodiversity and increase flood risk massively. We already have flooding problems in this area and it will cause rainfall to not be absorbed by the land and hit the rivers much quicker, causing flooding.		
MP2_CL_0825_006	Flooding – There is already a significant flood risk in the fields next to our property, with 2021 seeing particularly bad flooding in the neighbouring field to our property, encroaching up to our fence, as well as our neighbours' properties, and affecting our waste water system. Despite reassurances from the developers that floodwater will not become more of an issue I struggle to see how, as with the proposed development any rainwater will rapidly run-off onto a smaller surface area and is likely to overwhelm an already stretched local water course. Our collection of properties, at the south end of the proposed development are downhill from a significant area of the site and the further impact from flooding is very concerning indeed and could be devastating to our and neighbouring		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	properties. Other villages in the proposed development area, including Greatford, have had severe flooding issues over the last few years, which would also be made worse by run-off from such a large area of solar panels. With no mains sewerage servicing our property or those of our neighbours this flooding will have a direct impact on the drainage from our property, causing not only physical concern for our property but also health concerns. The revised plans do suggest the physical panel locations has moved slightly further away from our property the plans presented do not appear to suggest any remedy or investment to improve the local drainage to accommodate the additional water it will inevitably have to deal with.		
MP2_CL_0829_005	Flooding There is an increased risk of flooding caused by the solar farm that has not been mitigated against. with wetter winters and flood events already being witnessed by climate change, thus increasing risk to life as well as homes.		
MP2_CL_0850_006	Flooding – There is already a significant flood risk in the fields next to our property, with 2021 seeing particularly bad flooding in the neighbouring field to our property, encroaching		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	up to our fence, as well as our neighbours' properties, and affecting our waste water system. Despite reassurances from the developers that floodwater will not become more of an issue I struggle to see how, as with the proposed development any rainwater will rapidly run-off onto a smaller surface area and is likely to overwhelm an already stretched local water course. Our collection of properties, at the south end of the proposed development are downhill from a significant area of the site and the further impact from flooding is very concerning indeed and could be devastating to our and neighbouring properties. Other villages in the proposed development area, including Greatford, have had severe flooding issues over the last few years, which would also be made worse by run-off from such a large area of solar panels. With no mains sewerage servicing our property or those of our neighbours this flooding will have a direct impact on the drainage from our property, causing not only physical concern for our property but also health concerns. The revised plans do suggest the physical panel locations has moved slightly further away from our property the plans presented do not appear to suggest any remedy or investment to		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	improve the local drainage to accommodate the additional water it will inevitably have to deal with.		
MP2_CL_0873_002	2. Flood risk.		
MP2_CL_0874_002	2. Flood risk - We live within a rain catchment area of a river that regular floods and in the last year alone, we've had 2 occasions where our homes were threatened by floodwater. Given the changes to the climate we're already seeing and experiencing, this risk is undoubtably going to increase, even without the development of solar panels which have a proven effect to increase rainwater runoff. This is a huge concern.		
MP2_CL_0893_004	3. Flooding: In recent years we have had severe flooding from the West Glen River. The field above the Vineyard was affected in the last floods, with a small pond at the bottom of the field close to the river. Our major concern is that the solar panels increase the risk of flooding. Where will the rain water run to from the panels adjoining the Vineyard Field? The water will fall down on to our land and flood the vines on the hill side. The vines do not like too much water and solar panels will risk destroying our vines and therefore wine production and future crops and fundamentally, our business.		
MP2_CL_0894_006	4. Increased Flood Risk		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	From Greatford, to Ryhall, to Essendine to Carlby the area is at risk of flooding and does regularly flood. The local landscape helps with limiting the flooding. How would the solar farm decrease this? With the destruction of plants, land, run off areas, increased surface water run off on the panel etc I can only see this increasing the risk further. The new permissive West Glen River path and wet woodland would probably be impassable in the winter, as locals we watch that area regularly flooding.		
MP2_CL_0906_010	9. Increased risk of flooding - water run off from thousands of solar panels combined with a loss of root systems of agricultural crops creates potential flooding problems across the surrounding area.		
MP2_CL_0909_008 MP2_CL_0910_008	Locally there is great concern about the effect the proposed development would have upon the flood risk of the area. Much of the proposed development would cover a natural flood plane and it would be naive to imagine that the vast number of panels will not alter the pattern of drainage . The villages surrounding the proposed development have been overwhelmed by flooding several times over the past years and it is a situation already worsening year on year even before any additional risk that the proposed development might bring.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0920_005	As a local resident, I can also vouch that we have witnessed flooding in the last few years. In an area that is susceptible to flood water, I have very real concerns that the MPSF (through rainwater run-off from the panels) will further increase the flood risk for local areas.		
MP2_CL_0928_009	8. Flooding & Wildfires: Given the higher frequency of extreme weather events that the UK is now experiencing as a result of global warming, I feel we should be taking the issues of flood risk and wild fires more seriously. To-date, I'm not sure that a great deal has been said about the risk of fire across the site during periods of extreme heat (which we have seen lately outside Uffington, near Belmesthorpe and also near Essendine). What mitigation will there be to protect local residents should the existence of solar panels increase these risks? On the flip side, it appears that the flood risk caused by increased surface water run-off has yet to be fully considered on areas outside of the site i.e. Greatford. The West Glen River new permissive path and Wet Woodland area are likely to be impassable in the winter months as these areas are prone to flooding.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0929_007	Essendine has a very high risk of flooding, with the church regularly flooding. This development can only make things worse.		
MP2_CL_0930_009	9. Increased risk of flooding - water run off from thousands of solar panels combined with a loss of root systems of agricultural crops creates potential flooding problems across the surrounding area.		
MP2_CL_0932_007	Possible changes to the flood risk, as a result of this development, effecting the wider area		
MP2_CL_0934_001	1. Flood Risk The increased flood risk to Greatford has not been taken into account in the latest proposal. No consideration has been given to the downstream effects of the increase surface water run off that will occur from solar panels, compacted soil, buildings, tracks etc, which will mean more water entering the River Glen and other watercourses over a shorter period increasing the flood risk in Greatford. This will of course be exacerbated by ground compaction of soil during the construction period.		
MP2_CL_0941_007	Flooding Flooding remains a real concern. The plans indicate huge swathes of solar panels situated on sloping sites running down towards the West Glen River. During periods of heavy rain, the run-off will surely be greater and faster as a result of the flat angled		

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	surface of the solar panels, and the likely compacted soil, whereas currently during a heavy rain event, it percolates through growing crops which absorb more water. Greatford sits south and south east respectively of Braceborough and Essendine, and on lower lying land. The run off from solar panels is likely to increase the chance of flooding. Parts of the village already sit in a flood risk area.		
MP2_CL_0950_004	4. The developers recognise that solar panels cause increased risk of flooding but claim that our communities rarely experience floods – this is wrong! As we know, flooding is increasing in our area. For example, Saint Mary Magdalene Church in Essendine has seen increasingly frequent flooding over the last 10 years, and the Reverend has raised her concerns with our Rutland MP that the solar plant will only exacerbate this trend. The solar panels will cause water to run-off in concentrated areas and cause further problems. As for our own property the previous owner having lived here for 40 years experienced flooding only a few times, we however having lived in our property for the last 11 have seen flooding in all recent years. We have many pictures and videos to share if these are required. With an increased flood risk to us this is		

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	wholly unacceptable and as a family of young children (five of them) the flooding actually prevents us from leaving our property by car or foot for sustained periods of time which is adding undue risk to our family. We also have farm animals and pets that are affected by the flooding.		
MP2_CL_0951_003	In the interim period we are most likely to suffer from increased flooding and water contamination due to the chemicals run off used to clean the Solar Panels. Investigation has taken place to back up these many claims.		
MP2_CL_0955_002	2) we are going to suffer when our houses will flood and we are not going to sleep in peace because of our anxiety when are we going to get the flood because of your solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0960_003	Construction of solar panels can result in soil compaction with the potential for alteration of drainage channels and increased run off and erosion. I live in Greatford which is prone to flooding and I continue to be concerned that the solar farm would have the potential for increased flooding in the local area despite the reassurances given at your MPAG event. The Mallard Pass non-technical report acknowledges that potential risks include the spillage or leakage of chemicals, fresh concrete, foul water, fuel or oil, during use or storage onsite.		

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	These pollutants have the potential to adversely affect soils, surface water, subsurface water and groundwater quality, and hence effects on the biodiversity of receiving watercourses.		
MP2_CL_0963_010	I see that you recognise that solar panels cause an increased risk of flooding but claim that our communities rarely experience floods! This is totally wrong - flooding is increasing within our area and St Mary Magdalene Church in Essendine has seen ever increasing and frequent flooding over the last ten years. I understand that there is also concern over the impact of flooding downstream outside of the site in Greatford.		
MP2_CL_0966_007	6. In recent winters we have experienced flooding of the local West Glen River. A local farmer last Winter told me that it was the worst he'd seen in over 50 years of farming the area. How is building a solar power-plant dealing with that risk and in fact why hasn't that been considered a reason for the unsuitability of building an electricity power-plant in this area.		
MP2_CL_0968_009	8. Flooding The impact of additional flood risk arising from the project does not appear to have been considered in detail, including in areas downstream. Significant areas will likely become impassable in winter which requires mitigating plans.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0986_009	Flooding is a real issue in some area, what studies have been done to show that this will not get worse?		
MP2_CL_0987_006	6. Additional flood risk to local areas.		
MP2_CL_0990_002	Although Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF) proposes to make new permissive paths and to provide picnic benches, a walk through an area where solar panels are the main feature, after two years of disruption, would hardly be an enjoyable experience. The effect on those with residential properties in the immediate area would be depressing to say the least: the visual impact of the site with its high fences, security lighting and CCTV cameras, not to mention the panels themselves, would hardly lift the spirits and would definitely have an impact on the value of their homes. The flooding problems already experienced by residents of Greatford might well increase with the run-off from panels.		
MP2_CL_0993_008	8. Increased risk of flooding.		
MP2_CL_0995_003	3. The very real increase of flood risk to some roads, villages and homes. I enclose some photographs taken along the bridleway which bisects a main part of the site of the local area near our village of Greatford, showing the beauty of harvest time here, and wonderful vistas in		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	all directions. This is the land where people have lived and worked and enjoyed it for centuries.		
MP2_CL_0999_006	6. Further increase of flooding		
MP2_CL_1005_004	4. Increased Flood Risk From Greatford, to Ryhall, to Essendine to Carlby the area is at risk of flooding and does regularly flood. The local landscape helps with limiting the flooding. With the destruction of plants, land, run off areas, increased surface water run off on the panel etc I can only see this increasing the risk further. The new permissive West Glen River path and wet woodland would probably be impassable in the winter, as locals we watch that area regularly flooding.		
MP2_CL_1006_002	I am also concerned about the increase in flooding, traffic and loss of amenity and biodiversity to the local area. I hope these plans will be rejected outright and that our local politicians will support their constituents in this matter.		
MP2_CL_1027_009	- The increased risk of flooding in an area prone to this.		
MP2_FF_1031_005	Rain run-off threatens to produce flooding for low-lying surrounding areas.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_1036_012	3.1 Flood Risk The creation of any large scale solar development will increase the flood risk to the local countryside, roads, villages, and outlying properties over a wide area. Laying new tracks and access routes during the construction process to enable the solar panels and fencing to be erected, will cause compaction of the soil across the whole site. During operation ongoing maintenance will cause further compaction to the soil which is already less aerated, reducing the ability to absorb rainwater.		
MP2_CL_1038_009	potential flooding impact		
MP2_CL_0751_012	Having experienced flooding at my property in the times I have lived here, and knowing that climate change will increase the frequency of this occurring, I look at your plans and see that there is a strong likelihood that the panels uphill from us will more than likely cause additional flood risk arising from the surface water run-off from the panels. I have invested a lot of money in improving our ability to withstand flooding but the prospect of additional flooding over and above what we could naturally expect to experience is filling me with dread. This is not just isolated to my property but to others in the area.		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0595_005	1. As this site has a gently undulating topography which will be covered by solar panels would this potentially cause a flood risk in future years?		
MP2_CL_0786_001	What are your plans to prevent any flooding in the industrial zone or surrounding land/villages?		
MP2_CL_0443_003	3.The increased Flood Risk to roads, villages, communities and properties. The generation of electricity from natural means should be encouraged on brownfield sites, factory and house rooftops - not on productive farmland and scenic English countryside which is a part of the heritage of our wonderful country. We are also concerned about the reported use of Uighur forced labour being used in China for the production of solar panels which we understand would be the source used by Mallard Pass. We are also concerned about the extent of checking for archaeological sites across the area of the proposed solar site, which sounds to have been only a cursory check. In the area of the proposed site, a Roman coffin was found some years ago during ploughing with an intact skeleton inside from the Roman period. It is highly likely that there are many other artefacts around here in such a historical area of earlier human habitation. Flood Risk Summary If the Mallard Pass solar site is constructed during a		

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	period of around two years, and then operated for 25-40 years, there would be a significantly increased flood risk in the local countryside and nearby villages. This would pose a major threat and risk over a wide area of roads, villages, communities, and outlying properties. The increase in flood risk would be caused by two main factors. First, the compaction of soil across the entire area of the solar site, during the installation of the fencing, solar panel arrays, and other structures. This would involve much use of wheeled or tracked vehicles, trailers and technical equipment. Once the site was established, it would be impossible to plough or aerate the soil during the 25-40 year lifetime of the site. This compaction would reduce the ability of the soil to become aerated to promote absorption of rainwater, or to enable such water to drain down to natural underground water storage areas. Second, the run-off of rainwater from the solar panels, through the life of the site. This would be because the water run-off from the solar panels would tend to be in deluges (unlike natural rainfall), which would increase the flood risk at lower levels. However, more significantly, additional run-off from the site would be caused by the ground being compacted during the construction phase, Then,		

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	once the site was established, it would be impossible to alleviate the compaction by cultivation during the 40-year lifetime of the site. This compaction would reduce the ability of the soil to absorb rainwater, and thereby the water percolation into the soil, subsoil and bedrock; instead it is more likely to run off the site and into local rivers which are already prone to overflowing. With the location of the West Glen river (in particular) flowing at a lower elevation close to the site, this river would receive more run-off water in a pluvial context than at present. Although parts of the West Glen are not visible to the public eye, we have recorded with photos (on links further down) extensive sections of the river which already overflow even at the modest Flood Alert height of 1.18m (as measured at the Shillingthorpe Gauge). But when Flood Warning height is reached (1.32m), some of this area becomes too dangerous to investigate. Indeed, during flooding in the year 2000, because of the extent of the flooding the landowner was not willing to risk driving his 4WD vehicle across the stone river bridge on the drive at Shillingthorpe Park where cattle are reared. Although the solar site itself should be able to function in this situation for generating electricity, the areas at lower levels in Flood Zones 2 and 3 would		

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	be subject to a significantly increased flood risk. Much of the rationale for this characteristic of solar sites is explained in a report based on experience with solar sites in Suffolk – on this link for 'Increased flood risk from solar farms – CARE Suffolk'. http://www.caresuffolk.org/2020/12/10/increased-flood-risk-from-solar-farms/#:~:text=increased%20significantly%20and%20the%20peak,and%20how%20it%20is%20managed. The specifics of Flood Risk The EA Flood Definitions based on the likelihood of flooding over varying periods: Flood Zone 1: Low probability Flood Zone 2: Medium probability Flood Zone 3: High probability Flood Risk by Zones Although much of the proposed solar site structure and panels would be in Flood Zone 1 (Low Flood Risk), the additional water run-off from the solar panels would drain down from the solar site onto lower land and into the rivers, to increase the Flood Risk in the Flood Zone 2 & 3 areas. Excess water from the solar site would drain down into the West Glen catchment and river in the area of Essendine and beyond, to increase the flood risk at Essendine and downstream at Banthorpe and		

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	Greatford which already experience serious periodic flooding. A few miles to the East, water draining down from the solar site into the East Glen catchment would increase the existing flood risk at Braceborough (where the road through the village is sometimes impassable for traffic because of the depth of the water); and after the East and West Glens merge, extensive flooding occurs periodically at Wilsthorpe and Kates Bridge (again, photos on links below). Similarly, the village of Ryhall has the river Gwash running through the village, which is prone to flooding. Local Flooding Essendine is prone to flooding near the Church and around Church Farm. A mile or two downstream from Essendine, there has been periodic flooding around properties at Banthorpe and in Greatford; as in detailed photos taken during Dec 2020 & Jan 2021 on links below. This was a repeat of the flooding in Dec 2012 & Jan 2013, Nov 2000, Easter1998, 1987 and earlier years). West Glen Overflow near Little Maidens 14Feb2013, Shillingthorpe River height 1.15-1.20m (Flood Alert height is 1.18m). Looking southwards towards the high ground with the road from the Greatford level crossing to the right of the picture. The West Glen is		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	flowing right to left in the foreground along the line of Willow trees.		
MP2_CL_0799_007	b)Flooding: In 11 years of living at Church Farm we have seen 5 with severe flooding from the West Glen River either in Winter or Spring or both. The field above the Vineyard was affected in the last floods, with a small lake at the bottom of the field close to the river where it overflowed. Our major concern is that the solar panels increase the risk of flooding. The land being uncultivated over the years and will become more compacted with traffic mowing the site and cleaning panels and will leave the only path for water to run is down hill- The water will fall down on to our land as higher in certain areas and flood areas around the vines on the hill side. In 1 wet year we have already seen this happen and this will get significantly worse with concentrated runoff from panels. The vines do not like too much water and solar panels will risk destroying our vines and therefore wine production and future crops and fundamentally, our business. Further more The Environment Agency makes it clear that people should not impact on others down stream with regards to flood risk. I would strongly suggest that the concentration of nearly ½ million solar panels on uncultivated capped ground and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	their run off footprint surrounding a fragile (in winter) river basin will create down stream new flooding risks not seen before		
MP2_FF_063_003, MP2_CL_0345_002	It also creates all manner of issues in a flood area with many homes at real risk of severe impact from this as our climate changes.		
MP2_CL_0806_008	Real risk of flooding which has already been increasing in recent years due to global warming		
MP2_FF_0104_003	There appear to be opportunities to generate benefits for water resources, water quality and flood risk in the affected catchments if the arable land use shifts to permanent land cover. Water quality benefits would potentially be undermined if there is significant herbicide use on the site. Similarly, if drainage is too efficient then any potential reductions in downstream flood risk may not be realised. It further enhancements within the landscaping could be generated by including small-scale (probably ephemeral) water features that adopt the principles of Natural Flood Management.		
MP2_FF_0124_002	Apart from the fact that Rutland is a small county only 5 miles by 10 miles, which has water covering a lot of it		
MP2_FF_0191_001	My special interest as a resident of Greatford who has suffered from flooding and I think that the proposals by Mallard Pass on this topic have been		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	totally inadequate, You do not seem to understand the problem.		
MP2_FF_0205_003	Flood risk in Greatford is serious and the impact of this solar farm could cause flooding to domestic properties.		
MP2_FF_0252_002	I am concerned about possible implications for pollution of the water table and increased flooding in the village of Greatford where I live		
MP2_FF_0319_009, MP2_FF_0320_009, MP2_FF_0321_009, MP2_FF_0322_009	There are also flood risk impacts which have not been addressed fully. The developers have recognised that the solar panels increase the risk of flooding but they claim that the area around the site rarely experiences floods. This is factually incorrect. Our village, Greatford, and nearby Essendine have both experienced flooding in recent years. If given approval, the development will accelerate a trend of increasingly frequent floods and risk further damaging property around the site.		
MP2_CL_0375_003	There is a high risk of increased flooding in areas like Greatford, and given the climate changes we are now experiencing is of significant concern.		
MP2_CL_0386_013, MP2_CL_0387_004	I am also concerned by the flood risk especially during the winter months . Areas near Greatford already flood this will add to surface water which will have nowhere to drain away.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0432_008	The current size of the farm will impact on the flood risk, particularly in Greatford. Again a reduction in size and siting with consideration of this would seem to make sense and reduce costs in other areas.		
MP2_CL_0466_003	3 Flood Risk. Greatford is on a flood plain and already suffers from flooding. The solar panels will concentrate the water run off increasing the flood risk. Windel and Canadian Solar have not provided for any improvement in the flood defences. They have merely made claims that the grassing of the land should improve rainwater absorption without accepting that the construction of the panels will involve heavy equipment which will result in considerable irreversible compaction of the soil reducing water absorption.		
MP2_CL_0493_004 , MP2_CL_0494_004	4) Flood risk a. I have lived in Greatford for nearly 30 years and the area surrounding Greatford Gardens has been flooded a number of times. b. The idea that covering 463 hectares with impermeable solar panels will not impact the ability of the land surrounding our village to absorb water is extremely difficult to comprehend. It is reasonable to assume that this will probably to increase the flood risk in Greatford. c. The Consultation thus far has not adequately explained how this will be managed and the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	theorical modelling in the environmental report does not pass the “reasonableness test” passed on decades of living in the area. Further clarification and explanation is required.		
MP2_CL_0603_009	Greatford and Essendine villages are both subject to periodic flooding in winter. Compaction causes by lorry traffic over the construction period and the erection of the solar panels will have a direct impact on the safety of these two villages. There is no evidence of steps being taken to mitigate the risk of flooding.		
MP2_CL_0514_004	I am a resident of the village of Greatford and unfortunately we live in a high flood risk area. It is without doubt that your proposals will increase the level of risk we would face in the future, via surface water run off from the panels. Sadly the Wet woodland area will probably also be impassable in the winter months due to the increased water runoff. It is more than disappointing that such a major issue has not been properly considered.		
MP2_CL_0515_007	Risk of Flooding As a resident of Greatford for 35 years I have been concerned regarding the increasing incidents of flooding in the village over recent years. It seems inevitable that erecting thousands of 3.3m plastic panels over the MPSF site will simply be adding to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	the Flooding Risk. The surface water run-off from these huge solar panels has still not been properly considered on areas downstream outside the MPSF site such as Greatford and other villages. As locals we also know that the proposed West Glen River permissive path and Wet Woodland area will be impassable in winter as that area is prone to flooding now.		
MP2_CL_0624_003	Finally, and most important to us as residents, is the increased risk of flooding. We are subject to flooding in the area around Greatford, and suffered a flood last Christmas in the Braceborough area. Enough is known about the run-off effects of solar panels, the compaction of soil and the inevitable down-stream impacts. Nothing has been done in this proposal to look at mitigation, and I fear, given the massive size of the panels being suggested, that we will see localised flooding, damage and increased insurance premiums to residents.		
MP2_CL_0628_004	Greatford, where I live, is an area which floods (e.g. it flooded into homes in 2020 and 2021) and is at a future risk of flooding, especially with the effects of irreversible climate change leading to higher sea-levels. (It is 12 metres above sea level.) The construction of the solar farm will lead to compaction of the ground, thus decreasing the efficiency of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	precipitation percolating into the ground. The solar panels would disrupt the natural flow of run-off, bunching the water into rivulets and causing situations where water builds up, leading to flooding in Greatford and the surrounding area.		
MP2_CL_0635_008	8, Living in Braceborough I am incredibly concerned about localised flooding caused by this proposed behemoth. We, along with our neighbours in Greatford and Essendine have suffered increased flooding over the years. We are downhill from the proposed site, and it doesn't take a genius to work out what will happen to the run-off rainwater from the solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0653_002	I am very concerned about the potential for the proposed solar farm to increase the speed and severity of flooding in the village of Greatford where I live. The information about flooding that was made available to us in the PEIR during the consultation does not give adequate consideration to the downstream effects that the potential runoff from solar panels, tracks, hard standing and buildings will have upon the speed and severity of flooding in Greatford. The construction of the solar farm will reduce the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	soil area available to receive rainfall as a circa 50% of the soil in the proposed panel area will be covered by panels, around 232 Ha undercover. The ability of the uncovered land to absorb around double the amount of water running off the panels will be severely compromised as it will inevitably be compacted by construction traffic during the construction of the panel arrays, especially in the winter when the soil will be at field capacity (ie full of water) and any trafficking of the soil in this condition will inevitably cause severe compaction which will significantly will reduce the ability of the soil to absorb water in the future. Reducing the infiltration rate and water holding capacity of the soil will lead inevitable lead to increased runoff from the site. The runoff will enter the West Glen river which is at present unable to cope with peak flows which causes Greatford to flood at times of prolonged heavy rain. Runoff will also enter drainage channels to the north of Greatford which flow directly to the village, and when over capacity due to prolonged heavy rain overflow in to the village causing flooding.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	In my opinion construction of the panel arrays should not be permitted when the soil is too wet to traffic without causing compaction, according to the PEIR this around 110 days of the year (late autumn, winter and early spring).		
MP2_CL_0671_008	8, Having recently lived in Braceborough I am incredibly concerned about localised flooding caused by this proposed behemoth. We, along with neighbouring Greatford and Essendine have suffered increased flooding over the years. We are downhill from the proposed site, and it doesn't take a genius to work out what will happen to the run-off rainwater from the solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0735_006	There is currently significant flood risk in Greatford, and increased rainwater runoff will impact the local watercourses badly.		
MP2_CL_0782_005	Living in Greatford we are only too aware of the changing climate and have more recently had flooding in the village. This is something that is predicted to become worse with time. Our fears if the solar farm were to go ahead are that the run-off and soil compaction will lead to the constant threat of flooding here and in the other surrounding villages!		
MP2_CL_0919_006	6. The proposed site and plan fails to adequately address the potential for additional flood risk caused by surface water run-off from the panels, the impact		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	has still not been properly considered on areas downstream outside of the site e.g. Greatford. The West Glen River new permissive path and Wet Woodland area will probably be impassable in winter as that area easily floods.		
MP2_CL_0938_012	11. Flooding risk to Greatford and Essendine from the river Glen which seems to have been scoped out of MPSF as its outside of the site boundary… Water tends to not stay within a theoretical boundary as it will travel downhill to the lowest point (GREATFORD).		
MP2_CL_1022_001	1. Flood Risk Despite raising this issue with you and your consultants of increased flood risk to Greatford this has not been taken into account in the latest proposal. No consideration has been given to the downstream effects that increase surface water run off that will occur from solar panels, tracks, hardstanding, buildings and compacted soil. The end result will be more water entering the River Glenn and other watercourses over shorter periods increasing flood risk in Greatford. This position will be exacerbated by inevitable ground compaction of soil during the two year plus construction period.		
MP2_CL_1039_004	b) Flooding concerns – in particular Greatford parish.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_1004_009	6 Increased flood risk There is currently significant flood risk in Greatford, and increased rainwater runoff will impact the local watercourses badly.		
MP2_CL_0756_004	The probability of flooding is of great concern to our area In Greatford . The panels which are proposed to be put in place would prohibit the natural rainfall to enter the field to soak away gradually but pour down into the river Glenn , causing a probable flood in what is already a flood plain .		
MP2_CL_0750_006	There is currently significant flood risk in Greatford, and increased rainwater runoff will impact the local watercourses badly.		
MP2_CL_0938_042	As a resident of Greatford I have grave concerns about potential flooding and the Increased water run-off from the proposed solar site o From the Mallard Pass and Arcus documents, much of this area downstream of Essendine and towards Banthorpe and Greatford, and from Little Maidens to Greatford, appears to be outside the area of consideration by Arcus and Mallard Pass. If so, this is a significant mistake. o Note that at only Flood Alert height the West Glen overflows along most of the West Glen from Little Maidens and Shillingthorpe towards Greatford. o Significant flooding is experienced in Greatford		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	during winter and early spring with roads flooding, gardens and garages being overrun by run off from fields, snow melting or rainwater and from the rivers. Any impact to water absorption will have some impact on the flood impact. o The “expert” at the Greatford exhibition had not worked on a site of this scale and size and any prior projects scoped were all still theoretically as had not been built yet – not tried and tested. o When asked for contingency if the models were incorrect and increase of flood risk realised – Insurance was cited – bit late if you homes have been wrecked and the burden of liability my responsibility to prove that it was due to MPSF. o Reagan Duff, the author of the independent Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) produced by Arcus Environmental Consultancy for the Mallard Pass solar consortium. Reagan Duff told Chris our Greatford flood warden that he is also the Flood Risk lead for the Mallard Pass project. Marking your own homework?? o If the solar site is constructed, additional water would drain off the solar site area once the site has been established, because of the effect of		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	the compacted ground over the very large area of the site. This compacting would be caused by the movement of wheeled vehicles and other machinery and technical equipment during the construction of the site, and from the boots of workmen working on the construction. This compaction would remain throughout the lifetime of the site, which would reduce the ability of the ground to absorb water, and there would be less potential for the water to drain down through the compacted soil into any natural underground water storage areas. o The surface of the site would remain compacted through its life, because the ground couldn't be ploughed or aerated during that time, and the associated water run-off in deluges from the solar panels (unlike natural rainfall) would increase the flood risk at lower elevations. Therefore, although the site itself should be able to function in this situation for generating electricity, the areas at lower elevations in Flood Zones 2 and 3 would be subject to a significantly increased flood risk. Much of the rationale for this characteristic of solar sites is explained in a report based on experience with solar sites in Suffolk – on this link for 'Increased flood risk from solar farms – CARE		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Perceived flood risk			
	Suffolk http://www.caresuffolk.org/2020/12/10/increased-flood-risk-from-solarfarms/#:~:text=increased%20significantly%20and%20the%20peak,and%20how%20it%20is%20managed.		
MP2_CL_0888_001	The site is too large, likely to cause flooding in Greatford and too intrusive on the countryside at the size it is. Not against solar but this current application is totally unacceptable.		
MP2_FF_031_005	Here in Essendine we suffer regularly from flooding at the eastern end of the village so run-off from compacted ground and from the panels in heavy downfall will exacerbate flooding. The church and Church Farm will suffer particularly and insurers will eventually withdraw cover.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
MP2_FF_089_002	Increased flooding in Essendine, Ryhall, Carlby, Manthorpe and Toft due to increased water run off and inability for rivers lower down to accommodate this, without underwriting losses to agricultural land due to loss of crops, homeowners, churches and businesses.	No	Solar panels have been shown to not increase flood risk elsewhere due to the lack of impermeable footprint. The impact on flooding elsewhere is assessed as negligible within the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, and surface water runoff is managed through the Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy (oSWDS), Appendix 11.6 of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**. The panels will have multiple driplines across the face of the panels along with planting beneath driplines to allow surface water to fall in multiple areas beneath the panel and not just the end. As such the areas beneath the panels are not assessed to be impermeable, in line with the approach applied in other solar developments in the UK. In addition, surface water runoff from the limited hardstanding areas are managed through interception measures with attenuated discharge in accordance with local and national policy, shown in the
MP2_FF_0109_002	interference with rainfall and drainage in an area that is prone to flooding (most recently, December 2020)		
MP2_FF_0117_010	The cultivated land absorbs rain water and releases excess water gradually into the river system stopping flash floods.		
MP2_CL_0148_009	9) flooding, risks are there for surface water running off the panels. The West Glen river new permissive path and wet woodland area will become impassable in winter as that areas easily floods.		
MP2_FF_0180_007	Section 12.4.39 of the PEIR states that PV arrays do not have the potential to significantly increase run-off compared to baseline and Section 12.4.57 of the PEIR states that run-off and sediment loss will be less from grassland than from arable land. arable land. Both these conclusions do however assume that the land under the panels is well managed. Studies have shown that the rate of run off from permanent grassland depends critically on the degree of soil compaction. Rates of run off from		

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Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	soils under grassland that are heavily compacted, whether by heavy grazing or the passage of vehicles, can be rapid, so grazing levels should be light and care should be taken to avoid compacting the soil through the use of vehicles. Although the PEIR concludes that the development will not increase the flood risk downstream, the baseline condition is not satisfactory. Water from the West Glen regularly floods western parts of Greatford. Mitigation work for the proposed development could be used to both reduce this risk and further enhance biodiversity if the opportunity were taken to create a wetland area to slow the flow of the West Glen and provide flood storage, rather than just leaving a grass buffer on each side of the channel. The Environment Agency have already done some preliminary studies into the potential effectiveness of such a wetland area on the West Glen.		oSWDS (Appendix 11.6 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**). In regard to soil, the oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]** and oSMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.12]**, outline the management of soils, and where possible, vehicles will be limited to permeable access tracks to prevent compaction.
MP2_FF_0185_005	No, because you are implying that these natural things need introducing when in fact they already exist perfectly naturally. There are parts of the area which are prone to flooding and this could be exacerbated by the run-off from the panels. I am particularly concerned with flooding which might affect the beautiful church in Essendine. This is a grade 2 listed building.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
MP2_FF_0194_002	Flood risks caused by surface water run off from panels		
MP2_FF_0295_004	The potential issue of water run-off and what will be done to address it is not explained.		
MP2_FF_0317_001	Safety - Flood water runoff There is a significant issue of water run off that is not being addressed. As we are already in a flood plane area, this concern is not futile as your representative were inclined to suggest. The panels will act as un-guttered roofs that will channel and accelerate stormwater flow causing erosion, soil scouring and contamination. Our simple fenland ditches get overwhelmed at the best of times, without the Mallard Pass water flooding in obscene volumes. In my research, on source stated that if vegetation cover beneath the solar arrays is maintained, no significant increase in surface-water runoff is anticipated compared to greenfield runoff rates. Your representatives at consultation failed to answer this question, instead attempting to divert attention to the cycle lanes that will be built. This is not an adequate or appropriate response.		
MP2_CL_0435_007	Flooding - Still concerned about the impact of water run off - this is an enormous area being covered.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
MP2_CL_0442_005	What is the position regarding run-off from the panels. Will there be a “holding pond” to allow for this.		
MP2_CL_0481_004	4. I have concerns about the risk of flooding caused by water run off into the River Glen which is already causing problems in this area at times of heavy rainfall.		
MP2_CL_0510_006	Additional Flood Risks Parts of the proposal area are already designated as at high flood risk, such as Greatford and Essendine. Soil compaction during construction and run-off from the solar panels will cause extra flood risk to the low-lying areas of these villages.		
MP2_CL_0635_009	Unlike rainwater falling straight into the ground. With solar panels, rainwater falls evenly over a wide area, and the concentrated amounts would be like rain falling into a gutter of a house. When the rain is heavy, gutters are deluged and overpowered. The same is true for solar panels. Except the rain would create water channels in the soil, causing further compaction of the soil. Ultimately speeding up the run-off from the site into nearby fields, roads, rivers and other vulnerable areas such as our villages.		
MP2_CL_0637_007	5, Flooding is already a major problem at times in this area and the huge areas of panels will cause		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	water to run off in concentrated areas and cause further problems.		
MP2_CL_0643_006, MP2_CL_0648_006, MP2_CL_0649_006	6. Possible increased risk of flooding due to run off from panels - already have issues with flooding in this area.		
MP2_CL_0673_006	11. The proposed site and plan fails to adequately address the potential for additional flood risk caused by surface water run-off from the panels, the impact has still not been properly considered on areas downstream outside of the site e.g. Greatford. The West Glen River new permissive path and Wet Woodland area will probably be impassable in winter as that area easily floods.		
MP2_CL_0681_007	· Run-off from the panels will make water absorption by the land less likely and will increase the risk of flooding on roads and in villages.		
MP2_CL_0693_005	· Possible increased risk of flooding due to run off from panels - already have issues with flooding in the area.		
MP2_CL_0828_014	12. Additional flood risk caused by surface water run-off from the panels, the impact has still not been properly considered on areas downstream outside of the site e.g. Greatford. The West Glen River new permissive path and Wet Woodland area will		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	probably be impassable in winter as that area easily floods.		
MP2_CL_0838_005 , MP2_CL_0843_005	I am concerned about flooding and the impact that the runoff from the solar panels will create leading to water channelling and draining into the valley and potentially increasing the flood risk from the river that runs through the site, Electricity and water do not mix. We have a high-water table locally and I have not seen any information that offers any assurance that the topology and geological makeup of our local area has even been considered.		
MP2_CL_1008_024	* Run-off water from the panels will change the water table (with potential flooding problems) and we also need to protect our own private water supply from contamination		
MP2_CL_1013_005	· Possible increased risk of flooding due to run off from panels - the area already has issues with flooding in the area.		
MP2_CL_1036_013	The run-off characteristics of rainwater from solar panels is different to rainwater falling straight to the ground. Rainwater falls evenly over a wide area, the run-off of rainwater from the panels would be in concentrated amounts, like rain running into the gutter of a house. When rainfall is heavy, gutters are deluged with water and overpowered. The same is true for the solar panels except the rain would create		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	water channels/gullies in the soil, causing further compaction of the soil, and ultimately speeding up the run-off from the site into nearby fields, roads, rivers and other vulnerable areas such as some local villages.		
MP2_CL_1023_004	3) Flooding Risk My concerns from the previous phase 1 consultation still stand and I am sure that increased surface run off from the solar panels will cause increased pressure on the local land and water courses. Having lived here for several years I have seen significant flooding on the fields which are still being proposed to be used for the placement of Solar Panels between Carlby and Essendine for example.		
MP2_CL_0663_006	There is an increased flood risk in downstream areas from run off which has not been properly examined.		
MP2_CL_0780_013	Compacted land where the piles and panels are installed will cause additional run off and increase flooding, arable land is friable and not compacted which helps dissipate water and prevent flooding. Greatford already experiences problems with flooding, this will only worsen the situation.		
MP2_CL_0860_009	Flooding:		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	Additional flood risk caused by surface water run-off from the panels, the impact has still not been properly considered on areas downstream outside of the site e.g. Greatford. The West Glen River new permissive path and Wet Woodland area will probably be impassable in winter as that area easily floods. What is going to be done to mitigate this?		
MP2_CL_0671_009	Unlike rainwater falling straight into the ground. With solar panels, rainwater falls evenly over a wide area, and the concentrated amounts would be like rain falling into a gutter of a house. When the rain is heavy, gutters are deluged and overpowered. The same is true for solar panels. Except the rain would create water channels in the soil, causing further compaction of the soil. Ultimately speeding up the run-off from the site into nearby fields, roads, rivers and other vulnerable areas such as our villages.		
MP2_CL_0847_003	We have grave concerns regarding the potential for changes in the local drainage system and in particular the accelerated run-off of rainwater in these times of increasingly volatile weather, due to climate change. The Mallard Pass non-technical report acknowledges potential risks on the surrounding run-off area. We have seen ourselves the flooding that can take place down the River Gwash and this can only be worsened by the proposed development; the West Glen River would		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	also become increasingly stressed. During operation there would also be the risk of impact on the biodiversity of the surrounding ground and water courses.		
MP2_FF_063_011, MP2_CL_0345_007	This is also being built within the rain catchment area of a river that regularly floods. Only last year we had two occasions where many homes were threatened by floodwater and garages were inundated. Again, we would never be allowed to build a single home in a place that might impact flood risk, so why 2,000 acres of solar panels, which have been proven to affect rainwater runoff in historic studies. This is of huge concern to villages such as Greatford and Essendine. The EA are very well aware of this concern and have designed several schemes over the years in an attempt to reduce the risk. faster run off will exacerbate these concerns as proven by studies such as http://www.caresuffolk.org/2020/12/10/increased-flood-risk-from-solar-farms/.		
MP2_CL_0427_005	4. I am a resident of the village of Greatford and unfortunately we live in a high flood risk area. It is without doubt that your proposals will increase the level of risk we would face in the future, via surface water run off from the panels. Sadly the Wet woodland area will probably also be impassable in the winter months due to the increased water runoff.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Increased runoff due to solar panels			
	It is more than disappointing that such a major issue has not been properly considered.		
MP2_CL_0729_009	· This area, particularly Greatford, is a flood risk which will only be exacerbated by the surface run-off from the panels.		
MP2_CL_0679_014	Underneath the panels the land will become dry and hard. Rainwater instead being absorbed into the water table will run off the surface into the nearest water course which will be unable to deal with the excess. Thus, more floods in the surrounding area will occur to the detriment of residents and agricultural land. In 30 or 40 years, when the solar farm has expired, the land cannot be returned to agricultural use. It remains brownfield and the loss to food production continues.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Wetland creation			
MP2_FF_0135_003	large wet lands for fishing and water based activities	No	As outlined in Chapter 11: Water Resources and Ground Conditions, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** and Appendix 11.5 Flood Risk Assessment, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, and Appendix 11.6: oSWDS, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, the following mitigation measures relating to the hydrological environment are embedded into the design and construction of the Proposed Development: • The use of SuDS to drain the Onsite Substation, limiting discharge rates to greenfield; • The use of RSuDS, such as grassland and wildflower mix to slow flows in the PV Array areas; • The use of regular drip lines on the PV Array tables to prevent concentrating rainwater.
MP2_CL_0558_006	Adverse effect on drainage The West Glen periodically floods and the high water table creates intermittent spring action, ,consequently building along it's banks would be too difficult and costly. Instead they intend to enhance the West Glen for wildlife. It is already very rich in wildlife with brown trout ,otters , water voles ,little egrets and a small heronry. They will be making it much worse ecologically but can gain positive statistics by new inappropriate planting of Carr and wet woodland which would hinder its flow. During The pandemic I spent over a year recording and illustrating the local natural habitat, “Lincolnshire Lockdown "now published and on sale in local bookshops. Sadly when the local habitat is turned to glass it will become the historical record.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Otter holts			
MP2_FF_089_015	Providing otter holts are likely to increase flooding due their dam building in waterways that all already incapable of coping with the current winter rainfall.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Essendine Church			
MP2_CL_0927_009	I see that you recognise that solar panels cause an increased risk of flooding but claim that our communities rarely experience floods! This is totally wrong - flooding is increasing within our area and St Mary Magdalene Church in Essendine has seen ever increasing and frequent flooding over the last ten years. I understand that there is also concern over the impact of flooding downstream outside of the site in Greatford.	No	The Flood Risk Assessment **[EN010127/APP/6.2]** concludes that there is no increase in flood risk elsewhere as a result of the Proposed Development. This will equally apply to heritage assets.
MP2_CL_0646_005	The concern that the proposed project will increase the risk of flooding at the lower end of the village, including the church.		
MP2_CL_0678_004	4. Increased possibility of flooding. Essendine Church and Church Farm opposite have suffered severe flooding many times in recent years. The combination of impacted ground and run-off surge from the panels can only increase this. Who will pay for repairs to the early Mediaeval church if water ingress again damages floor, walls and pews?		
MP2_CL_0692_006	Essendine has a very high risk of flooding. The church regularly floods - this development can only be detrimental.		
MP2_CL_0739_006	Essendine has a very high risk of flooding. The church regularly floods - this development can only be detrimental.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Essendine Church			
MP2_CL_0855_007	Essendine and other areas have a very high risk of flooding. The church regularly floods - this development can only be detrimental.		
MP2_CL_0857_007	Essendine and other areas have a very high risk of flooding. The church regularly floods - this development can only be detrimental.		
MP2_CL_0954_004	4. The developers recognise that solar panels cause increased risk of flooding but claim that our communities rarely experience floods – this is wrong! As we know, flooding is increasing in our area. For example, Saint Mary Magdalene Church in Essendine has seen increasingly frequent flooding over the last 10 years, and the Reverend has raised her concerns with our Rutland MP that the solar plant will only exacerbate this trend. The solar panels will cause water to run-off in concentrated areas and cause further problems. As for our own property the previous owner having lived here for 40 years experienced flooding only a few times, we however having lived in our property for the last 11 have seen flooding in all recent years. We have many pictures and videos to share if these are required. With an increased flood risk to us this is wholly unacceptable and as a family of young children (five of them) the flooding actually prevents us from leaving our property by car or foot for sustained periods of time which is adding undue risk		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Essendine Church			
	to our family. We also have farm animals and pets that are affected by the flooding.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Private water supplies			
MP2_CL_1008_015	* We have our own water supply, a borehole, and therefore this needs protecting. The underground water comes from Derbyshire, has been tested and is pure	No	Public water supplies are considered within Chapter 11: Water Resources and Ground Conditions, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_1000_007	Hydrology We have a private borehole for our drinking water which restricts the distance from our house at which the local farmer can operate. There are restrictions to any activity within set distances of private dwellings where domestic drinking water boreholes are in use. We are sure you are aware of the buffer zones in operation around private water supplies and would like further discussions on this subject. The nearest mains water supply is half a mile away and twenty years ago we were quoted an horrendous price to acquire mains water. Part of the covenant on our title deeds indicates we must continue to supply water to the adjacent fields if the famer requests.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Archaeological sites			
MP2_FF_0216_001	I attended the presentation at Greatford Village Hall and was pleased to see that the overall area to be covered by panels has been somewhat reduced, pulled well back from adjoining roadsides, and removed from the most flood-prone low-lying areas. Although the representatives of LDA Design at the Greatford public exhibition were very well informed and persuasive, and helped to allay my concerns about flooding and damage to any underlying archaeological features, I am still not convinced of the need for such a huge and intrusive development in this hitherto quiet and relatively unspoilt, predominantly agricultural area.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – River Glen			
MP2_FF_0332_006	no , I think you have properly taken account of the findings. Particularly regarding the river Glen banks and floodplain.	Yes	Appendix 11.5 FRA of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.2]** assesses fluvial flooding associated with the West Glen River using modelled in channel levels provided by the Environment Agency. The FRA outlines that the Proposed Development will not be impacted in up to and including the 1:100-year (plus climate change allowance) fluvial event. The FRA concludes that the risk of the Proposed Development flooding from all sources is negligible and non-significant.
MP2_CL_0600_104	7.4 The area floods nearly every year, thus the path in the West Glen corridor will not be able to be used during those periods.		
MP2_CL_0684_004	We also had discussions with Ben about the proposed wader scrapes along the West Glen River, he inferred this could be a possibility for the adjacent field. As we know for a fact in times of heavy rainfall this field is guaranteed to flood therefore it follows on that creating a run of scrapes would be advantageous to wader species including Lapwing.		
MP2_CL_0689_001	Massive increased risk of flooding to all the villages in the Glenn rivers catchment area.		
MP2_CL_1029_006	What about increased risk of flooding in this area as a result of the MPSF? The creation from a standing start to create the wildflower and tussock grassland might only take a few years, but the 3.7 ha of natural wetland along the River Glen will take longer. Also it is not very large to leave the current natural wild life in situ: the various bird and bat boxes etc. are a poor man-made substitute for what they currently have naturally. Of course all this is better than nothing, but you're creating a problem in the first place! A 10% biodiversity gain is claimed for all this, but you		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – River Glen			
	are setting aside large areas of currently productive agricultural land. For so many mentions of 'mitigation' in your consultation document, (32), there must be a serious problem being created!		
MP2_CL_0655_016	16. Floods are an additional risk - areas still haven't been considered downstream I.E. Greatford has suffered severe flooding in recent years. The West Glen River new permissive path and Wet Woodland area will probably be impassable in winter as that area floods!		
MP2_FF_0210_003	Further the impact downstream of flooding appears not to have assessed.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Risk of increased drought			
MP2_CL_0473_004	The panels will not only cause potential flooding from the rapid run off during storm conditions, but also create a drought environment from the amount of glass radiating heat. This will in turn create fire risks to the surrounding land. We have already seen the implications during the recent hot weather locally, through fires which came within 200m of destroying stables and houses on Newstead Rd,	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Socio-economic impact of perceived flood risk			
MP2_CL_0567_002	Insufficient regard to unintended fluvial consequences, i.e. flooding in Greatford and Essendine villages and the effect of subsequent house insurance.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0590_003	Local community – will be affected by an increased risk of flooding, harm to the local economy due to reduced tourism and lower house prices. All with no benefit to locals .		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Water used to clean solar panels			
MP2_CL_0553_010	Page 16 [1] refers to the water resources and ground conditions but does not refer to any water usage during the operation of the panels. a. Isn't it common practice to clean the panels down using water to ensure the highest amount of power generation efficiency is reached? b. How much water will be needed for the cleaning of the panels and where will this water be taken from?	No	The appointed maintenance contractor will have management procedures to prevent spillage impacts of cleaning chemicals.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk – Flood risk in Gretton			
MP2_CL_0589_011 MP2_CL_0363_011 MP2_CL_0363_026	Flooding risks particularly at Gretton.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Water Resources and Flood Risk - Other			
MP2_CL_0443_004	Additional Flood Photo Links are below Link to photos around Shillingthorpe at Flood Alert 14Feb13 https://www.dropbox.com/s/97ozqsuowcil9rt/AA%20Valentine%20Day%20Flood%20Alert%2014Feb2013%20update.docx?dl=0 Link with photos of flooding at Greatford during Christmas Eve 2020 which was repeated a month later overnight 28/29Jan21 https://www.dropbox.com/s/lxuve9qrfq817b8/The%20Flood%20Risk%20to%20Greatford%20%E2%80%93%20Part%202%20Greatford%20Flooding%20in%20recent%20Years.docx?dl=0 Link to flooding at Essendine Church area https://www.dropbox.com/s/0bbtb4z2iq8od3v/Essendine%20Flood%20pics%20Jo%20Saunders.docx?dl=0 Link to flooding near Wilsthorpe Jan 2021 https://www.dropbox.com/s/vhu4q51npaaqk7a/Wilsthorpe%20flooding%20Jan2021.docx?dl=0	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Pdf hasx down the Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Land use			
MP2_FF_0124_007	No project to cover the land, it should be left as it is.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_047_006	Left as it is.		
MP2_FF_047_007	Stay as it is		
MP2_FF_0126_007	Should not be built on this land		
MP2_FF_0186_004	Left as they are		
MP2_FF_0196_001	Despite the information provided it remains my belief that the land use would be better to remain as it currently is.		
MP2_FF_077_010	Id like it to be as it is now.		
MP2_FF_0109_004	Leave the land as it is as these proposals are inadequate		
MP2_FF_0227_005	I would like to see it left exactly as it is.		
MP2_FF_097_016	I would like the area left as natural countryside.		
MP2_FF_0328_007	What a joke! You should actually read this back to yourselves. The land is best left alone. We do not want this in our back garden thank you.		
MP2_FF_0328_004	Leave the landscape as it is in our local area and put a solar farm on your local area instead.		
MP2_FF_061_007	Leave the fields as they are. There is no mitigation for covering fields with solar panels.		
MP2_FF_079_009	The natural environment cannot be improved		
MP2_FF_0117_006	There is no need for land to be used in this way and so mitigation should not be used as an excuse for environmental vandalism. After Phase one you said you had listen to what the people wanted, the		

Pdf hasx down the Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
	majority did want Mallard Pass but you continue with the proposed destruction of the local environment.		
MP2_FF_0193_003	You say that you will provide open spaces in a place that is already an open space . So you should be saying you are restricting space		
MP2_FF_0198_005	The area is already fields. Why are you proposing fields with no solar panels? There area is already fields with no solar panels. Why then are you proposing to spoilt it completely?		
MP2_FF_0201_003	None of this is going any way to compensate for the cynical industrialisation of the countryside.		
MP2_FF_0212_005	Best approach to ecological maintenance is to leave the land alone.		
MP2_FF_0298_004	Of course this is a positive approach but a far more sensible solution will be to not start the project in the first place.		
MP2_FF_0298_005	Don't build the site in the first place and then none of these actions to mitigate the impact would be needed.		
MP2_FF_0299_005	Leave all the fields as they are - do not build the solar panels. The local residents do not what them!		
MP2_FF_0299_004	This doesn't even touch the surface to off set the damage that will be caused by proceeding with the solar farm. It should not be built in the first place!		
MP2_FF_0328_009	As previously stated I am shocked we are at this stage, you have this all wrong to propose this monstrosity in our back gardens solar panels are for		

Pdf hasx down the Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
	buildings not beautiful British loved land and areas. A discounted solar panel scheme on domestic properties in the area would help peoples pockets directly and leave the landscape and habitats as they are NO To mallard solar FARM!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_FF_002_004	We need to protect our prime agricultural land to produce food for this country, especially with all the new issues going on worldwide.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. An Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey has been undertaken of the Site. The survey has found that Grade 2 (100ha), Grade 3a (260ha), Grade 3b (439ha) and Grade 4 (18ha) are present within the Site. However, not all areas of the Site would contain solar development and 234ha of agricultural farmland would continue to be managed under an agricultural regime. As outlined in the DAS, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, fields that are completely Grade 2 fields have been removed, however, fields with Grade 2 within them will remain. 35ha of Grade 2 and 181ha of Grade 3a land is incorporated within the Solar PV Site and the related field margins (see Chapter 12). Chapter 12: Land Use, of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** confirms that the affected farmers considers that they will be continue their agricultural businesses with the Proposed Development in place. As set out in the Section 7.6 of the Statement of Need **[EN010127/APP/7.1]**, it should be noted that the Proposed Development takes up an incredibly small amount of agricultural land. It is therefore
MP2_FF_003_008	MP Gareth Davies says we need to improve food security. How by using agricultural land for solar is this achieving this goal.		
MP2_FF_006_001	Solar farms in an agriculture setting are wrong and not wanted.		
MP2_FF_006_002	There are much better uses for this land eg. Agriculture		
MP2_FF_030_001	Being built on prime agricultural land		
MP2_FF_047_004	This is good agricultural land, not a theme park.		
MP2_FF_052_002	By using good agricultural land which will prevent the growing of corn crops at a time on national and world shortage will make food shortages and starvation problems even larger.		
MP2_FF_080_017	This land should be left for agricultural use.		
MP2_FF_081_001	This proposal takes good agricultural land out of production.		
MP2_FF_087_001	Removal of good agricultural land when there is a global food shortage. There are plenty of brown field sites available to put solar farms on.		
MP2_FF_089_001	Loss of important Agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_089_016	Lincolnshire is the agricultural capital of the United Kingdom and all the land proposed for this project is capable of growing much needed crops in variable degrees. The world is currently short of food crops and we need to increase our food production not decrease it. Food production and harvesting will be extremely low around and under panels and would be extremely if not impossible to water, feed and harvest		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_FF_089_019	This is not wanted in Lincolnshire and will destroy many agricultural, communities, habitat, and environmental features.		considered that the Scheme does not impact on food security.
MP2_FF_089_020	There are many areas around the UK away from towns, villages, habitation, agriculture etc. The main reason for choosing this location is the available sub station. This development could be located elsewhere and connected to the main grid successfully by new cables but of course this will impact the return on investment to the companys involved.		
MP2_FF_096_001	Solar farms are fine - but only on NONE agricultural land of which there is plenty available in the UK. I can understand the owner opting to sell his land for this purpose as he can no doubt earn more than for farming.		
MP2_FF_096_003	Absolutely fine - but not on agricultural land		
MP2_FF_096_004	But only when the Solar farm is on NONE agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_096_005	Only use NONE agricultural Land. It might have to be in beauty spots ie The Dales, The Peak District, the Welsh/Scottish hills Hills etc etc. Get real we need FOOD as well as Electricity.		
MP2_FF_096_002	. It is up to the government to make farming more profitable especially in the current climate when food is in short supply world wide.		
MP2_FF_097_012	I would like to see a long term plan around agriculture and increased food production in the UK, together with a long term plan for energy to include		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	new houses and industrial areas providing their own energy.		
MP2_FF_0100_001	I have looked at your Stage 2 proposals, and note the changes made to mitigate/ameliorate some of the worst aspects of this development. I am still of the view that the scale of the latest proposals is inappropriate in this rural community. There is still going to be a loss of productive agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_0108_001	Size and scale is disproportionate for the area, significant loss of agricultural land and countryside in area.		
MP2_FF_0109_003	loss of valuable agricultural land when food production is already under pressure		
MP2_FF_0109_005	Land around the village is already subject to new planning approval for a gravel pit. We do not agree with further reduction in valuable agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_0116_001	1. PRIORITY. It takes prime agricultural land out of production at a time when maximising production is a priority for the country. That makes no sense.		
MP2_FF_0116_003	3. PRIORITY. Solar energy should be located on all industrial and agricultural buildings and areas that will not impact food production.		
MP2_FF_0124_001	I would never think it is necessary to cover agricultural land with solar panels, surely with the problems that have happened in Ukraine regarding grain, surely no agricultural land should ever be covered, as it is needed to produce food.		
MP2_FF_0124_004	We cannot spare this agricultural for this project at all full stop.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_FF_0128_001	As a resident of the village of Carlby, 2 Templeman Drive, PE9 4NQ and also someone who works within the agricultural sector I am extremely concerned about the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development.		
MP2_FF_0128_003	Of course, I appreciate the need for sustainable renewable energy however taking a huge amount of quality farmland out of food production seems insane when food security for the UK is being questioned.		
MP2_FF_0126_008	The whole area should be left as arable land, with no solar panels		
MP2_FF_0126_006	The whole thing should not be approved and moved to land that is not grade A arable land		
MP2_CL_0139_002	What you are proposing to build is far, far too big and in the wrong location, destroying thousands of acres of good agricultural land (needed in this country) and the ecosystems of the existing wildlife in the hedgerows and headlands around the existing fields.		
MP2_CL_0148_004	4) loss of prime agricultural land is totally unacceptable with global warming and world food shortages already an issue.		
MP2_CL_0167_005	In terms of operating the project, I have worked in the power generation industry and consider your anticipated power generation targets unrealistic. And perhaps most importantly of all, there appears to be no consideration of how you will return the land to prime agricultural land when you decide to close		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	what will be an industry, not a farm. You say it is a project with a lifespan of 40 years. But if you fail to provide for the land being wholly returned to the agricultural quality that the land has now, you have created a permanent project not a 40 year one - and that will have a permanent impact on the country's food self-sufficiency. Until such time as I see realistic proposals for establishing the project, operating the project and decommissioning the project, I am wholly opposed to your proposals.		
MP2_CL_0168_001	This proposal to industrialise 906ha (2,238ac/8sq.km.) of valuable food producing land, at a time when national food security and cutting 'food miles' is a priority, is unneeded, unwanted and undesirable in any context.		
MP2_FF_0177_001	Wrong to waste prime agricultural land		
MP2_FF_0181_005	Agriculture and no Solar farm.		
MP2_FF_0183_002	I would prefer it not to be built on productive agricultural land but this approach should have been taken in the first place. It's not rocket science that those in houses directly opposite the proposed development may have been rather upset by it. Perhaps you may have faced a little less resistance if you had taken this more considerate approach in the first place		
MP2_FF_0184_001	The scale of the solar farm, the limited pursuit of biodiversity enhancements , loss of agricultural land		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_FF_0189_005	I have no idea of what possibilities there are for agriculture beneath solar panels- you have not put forward any real proposals		
MP2_FF_0193_001	The use of farmland for food production.		
MP2_FF_0201_001	This will completely ruin the rural nature of the area and remove valuable and productive agricultural land. It will do nothing to solve the major problem with the UK's energy supply as it will be of no use during the long winter nights and will be of unreliable and low efficiency in the short winter days. In short, this is of little use when energy demand is at its highest and is just a cynical attempt by foreign owned interests to exploit the net zero subsidies.		
MP2_FF_0210_001	I have read information from both Mallard Pass Solar Farm and other organisations and repeat my concerns form the first consultation here as no further information has reassured me. The area suggested takes an enormous area of agricultural land out of action at the most pressing time of need. We need to be able to grow increasing amounts of arable crops not less.		
MP2_FF_0215_004	Furthermore this is not being funded by an English company so it should be given the Red Light and a big NO, the damage locally to the infrastructure the movements of vehicles to carry out the work to build this eye sore and furtmer more the storage (Batteries) for the renewable energy, not much has been mentioned about these facts as this is new technology and as I see it very dangerous and also		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	a fire hazard and due to the Heat Wave we have just experienced I can see this whole project being a BIG FIRE HAZARD and the agricultural land that is needed for this project would be best spent in producing food for the UK.		
MP2_FF_0216_010	It is remarkable how so many of the possible intrusions, potential damages etc you consider to be "negligible" and/or "non-significant"! They may seem so to you, but please consider the number of local residents who feel differently. Either significantly reduce the scale of this monstrous intrusion into our neighbouring countryside, or find another more suitable site. I note that you consider much of Lincolnshire to be appropriate for such development because it is "sparsely populated". That doesn't mean that our agricultural land and landscape can be industrialized at will. They are assets worth preserving, both for essential food production and for their own sake.		
MP2_FF_0219_005	I would like to to see all the land being used for agricultural purposes.		
MP2_FF_0235_001	I do not feel good agricultural bland should be used for a solar farm. There will also be a huge impact on the local environment and the lives of people living in this area which will be permanently blighted.		
MP2_FF_0244_005	A better mitigation strategy would be not to use this area of good agricultural land at all.		
MP2_FF_0246_007	The loss of agricultural land at a time of increased pressure on demand for food crops due to climate		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	change and the conflict in Ukraine means reducing the cropping area available would be of great concern at this time. Additionally the areas being considered are good quality land. The area has been selected for easy access to the grid but surely there are other areas where this would have less impact on local communities?		
MP2_FF_0257_003	There is no strong rationale for selecting this site apart from its proximity to existing national grid connections. There are a wide range of less damaging alternate sites available that are already blighted, are not proximate to rural villages, or not in agricultural production but these have not been considered because the developers do not wish to incur the limited additional costs of installing a grid connection. The revisions to the proposed scheme following the Stage One proposals are token and fail to address the material detriments listed above.		
MP2_FF_0257_007	The land should be left in its existing agricultural usage.		
MP2_FF_0263_001	Building on farmland - even for sustainable energy purposes - at a time when a horrifying amount of the national population are sliding into food poverty and seeing prices rise exponentially is unethical. There are far more isolated and less fertile areas where Windel Energy and Canadian Solar could invest in a large solar farm without causing so much construction disruption and wasting agricultural land.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_FF_0268_001	Too much agricultural land being taken up by development. Too huge for size of County		
MP2_FF_0268_008	Payback does not mitigate the land lost to agriculture		
MP2_FF_0272_001	I have concerns about the change of land use from agriculture when we need to grow as much of our own food as possible also impacts on the local community and wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0278_001	Why use valuables agricultural land? If not used for agriculture this land should used for greening		
MP2_FF_0283_007	Agricultural land left for agriculture. We are supposed to grow more of our own food.		
MP2_FF_0293_007	This project will see the removal of a massive area of farmland from a rural agricultural location. This development should not be looked at in isolation. Planning permission has recently been granted to open a new quarry between Greatford and Langtoft/Baston, currently a greenfield site. This is on top of expansion of the existing quarries at West Deeping and Langtoft (currently green field sites). Further developments the local planning authorities have approved that are removing more farmland are a new petrol station and retail outlet north of Market Deeping, 35 homes off Stowe Road in Langtoft along with further housing development in Market Deeping. Taken together all these projects will be turning a rural farm based area into a predominantly commercial industrial area with Mallard Pass taking out the most significant amount of land. I suspect		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	the quoted 350MW of power generation is not what this site will produce (it will be much less) and that the 350MW quoted is potentially the peak output at midday in the summer. At other times of the day power output will be significantly less or zero. I would be interested to know the averaged power output in Mega Watt Hours in one calendar year. That would be the true measure of its potential contribution and would allow a true measure of how many homes it would power or cars it could power. I am not against solar power, I am actually in favour of it however I do not believe placing panels on greenfield sites (whilst easier for developers like yourselves) is the right solution for the environment or in the long term for the country and its citizens.		
MP2_FF_0297_002	The destruction of large areas of traditional countryside the loss of domestic agricultural production far out weights the limited benefit of introducing a uncontrollably inefficient generation source into the energy mix.		
MP2_FF_0299_001	We do not want this solar park blotting the landscape and taking up valuable agricultural land. There are far more appropriate areas to build a solar park that are not destroying the ecosystems in our countryside!		
MP2_FF_0313_001	I I strongly oppose the loss of agricultural land,		
MP2_FF_0313_008	We need as much land as possible to farm. Solar energy can be sited in other places and areas		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	already not in use as arable land. Crops can not be moved elsewhere.		
MP2_FF_0314_003	Any evaluation of the importance of new solar energy farms inevitably clashes with an understandable desire to retain agricultural land, or otherwise maintain the status quo.		
MP2_FF_0315_010	8) There should be a presumption against taking large tracts of agricultural land out of food production; food security and energy security are both important		
MP2_FF_0331_008	8) There should be a presumption against taking large tracts of agricultural land out of food production; food security and energy security are both important		
MP2_FF_0332_004	as stated in my response to stage 1 - provided care is taken during construction, operation and maintenance- I see this scheme as enhancing fairly monoculture agricultural land		
MP2_CL_0342_002	1/ Fields A and B will not be occupied with solar panels and will be retained within the proposed boundary of the Development. These fields will remain at all times in the future protected Agricultural land and will not be subject to any application in future for any extension of the solar farm to receive solar panels. In other words there will be a condition granted as part of the permission that these two fields will never change their use from Agricultural use. Please confirm that this our understanding as you suggested to ourselves and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	this condition will be placed in any consent and also will be final and not possibly the subject of any later planning application to vary a condition.		
MP2_FF_0330_005	You should not be installing it on farmland at all		
MP2_FF_0334_006	as the Ukraine war has demonstrated, we need all our beautiful farmland left intact		
MP2_CL_0348_004	There is no mention of the fact that this is a very productive agricultural area for wheat, barley, rape etc which would essentially need to be imported if your project and many other similar ones go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0352_001	i) It is being built on prime agricultural farm land much needed for food production. Our Prime Minister has even launched a food strategy to boost food production in the UK following supply issues caused by Brexit, and now we have the war in Ukraine likely to cause food shortages		
MP2_CL_0353_002	I have read in the notes that if any part of a field is a slightly lower grade farmland, regardless of what the other 99% is, that field is considered better suited to taking out of productive agricultural use and used instead for what I think will be way less useful or efficient, or safe for this country in the long term. These are carefully chosen words to conceal the fact that if one corner of a perfectly good field is a bit rough, the rest of it,, however high quality the land, will be sucked into this scheme. Madness. Being able to feed ourselves is critically important. I am pretty sure riots over lack of bread break out way before they break out because the lights don't work.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	I totally agree we need to generate energy, but we should not be robbing Peter to pay Paul. This is a farming area, we make food. If - as is happening in other parts of the world in extreme ways at the moment - food shortages as a result of lack of imports becomes a reality here, who will applaud those who thought it was a better idea to jump on a band wagon and use food growing land to try and catch some rays?		
MP2_CL_0354_015	14. You state that the Independent National Food Review shows that solar farms do not in any present a risk to Food Security. I have not been able to find that statement. Could you help me to do so please?		
MP2_CL_0356_003	It would turn a productive agricultural area into a sterile industrial type landscape. Your references to visual mitigation are minimal and vague which commits you to nothing.		
MP2_CL_0359_001	Solar Panels should not be allowed on good agricultural land. It is particularly stupid at the present time with worldwide food shortages predicted.		
MP2_CL_0360_003	The reason for choosing to use agricultural land for these projects is understood. It maximises profit for the developer as installation costs on any other site would be significantly higher.		
MP2_CL_0361_017	The land proposed for Mallard Pass Solar must be retained and used as farming land, to help with the more pressing problem this country has of possible		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	food shortages as a result of global supply problems.		
MP2_CL_0361_006	In light of the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and elsewhere in the world it is essential that we, in the United Kingdom, produce as much of our own food as possible. Therefore, it is unacceptable to remove over 2000 acres of potentially productive farmland		
MP2_CL_0360_002	Human civilization has existed for several thousand years. Our general use of electricity as a source of power has been around for less than 150 years. That is categorical and undeniable proof that we do not need electricity. But we do need food and this country needs to reduce it's dependency upon imported food. Hence under no circumstances can this country afford to sacrifice food producing land for a useful but ultimately unnecessary commodity. The irony of starving to death in a well heated and brightly lit home should not be lost on anyone. Even now, for some people it is a reality.		
MP2_CL_0363_004 MP2_CL_0363_019	Loss of agriculture land to grow crops & graze cattle.		
MP2_CL_0369_004	Loss of prime agricultural land at a time when there is a global food crisis.		
MP2_CL_0374_006	6. The destruction of excellent quality agricultural land at a time when we cannot produce enough food in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0375_002	The site is on agricultural land and solar panels can be located in better, less obtrusive ways.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0380_006	All in all I do believe this is not the place for a solar farm of this size. They are not as efficient as wind turbines which would allow agricultural use underneath.		
MP2_CL_0381_002 MP2_CL_0383_002	2. By removing agricultural land you will seriously impact on Biodiversity and loss of habitat I cannot see how the Mallard pass team can mitigate this loss and is not explained within the consultation document – mitigation is mentioned 32 times ! The net gain on bio diversity mentioned is only achieved by setting aside agricultural land that should be used for crops.		
MP2_CL_0382_001	It is totally inappropriate and not acceptable to use a large area of good agricultural land in Rutland and South Kesteven for an installation of masses of solar panels. During the installation process a huge amount of damage would be done to the environment in that area, most if which would never recover. "New Planting" and "mitigation and enhancement" can never replace lost long established evolved natural habitats. The proposed development of Mallard Pass Solar Farm. should not be allowed to go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0386_010 MP2_CL_0387_001	I have lived in Uffington for about 30 years and cannot believe the proposal for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm. This is a big mistake. It is taking up agricultural land which under the current circumstances should be used for food production to ensure the UK becomes as self sufficient as it can.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	The Governments own policy talks about this. It is ridiculous that this should be build on prime agricultural land. I can only believe that landowners have agreed to lease the land as they are getting something without having to work for it.		
MP2_CL_0388_013	This is good farmland and must not be turned over to this project. As food security becomes even more of an issue with Ukraine's food production jeopardised due to the war, we need to maximise our food production, not increase our reliance on imported food.		
MP2_CL_0389_001	It is is very difficult to understand what possible benefits a development of this size to the local community, the use of good agricultural land for mass industrialisation etc except to line the pockets of large corporations abroad.		
MP2_CL_0390_003	The loss of productive agricultural land, UK is already a net importer of food. Now with the war in Ukraine and the possibility of world food shortages, we need our arable land!.		
MP2_CL_0392_006	6. The destruction of excellent quality agricultural land at a time when we cannot produce enough food in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0396_004	Loss of prime agricultural land at a time when there is a global food crisis.		
MP2_CL_0398_008	h. Another very important fact is that the land being used is good agricultural land. With the demand for food going up all the time with an ever increasing population surely we cannot afford to be losing ANY		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	crop growing areas. With large housing developments going up in Stamford and Bourne we need all the agricultural land we have.		
MP2_CL_0401_005	5.Loss of agricultural land at a time when sourcing from our country should be priority		
MP2_CL_0404_005 MP2_CL_0405_005	Why would we want to use this quality agricultural land?		
MP2_CL_0407_006	In conclusion, as I have demonstrated, I believe strongly that this construction would have a hugely negative impact on the quality of life of residents and future generations due to the loss of beautiful, rural and scenic farmland. I do not believe the mitigation plans put forward will in any way compensate for this proposed and irreplaceable loss. The proposed building on BMV land at a time when it is essential to increase agricultural production goes against government policy, and seems to smack in the face of current economic issues. The safety, mental health and well-being of residents will undoubtedly be negatively impacted and for those with a stake in the housing market the increased traffic and noise pollution will detrimentally affect house prices at a time when the public are already struggling with the issues of inflation. By condoning this proposal, we are also condoning forced labour practices with a complete disregard for Net-Zero if it is not on our own doorstep.		

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MP2_CL_0408_004	4. At a minimum a solar farm should be doing Agrivoltaics - combining the benefits of both solar and agriculture in the same project.		
MP2_CL_0408_009	9. Food security is an important factor that does not appear to have been accounted for.		
MP2_CL_0411_001	I strongly object to the development of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm for many reasons. The principal ones being the environmental impact on the area and the loss of valuable food producing farm land.		
MP2_CL_0424_003	2. Food production We are all increasingly aware of the need to protect areas of food production for the future so why choose to develop in an area which is predominantly prime agricultural land – there is no logic in this.		
MP2_CL_0425_002	2. This is a time of acute food shortages and to take away land used for agriculture is totally unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0427_003	2. The extent of the loss of productive grade agricultural land and the consequential loss of food production at a time when home production is most critical is nonsensical. Indeed the proposal cuts right across the government policy for ground mounted solar panels and there is more than enough of the therein named land to provide all the solar energy needed (Previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and low grade agricultural land - 3b, 4 and 5)		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0432_004	The loss of agricultural land. The land being used is predominantly arable and Grade 3a. Recent government policy (June 2022) stresses the need to maintain agricultural production, particularly in the light of the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.		
MP2_CL_0433_002	The destruction of primary farm land.		
MP2_CL_0434_002	Agriculture – despite trade deals with Australia and New Zealand, we should be getting more of our food from the UK for reasons of food security and sustainability. It is not sensible to use over 2,000 acres of farmland for a solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0441_002	2. Totally inappropriate use of valuable agricultural land bearing in mind the present and foreseeable circumstances.		
MP2_CL_0442_002	The loss of agricultural land for so many years into the future especially when we are already food "insecure" in this country.		
MP2_CL_0444_001	I am writing to voice my objections to this development. It is far too big, it will cause harm to the environment and habitats. The land would be better used for agricultural purposes especially with the food shortages at the moment. It will make the area much more industrial whereas at the moment it is a quiet rural location. The noise and upheaval for residents during its construction and future maintenance will be horrible, large vehicles on country roads is not a good combination. It will deter much needed tourism to the area and will be a complete eyesore on the landscape. It will alter the		

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	flood plains for the worst which will in turn lower house prices in the area. While I am all in favour of solar power this development is just simply too large.		
MP2_CL_0451_001	1. Ravaging of prime agricultural land		
MP2_CL_0452_002	The loss of any BMV productive, agricultural land is totally unacceptable to me - especially at this time of global shortages, and raging price inflation. The latest Government food Strategy Policy paper of June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it. Other government policies are clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land and industrial land. We should be planning to be self-sufficient in growing those crops which we can in the UK - not plan to increase our imports!		
MP2_CL_0453_001	I cannot support the loss of farmland for your proposal I cannot condone any development of the scale you propose and with no respect to the local area The land is better used for agriculture and should not be developed as you propose		
MP2_CL_0454_002	2 Loss of agriculture land when we are trying to become more self sufficient and less dependent on other countries.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0455_001	I attended one of the consultation events at Ryhall village hall recently. Personally, my main concern about the project is the loss of valuable agricultural land leading to a loss of habitat for local wildlife. I looked in detail at the proposals for wildlife corridors. I don't believe that these will work at all! Raptors which currently frequent the skies above the lad proposed for use will not start to use these "corridors" to hunt, they will simply be lost from our landscape. I am supportive of putting solar panels on individual homes in the area and would happily pay for these for my own home myself rather than see our local landscape ruined.		
MP2_CL_0459_003	- why is the solar farm to be built on so much good arable land? Surely there must be much better suited sites available for such a large contract and more compatible with what we both understand to be government policy - sites which are contaminated land, industrial land, previously developed land or even lower grade agricultural land. To commandeer such a large amount of good Best and Most Versatile land appears to us to be putting future food production at risk. Surely this flies directly in the face of the government's food strategy set out in its recent paper? We only need to look at the current situation that we all find ourselves in with food		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	shortages and resultant shy-rocketing prices. This point cannot be over emphhasised in our view.		
MP2_CL_0460_002	I have lived here all my life and grew up with my grandfather being a small farmer in Braceborough. I am not opposed to solar but I am in this form and size. The fields around the area concerned, are at the moment full of crops waiting to be harvested in this beautiful sunshine. How are we to cope with this loss of agricultural land to the solar farm 2,200 acre's not only in this area but all the other applications for solar panels on farming land, especially with the expected food shortage in the next few years. How can the next approx. 40 years (at least) be set aside for a project like this. I have 3 grandchildren aged 9, 12 and 14, for the next 40 plus years, these fields will never be the same again. I am trying to influence them as to be doing the right thing for the world and our country. We need to look at the last 40/ 50 years and our mistakes, like plastic and why everything we buy has to be brand new, we need to recycle more, and how we can make things right going forward. There are plenty of opportunities for solar panels to be placed in the correct situation where nothing needs to be compromised. The achievable figures being set out by this company are over exaggerated and realistically will only produce an average of 11% energy of their capacity in any given year.		

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MP2_CL_0460_005	I could say so much more, but I hope you will understand how I feel from this e-mail and again do the right thing for the area and for solar, by leading the way to making the right decision by refusing the development of Solar panels on productive agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0461_001	a) It is prime agricultural land which needs to remain as it is.		
MP2_CL_0462_002	There will be a loss of over 55% of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land at a time when we have a major food shortage in this country and the Government Food Strategy Policy paper in June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production. The performance of the solar farm will not be 350MW; over an average year it will only be 11% of what is stated. It will only give near to that figure on certain days when the weather conditions align and of course never at night!		
MP2_CL_0464_006	6. The destruction of excellent quality agricultural land at a time when we cannot produce enough food in the UK is unbelievably bizarre – and all because the storage facilities happen to be available.		
MP2_CL_0465_001	Removal of between 1000 and 2000 acres of productive agricultural land is not sensible in the current climate		
MP2_CL_0470_002	2. The loss of agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0471_002	2. We would lose acres of prime, graded agricultural land. At a time of global food insecurity, we must		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	strengthen our food production capacity, not convert good land into solar plants for the next 40 years. This land should remain agricultural and the government should support the farmers to grow for the UK.		
MP2_CL_0472_004	Notwithstanding that, there are plenty of agricultural and commercial distribution centres and supermarkets which could have panels installed relatively cheaply without destroying agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0465_003	Solar energy? YES please, but not at the expense of home-based food production.		
MP2_CL_0474_001	1 The loss of valuable agricultural land for now and the future: With global warming and increases of population, there will be a shortage of good land globally to feed the UK, (which will not be helped with illegal immigrants into the UK) Mass starvation will occur in countries not able to feed themselves. We need to safeguard our land, not destroy it. The use of solar panels could easily be made a mandatory requirement for new distribution warehouses, housing, supermarkets and other building and the installation of post construction onto existing buildings should be a priority over the destruction of agricultural land. I appreciate this would not be as financially attractive to Mallard Pass but could be used to drip feed into the grid and should be considered. As a Structural Engineer I have analysed many buildings for the additional		

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	weight of such panels and only on substandard structures have found that no strengthening is required to support their weight.		
MP2_CL_0477_002	> The loss of any BMV productive, agricultural land is quite unacceptable to me - especially at this time of global shortages, and huge price inflation. The latest Government food Strategy Policy paper of June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it.		
MP2_CL_0478_007	7. The site of the proposed Solar Farm is actually top grade arable farm land and in this time of shortage of wheat etc, taking away substantial tracts of land to use for some foreign company's profit would be an insult to the people of Great Britain who are struggling with higher prices for basic food items.		
MP2_CL_0478_008	8. This country should be trying to be more self sufficient in food production not reducing our ability to feed ourselves.		
MP2_CL_0480_003	The loss of grade 2 and 3 agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0481_002	2. I believe that we have a greater need to keep good arable land, highlighted by the current situation in Ukraine.		
MP2_CL_0481_006	6. Even if the land was eventually returned to agriculture, where would the skilled workers be found 40 years on? Or the appropriate machinery for that matter?		
MP2_CL_0482_001	· Loss of prime agricultural land;		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0488_001	As a resident in the Braceborough & Wilsthorpe Parish, I am writing again to express my strong opposition to the proposed positioning and size of the Mallard Pass Solar Development (this is not a farm as it does not produce crops nor animals) in our area. Having driven passed the fields this week that are covered with crops, all this productive land will be lost, of which we are in great need off. I understand that the area chosen is 53% BMV land and the Government wishes to maintain agricultural production and their policy is clear from their latest Food Strategy Policy paper this year that they want to maintain and increase agricultural production, not reduce it!		
MP2_CL_0499_005	5 Loss of vast areas of valuable farmland, at a time when crop production is highly important, especially due to the global situation, i.e. Ukraine war.		
MP2_CL_0500_001	My comments on the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm are given below. The development will dominate the area and, in particular, Essendine. The proposed development is many times larger than any solar farm approved so far. It will be of an industrial size. The characteristic of the land will be changed from rural to industrial. Comments in your literature agree with this. The amount of land required to set-back and screen the development is		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	substantial and presumably costly as far as you are concerned. This suggests that the land is not appropriate for the location of a solar farm. The land on which the solar “farm” would be constructed is of good agricultural value with over 50% being classified as “Best and Most Versatile.” Government guidance states that this land should not be developed. The land is well-known to our family as we have lived at our address for nearly forty years. Virtually all of the land is used for growing arable crops with good yields.		
MP2_CL_0501_001	I am very concerned at the plans for such a vast solar farm so close to Stamford and the surrounding villages. My primary reason is loss of agricultural, food producing land at a tie when food security is increasingly important. Whilst there is a suggestion that no field that is entirely Grade 2 land will be used, this gives me zero reassurance as many fields will have patches of less productive land. It seems a disaster to take this amount of land out of production, plus the additional wildlife areas that will also be taken out for 40 years.		

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	I have grave reservations and could not support sauch proposals		
MP2_CL_0503_001	The proposed development is across a swathe of agricultural land and is of unprecedented size in the UK. This development is removing productive agricultural land, further increasing the need for the UK to rely on imported foodstuffs. This is both expensive and environmentally damaging.		
MP2_CL_0506_001	The scale of your proposal is colossal, to the extent that it will lead to irreversible damage to the local community (8 villages immediately nearby, plus another 10 within 3 miles.) In addition there is the loss of quality, productive agricultural land, the loss of the natural character of the countryside, lasting damage on biodiversity and the environment, plus damage to historical assets and identity. Your proposal is entirely inappropriate in terms of scale and its effect. All of these concerns have been detailed by the Mallard Pass Action Group and we wholeheartedly support all of their objections.		
MP2_CL_0509_001	It just doesn't feel well thought out and uses areas of nearby farmland instead of areas that have already been built on and spoilt by humans.		
MP2_CL_0509_002	Of course, I appreciate the need for sustainable renewable energy however taking a huge amount of quality farmland out of food production seems insane when food security for the UK is being questioned.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0510_001	Agriculture- The land on which this Solar Farm would be constructed is highly productive, good quality agricultural land. At a time when the UK is trying to become more self-sufficient in food production, this is unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0511_001	The removal of food producing land at a time when we are in urgent need of producing more of our own produce rather than importing, clearly by importing this is hardly “green” and no dought of lesser quality that we produce in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0514_002	The extent of the loss of productive grade agricultural land and the consequential loss of food production at a time when home production is most critical is nonsensical. Indeed the proposal cuts right across the government policy for ground mounted solar panels and there is more than enough of the therein named land to provide all the solar energy needed (Previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and low grade agricultural land - 3b, 4 and 5)		
MP2_CL_0515_001	Loss of Prime Agricultural Land The Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar sites should use previously developed land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5 certainly not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not to reduce it, particularly in the light of the war in Ukraine and the subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices.		
MP2_CL_0516_002	At Lincolnshire's latitude, it seems likely to be half as efficient as the established Cleve Hill project, and therefore using twice as much green space and/or agricultural land per unit of power generated. The nature of the many objections lodged against the Cleve Hill project would additionally apply here.		
MP2_CL_0516_003	While I acknowledge the need for green energy, the UK also has a continuous need for food production, which is significantly short of UK food needs. This situation has recently been exacerbated by Russia's war against Ukraine and its effect on global food production and supplies. The energy costs/pollution involved in importation of food to replace local production potential that would be lost from this agricultural land does not seem to have been taken into account, nor that of the more recent major increase in the UK market prices / cost of farm produce.		
MP2_CL_0517_001	The proposed development is across a swathe of agricultural land and is of unprecedented size in the UK. This development is removing productive agricultural land, further increasing the need for the UK to rely on imported foodstuffs. This is both expensive and environmentally damaging.		

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MP2_CL_0522_001	However, I do not see the strength of the argument in favour of one giant solar farm, as opposed to several sites along the East Coast rail line. Several such smaller sites could produce just as much electricity, but with significantly less impact on sustainability, and on protection of the landscape. Such smaller sites would reduce the detrimental impact of floods and the use of high-grade agricultural land, quite apart from the huge visual impact on the local community , particularly in regard to Essendine.		
MP2_CL_0523_002	I also object to the use of perfectly productive farmland being used for a solar farm. This goes against the government policy (NPPF) and (draft EN3) which clearly states that productive (BMV) land cannot be used for ground mounted solar panels. Using up productive farm land, where every year crops are grown is not only going to add to our growing food crisis, but also mean that produce from crops will need to be found further afield, maybe even topped up from outside of England, which is monstrous from a cardon footprint point of view, as well as adding to food cost, failing to support local community farmers and taking away our human right to have food grown and produced locally.		
MP2_CL_0524_002	I also object to the use of perfectly productive farmland being used for a solar farm. This goes against the government policy (NPPF) and (draft EN3) which clearly states that productive (BMV)		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	land cannot be used for ground mounted solar panels. Using up productive farm land, where every year crops are grown is not only going to add to our growing food crisis, but also mean that produce from crops will need to be found further afield, maybe even topped up from outside of England, which is monstrous from a cardon footprint point of view, as well as adding to food cost, failing to support local community farmers and taking away our human right to have food grown and produced locally.		
MP2_CL_0525_001	we need our land to feed our ever increasing population, bearing in mind the global food shortages and food transport problems.		
MP2_CL_0526_003	The loss of such a vast swathe of prime agricultural land would negatively affect farmers and the economy. We need farmers to produce local food to eat at a time when worldwide shortages exist due to geopolitical factors.		
MP2_CL_0528_005	Loss of prime BMV agricultural land, at a time when we urgently need to produce more crops and become less dependent on imported foods as a nation, which is a considerable concern of mine already. Given the situation with Ukraine and Brexit which is already impacting food imports, we need to be producing more crops and using agricultural land for agriculture. We try to buy British, to reduce the carbon footprint of our foods and seek to support British farming, and we would not like to see a loss of arable land locally on this scale.		

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MP2_CL_0529_005	Loss of prime BMV agricultural land, at a time when we urgently need to produce more crops and become less dependent on imported foods as a nation, which is a considerable concern of mine already. Given the situation with Ukraine and Brexit which is already impacting food imports, we need to be producing more crops and using agricultural land for agriculture. We try to buy British, to reduce the carbon footprint of our foods and seek to support British farming, and we would not like to see a loss of arable land locally on this scale.		
MP2_CL_0534_001	Solar panels should not, however, be installed on prime agricultural land. From where are we to obtain our bread making wheat if these acres are removed from production? Reducing food imports has been a goal for some years, made more urgent by the recent Russian aggression.		
MP2_CL_0536_001	I am very disappointed that people can propose this Industrial development in this part of Lincolnshire and Rutland, They are clearly people who have no love or care for the countryside. Destroying agricultural land will only help to ramp up food prices at a time of a cost of living crisis		
MP2_CL_0536_007	We may have a cost of energy crisis, but we also have a food production crisis, and the proposal uses 53% BMV land. This is contrary to the Government Food Strategy Policy paper published last month where the aim is to maintain agricultural production		

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MP2_CL_0538_005	Loss of Agricultural Land Land use and agriculture will be changed forever. The fields around our villages, to be used for this proposal are green fields rated as 2, 3A and 3B grades. All these grades are productive growing land 3B being for cereals. With the crisis in the Ukraine affecting the production of cereals for export around the world, it has never been more important to ensure we have food security. Coupled with the looming inflationary times ahead, we need to sustain our own populations food needs without the reliance on other countries. Land wasted on solar panels will progressively reduce food production. Currently, wheat, maize, barley and oats are the predominantly grown crops. The loss of these cereal crops, will massively impact on our ability to be self sufficient as a country and we will increasingly need to rely on importing our staple foods. Food miles will be increased with the additional transport needed around the country and from around the world. This will cancel out the green credentials of introducing renewable energy from solar panels!The UK will become even more vulnerable to food market availability with shortages and increased costs. Farmers will also lose traditional farming skills. Producing a solar farm is, in my view, the worst possible use of the land and agriculture. This land use and loss of agriculture will be permanent.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0540_002	This is farming land and its very precious to us, without it where would the country be if our borders were threatened and we could not produce food to feed the British people? The war in the Ukraine has highlighted this!		
MP2_CL_0540_004	I have lived here on Barbers Hill with my daughter for over 20 years now, I am 95 and will not be here to see much of the future, but I can truly say that I fear for the young people of today who will not be able to enjoy this wonderful country as I have. Don't we have a responsibility to hand on the place in a better state to the generations that follow? I don't see how we can hold our heads up and say that we protected their environment by agreeing to use this beautiful agricultural countryside to cover it in solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0544_011 MP2_CL_0545_011	Loss of agricultural land: The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices. An extract from the Daily Telegraph 12th February states: "An analysis		

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	of data from the solar farm industry has shown that developments currently in the planning or pre-planning stage would total 37 gigawatts (GW) of generating capacity. Critics said that if the proposals are given the go-ahead, it could take as much as 150,000 acres of agricultural land out of production at a time when Britain has less farmland in use than at any time since 1945.The country is already losing 99,000 acres of rural land a year to industrial and other uses."		
MP2_CL_0546_002	This is prime agricultural land which will be taken out of production at a time when it is most needed - this is unbelievable!		
MP2_CL_0547_001	the scale of the proposed development is far too large for a rural agricultural area. 2) the development would remove prime fertile agricultural land from food production at a time when global food security exist and would reduce this country's food growing capacity.		
MP2_CL_0547_005	development and on such a large scale is completely unsuitable in a rural fertile agricultural area.		
MP2_CL_0549_001	Use of inappropriate agricultural land. In the initial proposal a large part of the land to be used was of low agricultural value. It now seems that 59% of the land is of high agricultural value, and 53% of that good land will be used to mount solar panels on. This is clearly against National Planning Policy which states ground mounted solar should use		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and low agricultural value land. Possibly the only reason this site was chosen was because it required no network reinforcement, the sub-station at Ryhall having sufficient spare capacity, thus relieving the developers of a significant extra cost.		
MP2_CL_0551_001	long with many others I am also astounded that such a large development should be proposed. A huge area of agricultural land will be lost and anyone living nearby will be badly affected. In this country we need planning permission for the smallest of alterations or extensions to property because they may adversely affect other properties or the aesthetic look of a building. How then was this allowed to get this far. It seems that the planning for this has been underway for some time. Could the enlarging of the Ryhall sub station a couple of years ago be some sort of preparation for this?		
MP2_CL_0552_002	There are many other reasons why MPSF should be rejected including loss of Agricultural land in a time of global food insecurity, increased flood risk concerns, damage to existing biodiversity and more, but I want to get this response to you before the 4'		
MP2_CL_0553_002	. Page 7 [1] states “Fields identified as consisting entirely of Grade 2 agricultural land will not be used for solar panels”		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	a. What about fields with 99% grade 2 and 1% grade 3 agricultural land?		
MP2_CL_0553_004	Page 10 [1] states “Furthermore, the independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK’s food security1” a. When reading the report it does not make specific reference to solar farms and the risks they pose to the UK’s food security. In fact the report only makes vague references to solar power and the government initiatives used to reduce the cost of renewable energy. b. Please can MPSF provide specific references and evidence related to their statement where “solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK’s food security”?		
MP2_CL_0553_007	Page 15 [1] states “Subsequent onsite surveys have identified that approximately 6% of the Solar PV Site (i.e., area proposed for solar PV arrays) is Grade 2, and 47% categorised as Grade 3a. To place this in context, the area of BMV agricultural land within the Solar PV Area is a small fraction (0.077%) of the overall land area of Rutland and Lincolnshire that is identified as being of BMV quality.” a. Comparing the size of BMV land used for the solar farm to the amount of BMV land within the Rutland and Lincolnshire area is misleading as: ▪ Lincolnshire is		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	the second largest county in the UK and would therefore have a significant amount of BMV land. ▪ The majority of the MPSF is in Rutland, not Lincolnshire, how much of the Rutland BMV land will the solar farm use?		
MP2_CL_0553_008	. Page 15 [1] states “As such, the agricultural land resource is not ‘lost’, it will be just unavailable for food production during the operation of Mallard Pass.” a. In addition to Point 4 above, this constitutes a significant albeit temporary loss of agricultural land for food production and as such, how can MPSF state that solar farms do not present a risk to the UK’s food security?		
MP2_CL_0553_009	Page 15 [1] also states “Some of the land which is Grade 2 has been excluded from the Solar PV Site.” a. This states that only some of the Grade 2 land is not to be used for the placement of solar panels – didn’t MPSF state that all of the Grade 2 land will not be used for the placement of solar panels? See Point 2 above.		
MP2_CL_0554_001	We (Vincent and Nina Britain) are against the application to create a solar farm for the following reasons; -loss of prime agricultural land when there is a time of global food insecurity		
MP2_CL_0555_001	As things stand this country needs to be able to produce sufficient food to meet our own demands or at least a large part of that. At the moment we are certainly not doing that. We cannot afford to waste		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	any agricultural land for housing or solar panel farms, especially vast ones.		
MP2_CL_0557_001	My reasons being the destruction of good agricultural land, wildlife habitats, and the proximity to residential areas. Although the size of the farm has been reduced with an emphasis on attracting wildlife and reducing agricultural land use it is still too large in my opinion and in completely the wrong location.		
MP2_CL_0558_005	Loss of good food producing land They intend 2,238acres of productive arable land to be taken away from our food producing economy. To achieve the approved statistics in mitigation their installation will use 420ha of arable land landscaped to hide the eyesore.This inefficient sprawling site with a 22 mile perimeter requires a lot of mitigating planting. A compact rectangular site would be much more efficient but local geography does not allow this.		
MP2_CL_0559_003	The amount of agricultural land that will be lost if this project goes ahead is also massive. At a point in time where as a country, production of food is so important, it is not right that this land is taken for a solar farm. Not when other sites could be used. The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land,		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not BMV land.		
MP2_CL_0561_002	The location of the site on greenfield, productive arable land		
MP2_CL_0561_005	Loss of agricultural land at a time when sourcing from our country should be priority		
MP2_CL_0565_001	The proposal will STILL remove the use of valuable agricultural land when there are many areas of starvation in countries including the UK.		
MP2_CL_0565_003	Will STILL ruin the environment for all the local residents with the imposition of an industrial black scar replacing rolling agricultural land with trees and varied wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0566_006	6. The destruction of excellent quality agricultural land at a time when we cannot produce enough food in the UK is unbelievably bizarre – and all because the storage facilities happen to be available.		
MP2_CL_0568_001	1. Loss of prime agricultural food producing land for 40 years at a time of increasing world food shortages		
MP2_CL_0570_003	How can we be selling land at a time when we should be investing more effort in growing home produce; we will actually be losing prime agricultural land. We have left the European Union and already it is evident that the cost of fruit and vegetable items is so much higher than it was when we were in the EU.		
MP2_CL_0573_002	Lincolnshire is renowned for its arable farming and is at the heart of England's agriculture. The UK		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	should be relying less on imported food and this issue has become even more important since the war in Ukraine. Solar should not use valuable agricultural land in a time of global food shortages and rising food prices.		
MP2_CL_0578_004	currently much of the proposed site is under arable farming. Loss of high-quality farmland is a concern, especially considering the current situation in Ukraine.		
MP2_CL_0579_001	The proposed site is vast and swallows up valuable agricultural land when it is most needed. The location is completely inappropriate and will have a negative impact on the villages, so close by.		
MP2_CL_0581_001	the site is far too large and will use huge areas of land used for growing cereal crop.		
MP2_CL_0582_002	The land you propose using is productive agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0587_001	At 2,238 acres, the scheme would be massive industrialisation of a rural area of Rutland/Lincolnshire currently used for agriculture. The scheme is approximately the same area as the city of Lincoln. It is ten times larger than the largest existing UK solar scheme. It will engulf the village of Essendine and will dominate the villages of Carlby, Braceborough, Greatford, Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, and Uffington. The solar zones will contain panels 3.3 metres tall and be surrounded by 2 metre high security fencing, CCTV cameras, and security lighting. Green fields will be covered in black.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0587_002	This land would be lost to agricultural production, in conflict with the Government's June 2022 Food Strategy policy paper. Over 50% of the land lost would be Best and Most Versatile agricultural land, which is against Government Policy to use previously developed or contaminated land, or land of grade 3b, 4, and 5 for ground mounted solar		
MP2_CL_0589_004	Loss of agriculture land to grow crops & graze cattle.		
MP2_CL_0591_001	The sheer size of this development and the sprawling way it is laid out throughout this agricultural and rural landscape is totally unacceptable. There will be the loss of a vast area of the best arable and productive farm land, when the government wants crop growing to be increased to make the country more self-sufficient.		
MP2_CL_0594_001	However, the scale of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm is disproportionate and vastly excessive for the quiet and predominantly agricultural area around Essendine and its neighbouring rural villages. As well as requiring the sacrifice of large areas of productive farmland, it would have a hugely negative visual impact on a largely unspoilt expanse of open countryside and, during the construction phase, would be seriously disruptive to the daily lives of local residents.		
MP2_CL_0595_001	1. The sheer industrial scale 2,175 acres. Eight times bigger than the largest solar farm in the UK.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	Solar panels should not be covering valuable productive agricultural land		
MP2_CL_0596_001	We need the land to produce food.		
MP2_CL_0598_006 MP2_CL_0599_006	Food – As we have been faced recently with the huge impact of the war in the Ukraine and import restrictions during Covid, it seems that the need to become more self sufficient as a nation in our food production is becoming greater and greater. Imports of food are a major factor in reducing the UKs carbon footprint, so surely the more food we can grow in this country the better. Removing farmland would seem like a rather back to front way of addressing this.		
MP2_CL_0600_066	4.5 Given the above around half of the land to be used for solar panels should be retained for arable farming. The reason Mallard Pass gives for not doing so is that grade 3a land is interspersed with 3b land and so some 3a land has to be used.		
MP2_CL_0600_067	4.6 The opposite is also true. As grade 2 and 3a land should be reserved for agriculture, and as grade 3a land cannot be separated from 3b, all the grade 3 land should be used to grow arable crops, as now. The land can produce good yields and has done so for many years.		
MP2_CL_0600_069	4.8 Large solar farms such as MPSF are industrial generating plants and their relative ineffectiveness in the UK means they have to		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	consume extensive areas of land. Given the poor performance of solar power, large utility plants should not be sited on productive land.		
MP2_CL_0605_003	My main concern is that valuable Agricultural land will be lost for years.I am old enough to remember “Dig for Victory” in the 1940 s . With the world in such a dangerous situation as shown by the Russia/Ukrainian war,and the threat of rising prices and food shortages surely the importance of independence must be a priority.		
MP2_CL_0606_003	The Mallard Pass Solar Farm is planned to generate 350 MW from 584 hectares (1443 acres), which equates to 1.668 hectares per MW. Assuming this is typical for all Solar Farms there is already 22408 hectares of land covered by solar panels in the UK, with a further 16513 hectares to be used for the additional 435 projects mentioned above, plus an unknown amount for the other 475 projects not yet in planning. Although this is still small in relation to the overall UK land mass, solar farms are invariably located on agricultural land and so the impact is becoming disproportionate and unbalanced.		
MP2_CL_0606_005	Surely this sensible conclusion is equally valid when it comes to the rapid expansion of Solar Farms. We would contend that it is now no longer appropriate to build solar farms on any BMV land, no matter how large or small. There is growing uncertainty over		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	food supplies and dependency on imports for basic foods that can be grown in the UK is foolhardy.		
MP2_CL_0606_006	To put things in perspective, according to the Agriculture and Horticultural Board, on average over the past 5 years, one hectare of land has yielded 8 tonnes of winter wheat and 5.7 tonnes of spring barley. Approximately 550g of wheat is used to make the flour needed for a 800g loaf of white bread. Therefore, the BMV land that you propose to use for solar panels could produce more than 6 million loaves of bread. That is without taking account of spring barley production, or any other crops that might be grown. This significant annual contribution to our food supplies cannot be ignored.		
MP2_CL_0606_007	Based on this analysis and the growing uncertainties over our food supply we believe it is wrong to give up any BMV land for solar panels. On this objection alone we urge you to reduce the size of the Farm to that planned for land classified 3b and below, this is still a very significant area. Further we would encourage you to seek sites that have no impact on food production at all.		
MP2_CL_0609_002	2. I understand that farmers affected will be paid a huge amount (another take on this is a bribe) per hectare to sell their good agricultural land. In some ways I would not blame them as farming has become so much less profitable recently and it is a hard life for most smaller concerns. We are not		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	anywhere near self sufficient in food so the project would be detrimental in this way.		
MP2_CL_0610_001	However, the scale of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm is disproportionate and vastly excessive for the quiet and predominantly agricultural area around Essendine and its neighbouring rural villages. As well as requiring the sacrifice of large areas of productive farmland, it would have a hugely negative visual impact on a largely unspoilt expanse of open countryside and, during the construction phase, would be seriously disruptive to the daily lives of local residents. There are more suitable sites in the general area for a development such as this.		
MP2_CL_0611_002	This solar farm should not use any agricultural land. Our country should feed itself and paying enormous sums of money to take land out of productivity is quite ridiculous.		
MP2_CL_0614_005	Farming land: I understand that the land that this site will sit on has been graded between 1 – 3a – which means it is mostly, very good farmland which should be used for arable use. Why, given the current food crisis and hike in the cost of food, are we giving up precious farmland for this? Again why can't this monster be placed somewhere else?		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0615_001	The massive size of the proposed site is far too big for this area which is largely agricultural land and small village residential. We have chosen to live in the countryside to a great extent because we are surrounded by beautiful countryside/farmland.		
MP2_CL_0615_002	We do not believe that this proposal should be allowed to go ahead on a site where a large proportion of the land is prime arable farmland at a time when we know we will struggle to produce enough food to feed a growing global population. In all likelihood, this land will never be returned to producing food. A solar farm, in this instance, is not the best use of this land.		
MP2_CL_0616_001	I am writing to object to your proposed plans for the Mallard Pass Solar Plant development. I am fully supportive of investing in renewable energy and, given the current conflict in Ukraine, it is essential that we have energy security in the UK. However, Ukraine has also highlighted the fact that we have an urgent need for national food security and building a massive solar plant on key agricultural land will be in direct conflict to this requirement.		
MP2_CL_0616_002	The enormous scale of the proposed plant will totally destroy the agricultural landscape and harm the local environment. The mass industrialisation of the area will harm wildlife habitats and have a material adverse impact on the health and wellbeing of the local residents. There will be no benefit at all to local residents because the electricity produced will be		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	fed into the national grid and not used to power local residential areas or businesses. Instead, local house values will drop substantially and many residents will become trapped living in an industrialised area.		
MP2_CL_0619_002	At the same time I am aware of the possible increased demand on our local agricultural land as a result of the political effects on the world food supply chain. We should be looking at increasing our domestically grown produce.		
MP2_CL_0621_001	I am against it partly because a) it takes away valuable agricultural land, b) has an adverse effect of aesthetics of the area and c) must harm the local wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0620_001	Surely the Government must see this is not a feasible a feasible plan. The current situation with huge reliance on countries outside the UK for food and energy show how vulnerable we are. We need to use the land to feed ourselves and families. This area is being bombarded on all fronts with proposals for large scale house building plans and other solar farms being planned for Exton and Bourne. This was once classed as one of the most desired places to live in England. Well, if these plans go ahead it will be an area of houses and solar farms.		
MP2_CL_0623_001	However I strongly disagree with this proposal due to ongoing concerns around the devastating effect this will have on agricultural land - something we seriously need to take into account, damage to local biodiversity - plants, animals and Insects will be		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	affected, increased risks of flooding - the kinetic energy of water draining can be as much as 10 times greater than that of rainfall, ongoing concerns around forced labour in the supply chains and our connection with the primary developer and most of all the lack of meetings with Canadian Solar due to their lack of attendance and obvious disrespect for anyone other than themselves.		
MP2_CL_0624_001	We face a food crisis in this country, with food imports providing much of our food. At a time where we are facing issues with grain this proposal is looking to use a significant amount of BMV 1, 2 and 3a grade land (53% at the recent count). It is unacceptable that a proposal would contravene a Government directive on use of land. We require good quality arable land for food production.		
MP2_CL_0626_001	I wholly object to green field, open space or agricultural land being used for solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0630_003	What we do not need is a massive ground based solar installation that will blight our landscape, reduce biodiversity, increase rainwater runoff and ruin valuable agricultural land for years to come, simply to provide profit to its developer's shareholders and a railway company with some cheap power.		
MP2_CL_0633_001	This will be such a disgraceful waste of prime agriculture land! It must not be allowed to go ahead!		
MP2_CL_0635_003	3, The loss of PRODUCTIVE agricultural land is ridiculous at a time of potential world food		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	shortages. Look at how much wheat has been destroyed in the Ukraine. We should be aiming to be as self sufficient as possible with regards to food production. Not wasting precious land on a renewable energy source that's going to be obsolete in a few years.		
MP2_CL_0637_002	Which we can not afford to lose in the current situation with food shortages with the ongoing war. The U.K. needs to be more self sufficient with food production and other industries and not made less!		
MP2_CL_0638_004	4. From a UK strategic point of view at a time when food production and agricultural self-reliance are in sharp focus this scheme will take out square miles of prime agricultural land – this cannot be wise.		
MP2_CL_0639_001	I think it absolutely disgraceful to even consider using so much arable land for the use of solar panels.land that we , as a country need ,now more than ever for food production .		
MP2_CL_0640_002	Loss of productive agricultural land I believe that no large scale solar plant should be approved for development on greenfield land until the collective impact on the environment, biodiversity and food security is fully understood.		
MP2_CL_0640_005	Mallard Pass give no explanation as to why they need to set aside 49% (1,114 acres) of the total site (2,238) for mitigation. They claim the area underneath the panels is more bio-diverse than arable crops, therefore they should be able to		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	achieve their 10% bio-diversity nett gain target from the solar panel area alone, and leave the remaining land in full agricultural production. Bio-diversity improvements can only be achieved through careful design and ongoing management, with each area requiring a bespoke approach rather than one-size fits all. There is no clear strategy in this respect, bio-diversity has been treated as a quantitative measure and tick box exercise, rather than having a qualitative approach with clear habitat management plans. The construction process will take up to 2 years during which time there will be disruption and damage to some of the habitat through construction traffic, new tracks built, compaction of the soil, drilling and piling, noise and vibration. Unless this phase is done with the utmost sensitivity to the environment, it will damage the delicate bio-diversity and takes many years to re-establish if ever at all. Deer will no longer be able to run freely faced with miles of security fencing blocking their natural routes. Not only is the welfare of deer at risk, but that of road users as well. Faced with a reduced area to graze the deer will cause additional damage to ancient woodland, impacting other species, as well as inflicting more concentrated damage to other farmers' crops. Some [redacted] are going to be removed altogether, those that remain will have to		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	navigate their routes though badger gates. Brown hares risk losing much of their habitat also due to security fencing restricting their access.		
MP2_CL_0642_001	Government policy, namely the National Planning Policy Framework, clearly states that ground mounted solar should use previously developed, industrial, contaminated land or agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5. You have not remotely considered these facets and, therefore, have no justification whatsoever to go against government policy, especially when it has such a huge and adverse impact on the people and wildlife living nearby.		
MP2_CL_0643_001	1. Loss of huge amount of prime agricultural land- especially in light of current issues with Ukraine/Russia- the UK needs to become more self-reliant with food production.		
MP2_CL_0644_005	5. With a worldwide food crisis, with global warming threats to farming, supply chain challenges across the globe and as an island nation there is becoming less options for food supply in the UK, the issues we see today will only increase with the geopolitical threats that are emerging today. In the future, we will need more farming land and more agriculture than currently exists. The plan for the solar farm will be here for the next few decades and will be adverse to the governments food strategy and be detrimental to future of Britain's food supply for the nation where every ounce of land will be required.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0645_001	It's totally wrong to take good arable farmland to put 42000 black pieces of glass on it.		
MP2_CL_0646_003	Loss of prime agricultural land at a time when there is a global food crisis.		
MP2_CL_0648_001 MP2_CL_0649_001	1. Loss of a huge amount of prime agricultural land - the UK needs to become more self-reliant in food production.		
MP2_CL_0647_004	In addition, as Lincolnshire is one of the biggest producers of food in the UK I strongly object to the use of perfectly productive farmland for a solar farm. This goes against the government policy (NPPF) and (draft EN3) which clearly states that productive (BMV) land cannot be used for ground mounted solar panels. Using up productive farm land, where every year crops are grown is not only going to add to our growing food crisis, but also mean that produce from crops will need to be found further afield, maybe even topped up from outside of England or the UK, which is monstrous from a cardon footprint point of view, as well as adding to food cost, failing to support local community farmers and taking away our human right to have food grown and produced locally.		
MP2_CL_0652_001	The site is using valuable, productive agricultural land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and lower grade agricultural land, not BMV land (over half of		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	which is proposed as the solar farm site is BMV land).		
MP2_CL_0655_003	3. The sheer scale of MPSF is 2,238 acres of our farming land. Land which is being leased for at least 40 years. Good agricultural land taken out of action. WE NEED TO PRODUCE MORE OF OUR OWN FOOD NOW, DUE TO THE IMPACT THE WAR IN UKRAINE HAS ON OUR FOOD CHAIN. AS WELL AS CHEAPER ENERGY!!		
MP2_CL_0659_003	The destruction of agricultural land unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0660_003	I understand that 53% of the proposed area is on "Best Valuable Land". With all the global food issues going on it surely does not make sense to use prime agricultural land for a solar farm. Why not put it on non-productive land? Or on the top of warehouses?		
MP2_CL_0668_002	It is even more important now with the global impact on food and pricing that we should at the very least be maintaining our agricultural production, not reducing it. Only in June of this year this was highlighted by the Government in a Food Stategy policy paper.		
MP2_CL_0670_002	Use /loss of prime agricultural land		
MP2_CL_0670_003	Scale of the project which will consume vast amounts of agricultural land and turn the countryside into an industrial zone.		
MP2_CL_0671_003	3, The loss of PRODUCTIVE agricultural land is ridiculous at a time of potential world food shortages. Look at how much wheat has been destroyed in the Ukraine. This country should be		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	aiming to be as self sufficient as possible with regards to food production. Not wasting precious land on a renewable energy source that's going to be obsolete in a few years.		
MP2_CL_0673_002	3. Unbelievably, the proposal is to use good quality agricultural land over 2238 acres of land! That will no longer be able to contribute towards food production, The UK has one of the lowest food security positions in the first world and the wanton destruction of agriculture land is beyond belief. The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices.		
MP2_CL_0676_004	The loss of production on 2238 acres of good agricultural land on the ever increasing population of our island must be given more consideration otherwise our children and grandchildren will be the ones that pay the penalty of such an ill thought through decision.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0685_001	I object to this entire scheme as it will destroy lots of productive farmland, permanently disturb all wildlife and ruin the amenities of a peaceful rural environment.		
MP2_CL_0686_001	1. Totally inappropriate size. Visual impact in rural agricultural area.		
MP2_CL_0686_002	2. Damaging the community and loss of quality agricultural land. Disregarding the need for food security especially with the Ukraine crisis.		
MP2_CL_0687_007	The loss of such a large area of productive agricultural land is not acceptable. The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed		
MP2_CL_0687_008	land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. This is correct policy to allow the development of solar power in response to tackling the climate change merency. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices.		
MP2_CL_0692_004	We need to produce food from the land.		
MP2_CL_0693_001	Loss of huge amount of prime agricultural land, especially in light of current issues with Ukraine/Russia. The UK needs to become more		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	self-sufficient with food production and protect our long term food security.		
MP2_CL_0694_001	1. The site is far too large and will use huge areas of arable land used to for growing cereal crops		
MP2_CL_0695_004	Solar should not use valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices.		
MP2_CL_0707_002	2. It is not the right use of land, as we would lose acres of prime, graded agricultural land, and I understand it could lead to an increased risk of flooding.		
MP2_CL_0705_001 MP2_CL_0706_001 MP2_CL_0714_001 MP2_CL_0718_001 MP2_CL_0719_001 MP2_CL_0720_001 MP2_CL_0721_001 MP2_CL_0722_001 MP2_CL_0723_001 MP2_CL_0724_001 MP2_CL_0725_001	The site is far too large and will use huge areas of arable land used to for growing cereal crops.		
MP2_CL_0710_001	The potential loss of prime agricultural land is paramount in my mind – particularly with current world conditions, together with the major disturbance it would cause to the surrounding villages and overtaxed rural road systems in the vicinity.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
MP2_CL_0711_001	Firstly, its creation would mean the loss of valuable Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. This is very unwise given the ongoing war in Ukraine which has already begun to affect food production and supplies across Europe and beyond. Preserving our BMV land has become more important than ever.		
MP2_CL_0712_009	Food Security 3/ I've been informed that the land grades are still uncertain and maybe of higher quality than first estimated. Regardless of this 3b grade land is where the vast majority of our grain crops are grown and should not be treated as a deposable commodity in the way it currently is, leaving vast areas of Lincolnshire fair game for this kind of development. This land is a valuable finite source of food and as we have seen recently global supply chains can be interrupted at a moment's notice whether it be from manmade or natural disaster. One of the predictions of climate change is rising temperatures and declining crop yields so it does seem a bit absurd to take large areas of highly productive land out of production at this point ? This is also contrary to Local Plan Appendix 3 (Solar Energy Criterion 9) and government guidance as no sequential test as been applied.		
MP2_CL_0729_002	· At Lincolnshire's latitude, it seems likely to be half as efficient as the established Cleve Hill project,		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Agricultural land use			
	and therefore using twice as much green space and/or agricultural land per unit of power generated. The nature of the many objections lodged against the Cleve Hill project would additionally apply here.		
MP2_CL_0733_006	Fifthly, I believe that if this project were built it would also send a message to the wider population that no value is placed on certain qualities of life which are part of the best of humanity: an acknowledgement that everyone deserves access to green open spaces, clean air and water, and specifically in the case of this massive solar array, living without the constant noise of industrial-scale energy generation. Once the land is covered in concrete and metal it will never revert to being the environmental asset it currently represents, and will be lost not only to the people who live here, in the villages directly affected by the planned development, but by all those who will never have the chance to experience this heritage landscape. No replanting scheme can match the unique and irreplaceable biodiversity which has grown naturally over hundreds of years, adapting to the shape of the land, the soil, and the local climate, as well as responding to the human scale of agricultural needs, from individual farmers serving their local markets, to the longer supply chains reaching into national food production and distribution.		

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MP2_CL_0734_001	Significant loss of agricultural land increasing our reliance on imported food (loss of national food security & increasing cost of living pressures)		
MP2_CL_0736_001	Solar panels do not belong on agricultural fields - we need to be utilising our land for the production of food and maintaining wildlife species.		
MP2_CL_0740_003	Thirdly, to take out a significant area of productive arable land, currently producing cereal crops for the most part, seems particularly crass when the world is crying out for more food and our own nation is not well placed in this connection.		
MP2_CL_0741_001	Further to your consultation on the above project I would like to have my say. It is quite unbelievable a project of this size can be considered for this prime countryside and agricultural farm land, who on earth came up with this ? Windell Energy who have never constructed their own project but once approved sell it on ! how can this be green energy when the manufacturer is China, then shipped to the UK and transported through small villages over two years by 27 artic loads per day and 15 years before any payback ? It can't be green. My argument is the size, use of land, disadvantage to wild life and the terrible blight to the country side with looks, construction, and period of time before any green benefit, it's not green !		
MP2_CL_0742_001	The installation which was originally 2175 acres of land the majority of which is rich arable farming land		

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	in a rural location. Has increased in size to 2238 acres? Looks better if you write in hectares does it not? Only 906 hectares? Why did you feel the need to change from acres to hectares? The increase in the site is apparently for the highway changes (many single country lanes) needed for the numerous HGVs and abnormal loads going to the site.		
MP2_CL_0742_036	Loss of farmland will also mean loss of local jobs. If the land cannot be farmed then local residents whose skill set is farming will be unemployed. Once the farm is up and running I would assume that there would be no more than 10 employees?		
MP2_CL_0742_037	That was my statement from my first letter. Upon investigating further the development is proposing to use 53% Best and Most Versatile Land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar panels should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land of grade 3b 4 and 5, not best and most versatile land. The latest government food strategy policy June 2022 states it clearly wants to maintain agricultural land. This project would clearly reduce this and in light of recent activities with the war between Russia and Ukraine with the subsequent food shortages and increases on cost of food should we not be protecting one of our most valuable assets? A valuable asset that not only feeds a nation but also allows bio-diversity and animal habitat.		

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MP2_CL_0745_006	The new proposal for another nuclear power station will go along way to provide this countries energy requirements and if every new home has solar panels this will negate for solar farms being needed on good agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0745_007	We all know that food prices have increased substantially this year putting many households below the breadline and we as a nation need to think more about growing our own crops and utilising our farmland better to supply the nation with homegrown food, rather than relying on importing from abroad. This would keep down food costs and also the carbon footprint in producing and getting the food into the shops if it's sourced locally in this country.		
MP2_CL_0749_036	Loss of farmland will also mean loss of local jobs. If the land cannot be farmed then local residents whose skill set is farming will be unemployed. Once the farm is up and running I would assume that there would be no more than 10 employees?		
MP2_CL_0749_037	That was my statement from my first letter. Upon investigating further the development is proposing to use 53% Best and Most Versatile Land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar panels should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land of grade 3b 4 and 5, not best and most versatile land. The latest government food strategy policy June 2022 states it clearly wants to maintain agricultural land. This		

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	project would clearly reduce this and in light of recent activities with the war between Russia and Ukraine with the subsequent food shortages and increases on cost of food should we not be protecting one of our most valuable assets? A valuable asset that not only feeds a nation but also allows bio-diversity and animal habitat.		
MP2_CL_0751_004 MP2_CL_0752_007	Loss of productive agricultural land		
MP2_CL_0751_005	The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has shown just how fragile the global food eco-system is. The idea that countries will go hungry because of one war underlines the importance of the need for a country like the UK to ensure that it has the highest levels of food security in order to feed the population. Panelling over the amount of best and most versatile land, which is what you are proposing, runs contrary to this and cannot be, in any set of circumstances, viewed as common sense. In addition, the proposal runs contrary to the latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper (issued June 2022) which expresses the need to maintain productive land, not reduce it. I am not sure how your proposal tallies up to this.		
MP2_CL_0754_012	Cumulative impacts of this with other Infrastructure Projects 52. Nationally – with focus on renewable energy there are very many solar proposals being developed, a significant number of which are on agricultural land, and in the process of being		

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	submitted for planning approval. 53. It seems that each scheme is being viewed entirely on its own merit with no consideration for other schemes coming through the system. It appears there is no strategic overview at a national or even at a regional/county level – there is a risk that the country will sleepwalk into a problem if this is not grasped and there is interdepartmental discussion across government to prioritise land use against all the competing demands as a matter of urgency. 54. Locally – in the area of South Lincolnshire and Rutland and the immediate area of Stamford there are both a number of Solar Farm proposals and housing developments in the pipeline. There appears to be no collective oversight of these proposals and yet if approved they will have a significant impact – due to the fragmented approach and because no one organisation/local authority has oversight this may not be realised until it is too late - this would be great disservice to the residents across the area		
MP2_CL_0762_002	Food Security The loss of quality agricultural land when food security is now critical - highlighted by the war in the Ukraine - also emphasises that we should continue to produce as much home grown food as we can on our rich Lincolnshire/ Rutland soil. This land covers 53% of Best Most Versatile land . This massive scale plan would see acres of panels blight the countryside and, by taking up fertile land, could		

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	significantly affect our areas contribution to British food production.		
MP2_CL_0763_001	The site is using valuable, productive agricultural land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and lower grade agricultural land, not BMV land (over half of which is proposed as the solar farm site is BMV land).		
MP2_CL_0763_004	The site is using valuable, productive agricultural land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and lower grade agricultural land, not BMV land (over half of which is proposed as the solar farm site is BMV land).		
MP2_CL_0766_001	1. Loss of a large amount of prime agricultural land which produces important crops at a time of need for further food production		
MP2_CL_0781_004	And finally the agricultural land may be lost permanently because after 30 to 40 years, the occupied land may never be returned to agriculture. Look at the position with the phone masts and the electronic communication Act passed in 2003 and the Electronic communications code passed in 2017 which has given the companies rights to have new leases at very low rents, instead of at market prices. So the farmers are penalised		

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MP2_CL_0782_003	I wish my children to know farm to fork not what comes from foreign imports and that is if we can actually get it or afford it the way things are heading!!!		
MP2_CL_0784_004	4. Government policy states that only agricultural land with ALC classification of 3b,4 and 5 should only be considered for solar farms. This land across the site is a mix of grade 2, 3a & 3b with circa 53% of land on which solar panels will be sited being grade 2 & grade 3a this fact alone should mean the scheme should never have been considered in this area.		
MP2_CL_0784_005	5. Good arable land is being taken out of production at a time when it is most needed. We cannot ignore what is happening in Ukraine and Russia and its impact on global food supply. Taking a significant amount of high quality land out of production for a generation or longer is extremely short sighted		
MP2_CL_0785_006	Surely, in these difficult times we should not be taking such extensive amounts of arable land out of production ,when the government is trying to encourage Britain to be self sufficient in growing it's own food. I understand that eventually the land may be returned to agriculture . Even assuming all the foundations are removed it would surely take many years for any kind of re establishment of an eco system.		
MP2_CL_0786_002	More than 50% of the proposed land to be developed is grade 3a or above agricultural land,		

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	developing this land is contrary to the governments agricultural and food security policies.		
MP2_CL_0787_001	Modern life has massively increased our reliance on ludicrous supplies of electric power for lighting and heating and transport and building work and the operation of household and garden machinery, and many of our people spend huge amounts of time on computers and mobile phones even when they are not working with these devices to earn a living. This is lovely for businesses like Mallard Park Solar because it offers untold wealth made available through the endless advertising and "education" that is thrown at us to delude us into believing we could not possibly survive without it. Mankind has managed perfectly well for millions of years without electric power and, while I acknowledge that computers and phones and electric light can be useful, I doubt if any of us would be prepared to stop eating so that we can have these things. Our country is one of the most densely populated in Europe and we cannot afford to see good agricultural land destroyed by businesses importing huge amounts of generating equipment built in China using power derived from fossil fuels and transported using diesel-powered ships and lorries to erect over thousands of acres of good growing land on top of huge quantities of concrete. We have not yet learned how to live without food.		

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	This scheme and all other "solar farms" are completely inappropriate and nonsensical but we are led to believe such schemes will somehow "save the planet" (by destroying huge swathes of it that had not already been destroyed with landfill refuse-tips, open-cast mining, roads, railways, airports, warehouses and retail parks), The East of England is sunnier than the West but crops need sunshine. Electric power doesn't!		
MP2_CL_0788_002 MP2_CL_0789_002 MP2_CL_0790_002	It goes against the sustainability of our planet, driving an increase in carbon footprint by removing productive agricultural land and removing the natural habitat for existing birds and animals.		
MP2_CL_0791_001	loss of land in times of food uncertainty		
MP2_CL_0792_001	The Minister is saying that 3b is legally BMV. Should you get approval would this not improve the chances of a legal challenge which could have a negative impact on your plans? Local authorities have been accused of disregarding advice on the use of agricultural land for solar farm development by the environmental secretary. Speaking at an Environmental Audit Committee meeting last Wednesday (29 June), George Eustice, secretary of state for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, was questioned about the use of land for solar power in light of the surge in the number of		

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	projects being developed. He pointed to guidance issued together with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to local authorities in 2015 – when around 4,000MW of solar was deployed, of which around 3,000MW was ground mount as developers clamoured to take advantage of subsidies before they were cut. This guidance "created a strong presumption against solar farms on Best and Most Versatile land, and that is classified in law as grade 3B or above," he said, and resolved the problem of development on agricultural land for some time. Grade 3B land is a subcategory that denotes Moderate Quality Agricultural Land. The lowest grade that counts as Best and Most Versatile (BMV) within the government's agricultural land classification (ALC) is 3A, along with grade 1 and 2. "We're conscious that there have been quite a few big schemes in recent months or over the last 12 months, where planning authorities seem to have either forgotten or started to disregard that advice," said Eustice. "I don't think new guidance was issued by MHCLG, but if... they don't understand the legal definition of		

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	BMV land we will take that up with them. But 3B constitutes BMV land." His comments were welcomed by Select Committee member and Conservative MP for North Wiltshire James Gray, who said clarification as to which land was acceptable for solar development was needed, given he was aware of the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) stating 3B is allowable. "Your point that 3B is not acceptable is spot on," said Gray.		
MP2_CL_0793_004	4. The use of grade 2 Agricultural land is wrong. Solar needs to be placed on lower grade land.		
MP2_CL_0795_003	and the loss of good quality agricultural land. I have read that even after removing significant amounts of grade 2 land from the scheme that in the region of 50% of the area selected for solar panels would be Best and Most Versatile land.		
MP2_CL_0795_006	Climate change is mentioned as a good reason for keeping the best land for agricultural use. I would add that the terrible events in Ukraine emphasise the importance of food security. I continue to have concerns about other aspects of the project but I will close here. In conclusion I wish to make clear that I object to what is being proposed.		

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MP2_CL_0797_001	I am writing to strongly oppose the proposal for Mallard Pass solar farm. The vast area of good farmland that will be taken over will have a detrimental effect on generations to come. We are in a world now where we all want renewable energy but this can be achieved in a much more efficient way that won't completely destroy good farmland.		
MP2_CL_0797_003	There doesn't seem to be any concern for the nature and ruin of potential farm land. There is a food crisis looming and we need to work toward being as self sufficient as we can if we want to save our planet and feed the country. Work with farmers, support farmers and don't ruin the potential of the land. The area is beautiful and to fill it with fields and fields of solar panels on such a scale is ludicrous.		
MP2_CL_0798_001	1. The size of this project is too large for the area given that it is rural and prime agricultural land. We are dependent on this land for food production.		
MP2_CL_0799_012	6. Farm Land: The proposal is intended to take place in the open countryside outside the current development boundary as shown of the adopted Local Plan. The is outside Government Policy. The proposed extensive development is on Grade 2 and 3a and 3b BMV agricultural land, which is capable of Arable, Vegetable and Viticulture		

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	production and should not be developed. This is outside Current Government Policy and Therefore should be rejected on this point alone. Our Business Mallard Point has demonstrated that this land and area is also suitable for the growing of High Value Crops such as grapes for wine and spirit production which shows how versatile the land is and also that the BMV classification should not only take into account only arable crops when this land is suitable for other high value cropping that many farmers are diversifying into. The loss of such a large area of prime agricultural land at any time whether to Ground mounted Solar or Housing Developments is ridiculous, but at a time of global food insecurity is absurd. The Farmland proposed grows and produces good crops of wheat, barley beans etc and has done for generations The farmers are still Planting and Harvesting the fields proposed now and will continue to do so unless this application is approved. These Farmers have the option to apply for permission to a sub 50MW array themselves – if this land and site is so suitable – with Farmers needing to diversify to assist with income streams – why are they not doing it off their own backs?. This is because it is an investment opportunity due to the conveniently located and already paid for Substation built by National Grid.		

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	Essendine and the surrounding villages are the basis of Windell Energy and Canadian Solars “Trial / Experiment” to profiteer all with Little / No experience by Windel Energy has ever been shown of a completed site on this scale. Agricultural land in this area does not come on to the market often, Actual Farmers wanting to expand or even New Entrants will be priced out for the purchase or rent of farm land in the future due to the obscene amount of money paid in leasing this land and the ability for the farmers involved to price out unfairly those who are genuinely farming.		
MP2_CL_0800_008	8) There should be a presumption against taking large tracts of agricultural land out of food production; food security and energy security are both important		
MP2_CL_0802_001	Last minute I know, but I just needed to show my support for the campaign against the proposed solar project, I fully agree with the details outlined by Alicia Kearns and the Mallard pass action group. Particularly the loss of agricultural land, the dubious publicity surrounding the proposing company and their investors, also the impact on our surroundings, with no benefits whatsoever for the local community. Whilst I agree with diversifying our energy supplies, this particular project is not the right way to go about it.		
MP2_CL_0803_001	Use /loss of prime agricultural land		

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MP2_CL_0804_001	I have lived in Ryhall for 38 years. I wish to register my objection to the proposal of Mallard Pass Solar Farm in the strongest possible terms. Whilst I acknowledge the climate challenges facing our planet and the need to increase the sustainability of our energy production in Rutland and across the UK. This application for a huge solar farm will engulf the area and cause demonstrable harm to our countryside, heritage assets, and have a huge detrimental impact on local agriculture, denying a sustainable future for food production in this area. It proposes very little by the way of community benefit to mitigate this harm.		
MP2_CL_0804_003	· Massive detrimental impact on local farming and food production.		
MP2_CL_0806_002	The loss of valuable agricultural land which is desperately needed to avoid food shortages. Why can't the solar panels be installed on non-agricultural or contaminated land?		
MP2_CL_0807_001	I am writing to lodge my objection to the proposal to impose the Mallard Pass Solar Farm on the area around Essendine and surrounding villages. The lack of food security for the UK should be a strong consideration when any proposal such as this is presented. The land would be lost to agriculture for ever. The destruction and devastation to the countryside and rural landscape which is essential to Britians character and valuable to so many, would		

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	be total and permanent. The crops grown on the farmland in its current use are already capturing solar energy to convert CO2 from the atmosphere and water into thousands of tonnes of grain. The crops when harvested leave captured carbon in the soil in the form of roots and crop residue which help maintain the myriad of organisms which make up the soil, flora and fauna. This has been going on hundreds, maybe thousands of years with very little encouragement from us and in a way that is so unassuming and benign that it is at best taken for granted but usually completely ignored. For example the Mallard Pass Environmental impact assessment, treats the cropped area as if it were a barren desert. Its illogical to cover the ground in glass and steel panels which do a poor imitation of what plants have always done; which is capture the suns energy.		
MP2_CL_0813_001	1. The sheer industrial scale. 2,175 acres (although now proposed to be reduced) is far to excessive for this area to tolerate and produces a very significant loss of productive agricultural land in.		
MP2_CL_0814_008	I also object to the fact it is intended to use Grade 2 and 3 agricultural lands for this development. In the current climate the focus should be to ensure security of a UK based food chain.		
MP2_CL_0815_004	4. Reduction in agricultural land. Particularly relevant at this time of challenges around imported		

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	agricultural produce from overseas countries with longer and more challenging supply chains.		
MP2_CL_0817_001	I would like to add my views to the collective views of local residents to Mallard Pass Solar Farm. I object on the grounds of safety, biodiversity and habitat destruction, increased traffic during construction, but I will focus on the land. The size of this project is completely inappropriate and the chosen location baffling. Britain has cut itself off through Brexit and is operating as a lone country in times of war. We know the lasting damage of this war will be felt here and overseas, we also don't know where it will stop and we need to be able to sustain ourselves. I appreciate that energy is a big part of this, hence solar farm creation, but the land around us is high quality and very successful agricultural land which is instrumental to feed the current and growing population, as well as animals farmed for food. We are seeing this solar farm, plus an additional huge 200 acre solar farm in Exton and the large-scale expansion of Stamford; all of which is being built on agricultural land. How does this fit with government placing importance on protecting and enhancing our ability to grow our own food. Population is growing, we need more and more		

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	houses and infrastructure. This is all going on the land that provides the very means to feed the growing population. This makes no sense whatsoever.		
MP2_CL_0817_003	A food shortage crisis is coming in our lifetime, let's not be to generation who traded our ability to feed ourselves.		
MP2_CL_0818_003	It will also mean destroying vital arable farmland.		
MP2_CL_0819_006	6. The destruction of excellent quality agricultural land at a time when we cannot produce enough food in the UK is unbelievably bizarre – and all because the storage facilities happen to be available.		
MP2_CL_0823_001	I am objecting to this solar farm as it is industrializing the country side and is an area that is much better used as valuable, productive agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0824_005	Even after 40 years the land may never be returned to agriculture and producing food which would be a disaster for our community. All of this and the solar panels are not even very efficient at only 11% of their stated capacity. Technology is improving so quickly and I'm sure that there will be a better option rather than this within a short amount of time with a better energy output. I believe the figures of energy you are stating are unachievable. I understand that this location is good because of the local energy sub-station which makes it easier and cheaper for connection but the proposal is still in the wrong location. There are		

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	better locations that do not compromise the land, people and biodiversity as explained above, but would require the link to a substation to be made. I hope that you will consider all of the points that have been made from myself and many others.		
MP2_CL_0826_001	I strongly object to the Mallard Pass Development for the reasons below: The colossal size of this development is absurd. It is taking away valuable farmland. Food security is just as important as energy security. Due to the size it impacts so many home owners and residents. This has a detrimental effect on lifestyle, well-being and house prices.		
MP2_CL_0828_003	3. The land is prime agricultural land (53% of the proposed land = BMV). WE NEED to use these 2000+ acres for food production. Especially given the war in Ukraine and the impact it is having creating a global food shortage.		
MP2_CL_0828_004	4. We should also be aiming for more food security, and less environmental damage caused by food miles, by producing as much as food as possible in the UK, not wasting our precious agricultural resources. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war		

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	and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices.		
MP2_CL_0828_006	land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land.		
MP2_CL_0829_002	UK food security crisis The UK is facing a food security crisis of a scale never seen before as a result of the Ukraine conflict affecting food imports and hikes in energy prices, climate change impacts (making seasonal patterns of rainfall less dependable, with longer and deeper periods of drier weather and drought increasingly likely, hotter temperatures causing wildfires), post-Brexit and pandemic eras increasing the need for home-grown food reliance and the increase in population growth, particularly in the East of England where it is estimated 1.2 million new homes will be built by 2050: Water Resources East Emerging Regional Plan. As a result we will need the 906 hectares of prime agricultural land, proposed for Mallard Pass site, to be retained to meet these growing pressures on food production. Taking prime land out of agricultural use will push even more growing of food to other countries, in fact increasing water security issues in water stressed countries as well as offsetting our carbon reduction to other countries!		
MP2_CL_0831_002	: It removes essential agricultural.. food producing land from the food chain. Carry food AROUND THE		

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	WORLD IS NOT CARVON NEUTRAL , we should be INCREASING NOT DESTROYING OUR ABILITY TO BE SELF SUFFICIENT.		
MP2_CL_0831_003	: Green field and agricultural environments are essential to maintain biodiversity and REDUCE greenhouse gasses, we need to secure and maintain such area not loose them AND any suggestion that 20 years from now this land can be restored to agricultural is not proven ! Too late when we finally weigh up the damage done.		
MP2_CL_0831_005	benefits. England is simply moving pollution elsewhere.. it's is not reducing, simply someone others problem. But with the need to earn and progress such other countries are willing to be ignorant of the facts . The Governments' carbon reduction/fuel economy policies a do not demonstrate "joined up thinking" and this proposal is simply a "get rich quic option for a few without due consideration of the long term effects in the locality.. Until every new home built is required by law to include soar panels/efficient heating methods etc NO AGRICULTURAL LAND SHOULD BE USED FOR SOLAR PANELS.		
MP2_CL_0832_003	The land that is going to be used for the solar farm is currently intensively farmed, the idea that preventing the solar farm being built will safe guard nature is absurd, unless someone is planning to rewind this land!		

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MP2_CL_0832_004	Likewise, the idea that using this land to generate power will affect our food security is ridiculous.		
MP2_CL_0833_002	Furthermore the loss of prime agricultural land is surely not a great idea especially with the current conflict in Ukraine adding to food shortages and price increases.		
MP2_CL_0834_002	1. The scale of the development will result in the loss of a huge amount of agricultural land which is needed to sustain food production for the UK particularly with global food shortages and increasing prices.		
MP2_CL_0836_001	I write to ensure that my objection to the planning proposal for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm is noted as part of the stage two consultation process. Whilst I understand the requirement for cleaner energy sources, replacing agricultural land with solar panels seems unthinkable especially noting that the current situation in the Ukraine is having an effect on global food sources. Only a few years ago Liz Truss MP was stating this exact point and I cannot see what has changed since then, I am expecting the UK government to start taking climate change seriously in due course especially as we have just had the hottest day on record and are about to face hose pipe bans. We have space on numerous buildings that would better support this requirement.		
MP2_CL_0843_002	There will be a significant loss of productive farmland at a time where now more than ever we		

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	need to be producing food in the UK and not importing. This also has a global impact on countries who we import from where quality of produce is poorer and often does not meet the same high standards as British farmers produce, therefore impacting on the cost of UK produce. We are in a global food crisis and this will add to us being unable to improve our ability to be self sufficient.		
MP2_CL_0844_001	I think we are all aware that we need to use less fossil fuel in order to help our planet. However it can not be at the cost of other things. For example the change of use of land used for growing food for the nation, so we are not reliant on the basic foods from other countries. So we can grow enough food to support ourselves.		
MP2_CL_0845_002	1, Is this the most effective way of using land which is currently agricultural, taking into account the current food production crisis.		
MP2_CL_0847_002	Food security and carbon footprint are clearly key to a sustainable future of our country, particularly following Brexit and with escalating energy costs; we should be looking to create as much food locally as possible, rather than removing this large area of land from any agricultural use.		
MP2_CL_0853_003	3. I question the Green credentials of this proposal given the visual impacts on the local community, the loss of good agricultural land , the over stated power generation potential, and the lack of guarantees for reinstatement in 40 years time.		

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MP2_CL_0855_005 MP2_CL_0857_005	We need to produce food from the land.		
MP2_CL_0859_004	The use of best and most versatile land (in fact any agricultural land) for such a purpose is very wrong at a time when the country is rightly concerned about food security.		
MP2_CL_0860_004	Loss of Agricultural land: The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices. This solar farm is totally counterproductive to retaining UK and local food production, Lincolnshire being one of the primary growers of UK food, why would we wilfully give this up?		
MP2_CL_0863_002	Solar should not be deployed for use on valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices.		
MP2_CL_0865_001	The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural		

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	land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices.		
MP2_CL_0873_001	1. Loss of agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0874_004	4. Loss of farmland - At a time when we should be taking back control of our food supply, I'm concerned about how much farmland the scheme is intended to replace.		
MP2_CL_0876_003	There will be a loss of over 55% of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land at a time when we have a major food shortage in this country and the Government Food Strategy Policy paper in June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production.		
MP2_CL_0878_004	· Thirdly, to take out a significant area of productive arable land, currently producing cereal crops for the most part, seems particularly crass when the world is crying out for more food and our own nation is not well placed in this connection.		
MP2_CL_0879_003	Reducing food production to rely on imports, there by reducing supply to countries that need it more than the UK and further inflating prices.		

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MP2_CL_0879_010	Food Security 3/ I've been informed that the land grades are still uncertain and maybe of higher quality than first estimated. Regardless of this 3b grade land is where the vast majority of our grain crops are grown and should not be treated as a deposable commodity in the way it currently is, leaving vast areas of Lincolnshire fair game for this kind of development. This land is a valuable finite source of food and as we have seen recently global supply chains can be interrupted at a moment's notice whether it be from manmade or natural disaster. One of the predictions of climate change is rising temperatures and declining crop yields so it does seem a bit absurd to take large areas of highly productive land out of production at this point ? This is also contrary to Local Plan Appendix 3 (Solar Energy Criterion 9) and government guidance as no sequential test as been applied.		
MP2_CL_0883_002	scale … 900 H loss of agricultural, food producing land		
MP2_CL_0883_003	location … set on prime farming land,		
MP2_CL_0883_010	I respect that the UK needs to continue to drive the growth of renewable forms of power generation and clearly solar has a role to play in this. But this should never be at the expense of productive, food growing land given the need for increased UK independence in food production highlighted by the recent Ukraine situation. Nor should renewable energy		

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	development be at the expense of our natural habitat, which is under constant and increasing threat from man and industrialisation as it is. Finally, the scale of this proposed project will have significant negative impact on the rural community around this, peoples chosen way of life in this rural area, and during 2 years of construction, real physical impact in terms of transportation, noise pollution and overall construction pollution.		
MP2_CL_0885_002	My biggest concern for solar farms is the use of arable land which could be utilised for food production. It has been highlighted in the current political climate worldwide to have secure food production, which is more beneficial than the use of large solar farms powering comparably fewer homes (per Sq Ha). It would be much better to use other forms of renewable energy with less footprint. Even the government has suggested that secure food production should be prioritised.		
MP2_CL_0893_010	9. Farm Land: The loss of such a large area of prime agricultural land in at a time of global food insecurity is absurd. This land grows and produces good crops of wheat, barley etc and in a time where food prices are rocketing, to lose such a substantial amount of farm land will have a long lasting effect as wheat and barley prices in the UK rise due to the war in Ukraine, it feels like this scheme is purely for profit. Agricultural land in this area does not come on to the market often, and you are now pricing out		

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	anyone wanting to buy land in the future due to the lack of land and the price the land will now be worth. Your point that because there is already a sub station in position there highlights that it is profit driven as it will be saving your Company money but not having to install one.		
MP2_CL_0890_002	1. Loss of productive farm land ~ home grown produce is becoming more desperate		
MP2_CL_0892_001	Having considered the Stage 2 Consultation for the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development, I am still convinced that this would be both totally dominating and out of scale with the local area. It would also be an unnecessary waste of good crop producing arable land, which is especially relevant given the Ukrainian crisis and the change in world weather patterns.		
MP2_CL_0892_003	I also believe that some of the farmland included in the proposal is in fact class 3a (downgraded for obvious reasons!) which should certainly not therefore be included in this scheme.		
MP2_CL_0894_010	8. Loss of Arable Farmland There will be a loss of good farmland which is now more than important now when the UK is importing more than producing. Why are we losing valuable farmland? Loss of farmland will also mean loss of local jobs. If the land cannot be farmed then local residents whose skill set is farming will be unemployed. Once		

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	the farm is up and running I would assume that there would be no more than 10 employees? The above paragraph was my initial concern. Upon investigating further the development is proposing to use 53% Best and Most Versatile Land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar panels should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land of grade 3b 4 and 5, not best and most versatile land. The latest government food strategy policy June 2022 states it clearly wants to maintain agricultural land. This project would clearly reduce this and in light of recent activities with the war between Russia and Ukraine with the subsequent food shortages and increases on cost of food should we not be protecting one of our most valuable assets? A valuable asset that not only feeds a nation but also allows bio-diversity and animal habitat.		
MP2_CL_0896_002	2. Destroys good farmland		
MP2_CL_0897_002	Solar should not be deployed for use on valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices.		
MP2_CL_0903_002	I understand it will cover PRIME FARM LAND over three times the extent of the annual Glastonbury Festival.		

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	I support green energy as we all should, but ask that the size of the project is reduced initially to one third of the proposed site. So the impact on the residence and environment can be assessed before proceeding any further. PLEASE LISTEN		
MP2_CL_0906_005	4. Solar should not use valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices. The Government has a food strategy policy of the UK becoming far more self sufficient for food - how does taking away thousands of acres of agricultural land support this strategy?		
MP2_CL_0907_001	1. The siting of this solar factory on prime arable land. At a time when food supplies are threatened across the world, it is even more important that we should strive for self-sufficiency in food production.		
MP2_CL_0907_002	N.B. Having a convenient sub-station is NOT a good enough reason to take this land out of production.		
MP2_CL_0908_001	Yes, we need to replace fossil fuel, and fast. But not at all costs. The proposed enormous solar farm at Essendine, however, should not be the answer. We are in the middle of a food crisis that is not going away any time soon and using vast areas of prime agricultural land to put up black panels that will make the land useless for many years to come, is going to make us		

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	dependent on imports and therefore extremely vulnerable.		
MP2_CL_0909_004	The sheer scale of the proposal is vast and to place it in an agricultural area bounded by so many established and expanding villages in addition to the ancient town of Stamford is totally unacceptable . The impact it would have on the area would be catastrophic.		
MP2_CL_0909_005	Huge areas of excellent productive agricultural land would be permanently lost which is absolutely foolhardy at a time when it is more important than ever that our nation should be striving to become more self sufficient in food production.		
MP2_CL_0910_004	The sheer scale of the proposal is vast and to place it in an agricultural area bounded by so many established and expanding villages in addition to the ancient town of Stamford is totally unacceptable . The impact it would have on the area would be catastrophic.		
MP2_CL_0910_005	Huge areas of excellent productive agricultural land would be permanently lost which is absolutely foolhardy at a time when it is more important than ever that our nation should be striving to become more self sufficient in food production.		
MP2_CL_0911_003	2. In light of increasing global shortages and spiraling costs of food it is madness to decommission this amount food production quality land for the next 40 years and re-purpose it as a Solar Farm. Food shortages will likely be an issue		

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	for years to come given the world's two largest producers, China and Russia are countries with which we have difficult relations and will be decreasing our dependency upon and Ukraine, the 8th largest whose capacity will be dramatically curtailed for years to come. Mallard Pass therefore is against the national interest and for the reasons stated could therefore become a threat to our national security. The visual impact cannot be overstated with an agricultural landscape being transformed into an industrial wilderness.		
MP2_CL_0913_003	It does not help the country to be food secure		
MP2_CL_0913_009	The government aims to be food- and energy-secure, but this proposal, if successful, would lessen one in order to gain the other. In times of crisis, one cannot eat solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0914_004	The most objectionable part of your proposal is that you want to change the use of a huge area of BMV farmland that we currently use to produce food. The use of farmland is totally renewable. We have been producing food on this land for hundreds of years and we will produce food here far into the future to feed Britain. Energy production is vital but so is food production and we should not be losing food producing land to produce energy. People have to eat – ask all the people what they would choose!		
MP2_CL_0916_003	2. In light of increasing global shortages and spiraling costs of food it is madness to		

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	decommission this amount food production quality land for the next 40 years and re-purpose it as a Solar Farm. Food shortages will likely be an issue for years to come given the world's two largest producers, China and Russia are countries with which we have difficult relations and will be decreasing our dependency upon and Ukraine, the 8th largest whose capacity will be dramatically curtailed for years to come. Mallard Pass therefore is against the national interest and for the reasons stated could therefore become a threat to our national security. The visual impact cannot be overstated with an agricultural landscape being transformed into an industrial wilderness.		
MP2_CL_0919_002	2. Unbelievably, the proposal is to use good quality agricultural land over 2238 acres of land! That will no longer be able to contribute towards food production, The UK has one of the lowest food security positions in the first world and the wanton destruction of agriculture land is beyond belief. The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural		

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	production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war and subsequent global impacts on food shortages and prices.		
MP2_CL_0920_001	Please find my feedback for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF) Consultation - Stage Two proposals. I am a local resident to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm and I strongly oppose the plans. Having grown up on a farm, and had connections with farming and agriculture all of my life, I appreciate the value of land and the importance of retaining land for food productivity. We have made great strides in promoting British produce, and a primary reason for 'buying local' is to help reduce the carbon footprint of food products. It is essential that valuable arable land is protected. In my opinion, valuable land produces quality produce that enters our food chain, either directly consumed or used grain to feed animals. The site of MPSF is totally unacceptable, covering thousands of acres of valuable arable land. The loss of grain over one year is significant, but over the proposed 40 years is colossal. The impact of housing the MPSF on this site would lead to irreversible changes to the productivity of this land. I also fear that allowing a solar farm on valuable		

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	arable land will set a precedent for further massive solar developments, threatening British food production and the associated industries. To meet the grain requirements of the country, we would become more dependent on imported produce. This cannot be a good way to target climate change! Clearly this is a double edged sword. There is an increased carbon footprint associated with importing produce from abroad, but also increased dependence on foreign markets. We have recently seen threats to food security, whether that be through a global pandemic affecting the supply chain, or the Russian/Ukraine war impacting food supply. Surely this is a stark warning to the government that keeping Britain farming makes sense, so why site a mass solar farm on valuable land?		
MP2_CL_0923_005	I am also concerned at the physical loss of this hectarage of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. Refining the design of the site to minimise the percentage of BSV being lost if this development goes ahead is not an acceptable answer from the company.		
MP2_CL_0923_006	Currently with the disruption of grain production and export because of the war between Russia and Ukraine, the UK has already seen price rises in staple products. The low rainfall and prolonged heat the country has experienced in the last few weeks		

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	has had a visible impact on the crops. Yields are likely to be adversely affected, which is going to have a further detrimental impact on food security.		
MP2_CL_0923_007	We need to keep all hectares of BSV as the future of food production and security is increasingly uncertain and volatile.		
MP2_CL_0924_003	The most objectionable part of your proposal is that you want to change the use of a huge area of BMV farmland that we currently use to produce food. The use of farmland is totally renewable. We have been producing food on this land for hundreds of years and we will produce food here far into the future to feed Britain. Energy production is vital but so is food production and we should not be losing food producing land to produce energy. People have to eat – ask all the people what they would choose!		
MP2_CL_0925_001	1. The solar panels are to be erected on good agricultural land. The UKs priority should be growing their own food and being more self sufficient. Using good farm land for solar panels will not achieve this.		
MP2_CL_0926_002	The sheer size of the development being imposed on these beautiful fields currently being used for productive agricultural purposes.		
MP2_CL_0927_003	The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use, as stated above, "previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b 4 and 5. Best & Most Versatile (BMV) land should NOT be used". The solar panel area that you are proposing to use		

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	is 53% of BMV land! The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper of June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production and not reduce it! This is particularly prevalent in light of the Russia/Ukraine war and the subsequent global impacts that this is having on food shortages and prices. We need to be able to produce our own food and Rutland has prime, graded agricultural land. We need to be strengthening our food growth capacity and security, not converting good land into solar panels for the next 40 years and what would be the likelihood of the land ever being returned to producing food?		
MP2_CL_0929_005	The land needs to be used to produce home grown food,		
MP2_CL_0930_004	4. Solar should not use valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices. The Government has a food strategy policy of the UK becoming far more self sufficient for food - how does taking away thousands of acres of agricultural land support this strategy?		
MP2_CL_0931_006	My question to you is: is this the best use of the land? Why take good land out of production, undermining food security at a time when there is disruption to food supplies given the current war in Ukraine? As a country we should be increasing efforts to grow more in order to be resilient enough to withstand global shocks. This huge loss of agricultural land will reduce yield at a time when it is		

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	needed most and we should not be looking to repurpose it.		
MP2_CL_0935_002	The proposed site is vast and swallows up valuable agricultural land when it is most needed. The location is completely inappropriate and will have a negative impact on the villages, so close by.		
MP2_CL_0938_004	3. 880 hectares of productive agricultural land and over 50% being grade 2 and 3a. With the focus on food security and the increase of sea surge predicted at an increase of 1.5 degrees in 2050 to reach as far as Baston – less than a mile from the edge of the proposed site - It would be irresponsible and short sighted to sanction a loss on this scale from agriculture at a time when the UK is seeking to reduce dependence on imported food. “The National Farmers Union President Minette Batters has warned little attention was being paid to food production in the UK and called for special hustings for contenders to discuss food security”		
MP2_CL_0938_006	5. The impact on the rural community and thriving market town residents. This is a substantial proposal, located within an area of gently undulating, mainly agricultural, countryside. To mitigate against the significant and far-reaching visual impact it will take 15 plus years and due to the height of the panels 3.3m high and 25 miles of perimeter and fencing will never be fully hidden from public view and will have a		

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	generation impact on our landscape. Including fencing, containers and security as well as the solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0938_028	The surrounding villages of Rhyall, Belmesthorpe, Greatford, Braceborough, Carlby, Great Casterton and Uffington will also be affected by the development. o The photomontages provided in the PEIR do not give an accurate representation of the views of MPSF from around the area. They should be repeated in the presence of residents who know the area and the sensitive points. When this was discussed at the "Exhibition" reps agreed it was not representative nor was the pretty visuals of the foliage proposed mitigation would be 15 plus years before impactful. o MPSF perimeter is proposed to be 25 miles long would be over four miles long in one block. Its perimeter fencing would be in the region of 25 miles long. To put this into a local context, Rutland Water the largest reservoir in England by area, has a 23 mile shoreline (including the peninsular) and an area of 1,260hectares. o Of the 906ha of land consumed by MPSF 420ha would be used for mitigation and buffer zones. The developers will have to pay a lease for the entire site. Therefore, it is in the		

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	financial interest of the developers to minimise the amount of land leased for mitigation and buffering. Having to suffer a considerable cost to mitigate the adverse impact of MPSF indicates that the topography is not suitable for a solar farm. o Of the 420 ha left for mitigation the majority will be current arable land. Thus, unless current farming practices are changed it will bring no added ecological benefit to the site. The skylark plots planned for this area already exist on the Lodge and Manor Farms.		
MP2_CL_0938_034	Mallard Pass has surveyed the site and has classified the soils using the Agricultural Land Classification system. Of the land to be used for the solar panels 6% is grade 2 and 47% is grade 3a. This means that 53% of the land under the solar panels site is classified as “Best and Most Versatile.” o Given the above around half of the land to be used for solar panels should be retained for arable farming. The reason Mallard Pass gives for not doing so is that grade 3a land is interspersed with 3b land and so some 3a land has to be used. o The opposite is also true. As grade 2 and 3a land should be reserved for agriculture, and as grade 3a land cannot be separated from 3b, all the grade 3 land should be		

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	used to grow arable crops, as now. The land can produce good yields and has done so for many years.		
MP2_CL_0939_002	The land on which the solar "farm" would be constructed is of good agricultural value with over 50% being classified as "Best and Most Versatile." Government guidance states that this land should not be developed.		
MP2_CL_0939_005	I do not understand how you can claim an increase in biodiversity other than in those areas already used for the production of arable crops. The proposed site has any woodlands, hedges and uncultivated field margins. It is of course easy to claim an increase on arable land as it is not farmed to increase biodiversity but to maximise crop production. Not a valid claim.		
MP2_CL_0940_003	Why are we looking to get rid of farm land when we should be looking to be more self sufficient and produce more of our own food. We should not be getting rid of the land and importing from other counties, is that environmental friendly….no!		
MP2_CL_0941_004	Loss of agricultural land How can we justify losing Best and Most Valuable land to a solar farm given our recent exit from the EU, and uncertainties on world food supplies especially with the light of the Ukraine War. According to the Government Food Security Report, we need to increase our domestic production in order to improve resilience to future crises.		

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	Is energy production more important than food production, and who makes this call? In the main document May 2022, it suggests that BMV land is 0.077% of the BMV land available in Rutland and Lincs. Multiply the percentage BMV land on all future proposed Solar Farm sites in the UK, and it will be a sizeable amount of land lost to solar farms.		
MP2_CL_0943_001	I am writing to you to express my deep disquiet over the Mallard Pass developments. I foresee such a project as causing more harm than good due to the disruption it will cause to agricultural land and biodiversity. I hope this project does not go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0944_005	When there is an increasing need for Britain to become more self-sufficient in food production it seems very shortsighted to be removing agricultural land currently being used for arable crops.		
MP2_CL_0945_002	I believe that this proposal represents a gross over development on valuable agricultural land. Whilst solar energy is important the scale of this development is far too large in an area which would be swamped by this change of use.		
MP2_CL_0945_003	The current use of the land for agriculture is the appropriate environmental necessity in this location. This current beneficial use to the community would be totally negated by such a development which cannot be justified in this location.		
MP2_CL_0947_004	This is good, productive farming land (largely designated “Best and most Versatile” land) – not the		

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	compromised land which the government states should be used for this type of development. How stupidly short-sighted to vandalise this at such a delicate stage in farming's evolution, rather than consider other, less destructive, options. Again, the only reason for this appears to be financial – a possible short-term cost benefit to some people - powerful developers (who do not have to live there) through easy access to the National Grid, and an easy windfall for farmers. How will these be able to live with themselves when they have knowingly destroyed the environment for all their neighbours and delicate ecosystems for vulnerable wildlife?		
MP2_CL_0950_002	2. We would lose acres of prime, graded agricultural land. At a time of global food insecurity, we must strengthen our food production capacity, not convert good land into solar plants for the next 40 years. This land should remain agricultural and the government should support the farmers to grow for the UK. This also in turn has a knock on affect on the cost of living crisis and will make food even more expensive in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0953_001	I do not support the proposed solar farm as I believe in the face of global food insecurity we should be ensuring agricultural land is preserved for food production. In addition I do not support projects where essential domestic services eg power are in the hands of foreign investors/ governments.		

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	The U.K. Government needs to wake up and show some responsibility to the electorate.		
MP2_CL_0954_002	2. We would lose acres of prime, graded agricultural land. At a time of global food insecurity, we must strengthen our food production capacity, not convert good land into solar plants for the next 40 years. This land should remain agricultural and the government should support the farmers to grow for the UK. This also in turn has a knock on affect on the cost of living crisis and will make food even more expensive in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0959_009	The recent conflict in Ukraine has highlighted the need for us as a country to be less dependant on other countries for our food. We should be strengthening our food production capabilities and not losing substantial areas of prime agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0960_002	It would be sited on arable land at a time when particularly following Brexit, we should be looking to increase our locally produced food to reduce our carbon footprint and transportation costs.		
MP2_CL_0961_001	The scale of the project sited on agricultural land is of great concern in a time when we are looking to produce more crops closer to home, reducing our reliance on overseas crop imports in the light of food shortages and transport problems due to the war in Ukraine, and also reducing our carbon footprint, we will actually be losing valuable farmland which is surely detrimental to our subsistence.		

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MP2_CL_0963_004	The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use, as stated above, "previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b 4 and 5. Best & Most Versatile (BMV) land should NOT be used". The solar panel area that you are proposing to use is 53% of BMV land! The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper of June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production and not reduce it! This is particularly prevalent in light of the Russia/Ukraine war and the subsequent global impacts that this is having on food shortages and prices. We need to be able to produce our own food and Rutland has prime, graded agricultural land. We need to be strengthening our food growth capacity and security, not converting good land into solar panels for the next 40 years and what would be the likelihood of the land ever being returned to producing food?		
MP2_CL_0964_006	6. The destruction of excellent quality agricultural land at a time when we cannot produce enough food in the UK is unbelievably bizarre – and all because the storage facilities happen to be available.		
MP2_CL_0966_002	1. UK Food security should out trump the need for electricity power generation every time. We could survive without solar electrical power, we cannot survive without food especially on a small overpopulated island. We should not be re-		

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	purposing prime agricultural food producing land for power generation.		
MP2_CL_0966_005	4. Why is this location better than other possible sites? Why is this requiring foreign investment? I'm seriously concerned that large foreign corporations such as Canadian Solar see areas of Lincolnshire with its prime flat agricultural land as candidates for solar production at the expense of UK food production. The UK should be doing more for itself to sponsor green energy production.		
MP2_CL_0967_003	Our main concern is the loss of productive agricultural land, especially in these times of food uncertainty in the world. We are aware that a relatively small proportion of the land is not of the best quality, but we know from experience that it should still be possible to obtain reasonable yields from cereal crops. We understand that a much larger proportion of the land in question is of better quality and generally provides good yields.		
MP2_CL_0968_004	3. Food security vs. energy security & net zero The appropriate balance between these points of critical national importance is not clear in the material – there is some limited mention of net zero and bio-diversity, but refence to (impact on) food security seems absent. What specific analysis has been done to address concerns in this regard, including detailed study of current use and productivity vs that likely under the proposed plan?		

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MP2_CL_0970_006	I understand that eventually the land may be returned to agriculture . Even assuming all the foundations are removed it would surely take many years for any kind re establishment of an eco system.		
MP2_CL_0971_001	I would like to register my objection to Mallard pass solar farm not that I am against solar power but the use of grade 1 agricultural land is a complete waste of the UK s national resources.		
MP2_CL_0972_001	I wish to register my objection to the intended solar park near Essendine--- Mallard Pass. One reason is that it will be a hideous and huge blot on attractive landscape; another is that it will block off land currently under agricultural use, and considering the uncertain international situation, it doesn't make sense to reduce Britain's capacity for growing our own food. Also, the apparent 'green credentials' this scheme promises will be negated by moving the supply of local food further away and also by the fact that the production of these panels involves unethical production practices in the far east.		
MP2_CL_0973_001	Re Mallard Pass, attached is a copy of an email from the end of last year sent to my own constituency MP at his request . It would be appreciated if you could read the attached letter first with the many specific points it makes against the monstrous Mallard Pass scheme have if anything become more justified as time has passed and some events intervened most notably the folly of		

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	repurposing agricultural land when it looks like we can no longer rely on breadbasket Europe.		
MP2_CL_0984_001	1. If the land can grow food then it should not have solar panels on it or a large housing estate.		
MP2_CL_0984_006	6. It is now more important than ever to grow and produce food in this country to reduce imports.		
MP2_CL_0984_007	7. The Government must give more support to our food producers.		
MP2_CL_0985_002	2. At this time of global food shortages and rising food prices it should not be using valuable agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0987_003	3. Loss of agricultural land		
MP2_CL_0992_002	There will be a loss of over 55% of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land at a time when we have a major food shortage in this country and the Government Food Strategy Policy paper in June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production.		
MP2_CL_0993_004	4. Solar should not use valuable agricultural land, particularly at a time of global food shortages and rising food prices.		
MP2_CL_0994_001	I believe the proposed Mallard pass solar plant should be rejected; further that the inappropriate scale of this development would lead to irreversible damage to the community due to the loss of quality, productive agricultural land, the loss of the natural character of the countryside, lasting damage on biodiversity in the environment, damage to historical assets and identity, and the risk of a solar plant		

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	produced by forced labour in the developers supply chain. I therefore request that the House of Commons urge the government to take into account the concerns of the petitioners and reject the proposed development of the 2,175 acre Mallard pass solar plant on the Rutland and Lincolnshire borders .		
MP2_CL_0995_001	1 The wrecking of good grade productive farmland, which, should this project go ahead, would at the end of the active use of the solar site take generations to recover, and that after the vast expense of de-compacting and re-nourishing the land, having changed its original use from vital food production for both livestock and human consumption.		
MP2_CL_0995_006	Bridleway Green & Harvest pics in Word 1.The bridleway which dissects the proposed Mallard Pass solar site north to south. Seen here approaching a copse across the good quality agricultural land proposed for the Mallard Pass solar site. 4 June 2022 (008) 2.A rider from Uffington stables on the bridleway, passing the copse 3.Crops growing well across open green countryside each side of the bridleway. 4 June 2022 (015)		

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	4.Healthy green crop alongside the bridleway. 4 June 2022 (020) 5.Harvesting on each side of the bridleway.30 July 2022 (128) 6.Cereal crop already harvested. 30 July 2022 (140) 7.Crop here already harvested. 30 July 2022 (142) 8.Area harvested 30 July 2022 (151) 9.The herd of deer which today roams the area freely, but would be restricted in their natural pattern by the terrifying metal corridors across the solar site (in the snow at Greatford Feb 2018)		
MP2_CL_0996_001	1. Loss of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land I strongly object to using BMV (best and most versatile) food producing agricultural land, set in a rural environment, for the construction of an industrial development. The proposed solar farm development will remove more than 2200 acres (906ha) of food producing agricultural land of which 845ha is considered by your own companies research to be Best and Most Versatile land. Definition of BMV land. Please see below a quotation from Rt Hon George		

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	Eustice MP Secretary of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. This quotation comes from an answer to question eight submitted by James Gray MP to George Eustace MP at the House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee on Wednesday 29 June 2022. "…a strong presumption against solar farms on the best and most versatile land and that is classified in law as grade 3b or above. Grade 3b land is classified as BMV land best and most versatile." Please see below a screenshot of your own published (via your website) Agricultural Land Classification Results for the proposed development area in chapter 13-2 of your Preliminary Environmental Information Report. I draw your attention to the content surrounded by the red box. 2 We find our country and the planet in the middle of a global food security crisis, where some nations are using food as a weapon, this development proposal wishes to trade the use of BMV agricultural food producing land for the production of electricity. I do not believe this is right to do.		
MP2_CL_0997_001	The site is using valuable, productive agricultural land. Government policy is clear that ground		

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	mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and lower grade agricultural land, not BMV land (over half of which is proposed as the solar farm site is BMV land).		
MP2_CL_1005_008	8. Loss of Arable Farmland I understand the development is proposing to use 53% Best and Most Versatile Land. Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar panels should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land of grade 3b 4 and 5, not best and most versatile land. The latest government food strategy policy June 2022 states it clearly wants to maintain agricultural land. This project would clearly reduce this and in light of recent activities with the war between Russia and Ukraine with the subsequent food shortages and increases on cost of food should we not be protecting one of our most valuable assets? A valuable asset that not only feeds a nation but also allows bio-diversity and animal habitat.		
MP2_CL_1006_001	I wish to add to my voice to the opposition of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm. The area is good arable farm land and at a time of ever-increasing food insecurity it is dangerous and inappropriate to consider using the land in this way.		

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MP2_CL_1008_014	* As we are surrounded by greenfield sites we assumed that the fields would stay just that, BMV land, prime agricultural land, so much needed after the grain shortage coming from the Russian/Ukrainian war		
MP2_CL_1008_026	* Prime agricultural land, lost forever		
MP2_CL_1009_002	Greenfield site – we should not lose valuable farmland when we need to increase our own food production		
MP2_CL_1013_001	This would cause the loss of a massive amount of prime agricultural land, particularly viewed in light of current issues with Ukraine/Russia grain and produce blockages. The UK needs to become more self-sufficient with food production and protect our long term food and economic security.		
MP2_CL_1013_003	· Non agricultural exploitation of the countryside would inevitably lead to loss of habitat for wildlife and damage to the surrounding environment.		
MP2_CL_1014_010	The loss of agricultural land is also troublesome. This solar proposal is a land-hungry way of producing energy. The uk needs to preserve its land for food production. The quality of land is plenty good enough to grow crops as it does now.		
MP2_CL_1017_006	Please listen to the people who have been devastated by this dreadful idea farms =food not great big panels this is jus a hige greenwash more about cash than renewable energy.		

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MP2_CL_1019_004	Britain needs every single square inch of agricultural land it can use. Power generation can be relocated elsewhere, food production cannot.		
MP2_CL_1021_006	Solar Panels It is nearly impossible to continue agricultural activities under solar panels. Their height from the ground is such that proper care and attention cannot be given. It is understood that wind farms are more effective than solar and measures are being taken to increase their efficiency with new types of blade etc. They also have the advantage of being mainly at sea thus not infringing on the land mass.		
MP2_CL_1024_001	I write to express my concern about the proposed development of a Solar Farm at Mallard Pass. I am not against Solar Power as a form of renewable energy, which I think we would all agree is one of a number of options, but the size and scale of this project on what is agricultural land is very concerning and I believe needs much further investigation and debate especially in light of the very short consultation period.		
MP2_CL_1026_004	I understand the land will be rented from landowners who are already either struggling to earn due to the UK's lack of commitment to the agricultural industry and farming, or they will never return it it farming due to the loss of corporate knowledge in the		

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	industry and the massive investment needed to restart a farm.		
MP2_CL_1027_002	I was born in Ryhall and currently live in Stamford, my parents still live at our family home in Ryhall. I have enjoyed our surrounding countryside, my entire life. Growing up here, I have felt unbelievably lucky to live in such a special place, thriving with wildlife, countryside and local produce. Through the hardest two years of our lives, the pandemic, I have witnessed and truly understood the imperative necessity to treasure and protect the countryside around us. Since the First Consultation we have truly, truly understood the importance of being a self-sufficient country, with the absolute devastation in the Ukraine. We need every possible part of the country available to continue to produce and provide food, for the future and stability of our country. It is immoral to deplete farmland. Alongside this we have celebrated the 'Treebilee' where we were encouraged to plant a tree for The Queen's Jubilee celebration. Mallard Pass Solar Farm directly contradicts both of these national and global events.		
MP2_CL_1027_013	I feel as though a large corporation is exploiting the necessity for green energy, at the expense of not only Rutland but the UK. We need positive action, but it should be a nationwide conversation as well as localised, to ensure we move forward carefully, with		

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	preservation of farmland and ecosystems in mind. How have we reached such a severe step? HOW is this even an option. For the first time in my life, I have felt truly hopeless and questioned the future of our area and our country. This will simply annihilate the soul of our area, the reason we live here, what makes this our home. This will destroy the home we are trying to preserve for our future generations. Once farmland is gone, it's gone and we will NOT be better for it. We may be a small county, but we have a huge community voice, which I truly hope is heard.		
MP2_CL_1028_007	My comments are as follows. The majority of the area being proposed has been already proved to be prime agricultural land, which as the government has stated this Country desperately needs, now and in the future.		
MP2_CL_1028_014	I feel that our Government needs to set out their own taskforce to objectively look at all areas of our country to see what is best for our country. This would mean that we wouldn't lose huge areas of land that is classed as agricultural to a project that in my opinion would be better suited to wind farms.		
MP2_FF_1030_005	NO SOLAR PANELS AT ALL ON PRIME AGRICULTURAL LAND!		
MP2_FF_1030_007	Yes - Scrap these proposals and come up with ones that do not take prime agricultural land out of production		
MP2_FF_1032_003	b) loss of arable farmland;		

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MP2_FF_1032_006	Some residents have noted concerns about the security of food supply to the UK as a result of global climate change and the war in Ukraine. However, there is equally a problem with security of energy supply within the UK for exactly the same reasons. Energy supplies in the UK, and across Europe, are clearly unstable and prices are rising. Therefore, I am not convinced by the argument that class 3b fields of arable crops is more useful to UK security than the energy that would be produced by the same fields used as part of a solar PV system.		
MP2_FF_1032_012	It is important to remember that the land is regarded as 'agricultural' by most local residents and so, as far as practical, the quality land (3a) should be retained for growing crops alongside and within the MPSF scheme.		
MP2_CL_1033_005	Food Security Your report acknowledges concerns about food security. These are becoming ever more important in changing global environment. Currently only circa 8% of the fruit we eat and 53% of the vegetables are produced in the UK.		
MP2_CL_1033_006	Displacing food production from productive landscapes merely exports our food production from the UK and in our view is environmentally questionable. We need to be able to produce food locally to meet our own needs and those of future generations. We are concerned that moves to remove land from agricultural production will result		

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	in higher food imports from other areas of the world who do not produce food to the same environmental and animal welfare standards as UK farmers.		
MP2_CL_1033_007	Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) We are pleased to note that you have taken on concerns about the impacts on best and most versatile land and have therefore removed grade 2 land entirely from the developed area and some grade 3a land where possible.		
MP2_CL_1036_005	1.3 “Mallard Pass Solar Plant proposal is utterly inappropriate. By building on quality agricultural land, we will destroy a natural resource in the heart of England green and pleasant land” Alicia Kearns MP for Rutland and Melton.		
MP2_CL_1037_004	Further, it is my understanding that this land is prime agricultural land, which is presently used for crops. It makes no sense whatsoever to convert this land to sterile usage, when, as a nation, we are over-dependent on imported grains and the like, a fact that has been highlighted by the recent war in Ukraine.		
MP2_CL_1037_005	There is the added concern over what will become of this land, once the solar farm has served its term, as it is by no means certain that it will or will be able to be returned to agricultural use.		
MP2_CL_1038_011	A key over-riding concern is the intention to redefine use of a significant area of agricultural land away from food related production.		

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MP2_CL_1039_007	e) Concern over the use of agricultural land which varies from grade 2 and grade 3a & 3b.		
MP2_CL_1039_017	• Impact on agricultural land		
MP2_CL_1052_004	The countryside is required for food production.		
MP2_CL_1053_001	I am written to strongly state my objections to your proposal of ruining our farmland & disrupting our communities with your intent of creating the solar pass.		
MP2_FF_066_004	This is a once in a lifetime opportunity to ensure we get this right - once the solar panels are down, we will never get this farmland back or another opportunity to specify what measure we need to give nature a fighting chance.		
MP2_FF_0117_009	Leave it as productive agricultural land, supporting a diverse array plants and wild life.		
MP2_CL_0742_035 MP2_CL_0749_035	There will be a loss of good farmland which is now more than important now when the UK is importing more than producing. Why are we losing valuable farmland?		
MP2_CL_0397_004	We may have a cost of energy crisis, but we also have a food production crisis, and the proposal uses 53% BMV land. This is contrary to the Government Food Strategy Policy paper published last month where the aim is to maintain agricultural production.		
MP2_FF_013_007	1000 acres of good productive farmland needed to feed our country and its people		
MP2_FF_013_010	we need food not electricity		
MP2_FF_006_008	Use the 108 ha of land without panels to grow crops or grass for commercial / residents		

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MP2_FF_009_003	leaving a few fields for food production is totally inadequate.		
MP2_FF_014_008	none of this we need productive farmland		
MP2_FF_017_001	We need farming land to produce this countries food, especially with the war on Ukraine. Yes, we need solar energy as well but we should be putting solar panels on houses, all industrial building, schools, hospitals.		
MP2_FF_021_001	I feel strongly that Farmland should be kept for growing crops and that solar panels should be placed on industrial units and new builds.		
MP2_FF_021_002	if you accept that I am opposed to solar panels on farmland, then none of the above is acceptable.		
MP2_FF_021_004	and what shall we eat and where will it be grown and how does that sit with the enviornmental impact of international transport?		
MP2_FF_022_001	Although some improvement has been made since stage 1, it still remains an excessively large development that removes good farmland from food production and seriously infringes on an attractive landscape.		
MP2_FF_027_002	the second concern is that it would mean the loss of valuable farmland. We already import too much food and with a growing population we need land to produce crops and vegetables.		
MP2_FF_027_008	It would still be a reduction in land available for food production. We cant lose land this way.		
MP2_FF_035_001	1. Use of farmland during a unstable worldwide food shortage.		

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MP2_FF_035_014	Food production is more important than solar energy. Green belt land should not be used when brown belt is available		
MP2_FF_038_009	The fields on your proposed plan all still seem to be Arable.		
MP2_FF_044_009	The destruction of huge swathes of farmland overrides any attempt to care for the local ecology.		
MP2_FF_054_001	Solar farms should not be built on farmland or where the wildlife habitat will be disturbed.		
MP2_FF_063_002	Not only does it swallow up a vast swathe of productive and needed arable land (something the UK Government is looking to protect through its forthcoming Food Strategy blueprint and new framework for land use).		
MP2_FF_063_012	We then have such things as loss of valuable arable farmland at a time when we are supposed to be taking back control of our food supply. We have already seen historically during the period that farmers went all in on biodigesters, how much of this land is being lost. A friend of mine runs a 20,000 acre farm in the region and has given over 10,000 acres to maize just to feed these plants. How can we possibly support such a proposal when there are dozens of these being applied for right across the country?		
MP2_FF_068_001	I object completely to the use of much needed farmland (or any other "green" undeveloped land of any type or form) to build solar farms. They should never ever be built on "green" land. A law shuld be		

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	passed as soon as possible making it only possible to build solar generating systems on "Brown-field" sites and on buildings, either new builds or retrofitted. At a time when the cost of living is massively increasing and the population of both the UK and the world also, the last thing we should ever do is build solar farms on farmland when they could be built in many other places where they do not have any impact on our ability to grow and provide food and habitats for wildlife. I would rather see farm fields returned to the wild for wildlife than used for solar farms. As I previously stated solar generating systems should only ever be fitted on buildings (existing or new).		
MP2_FF_068_004	Yes but only if the farmland was restored to its wild state. If I could raise enough money I would buy the land to do this. I am currently looking to buy land to do precisely this and would never dream of allowing a solar fram to be build on it.		
MP2_FF_076_001	Loss of valuable farmland needed to produce food.		
MP2_FF_075_001	If the UK and the World transitioned to a plant based diet and stopped the excess and cruel reproduction and slaughter of animals for food there would be more land free for the production of food for all and land for renewable energies such as solar.		
MP2_FF_079_001	Destruction of farmland		
MP2_FF_080_015	We have a great need for farmland in our country, rather than importing goods from elsewhere, which is environmentally unsound.		

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MP2_FF_081_002	In doing so we sacrifice something that is essential (i.e food) for something that is useful but not essential (i.e. electricity). If you do not believe that electricity is not essential than ask yourself this question. If human civilization has existed for the last hour, then how long ago did electricity become a major energy resource? The answer is within the last 60 seconds. Electricity is useful but not essential. Food is essential! But even worse is that this proposal if it goes ahead will reduce food production at a time when war has resulted in food shortages. If that war extends to more countries, there will be even less food and a return of rationing.		
MP2_FF_081_007	This is a fig leaf. We need food. Electricity is very useful, but we could exist without it.		
MP2_FF_083_001	I do not believe that local farmland should be used in this manner.		
MP2_FF_088_002	In truth there is a lot of underused "farm" land in the East Midlands which would be much better utalised for solar collectors than for the often small scale - almost hobby farm - type farming of this region which contributes little to the overall food production of the country and practically nothing to the GDP of the UK.		
MP2_FF_091_001	I am in favour of renewable energy sources, however turning arable land into solar farms does not seem sustainable. In view of the current climate of instability in Europe, becoming more reliant on		

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	importing food by depleting our own farmland seems short sighted.		
MP2_FF_091_003	I firmly believe all new builds should have solar panels as renewable energy is desperately needed, but thousands of acres of arable land are not an appropriate sacrifice.		
MP2_FF_099_004	Other uses of the land around and beneath the panels is a great idea, and continued use of the land for arable use is sensible, as we also need to consider producing more food for use within this country, so mitigating the carbon footprint of imported food.		
MP2_FF_0106_001	We need farm land. We need crops to feed us.		
MP2_FF_0106_002	Why use good farm land.		
MP2_FF_0110_006	conventional farming with due regard for our food requirements and the protection of our environment		
MP2_FF_0113_015	Is this not contrary to the Government Food Strategy Policy paper published last shoes The conflict in Ukraine has shown us that domestic food production is a vital contributor to national resilience and food security. Domestic food production can reduce the offshoring of food production to countries that do not meet our high environmental and animal welfare standards.		
MP2_FF_0117_005	Grade 3 land is still highly productive and should not be used in this way.		
MP2_FF_0119_001	Loss of farm land		
MP2_FF_0134_005	why destructive, over pesticide, arable farmland- better to use these areas for re naturalisation		

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	instead of 'kick back' to the farm owners who have supported this fiasco.		
MP2_FF_0186_001	We need to save local farmland and stop giving it away to the big corporations that have no local interest. Carry on like this and our small country will run out of green space. Its beyond a joke		
MP2_FF_0183_004	I think by now you may be aware that I do not believe ripping up productive food producing land is a good plan. My concern is not around any of the above issues. If the development did not take place, the mitigations would not even be thought about.		
MP2_FF_0183_005	Whatever is most productive. I am not a farmer, nor qualified to comment on what would be best in this instance.		
MP2_FF_0185_001	Although I am in favour of renewable energy sources I think that this is the wrong setting for a solar farm of this size. The villages in the immediate area would suffer a lot of disruption during the installation of the panels and the land in this area is good arable land which has traditionally been used to grow crops such as wheat, barley or beans. I believe that we, as a nation, need to be as self sufficient as possible in providing food for ourselves.		
MP2_FF_014_004	you are intending to destroy perfectly good arable farmland needed for food productionin this densly populated country? Some 1000 acres plus		
MP2_FF_0107_001	I believe solar panels should be on buildings and a policy introduced to make this happen. i do not		

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	believe in solar panels should be on farm land used to produce food		
MP2_FF_0113_014	In the 4000 pages of Mallard Passes latest consultation documents you say that construction will not start at the earliest until 2026. Add 2 years to construction and another to commission and that takes us to 2029, 7 years away. We have an energy crisis now. Not only that but Mallard Pass's latest plans show that around 50% of the farm will take up the UKs best and most versatile farmland and we have a food crisis.		
MP2_CL_0164_002	Your target of forty years is similarly unrealistic. Technology advances over that time will inevitably supersede your project and give newer projects a better prospect of making a substantial contribution to the country being energy self-sufficient. Over half your proposed site is on best quality farming land which we require for the country's food self-sufficiency.		
MP2_FF_0199_004	This takes no account of the area's original purpose. ie the local facility of the growth of native British food.		
MP2_FF_0200_001	it will completely ruin the land which is needed for food		
MP2_FF_0200_004	we are a small overpopulated country and need land for food		
MP2_FF_0202_010	loss of food- less meat and production of food		

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MP2_FF_0203_001	it will totally destroy our countryside and prime farmland. Wildlife will disapear. Why cant the solar panels go on houses or on wasteland?		
MP2_FF_0207_001	It is not necessary or prudent to create a large scale solar farm in this area. The farmland should be used for growing crops, particularly with the situation in the Ukraine. Food for the population should be a first priority.		
MP2_FF_0208_007	I disagree that good arable land should be used for a project like you are proposing, it's a waste of land that cannot be returned to original use. I understand you are looking at this area due to the new substation built but these can be built elsewhere where land cannot be used for arable use, whereas once this land is built upon with solar panels it will forever be useless for arable and is unrecoverable. My contention is that a new substation only costs money which can be earned many ways, but land once lost is gone forever.		
MP2_FF_0209_001	I think panels should be placed on farm buildings, factories and shops etc., not on land particularly farmland which will no longer produce food		
MP2_FF_0214_001	Opposed to the use of land that could be used for food or wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0222_001	Massive despoliation of rural landscape, unsuitable use of productive arable land, too large and intrusive for local residents - people matter too!!		
MP2_FF_0225_004	Thirdly, to take out a significant area of productive arable land, currently producing cereal crops for the		

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	most part, seems particularly crass when the world is crying out for more food and our own nation is not well placed in this connection.		
MP2_FF_0234_002	I am concerned about the importation of the materials, the manner in which they are made abroad, the loss of food-producing land, the eventual clear-up of the land. I don't have confidence in the project. I don't believe the project is worth it for the electricity produced, when other forms could be more efficient.		
MP2_FF_0244_008	The land should be used for food production.		
MP2_FF_0245_001	It is far too big. Far too much fencing Destroys good farming land we need for our future food		
MP2_FF_0246_001	The whole proposal has many flaws. The proposed site is huge - much larger than other solar farms in the UK it will have a detrimental impact on the area. For example, it will in effect become a new type of monoculture - affecting a range of environmental services (cultural eg views and provisioning eg food).		
MP2_FF_0248_001	i) The proposal is totally out of scale for the area and will industrialise open countryside. ii) A large area of productive farmland will be lost at a time when food security is under threat.		
MP2_FF_0250_004	Still destroying valuable farmland		
MP2_FF_0251_011	At the very least the land should have dual usage. With the need for food, and to maintain the environment and lastly your generation of electricity we cannot waste land. The size of the solar farm is		

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	overly large, itâ€™s overwhelming for the surrounding country side. The ecological impacts are immense and further changes must be made. We cannot be careless with our countryside, the species must come first.		
MP2_FF_0253_004	Still losing farmland for food production		
MP2_FF_0253_005	Farmland for farming, put solar panels on land that can't grow food		
MP2_FF_0254_001	In a time of growing food scarcity and war over mineral resources which there are not enough to even make a dent the total demand for power I believe it is not acceptable.		
MP2_FF_0252_001	I am concerned that arable land is being used to site the project.		
MP2_FF_0264_001	Destruction of farmland and loss of food growing area.		
MP2_FF_0264_015	Projects implemented here by outside organisations will be profit driven. With grain and food suddenly rising in prices due to the conflict in Ukraine and Russia, Brexit. We are increasingly isolated and in need of a dedicated policy to protect our land, our crops and forward the need to produce our own energy.		
MP2_FF_0266_008	Good proposals. However Grade 3a farmland would be more use for food production .		
MP2_FF_0270_001	Disruption to farmland for growing food		
MP2_FF_0271_002	Desecration of needed arable land		
MP2_FF_0273_001	Still too big loss of too much productive farm land		

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MP2_FF_0275_001	Prime farming land should not be used for this purpose, solar farms do have a place of course, but should be sited on un-productive land. We already import far more food than we should, and recent events have brought into sharp focus the need to be as self sufficient as possible in food and energy production		
MP2_FF_0275_002	Lets plant crops on prime farm land please		
MP2_FF_0275_003	Plant crops to feed our growing population not provide enormous profits to a non UK company		
MP2_FF_0275_005	To mitigate impacts on land use cancel this ridiculous project, and leave rural farming communities to do what they have done here for hundreds of years		
MP2_FF_0275_006	Leave our farms alone, let us feed ourselves as we have done for hundreds of years. no more imported food when we have productive farmland on our doorstep. If you need to spend as much time as you have on mitigation, then you should know in your heart this is not right for this particular part of the country.		
MP2_FF_0274_003	No! ecological this is not a sound idea. How can using up farmland in this way be seen as such?		
MP2_FF_0281_008	This sounds good in theory but at the end of the day the land lost to farming far outweighs what you propose		
MP2_FF_0282_001	We need farmland to produce crops and food not solar panels! I support solar panels just not in fields		

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MP2_FF_0282_002	You are still using valuable farmland that should be used for crops		
MP2_FF_0284_003	All of the above sound interesting. It would also be a great opportunity to create some educational spaces for local children to learn about the issues of energy, the challenges our world faces, if these spaces could be made inspirational then it would help foster the idea of innovation and future thinking - a great educational asset. Could there be a link to local food producers / restauranteurs so that they could have acquire even more local produce saving shipping miles and enabling them to grow / use local.		
MP2_FF_0287_002	Nothing can mitigate the loss of all that open, green and productive land.		
MP2_FF_0291_002	2. Location The recent changes in global food supply make the optimisation of UK food production a strategic imperative. The change of use of relatively productive farmland to energy production less appealing. Most roads accessing the area are "B" roads passing through villages. The significant amount of heavy industrial traffic have a negative impact through noise, congestion and restricting accessibility.		
MP2_FF_0304_001	Its taking away valuable farm land and as far as solar energy goes we will never see the cost benefits to our own bills.		
MP2_FF_0306_001	We are in an age when farm land should be used to produce food. The countryside should not be filled		

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	with solar panels. More should be done to increase nuclear power.		
MP2_FF_0307_001	The development is too large, using a high percentage of farmland in the smallest county, thus limiting future food security' The impact on the locally ecology will be detrimental.		
MP2_FF_0307_004	The fields left as arable land with no solar panels at all.		
MP2_FF_0308_001	Solar on farm land is a bad use of land. Over the next few years there will be better sources of green energy than solar on farm land.		
MP2_CL_0344_001	1 It is unwise to take farmland out of production at a time when we should be producing more of our own food.		
MP2_CL_0345_001	I am writing to make it very clear that I object in the strongest possible terms to your proposal for a monstrous solar park in our area. Not only does it swallow up a vast swathe of productive and needed arable land (something the UK Government is looking to protect through its forthcoming Food Strategy blueprint and new framework for land use).		
MP2_CL_0345_004	And this is before we get into the questionable non-UK ownership backgrounds on the two companies applying for this. At a time where we need energy and food security selling key developments like this to anything other than UK business would be dangerous.		
MP2_CL_0345_008	We then have such things as loss of valuable arable farmland at a time when we are supposed to be		

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	taking back control of our food supply. We have already seen historically during the period that farmers went 'all in' on biodigesters, how much of this land is being lost. A friend of ine runs a 20,000 acre farm in the region and has given over 10,000 acres to maize just to feed these plants. How can we possibly support such a proposal when there are dozens of these being applied for right across the country? Is anyone actually looking at this as a nationally coordinated energy plan and therefore its collective impact? It simply appears at present that any farmer that fancies cashing in can apply?		
MP2_CL_0371_014	12. You state that the Independent National Food Review shows that solar farms do not in any present a risk to Food Security. I have not been able to find that statement. Could you help me to do so please?		
MP2_CL_0372_001	I have numerous concerns but the key one is the effective removal of arable land for food production. The installation of Solar panels across such a wide area is not the most effective use of the land when we are already facing food security issues across the globe. As the situation with climate change gets worse, and it will before it gets better, means that we will be starving for food but at this rate, will only have energy to sustain us. Unless we are able to convert ourselves to electricity along with our cars, I		

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	fail to see how the population of Britain will thrive in the future.		
MP2_CL_0402_001	Whilst I understand the need for power generation, and if possible for green energy, I feel strongly that to take 2175 acres of good quality farm land out of production is a huge mistake, and should not be considered at this time. Our population continues to rise year on year, and we all need … FOOD. The more food we can produce from our own farms, must be the right course of action too take. Imported food carries risks of price rises that we have no control over, often produced to a lower standard than we in this country adhere to, and the effects of war and drought have become all to apparent over recent months, especially Ukraine, where last years grain crops cannot be moved, and this years harvest cannot be stored, as the sheds are full of last years crop. That is - if Ukrainian farmers could get fuel for their machinery, and are prepared to risk their lives, due to land mines deliberately placed in the fields.		
MP2_CL_0416_003	The loss of good productive farmland at a time when food security is a major concern for the future		
MP2_CL_0417_002	damage to food production		
MP2_CL_0418_002	2. Good quality arable land will be taken out of production when food production is of paramount importance in the UK at the moment; we should be		

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	working towards being self sufficient not destroying land		
MP2_CL_0419_001	1-Loss of food producing land for the next 40 years. Plus food security in the UK by taking productive land out of food production.		
MP2_CL_0420_003	3) We need to provide ,as far as is practical, as much food as we can. We need to reduce the amount of food we import and help our economy recover from the impact of both Covid and the invasion of Ukraine.		
MP2_CL_0421_005	The situation regarding the Russia/Ukraine war must surely be considered regarding food production. I feel that this whole suggestion of a solar farm in this position is being driven by actions of a few at the expense of many, many more local residents.		
MP2_CL_0422_004	The situation regarding population growth, the Russian / Ukraine war must surely be considered regarding food production, I feel that this whole suggestion of a solar farm dominating prime farm land to be ludicrous, and feel this proposal is driven by the few with a massive impact on the many, especially the local residents.		
MP2_CL_0439_001	I would like to register my absolute support for this type of project in this location. I have full believe that this location was considered by informed, educated, professionals and given the severity of climate change , particularly today, the UKs hottest day EVER, it is our duty to our children and our children's children to get projects like this		

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	constructed as soon as possible. The argument that this is stealing valuable land for growing food is absolutely floored in my opinion. I can take anyone around my house within 10 miles and point out land that could be used for growing food but is currently being used for other purposes.		
MP2_CL_0440_001	As you are no doubt aware, our MP Gareth Davies has encouraged his constituents to contribute to the consultation on this project. On the macro scale I can see some benefits in contributing to the Government's national green energy objectives; however I believe that this can only be achieved at an unacceptable penalty to the local, and much prized, environment and inevitably, biodiversity. Additionally there is a clear conflict between achieving the national green energy objectives and improving food security. As things stand today I would place greater emphasis on the latter.		
MP2_CL_0491_009	I therefore do not agree AT ALL that this will 'enhance the local environment.' This is not in the national interest whatsoever. Everyone understands and accepts the need for clean sustainable energy, but it should not be at the cost of destroying our environment – the very thing we are trying to save and support. I also want to protect our very precious farmland. Does the recent war in Ukraine not highlight even more?		

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MP2_CL_0567_004	Many local people will be minded to feel their landscape has been stripped of its value to them, an asset-stripping operation that industrialises over 2000 acres of food-producing land, that mitigation measures do not meaningfully respect. The fragmentation of this area into industrial parcels do not respect the approximately 200 head of fallow deer that roam freely in the area.		
MP2_CL_0571_002	We will need this land to produce food – not the minimal MWatt output is cut by cloud, dark at night and our northern latitude		
MP2_CL_0580_008	The loss of food production is a critical measure, Future generations can moderate the use of electricity going forward and get to embrace this, as in the past 'in season' crop varieties grown locally, other than the array of imported produce from far away as rapidly consumed today. The green wash society need to get ready for a ferocious collapse of society when there is not enough to eat and their stomachs are empty		
MP2_CL_0600_012	1.8 Virtually all of the site is used for growing arable crops. In a time when Food Security is an issue, constructing a utility sized solar farm on a site that is of 53% "Best Most Versatile" land is absurd. The arable farmland is described by Mallard Pass as being of "low ecological value" This is a rather bizarre statement as the land is managed to maximise crop production. Therefore it would be		

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	surprising if it was of high ecological value. That is not its intended purpose.		
MP2_CL_0600_073	4.12 Mallard Pass land is planing to return the site to arable farming after the end of the forty years. Consequently, the claim is made that land is not lost but just unavailable for production for that period. It is a significant period, which would lead to a substantial cumulative loss of food production.		
MP2_CL_0600_074	4.13 There is no evidence that land occupied by large solar farms can successfully revert to arable farming.		
MP2_CL_0600_075	4.14 Mallard Pass claims on page ten of the Main Consultation Document that the Independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's Food Strategy. This appears to be illogical. MPSF will be located on land producing a variety of cereal crops which, obviously, cannot be grown under solar panels. MPSF and other similar projects will lead to a loss of food production.		
MP2_CL_0600_078	4.17 The land is being used for another valuable purpose, to maximise food production. It is illogical to critique the land for being of low ecological value if that is not its reason for being. The arable land is being used to grow crops and not to maximise ecological value		

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	and rightly so as this is the type of land required for arable crops if the UK is to achieve greater Food Security.		
MP2_CL_0600_071	4.10 As with MPSF, arable farmland is targeted by developers as it is the easiest and cheapest type of land on which to build these developments. It has little to do with the suitability of the land and its use, the environment, biodiversity improvement and so on.		
MP2_CL_0600_072	4.11 The price of farming inputs such as fertilisers, fuel, herbicides and pesticides have increased and will probably continue to do so. This could lead to lower rates of fertiliser and agrochemicals being applied to crops thereby reducing yields. Reduced yields will also be the result of other emerging farming practices such as “regenerative farming.” It is therefore vital that arable land is not lost to other uses.		
MP2_CL_0601_003	We are all increasingly aware of the need for cheaper, renewable and sustainable means of energy production but the size and scale of this proposed project beggars belief. It will occupy a very large area, much of which could be used to produce essential, locally sourced food, something we should be planning to encourage in coming years as the world struggles to feed it’s growing population and costs of transporting food increase - already being noticed at this very time.		

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MP2_CL_0607_005	We need our land for food and other crops – which is also positively better for the environment The majority of this land is Prime Growing Land – class 3a or above		
MP2_CL_0613_001	It makes no sense to deprive the UK of productive land for food production at a time when there are so serious food shortages in many parts of the world. Surely more investment in wind turbines would be a better option for the environment. I am strongly against this project and trust that it will never happen. May good common sense prevail.		
MP2_CL_0628_003	Other objections I also object to the removal of grade 2 and 3a farmland which comprises over 50% of the proposed area. One benefit to Mallard Pass Ltd would cause a new problem with food production which will need to be offset. If the offset is to import food from countries with lower standards of food production, I object that the citizens of the UK will have this in their diet. Any research article would show that food quality has a profound impact on health, the risk of chronic diseases and longevity in people, and so this is not something we ought to be bringing on our own citizens simply for the financial gain of a very few who are renting out their land or profiting from the business.		

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MP2_CL_0630_001	There is a war in Ukraine and an inflationary crisis in the global economy. Food, and particularly wheat, prices are skyrocketing and becoming unaffordable for many. This winter will see people in this country having to choose between heating their homes and eating.		
MP2_CL_0630_002	The needs of the present include reasonably priced food grown locally in this country to be available to those who need it. Your website speaks a lot about the need to reduce carbon. What will be the impact on carbon generated by food miles if we destroy our productive farmland and replace it with solar panels? We undoubtedly also need sustainably and appropriately generated electricity to be available at low cost to families, to wean us off domestic gas for heating, but this cannot be delivered by the unsustainable means you are proposing.		
MP2_CL_0631_002	2. We should not not using valuable farming land in these times of food shortages and concerns.		
MP2_CL_0644_003	3. Our main food retailers in this country which serve the millions of people living in the UK (e.g. Tesco, COOP, M&S, JS, Waitrose etc.) have a policy which prevents ingredients being sourced from the Xingjiang region of China due to the human rights impacts to the Uighur population. This is a policy which impacts the sourcing of food, which all customers are impacted by. Yet, these issues in China are not considered for the sourcing of		

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	materials for this project, because of commercial convenience.		
MP2_CL_0651_002	The Government policy states that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land industrial land of grade 3b 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV land) The MPSF is proposing to use 53% of BMV land which contravenes government guidance.		
MP2_CL_0651_003	Whilst achieving net zero is a vital goal, it should not be at the expense of food production and those who work within that industry.		
MP2_CL_0656_004	At a time when we should be safeguarding our productive farmland for food production we need to be aware of anything that lessens our ability to feed our population.		
MP2_CL_0657_001	in brief the site is a massive waste of prime farming land to allow a non British company to make massive profits with minimal cost that fails massively to support the local community. The blight on the local area visually is massive making the countryside an industrial wasteland producing little energy, far less than the glossary prodicts and the loss of land for four decades is daylight robbery.		
MP2_CL_0656_001	I object to the industrialisation of Prime farming countryside. To the enormous size of the proposed site. It will disrupt the natural lives of the creatures that call this vast area their home it will change our countryside from beautiful English countryside. To a		

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	bleak industrialisation covered in man made enormous structures.		
MP2_CL_0661_002	Plus I have concerns over the loss of farm land, in a period where we are loosing too much land to development. Since the Invasion of Ukraine we need to protect our food supply & that means farmland. There are thousands of large buildings & factory units that should be forced to have solar panels put on them at building stage		
MP2_CL_0663_001	Loss of BMV farmland at time of growing concern about Food security.		
MP2_CL_0663_002	There needs to be an overall plan for siting solar panels that does not prioritise Energy security over Food security.		
MP2_CL_0666_001	Although there is a need to reduce the use of fossil fuels and produce cleaner energy, I believe we should not be risking Food security for the doubtful benefit, and overall negative impact of this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0666_003	2. It will ruin 2,400 acres of prime arable farm land when the war in Ukraine has shown that we need to be self sufficient in food production and not just energy.		
MP2_CL_0667_001	1: The irreversible damage that will be caused to good, productive arable land. If this proposal goes ahead the outcome will be that this land will be unfit for any worthwhile production of crops. It will change from a viable farming area to one that will resemble an industrial site with the long term future of any		

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	realistic chance of it being returned to crop producing land lost.		
MP2_CL_0667_010	In closing, I wish to note my objections in the strongest possible way. This is a ludicrous proposal which will likely not meet the stated targets you have published. It will irreversibly destroy hundreds of acres of good productive farmland at a time when food security for our small island is at its worst. It will destroy the whole natural character of a place which is home to many many people. It will not generate what is promised and who knows what will be left once the solar panels are no longer viable. I would urge our government to reject his application and look closely at more appropriate sites for solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0672_004	We then have such things as loss of valuable arable farmland at a time when we are supposed to be taking back control of our food supply. Our food security has to be number one priority.		
MP2_CL_0679_001	The placement of solar panels on productive arable land is contrary to national and world requirements for food security and the need to maintain as much land as possible for home grown produce.		
MP2_CL_0691_002	2. It is on prime farming land. The recent war in the Ukraine has made everyone realise that the UK needs to become more self-sufficient in its food supply.		
MP2_CL_0703_001 MP2_CL_0713_001	The site is far too large and will use huge areas of arable land used to for growing cereal crops.		

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MP2_CL_0704_001	I write to lodge my objection to the ridiculous proposal to put a solar farm surrounding the village of Essendine. Although we don't live in the village, my daughter, son in law and grandchildren do, and have done so for the past 32 years. We have spent many happy times there and one reason they chose the village was for the wonderful open countryside. This proposal to build a gigantic solar farm, will seriously affect many aspect of rural life in the area. The roads are rural and not suitable for the large numbers of construction traffic, the wildlife will be massively affected, but above all prime cereal growing farmland will be used to house these solar panels. With the current situation in the Ukraine, which means our food security is at risk, we should be ensuring our farmers produce all the necessary food this country needs.		
MP2_CL_0715_002	The rural area will be ruined as a landscape for everyones enjoyment. 21A Gap Road, Wimbledon London SW19 8JG 30th July 22 Food security has never been more important. We need to be self sufficient in producing all the cereal we need for our population. The war in the Ukraine has highlighted this need.		
MP2_CL_0731_001	1. There will be a loss of an enormous acreage of productive farm land and the consequent loss of food production. This is at a time of deep international concerns about the fragility of food stocks. The UK needs to produce more of its own		

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	food and reduce its dependence on imports. I am not against solar farms, but they must be sited better than this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0732_002	Given the huge shortfall of global food supplies this proposal would take out acres of good land from the food supply chain and would destroy the habitat of many species which also are key to our planet's sustainability,		
MP2_CL_0738_002	- the production of food will decrease and the fields may never be used to produce food again.		
MP2_CL_0739_004	We need to produce food from the land taking into account what is happening with recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war.		
MP2_CL_0757_004	In the future our ability to grow food will be crucial and this land is unlikely to ever recover from years of solar panels. In the next decade the world and science of renewable energy world will progress and hopefully this country will innovate and collaborate to maximise the benefits of solar, wind, wave and nuclear energy. Being an island puts us in a good position. We are a comparatively small country and can ill afford to lose land that is and could remain productive. It's loss as a beautiful place is so much harder to measure. But that an outside agency wishes to exploit for profit this beautiful land is heartbreaking.		
MP2_CL_0757_006	When our farmland is gone, then we will become less able to feed our own population. When the		

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	beauty of our countryside is destroyed, then we will have lost that that keeps us balanced and content.		
MP2_CL_0764_001	I am writing to voice my concerns about the proposed solar farm. I believe the impact to the local area will be extremely harmful in terms of loss of food productive farmland, the harming of wildlife, extra traffic, increased risk of flooding and the risk of house prices decreasing.		
MP2_CL_0774_001	I am objecting most strongly to, the application to build a solar farm around the village I grew up in. This will completely ruin this rural area. It's never been more important that we grow our own food and the land surrounding the villages of Essendine Carlby Greatford Braceborough etc, are all prime cereal growing arable fields, and should be kept for food production. The war in Ukraine has highlighted the need for us to be self-sufficient in producing the amount of grain that we need for our population. This rural area is unsuitable for such a large scale factory! The rural roads are too narrow, to accommodate the heavy vehicles that could be going in and out of the site during its construction. The animal and insect habitats of this area will be massively impacted and despite your best assurances to be rewilding areas, this will take at least 15 years to be as effective as that this is currently in place. Mental health has never been more important after the effects of the pandemic and denying people access to beautiful raw areas which		

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	could be surrounded by largescale security fencing will will be to the detriment of most peoples mental health. I completely and utterly object to this ridiculous money making scheme you are trying to push through the planning process. I definitely say no, no, no, to this application being approved!		
MP2_CL_0774_002 MP2_CL_0776_001 MP2_CL_0777_001 MP2_CL_0778_001	The site is far too large and will use huge areas of arable land used to for growing cereal crops.		
MP2_CL_0775_004	3.) The huge loss of high-grade arable farmland needed to produce food for our country given the shortages due to the war in Europe.		
MP2_CL_0780_008	The original consultation referred to a large part of the land proposed for the development as being low grade, it is now understood that 53% of the land will be best and most versatile (BMV) which is grade 1,2,3a. Government policy is clear that no solar farms should be built on BMV only on ALC grade 3b,4,5 which is previously developed, contaminated or industrial land. I refer back to my observation that food security is as important as energy security.		
MP2_CL_0782_002	The proposed solar farm offers many worries and issues of which I know MANY local villagers have expressed! I want to highlight what may seem quite obvious and trivial…A Loss of farm land! Without this type of land we are unable to be self-sufficient and grow our own food. Once it is gone it is gone! Issues with Brexit have caused great rising costs		

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	and availability issues of foreign imports, surely any good quality farm land should be utilised for what it's prime purpose is and has been so for many centuries!!!!!		
MP2_CL_0783_003	We live in perilous times and need to increase our own homegrown food production as well as generate more of our own energy and what I have said is a good compromise for all of us. I have been keeping my local politicos and those in West Lindsey informed with what I hope is useful information		
MP2_CL_0816_010	Decarbonising power production is a priority for us all. Thankfully, there are scientists and engineers across the world developing and refining power production initiatives that will be far superior to these solar panels. I am at a complete loss to understand the logic that accepts such significant and irreversible damage to people and the environment and increases our reliance on others to grow our food for such a meagre 'contribution'.		
MP2_CL_0820_002	I consider the summary included in your proposal encapsulates your approach to this development '….., the availability of significant capacity at the National Grid Ryhall Substation without the need for upgrading was the primary driver in identifying a site in this part of Lincolnshire. ……'. Agreed Mallard Pass is not a charity and therefore needs to make a profit, but this should not be at the expense of the local community, environment, or		

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	food supply. You state, all energy captured will go into the National Grid for consumption across the country. So, even if I was in agreement to this proposal there is no direct 'energy' recompense for the local area to counter the destruction of the existing countryside and environment. The enhancements to the local community you detail are negligible and 'potential', and Mallard Pass gives no surety for these to be delivered. There is still so much of this proposal which remains 'in development', this is potentially all part of the process, but the limited engagement with the local community does not instil confidence it will be to the good, but just monetarily beneficial for Mallard Pass stakeholders.		
MP2_CL_0826_005	It simply lines the pockets of people that do not care for this country and will create another economic crisis when the country can't support the demand for food.		
MP2_CL_0838_002	There will be a significant loss of productive farmland at a time where now more than ever we need to be producing food in the UK and not importing. This also has a global impact on countries who we import from where quality of produce is poorer and often does not meet the same high standards as British farmers produce, therefore impacting on the cost of UK produce. We are in a global food crisis and this will add to us being unable to improve our ability to be self sufficient.		

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MP2_CL_0838_004	I am concerned about the loss of field hedging which provides safe landing and food for many insects that are needed to pollinate their range is vast and therefore the impact of these solar panels could be felt across neighbouring farms decreasing yields and therefore having a more significant impact on farming for Lincolnshire and Rutland.		
MP2_CL_0851_002	The original points still stand, this is nothing to do with renewable energy, it's about making as much money as possible and with questionable practices. This solar farm is of absolutely no benefit to anyone in the local area. Mallard Pass Solar Farm, which is set to engulf my neighbouring village of Essendine and further encroach into land surrounding Rhyall, Carlby, Greatford, Braceborough, Holywell and Pickworth to name a few will be a huge blight on the landscape and serve no purpose other than to line the pockets of shareholders. All land which is currently used to grow food, whilst supporting a fabulous biodiverse landscape. A landscape full of ancient woodlands, home to deer herds, badgers, hares, great numbers of pollinators and many varieties of bird species from birds of prey to Skylarks.		
MP2_CL_0879_015	Summary. This application sums up our current energy policy giving short term solutions to long term issues and its highly debatable after production methods and increased food imports for the next forty years		

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	whether Mallard Pass actually achieves the goal of reducing NET C02 emissions. It would give a GROSS reduction to achieve treaty targets but that brings the very policy into question and why we're doing it if we're only transferring our pollution to another source, isn't the issue global reduction? Allowing the biggest polluters to supply the equipment for "nationally important infrastructure projects" just brings the policy into disrepute not to mention the questionable human rights issue. It has to be said also it's little wonder our companies can't compete. "Mallard Pass will support the urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system, deliver reliable and sustainable low-cost energy, enhance the local environment and be a responsible neighbour". That quote is taken directly from the Mallard Pass website. I could understand if the residents living near this proposed development felt slightly insulted by a Chinese company who have no intension of achieving netzero by 2050 telling them of the "urgent need to decarbonise our electricity system". Low cost is also debatable after we've doubled up with a gas or coal station and it certainly won't enhance the local environment. If we were truly concerned about achieving netzero we would be building nuclear plants now which is clearly the only longer-term		

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	solution with current technology. This would bring secure supply, stable bills for customers for the foreseeable future before 2050. When deciding these applications if the only issue is the very narrow planning perspective, I think Lincolnshire is facing a very difficult future and the people who populate this beautiful county should be looking to future with a certain amount of trepidation should this development and others like it be given the green light.		
MP2_CL_0881_001	1. This should not even be considered in this area due to it being some of the best and most productive farmland in the Country		
MP2_CL_0881_002	2. Surely we cannot afford to lose this land whilst there is currently a global food shortage.		
MP2_CL_0889_001	This was included in the questionnaire which I e-mailed but had problems., below is the main answers This project which will destroy vital farm land and the environment at a time when food production is required. I have doubts about this project, as the fast rate of development could make this and many wind farm projects obsolete, Solar panel research and development has more efficient panels and ones that use infrared light at night in the pipeline. Another example is. RRSMR's which are of UK manufacture and only have footprint of two football pitches and deliver more constant power than the		

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	Mallard Pass Farm and are equivalent to 150 wind farms.		
MP2_CL_0912_007	We have further concerns over the fact that these solar panels will be manufactured in China and shipped here, which activities will use a significant amount of energy, none of which will be green. What is the true cost and carbon footprint of transporting the solar panels here? How can this project be sustainable when it involves transportation of significant amounts of materials to the site and will result in food supplies for this area having to be transported from further afield? And all at a time when we are encouraged to reduce carbon emissions, minimise car usage, grow and source local food etc. We suspect that the true environmental and food costs of this project will far outweigh the benefits of the energy produced. If the local residents who will have to suffer this project would benefit from the using the green energy produced with reduced energy prices, that would of course be a positive, but we understand that the energy generated will not serve local residents.		
MP2_CL_0917_001	I am emailing regards the proposed solar power plant and to express my concerns. I love in the nearly village of Carlby. Solar energy is widely seen as one of the solutions to reduce carbon emissions. However the weaknesses in this solution are that the production of energy is uncertain, energy density per square		

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	metre of land is low (compared to other types of energy - and so can damage the environment) and it is difficult to store surplus energy. At the moment battery capacity and the related technology is nowhere near the level needed to make it a viable long term energy provider without the use of natural gas or coal to back it up. How does this solution fit in to the wider energy strategy of the UK, and what are your proposals around energy storage? Furthermore with the war in Ukraine creating an uncertain future for food production from two major suppliers, and a reduction in international cooperation, food security must be a priority.		
MP2_CL_0918_001	I wrote to you earlier in the year regarding the proposed solar power plant. I am emailing you again to express my concerns, which remain broadly the same. I live nearby in the village of Carlby. Solar energy is widely seen as one of the solutions to reduce carbon emissions. However the weaknesses in this solution are that the production of energy is uncertain, energy density per square metre of land is low (compared to other types of energy - and so can damage the environment) and it is difficult to store surplus energy. At the moment battery capacity and the related technology is nowhere near the level needed to make it a viable long term energy provider without the use of natural gas or coal to back it up. How does this solution fit in		

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	to the wider energy strategy of the UK, and what are your proposals around energy storage? Furthermore with the war in Ukraine creating an uncertain future for food production from two major suppliers, and a reduction in international cooperation, food security must be a priority.		
MP2_CL_0938_011	10. Fast pace of technology will overtake this woefully inefficient monstrosity that swallows up BMV land by the time construction has even finished.		
MP2_CL_0938_014	13. Finally, I appreciate companies exploiting the lack of a UK wide energy and food policy – however, just because you can does not mean you should. It would be devastating for this application to proceed whilst the Government develop a joined-up strategy that provides food and energy security in tandem. When this does come to fruition, we would not even have to waste precious resources from interested parties and residents – who frankly are overwhelmed with the smorgasbord of solar power station applications in the local counties. Whoever our next Secretary of State is I implore you to stop this senseless land grab whilst the Govt continues to drive the offshore energy policy and create a comprehensive strategy that is Govt led instead of purely for profit. The National Farmers Union President Minette Batters cites “the prospect of food war should be		

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	spurring the worlds governments into action”		
MP2_CL_0938_016	The subsequent exercise MPSF has then been to retro fit a location into a working model dismissing BMV, residents and community benefit. The promise or low-cost energy and being the white knight for our energy crisis is a white elephant. Reality will be MPSF will sell high-cost energy (as they are privately owned with a premise to make a profit) this will not bring low-cost energy to the consumer. The structure of the electricity market is such that market prices are set by the highest cost/priced producers. This will provide Mallard Pass with a high “ceiling price” enabling large profits to be made. Mallard Pass are completely silent on this point		
MP2_CL_0951_002	The area to be covered is abhorrent, many promises are stated as to the clearing up of these Solar Panels, but in 30-40years time the project could have been sold on many times, responsibility for the clean up will have been lost in bureaucracy or and bankrupt. Leaving our children ,local people /councils to pick up left overs. Leaving this quality farm land unusable for the much required food. For many more years into the future.		
MP2_CL_0952_004	The numerous fields which are currently productive farmland will be turned into fields of solar panels which will impact on these fields over the 30 or so		

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	years they are there having a negative impact on the ecology. Once they are decommissioned will these fields be useful for farming ever again? In a time where we need to be producing more of our foods rather than importing it, this seems to be a backwards step.		
MP2_CL_0955_001	1) we are going to lose a farm lands for more than 40 years which is needed for food, especially now.		
MP2_CL_0976_002	The land being suggested is Grade A & B farmland, unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0976_005	The current Food security issues should be of paramount importance not energy generation. I have attached a presentation to support the impact that the Ukraine War has had and will continue to have on food production. This has been produced by a lead food consultancy in France. NO FARM LAND SHOULD EVER BE GIVEN AWAY FROM FOOD PRODUCTION.		
MP2_CL_0976_009	Its important to realise energy security is important, however, everyone dies of starvation, we must protect Farmland.		
MP2_CL_0978_003	The impact of these panels will be both visual , this area is a beautiful piece of arable countryside , unblighted and surrounded by Braceborough estate and this land I believe should be retained as farm land to provide food to the citizens of the UK.		
MP2_CL_0981_001	Hi, I am writing to state my OBJECTION to the Mallard Pass Solar farm development.		

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	In an uncertain world, with the war in the Ukraine restricting the production and export of cereals and other food stuffs, it seems nonsensical to cover high grade highly productive land with these huge structures. This land is unlikely to ever return to food production.		
MP2_CL_0982_001	I would like to register my total opposition to this development. There are many reasons on many levels that make it so wrong. I'm amazed it could even be considered sensible and feasible to take farmland out of production just to have somewhere to site solar panels. Our food prices are going up because demand cannot be met. The last thing we should be doing is to have to rely on importation of grain. The effects of the war in Ukraine, Brexit, global warming all demonstrate the reasons we should be more self-sufficient for our food. Yes there is a need for green energy, but don't wreck our green spaces to produce it, that isn't saving our environment. If this development was about helping the environment there is no way it would be going ahead. This development is just about making money. Anyone who cared about the environment would be putting solar panels on shops, factories and houses, not on farmland.		

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MP2_CL_0986_002	Our country needs to be looking to becoming self-sufficient in food production should future global events make this necessary. Farmers are custodians of the land for future generations, they should not have carte blanche to do as they wish to the detriment of the general population.		
MP2_CL_1001_001	I am writing to object in the most strongest possible terms, to the plans to build the enormous Mallard Pass solar farm on the countryside at Essendine and surrounding villages in Rutland. Having left the EU and with the current economy struggling, food prices skyrocketing and the government telling us we should become more self sufficient and be growing our own vegetables, this proposed development absolutely contradicts what the government are actually trying to encourage us to do.		
MP2_CL_1033_001	The National Farmers' Union, East Midlands Region welcomes the opportunity for additional comment on the proposals for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm. We represent approximately 5000 Farmers and Growers across the East Midlands region and over 50,000 farmers and growers nationally. In our Rutland and Stamford and Bourne NFU branch area we represent 241 farmers and landowners, who in addition to being custodians of the environment, play an important role supplying high quality local food and supporting rural economies.		

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MP2_CL_1033_008	Natural Environment The restoration and creation of new areas of habitat in association with development must be proportionate and have regard for food production. Therefore, we are pleased to note that arable production will remain a feature of the development going forward.		
MP2_CL_1042_003	Having kept a close eye on developments throughout, as an active member of the Mallard Pass Action Group, I have never seen a more inefficient project than the one you are proposing. I am very much for renewable energy, but this scheme, in its current form, has been poorly thought out, possibly purely for ease of access to the new substation by the East Coast Main Line. There are so many other forms of renewable energy that we should be considering right now, not a massively over-scaled mess that overwhelms the local community and takes away a substantial amount of perfectly good land suitable for food production - something that we need more than ever now.		
MP2_CL_1044_003	• It does not help the country to be food secure.		
MP2_CL_1046_001	I oppose this proposal very strongly, there as not been enough forward thinking of this venture and has total disregard to the local community and is taking valuable arable land in the process		
MP2_CL_1046_002	serious consideration should be given to relocate this too a more suitable location that doesn't interfere with the vital arable land and wildlife and		

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	without the intrusion to the local community wherever it is but not here		
MP2_FF_0137_014	what is the duel use? How long will the 'spare arable land' be farmed before it is put down to more panels ?		
MP2_FF_0215_001	This proposal SHOULD NOT GO AHEAD you are using up good arable land which we need more now than when this brain dead idea was dreamed up and with all the trouble in the world this unreliable way of generating electricity would be better served and mounted on industrial units and in this area there are plenty being built in and around Peterborough close to the A1 and also at Corby and Market Harborough (Magna Park)		
MP2_FF_0295_005	Is this high-grade arable land? It's not been clarified.		
MP2_FF_0296_001	The proposed site is FAR TOO LARGE ON PRIME FARM LAND		
MP2_FF_0317_011	ut damage land that is retained for farming.		
MP2_FF_0317_012	This is the emptiest proposal yet. "we are proposing for fields with no solar panels within the site to be left as arable farmland" - you are creating a solar farm where every field will be filled with Solar panels. To say that fields with no solar panels will be left that way is misleading and inaccurate. What you really mean is that the fields that you have no jurisdiction over will be left alone...as they should! You have not proposed a reduction in the site, and as such, this is an empty proposal worded in such a		

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	way to deceive people into believing you are making a change when you are not.		
MP2_FF_0324_016	Where you've downsized the PV array area to leave arable you could also provide buffer strips adjacent to hedges/woodland/waterbodies for improved connectivity. Also more ponds could be set up throughout the scheme area (not just in the proposed wetland area). This would also be another good schools facility		
MP2_CL_0478_015	15. The pilings for the panels will be up to 2.5 metres deep and completely ruin the substructure of the top-grade arable farming land. The construction of the site will be over 2 years and cause extreme disturbance to the local residents who will ultimately receive no benefit from the site at all, ever.		
MP2_CL_0600_040	3.3 Given the above two statements it is clear that the developers accept that nature of the whole area will be changed from a predominantly arable farming area to that of an industrial electric generation site. This could have a major impact on the well-being of those people who value their current surroundings and who would find the change traumatic.		
MP2_CL_0600_047	3.10 Of the 420 ha left for mitigation the majority will be current arable land. Thus, unless current farming practices are changed it will bring no added ecological benefit to the site. The skylark plots planned for this area already exist on the Lodge and Manor Farms.		

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MP2_CL_0600_061	4. Most of the land that will be consumed by MPSF is productive, arable land. Large, utility solar farms should not be constructed on such land.		
MP2_CL_0600_062	4.1 Crops grown on the farms that will form the site are barley, wheat, oilseed rape, field beans and linseed. In the past sugar beet has been grown on some of the land.		
MP2_CL_0600_064	4.3 MPSF would be located on productive arable land and not on previously developed or lower value land and as such would not follow the Government's guidance.		
MP2_CL_0600_077	4.16 The following appears in point 4.1 of the Main Consultation Document. "The majority of the current solar PV site currently consists of arable farmland of low ecological value with a network of hedgerows, drains and ditches in addition to blocks of woodland."		
MP2_CL_0696_002	At present we should be encouraging our farmers to use the land for arable purposes, bearing in mind what is currently happening in the world and the economy.		
MP2_CL_0698_001 MP2_CL_0699_001 MP2_CL_0701_001	The site is far too large and will use huge areas of arable land used to for growing cereal crops.		
MP2_CL_0749_001	The installation which was originally 2175 acres of land the majority of which is rich arable farming land in a rural location. Has increased in size to 2238 acres? Looks better if you write in hectares does it not? Only 906 hectares? Why did you feel the need		

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	to change from acres to hectares? The increase in the site is apparently for the highway changes (many single country lanes) needed for the numerous HGVs and abnormal loads going to the site.		
MP2_CL_0772_002	The site is far too large and will use huge areas of arable land used to for growing cereal crops.		
MP2_CL_0784_003	3. There is very diverse wildlife in this area including some species considered endangered like Brown Hare and Lapwing and badgers a protected species. There is a significant population of deer, which if disorientated by the fencing of the scheme will cause an additional traffic hazard and more concentrated crop damage on the remaining arable land in the area.		
MP2_CL_0858_002	The introduction of the Mallard Pass solar farm will have a huge environmental impact. The loss of 2,238 acres of land to be replaced with a vast number of solar panels will have an enormous bearing on the countryside reducing the available arable land and its development potential as well as the adverse impact on the aesthetic nature of the area. In the absence of other viable options, none of these issues would, on their own, be cause for complaint in view of the benefits associated with renewable energy projects. However, therein lies the fundamental nature of my objection; to repurpose viable land for renewable energy whilst, concurrently, developers are allowed to build new		

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	private and commercial property without mandatory installation of PV panels is, in my opinion, both perverse and illogical. The lack of a coherent strategy that sees the loss of usable land as a result of narrow minded and incoherent planning warrants a serious look at the net benefit of this project.		
MP2_CL_0861_001 MP2_CL_0862_001	Having considered the Stage 2 Consultation for the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development, I believe that this would be totally dominating and out of scale with the local rural area. Also it would surely be an unnecessary waste of good crop producing arable land, which is especially relevant currently given the Ukrainian crisis and the change in world weather patterns.		
MP2_CL_0866_001	Having considered the Stage 2 Consultation for the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development, I believe that this would totally dominate the local area. It would also be a waste of good crop producing arable land.		
MP2_CL_0960_014	I am concerned that no time limit has been set for decommissioning the Proposed Development when it ceases being viable as the arable land could continue to be out of use for many more than the 40 years it is anticipated the solar farm will be producing.		
MP2_CL_0967_001	We are residents of South Lincolnshire and our home is situated roughly half a mile south of the southern-most boundary of the above-mentioned proposed Solar Farm. Our home and surrounding		

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	buildings are Grade II listed. We have lived here for over fifty years and have had experience of farming some of the land which is to be included within the Mallard Pass Solar Farm project. We know that most of the land has been, and still is, used for arable farming.		
MP2_FF_040_001	You are planning to build on land and countryside for no other reason than for ease and simplicity due to the upgraded connection. There has been no consideration to the loss of habitat, environment, the huge flood risk it poses and the loss of good farmland at a time we need it most.		
MP2_FF_061_002	. It is significantly out of all proportion with the area, far too close to local residents and most importantly the idea of turning over productive farmland and natural habitats to great swathes of metal and glass solar panels is abhorrent.		
MP2_FF_0126_004	This should not be approved, an utter waste of farm land motivated by greed.		
MP2_FF_044_007	We will fight this solar park with everything we have, we will not allow you to destroy acres of good farmland because you can pay farmers off. We are a community, it affects us all and it is OUR country to decide to ruin, not a corrupt Canadian/Chinese company solely out to fleece local people.		
MP2_FF_044_001	The proposed solar park in Essendine is completely unnecessary. It takes up a vast area of viable farmland and the size of the proposed site is unconscionable in an area of small rural villages.		

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MP2_FF_071_012	Using green land in this way when there are other options is simply unjust and unforgivable.		
MP2_FF_0204_005	the whole idea is rather stupid and lacks a consideration of the area and quality farmland		
MP2_FF_0225_010	I strongly oppose this level of industrial development over a greenfield site in the wider British countryside.		
MP2_FF_0230_002	It's the right approach but goes nowhere far enough to properly mitigate. It's just the wrong place for this large of a project, there are plenty of places East of Bourne where visual impacts would be much smaller than it will be for Rutland. Farmland should be used for farming not solar panels.		
MP2_FF_068_005	Your main goal is to build a "commercial" (money making) solar farm. This means maximizing the generating capacity of the solar farm and by definition means completely the opposite to leaving the land wild or for farming.		
MP2_FF_0265_001	DETRIMENTAL TO OUR BEAUTIFUL CONTRYSIDE, TOO LARGE AN AREA TO SPOIL FOR SO MANY PEOPLE. ITS A NATURAL AREA FOR FARMLAND AND SHOULD BE USED AS SUCH, NOT UGLY SOLAR PANELS. WE NEED CROPS TO GROW AS WELL AS ENERGY SOURCES AND RIGHT NOW WE NEED THE FORMER DUE TO CURRENT CRISIS IN THE WORLD. I THINK IT WOULD BE VERY SHORT SIGHTED IF ITS ALLOWED TO HAVE THE GO AHEAD. A SHAME RUTLAND BEING THE		

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	SMALLEST COUNTY IN ENGLAND TO PROPOSE THE LARGEST SOLAR PANEL FARM IN THE COUNTRY IS ANOTHER REASON FOR IT NOT TO GO AHEAD.		
MP2_FF_0308_005	Solar on farm land is a bad use of land. Over the next few years there will be better sources of green energy than solar on farm land.		
MP2_FF_0316_008	No. However you try to dress it up, a mammoth solar park on good farmland surrounding beautiful villages (which include designated conservation areas) is an abomination.		
MP2_FF_0317_006	Ultimately, any sense of proportionality is not present (and I mean this in the legal, judicial review sense of the word) and can never be when attempting to install solar energy. We are an island nation with little global friends - we rely on our farmland for economic and political reasons. This solar proposal inhibits this for the sake of the current trend to race towards sustainability without thinking of the sustainability of other sectors and livelihoods. Further, Mallard Pass footprint encroaches on an important area for conserving biodiversity and history, with the historic town of Stamford to be virtually surrounded. The damage that an unsightly solar park will do to the local economy has not been considered.		
MP2_CL_0431_001	I would certainly object to the building of the Solar Farm at it's proposed location due to the loss of valuable arable land. Surely there are better		

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	locations for this venture such as disused brown belt land in this area. Also all this call for “free” energy is pure fallacy. We as residents of the area will not benefit from this solar farm in the way of reduced costs, the energy companies will export this energy to other areas, and charge US for the privilege to do so. Solar and wind energy will NEVER fulfill the requirements of the whole country, now or in the future. We are in the grip of the greedy energy companies, and until the whole energy infrastructure is taken into public ownership, we will be paying higher and higher bills to be handed out to shareholders and the board members of the private companies. In addition, NONE of these companies are UK owned, so we are effectively subsidising other countries instead of our own. I for one can see us being “held to ransom” by these outside agencies, with no comeback at all. The Government should be addressing these issues rather than allowing these companies to ride roughshod over us. In short I am fully against these proposals until the UK Government get their house in order.		
MP2_CL_0451_002	2. Replacing green fields with black panels over 3m tall		
MP2_CL_0477_004	> We should be planning to be self-sufficient in growing those crops which we can in the UK - not plan to increase our imports! Do not take productive land out of cultivation.		

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MP2_CL_0492_002	Performance: It has recently come to light that the estimated annual averaged output from this proposed solar farm will only be 11% of the published maximum output of 240Mw AC (350Mw DC). That is an average of 26.4Mw AC, which is 213.6Mw AC less than that you are promoting. This means 1,144 acres of valuable wheat producing land would be sacrificed to site such an inefficient method of electrical power production.		
MP2_CL_0563_001	We are totally opposed to good farmland being taken over for this purpose and strongly object to the application.		
MP2_CL_0600_057	3.20 The Government paper, British Energy and Strategy dated 7 April 2022, stated that developers should “ensure projects are designed to avoid, mitigate, and where necessary, compensate for the impacts of using greenfield sites.” In point 4.10 of the Main Consultation booklet Mallard Pass accepts that there are some “potentially significant impacts upon the environment” and claims “we are proposing mitigation measures which will reduce the impact on surrounding properties and the environment.”		
MP2_CL_0989_001	As local residents we are strongly opposed to this proposal. This huge solar farm would be a massive blot on an attractive landscape. It would be detrimental to the		

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	local wildlife & would take good productive farm land out of use.		
MP2_CL_0984_002	2. Solar panels have already taken up acres of local top quality land between Bourne and Twenty,		
MP2_CL_0977_003	The land you are planning to tear up in the pursuit of a lucrative power purchase agreement, (that is likely to be sold on at the earliest opportunity), has been used for wheat, barley and oi lseedrape production will be perintently ruined for future generations. I see no attempt in your report to account for the environmental impacts of increasing foreign imports of these commodities but reducing domestic supply		
MP2_CL_0977_001	I'm writing to object against the proposed destruction of high quality farmland in traditional English countryside in the aid of obtaining funding for poor quality inefficient electricity production . (The Mallard pass solar farm) We are all aware of climate change and the need to integrate renewables into the energy mix but hoovering up good quality farmland to install destructive low efficiency production units is not going to help the country to become more sustainable. In fact installing large solar arrays like this adds instability into the network , for the more technically minded in your organisation (I hope there is at least one) you should understand that the unpredictability of solar and its inability to contribute to grid stability		

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	issues such as inertia of the system and fault ride through actually mean that more thermal generation such as inefficient peaking gas plants will be needed built to back up the system . This issue is particularly relevant when connected at 400kV due to line protection settings being set much higher at 400kV power levels.		
MP2_CL_0905_001	I should like to re-iterate the concerns my wife has raised concerning the Mallard Pass Solar Development. I agree with them totally but fear that the race to find new energy sources (for the South particularly) is blinding government to the need to preserve pasture land at all costs. Please accept this email as an outright rejection of plans for a solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0893_024	Mallard Pass Solar Farm will destroy the local countryside, community and future farming, not just in this area but around the UK as it will set a precedence, and an easy option not to farm. We are currently blessed in living in a beautiful rural location and get to enjoy the ever changing seasons from looking at the fields, from harvest scenes, to the fields being ploughed up in autumn to the awakening of the fields in spring, all this will be lost to acres upon acres of solar panels. Long gone will be the games of combine and tractor spotting, it will be spot the cctv camera!		

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MP2_CL_0844_003	The quality of life for near by residents who will greatly effected by the construction of the site, and the blot on the landscape which will be seen and remain for many years. How can it be “green” if you are using so much productive land in one place and the panels are being made on the other side of the world and therefore need shipping.		
MP2_CL_0799_002	Regarding the additional information supplied for the Stage Two Consultation Mallard Pass Solar Farm, I write with the following comments addressing the impact the Solar Farm will have on The Locality and Farming		
MP2_CL_0784_001	1. I believe this to be a very ill thought-out scheme with little consideration given to the local environmental impact, loss of high quality farm land and the residents living in the area.		
MP2_CL_0732_001	I fully understand the need for sustainable energy growth but do not believe taking up such a large scale of land from much needed farm land is the correct economic of moral answer.		
MP2_CL_0712_006	"We will continue supporting the effective use of land by encouraging large scale projects to locate on previously developed, or lower value land, where possible, and ensure projects are designed to avoid, mitigate, and where necessary, compensate for the impacts of using greenfield sites."		
MP2_CL_0688_003	In summary rather than destroy 900ha of prime UK farmland a more coherent approach that delivers		

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	the same amount of solar energy would be a phased approach consisting of		
MP2_CL_0688_005	Only after utilizing previously developed land would productive farmland be allowed to be used for solar farms. These would be able to use later more efficient solar PV technolgy to minimise the use of productive farmland .		
MP2_CL_0682_001	I wish to object to this whole project as being destructive of valuable farm land, wildlife and a peaceful rural environment. This will do nothing to solve the major shortfall problem with the UK's energy supply, as it will be of no use during the long winter nights and will have unreliable and low efficiency in the short winter days, when the sun is at its weakest.		
MP2_CL_0681_001	· By installing ground mounted solar panels on 'Best and Most Versatile' land, the scheme goes against government policy to confine such plants to low grade and/or damaged land.		
MP2_CL_0656_003	We are handing over our beautiful farmlands to people who just want to use it for profit and dispoil it.		
MP2_CL_0655_025	25. WHERE IS YOUR SUPPORT FOR OUR GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND????		
MP2_CL_0926_003	The uncertainty of the real benefits, in terms of electricity generated, in return for the loss of our 'green and pleasant land'.		
MP2_CL_0168_004	If approved the Development Consent Order (DCO) will give authority to Mallard Pass Solar Farm to acquire the land and overriding easements by		

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	compulsory purchase and other rights over/or affecting land for the project. Although some landowners/farmers may choose to sell land to MPSF, why will a private company be given unlimited powers which will destroy this valuable food producing farmland and the livelihood of local producers forever?		
MP2_CL_0600_068	4.7 Mallard Pass intend to discuss with the farmer landowners the farming regimes required to obtain crop yields. This, presumably, is in an effort to prove that the land cannot support crops without high input levels of fertiliser. Even if correct, it would not alter the fact that, the land on the site is better than the average for farmland in England, which is 42% BMV compared with the site at 53%.		
MP2_CL_0760_002	My objection is not based upon the visual disruption, the increased volume of traffic or even the impact on local house prices in our village of Ryhall. My objection is based upon the short-term approach to solve one national crisis of energy by exasperating another looming national security crisis of food production, this is akin to solving the issue of global warming by cranking up the air-conditioning.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Game crops			
MP2_CL_0354_008	7. Considerable blocks of game crops are planted every year and there are blocks of land left for sowing seed for birds. These will be lost as they are on land ear-marked for panels? What is the area of loss? Has this area been subtracted from the area of additional land you have said would be added for mitigation and so on.	No	The Biodiversity Metric is a government approved methodology for calculating the value of existing and proposed. This contains detailed guidance on assigning a biodiversity value to existing and proposed biodiversity and takes into account condition and distinctiveness of the habitat. One of the qualifying habitats is “game bird mix strips and corners and game bird mix fields”. The combination of measures identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy results in the Proposed Development delivering a Biodiversity Net Gain of 72.19% for Habitats, 40.83% for Hedgerows and 0% for Rivers (as not ditches or rivers are being enhanced as assessed by the metric) as assessed via the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Biodiversity Metric 3.1.
MP2_CL_1047_001	I'm interested in knowing what was grown on the farmland that will be replaced with solar panels. Is this information available?		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Amenity			
MP2_FF_013_004	'it is a valuable amenity to be lost forever!! Including good well needed farmland	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. The Proposed Development will be sensitively sited and offset from residential properties through 50m offsets for solar stations from PRoWs and 250m offset of solar stations from residential properties All existing PRoWs will be retained in their existing alignment and complemented by a total of 8.1km of new permissive paths that link to wider network and creating joined up routes. There will be a 15m offset from PRoWs to the edge of the Solar PV Site with appropriate screening planting to manage the amenity of PRoWs. The Proposed Development will create opportunities for people to engage with the natural world in the form of nature areas, viewing hides and interpretation boards.
MP2_FF_013_005	land is valuable for the amenity and produce of vital food as we are relying on imported food		
MP2_FF_040_004	There is no care or concern for local amenity, loss of habitat, flood risk, farmland loss. It is box ticking at its most obvious.		
MP2_FF_040_007	We need our arable land for food security and this is being built without care for position, its here simply because of an unconnected ungrade to the mainline. There is no consideration for wildlife, local amenity and mental health or flooding to local houses.		
MP2_FF_080_008	You seem to be trying to imply youre creating some kind of local amenity, which is laughable.		
MP2_FF_081_004	Being able to feed myself and my family is a residential amenity. MPSF will have a negative impact on that amenity. The only way to maintain that amenity is for MPSF to be stopped. And this will mitigate any other visual and residential amenity impacts.		
MP2_FF_0103_012	Furthermore i think enhancing public amenity space is hugely positive		
MP2_FF_0123_002	We should not be mitigating visual amenity, because the Solar Panels should not be being		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Amenity			
	placed on agricultural land in the first place. This is the right idea, in the wrong location.		
MP2_CL_0168_007	The proposal by Windel Energy to develop the largest solar farm in the UK on prime food producing land, in a rural setting is inappropiate. The lack of forethought, research and planning suggests that it is the result of a"'pin on the map" desktop exercise. In effect the proposed solar farm will create an industrial site centered on Essendine. It will have a detrimental impact on Essendine, local villages, Stamford, the local countryside, landscape, wild- life and public amenity.This proposal is completely speculative and opportunistic.There will be no benefits for local residents or businesses from the power generated, as it will- only when required - boost the National Grid.		
MP2_FF_0179_005	It is recognised that solar panels will be adjacent to permissive paths, not a positive environmental and amenity position. The caveat 'where possible' is not supported by any positive statement of requirement. Largely, this dual use would not happen. A few sheep might graze but this is a poor use of land of this grade. This would also have a negative impact on those grazing sheep on land more suited to this. i.e those that are under more		

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	financial pressure on upland areas or marginally grassland areas.		
MP2_FF_0220_001	An industrial project of this scale and impact should not be happening in our countryside on the shoulders of historic Stamford and to the detriment of the small villages it impacts, once voted the best place in the country to live! It is a truly shocking proposal with deep and far reaching impact on the lives of the people who live here, people who have invested their lives in this way of life and the countryside, in homes and businesses, and who have rights to their amenity which has been wholly disregarded in the consultation process. Many people are busy and may not fully appreciate the impact on them but I can assure you if this proposal goes ahead, God forbid it does, people will very quickly resent and object to it.		
MP2_FF_0222_002	See comments above. These solar farms should not be on arable land, or anywhere near residential and amenity sites.		
MP2_FF_0226_003	There would be a loss of amenity such as access to previously available open countryside for approximately two years in the construction phase, for which there will be no substitute.		

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MP2_FF_0298_002	The site should not be built there full stop which would then be the correct approach to mitigating any visual and residential amenity issues.		
MP2_FF_0331_007	7) Scale and size - this is far too big for a small rural community and would irretrievably change the character and amenity of the area		
MP2_CL_0452_007	Recreational amenity, increased risk of flooding, archaeology & heritage & human rights concerns are all other hugely worrying issues for me.		
MP2_CL_0466_005	5 Recreational amenity. The proposal has paid lip service to this by the provision of 2.9 miles of new paths and a few picnic benches. Some of these paths will probably be impassable in winter due to flooding. To pass through this industrial farm will be most unpleasant and claustrophobic.		
MP2_CL_0478_014	14. The area is a regularly used place for public recreation and the proposed “permissive paths” go no way to make up for the loss of our current amenity.		
MP2_CL_0496_004	Loss of social amenity I enjoy walking, cycling, riding or driving through the countryside, and experiencing the health and well-being that brings (something that has proved to be so important during Covid) , then imagine the impact of being surrounded on public rights of way and quiet country roads by solar panels and		

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	associated equipment in storage containers. Whilst Mallard Pass is planning on offering some 2.9 miles of permissive routes in 3 different locations, this in no way compensates for the negative experience of walking alongside what is effectively an industrial plant. Note public rights of way are likely be moved or closed during the 2 year construction phase, which could have a significant impact on all users. Public rights of way may be moved or closed during the construction phase.		
MP2_CL_0547_004	severe damage to visual amenity in an area of great rural beauty.		
MP2_CL_0572_002	People - The general public's enjoyment of the surrounding countryside is blighted by this blocked landscape and given the essential need for people to exercise, enjoy the outdoors and improve their mental wellbeing in a calming green natural space this is very harmful to people and their mental health. Mallard Pass states they intend to enhance local recreational and amenity opportunities, however these are no way compensations to the vast block of black the solar arrays will be on the overall visual landscape surrounding and bordering Ryhall Heath, Ryhall, Carlby, Belmesthorpe and Greatford village. Many people from Stamford use these villages for their		

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	exercise and recreation also. I feel that the general public have not really taken on board the scale this factory will have on their everyday lives.		
MP2_CL_0578_001	The proposed project is on a massive scale, and its impact on small rural communities will be huge. We are enthusiastic about the development of clean renewable fuels, but not at any cost. The proposed site is currently largely farmland and open countryside. Turning this into a gigantic industrial site will have a massively detrimental effect on the wellbeing of the local population. As recently retired doctors we are very aware of the benefits to mental and physical health that the local population currently derives from ready access to the surrounding countryside. This was very evident during the covid lockdowns, when we were all conscious every day of how lucky we were to have access to this amenity. Its possible loss is causing great anxiety and fear.		
MP2_CL_0600_010	1.6 The scale of the development will overwhelm the area and will change its nature. The landscape is characterised by open arable fields with woodland, affording long views across the countryside. In the PEIR, even Mallard Pass accepts “views may change from open outlook across agricultural fields, to views of Mallard Pass Solar Farm – across the Proposed Development.”		

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	The character of the area will be destroyed together with the amenity value of Public Rights of way. The negative impact on the mental well-being of the local residents will be substantial as people in the surrounding villages will have difficulty in adjusting from a rural setting to an industrial one.		
MP2_CL_0600_049	3.12 Solar Energy UK, the trade association for the industry to which both Windel and Canadian Solar belong, states “Land selected should aim to avoid affecting the visual amenity of landscapes, maintaining their natural beauty, and should be predominantly flat, well screened by hedges, tree lines, etc., and not unduly impact upon nearby domestic properties or roads.”		
MP2_CL_0670_006	Loss of amenity values of area- at present able to enjoy the local countryside on unspoilt footpaths . I often see /hear yellow hammers , skylarks, deer etc when walking in the area.		
MP2_CL_0712_010	Development in Open Country 5/ Development in open country was severely limited in the latest version of the NPPF to protect our open space and country side. The total change of the local environment and land scape that this application and ones like it bring can only be		

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	described as the industrialisation of this visual amenity and under any other circumstances would be refused. No amount of mitigation measures can get away from that fact because of the sheer size of the project. If this application is a precedent for the future and other applications follow it will almost certainly have a corresponding effect on tourism and the desirability to live in the area. Although house prices are not a material planning issue anyone who has invested their life savings to buy a property near this development will be extremely concerned. This is likely to have a knock-on effect on the area's growth and development plans reducing the areas attraction as a desirable place to live and the corresponding drop in growth of the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0775_005	4.) The loss of amenity and blighted recreation. The token offers of “mitigation” to reduce the impact are of no value and cannot compensate for covering 4.17 miles in ten-foot-high solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0779_001	2. For Essendine especially and some of the other villages affected our main amenity is the countryside. We have no amenities in Essendine like a shop or pub so we rely on the visual amenity that the surrounding countryside gives and for		

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	many of us that is the reason why we moved to the area. Government Policy sates that Cumulative impacts require particular attention, especially the increasing impact that large scale solar farms can have on landscape and local amenity as the number of solar arrays in an area increases. With 470,000 solar panels that MP will have again this goes against Government Policy		
MP2_CL_0839_003 MP2_CL_0840_002 MP2_CL_0841_002 MP2_CL_0842_002	9. No, this is not the right approach to mitigating visual and residential amenity impacts. The size of the development has not been reduced it has in fact been increased. The size of the development has not been reduced it has in fact been increased. Planting a few trees along the roadside and increasing the distance from public rights of way by 15m goes no way at all to mitigate the damage being caused to the local environment, farmland and biodiversity. This is purely an attempt by an un-trustworthy organisation to get permission for a development which should not go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0928_010	9. Recreational Amenity: Acknowledging already that there will be closure or diversion of some public rights of way during construction. Longer term I feel that people's ability to enjoy the area's natural beauty will be		

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	significantly downgraded due to the scale of the structures being proposed (see point 1 above).		
MP2_CL_0937_003	Secondly it will have a negative impact on the visual and residential amenity of the area. I remain deeply sceptical of plans to mitigate the destruction of over 2000 acres of agricultural land by enhancing biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the site.		
MP2_CL_0941_005	Recreational amenity I understand some new permissive rights of way will be constructed. However as a walker myself, why would I want to use footpaths amidst all these solar panels? It's hardly an appealing scene. I view this as a reduced benefit despite attempts to increase the paths available to walkers. I would welcome any evidence where new footpaths have been constructed close by to solar farms demonstrating equal/increased footfall. Secondly, if the footpaths don't get used, the risk is eventually they will be lost forever.		
MP2_CL_0968_010	9. Other concerns that appear to require further consideration include: • recreational amenity – are the proposed new permissive paths sufficient to compensate for the rights of way that will be closed? • archaeology & heritage – appropriate analysis of		

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	the proposed project in this regard appears to remain outstanding? • bio-diversity and loss of habitat – the material seems to suggest bio-diversity net gain is an aspiration and requires huge areas of productive land to be set aside. Is this correct? • landscape & visual effects – the impact of the whole project on the character and visual appearance of the area will be very significant. The MPSF material suggests this will be addressed via screening and planting. Is this sufficient and does it recognise the significance the public attach to this issue.		
MP2_CL_0975_002	Amenity - Rutland already has one of the largest manmade reservoirs in Britain, it however is an asset and a major amenity not only to Rutland but all the surrounding counties and further afield, Mallard Pass will be neither.		
MP2_CL_0986_005	It is obvious that the developers are fully aware of how much harm will be done to the area and that is why so much “mitigation" is planned, in respect of ecology, visual amenity, biodiversity; none would be necessary if this development did not proceed. Trees and hedges will take many years to reach a size needed for screening.		

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MP2_CL_0996_004	4. Loss of Recreational Amenity and Wellbeing A lot is spoken about wellbeing being important to the human person in the twenty first century in the UK. The construction of the proposed solar farm will not add value or wellbeing to the residents of Essendine or the surrounding parishes. It will take away the recreational amenity that contributes greatly to the wellbeing of the local community. The paths, lanes and roads used by local residents adults and children, walkers, cycle riders and horse riders who travel through and beside the existing agricultural land on which the solar farm is proposed to be built, will find the land impassable during the construction phase due to the amount of vehicle movements and vehicles that need to be parked. Once constructed the solar farm will be secured by the installation of a manmade fence surrounding the solar farm excluding the public from the land. Essendine is currently blessed with local farmers allowing the public to walk around the margins of their fields. In the future these fields will be potentially fenced off and the public denied access. Damage to residents' leisure time will be considerable during the construction period. The proposal calls for construction from 07.00hrs to 19.00hrs, the construction will include heavy pile		

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	driving, and land being prepared to accept concrete as well as the use of heavy construction equipment, generators and industrial lighting. In an email from Lucy (no family name provided) Stakeholder Relations for Mallard Pass Solar to an Essendine resident on 30 June 2022 she states: "Projects of this nature typically require contractor staff to arrive at the site before 07.00 AM and leave after 19.00 PM,…" Potentially hundreds of vehicles arriving before 07.00hrs and leaving after 19.00hrs daily will greatly intrude on the leisure time and general wellbeing of the residents. Visual amenity will be destroyed, the installation of solar panels that are 3.3 metres high and surround them with security fences and grown hedges to hide the solar panels will obliterate the existing rolling views across the countryside that are available to everyone.		
MP2_CL_0996_007	7. Swapping a carbon and climate crisis for an environmental disaster. 2000 plus acres of best and most versatile prime agriculture food producing land in a rural location will be potentially changed for a huge industrial complex surrounded by 2 metre high fences, keeping the public and wildlife away from solar panels that are 3.3 metres high mounted on concrete and or metal piles with		

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	hundreds of security cameras installed with security lighting to deter people and animals, the existing character, recreational and visual amenity and biodiversity will be changed, not for the better, for 40 years or more.		
MP2_CL_1012_004	Recreational amenity - the www.southkestevenround.co.uk is a 130 mile circular walk through the stunning unspoilt Lincolnshire countryside of South Kesteven. The solar farm will have a visual impact on sections of this amazing amenity, as well disrupting walkers' enjoyment through having to navigate around construction and the ultimate diversion of paths.		
MP2_CL_1022_004	4. "Times New Roman"">Community Benefit/Recreational Amenity This proposal offers no community benefit whatsoever. Many local residents use the public footpaths and bridal ways for their recreation. Due to the topography of the site views over open countryside will be replaced by swathes and swathes of solar panels each 3.5m high surrounded by ugly perimeter fencing. It will feel like an industrial estate and will be a deterrent to local people damaging their wellbeing. No amount of mitigation can conceal this ugly development.		

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MP2_CL_1039_009	Government renewable & low carbon energy strategy UK Solar PV Strategy was updated 4th April 2014 – Large scale ground mounted deployment it does say – No 64. 'While large scale solar farms provide opportunities for greater generation, they can have a negative impact on the rural environment if not well planned and well-screened. They can also be problems where local communities see no benefit but consider that they bear amenity issues'.		
MP2_CL_1040_011	In summary, CPRE Rutland cannot support this proposal because of its sheer scale which will have an adverse impact on visual, environmental and residential amenity. This is a project intended to benefit distant commercial shareholders rather the electorate it should aim to serve. Public and community benefit should lie at the heart of sustainable forward planning. As evidenced at the beginning, this project is inconsistent with the government's preferred direction of travel for high impact energy production and will be surpassed by more relevant projects elsewhere. The project, therefore, has little to commend it.		
MP2_FF_014_002	the countryside and existing amenities are satisfactory. Proposals not needed		

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MP2_FF_091_005	Again, strongly opposed to the project but these seem fair measures. I would like to see more community focused amenities.		
MP2_FF_097_017	I believe that as on so many developments, the promises of additional amenities and land uses will not actually happen once the solar park has been built.		
MP2_CL_0479_001	I wish to strongly object to the proposed solar farm named above on the grounds of it's inordinately large area and consequent extremely detrimental effect on local amenities. I am very much in favour of solar energy as a green source but this proposed site is at least 10 times what I consider acceptable in any one site anywhere in the UK.		
MP2_CL_0785_003	A scheme of much lesser size would also be mitigated with infrastructure improvements and substantial contributions towards the local services and amenities and I see no mention of such in your prospectus. Have you considered the actual transportation of the building materials to the site? The road from the A1 to the proposed site is winding and narrow. It would never cope with the amount of lorries that would be required. The road network from the East would be even worse		
MP2_CL_0970_003	A scheme of much lesser size would also be mitigated with infrastructure improvements and		

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	substantial contributions towards the local services and amenities and I see no mention of such in your prospectus.		

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MP2_FF_010_001	I do not think agricultural land should be used for solar panels. I think you should use brownfield sites	No	The Site Selection Report sets out how site selection and then scheme design development has accounted for agricultural land requirements, noting that this was undertaken in the context of the Applicant having a connection agreement at Ryhall Substation and that there are limited brownfield sites or sites of less agricultural land classification quality that could be utilised whilst still being able to connect to the substation. There is relatively little previously developed land located within sufficient distance of the National Grid Ryhall Substation that an appropriate grid connection could be provided to. The previously developed land registers maintained by South Kesteven District Council and Rutland County Council show 22ha and 3.4 ha respectively, which even together would be significantly below the area required to deliver a utility-scale solar farm. There are some large previously developed sites within the wider area,
MP2_FF_040_006	We should not be considering this at all when there is opportunity to produce solar electricity via no invasive means. Through roof space, brownfield land and, even better, via wind, which is more efficient and effective in the UK.		
MP2_FF_079_007	would be better placed on brownfield site elsewhere		
MP2_FF_079_012	Yes, build a solar farm on a brownfield site and not on attractive countryside which would have no benefit to the community		
MP2_FF_080_002	I cannot understand why we are using farmland full of wildlife, and local free spaces for people to walk and improve their wellbeing, when we could be using brownfield sites or siting solar panels on large buildings.		
MP2_FF_080_007	I do not believe that green belt countryside and farmland should be used for this purpose, you should be exploring other locations such as disused airfields or brownfield sites		
MP2_FF_087_003	Go to a brown field site and no mitigation will be required. This proposal is an act of rural vandalism.		

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MP2_FF_087_004	Go to a brown field site and leave all the existing benefits in place.		although located some distance from the National Grid Ryhall Substation site, which are not listed on the register. These are considered in terms of their ability to deliver the same infrastructure, with the same benefits and in the same timescales (as required by NPS policy) as the Proposed Development in the Site Selection Appendix of the Planning Statement. This includes the consideration of Woolfox Depot, North Luffenham (St Georges), and Cottesmore. The Statement of Need **[EN010127/APP/7.1]** explains why greenfield solar development is a necessity alongside any other brownfield proposals and explains how the Proposed Development takes up a very small percentage of available agricultural land.
MP2_FF_087_005	Go to brown field site and no mitigation is required		
MP2_FF_087_006	You will be destroying an existing thriving habitat when you can go to brownfield site.		
MP2_FF_0100_002	We are facing future crises in terms of energy and food supply - but you can develop solar facilities elsewhere ('brownfield sites', private and commercial premises etc), whereas you cannot replace decent agricultural land for food production.		
MP2_FF_0101_001	I consider it sheer madness to totally destroy a massive swathe of countryside/agricultural land when there are so many brownfield sites available. Such a cavalier approach should not be permitted.		
MP2_FF_0112_004	I very much doubt that using brownfield sites and putting panels on industrial units will not have the same effect as in terms of cost/ efficiently as this site.		
MP2_FF_0122_001	I don't think plastering prime agricultural land with solar panels for many years is a good idea. This should be done on brownfield sites.		
MP2_FF_0122_002	The best way would be to use disused air bases or other brownfield sites, not agricultural land near housing.		

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MP2_FF_0124_003	In the present circumstances you cannot cover agricultural land, surely there are brownfield sites, or business parks where the roofs could be covered.		For more information, please see the Site Selection Appendix of the Planning Statement.
MP2_FF_0126_005	Solar panels belong on roofs only. You have brownfields sites why are you not using them? Why use the best farm land in the country? There is no logic to taking this land, it should be farmed.		
MP2_FF_0128_005	So much of our country has been spoilt and built upon already. Surely with so much of the UK having been built on, there are brownfield sites and roofs that could be used instead of beautiful farmland and countryside? I have no objection to solar panels but please position them on roofs or the already built environment or find alternative sources of renewable energy that dont impact on food production potential in the bread basket of our country		
MP2_FF_0128_007	It doesn't overcome land being taken out of food production find a brownfield /built environment site.		
MP2_CL_0159_002	Better arguments include how to turn this project into a local/regional opportunity. Agreements to include improved public access to land, financial support to adjacent communities and opportunities to improve the ecology of the area should be		

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	pressed. It is worth noting that modern farming practices have reduced the acreage of hedgerows in South Lincs to less than 15% of those that existed 100 years ago and the monoculture "prairie" like farming now prevalent might be more profitable and make best use the giant farm equipment that struggles through our villages and lanes but it has hardly done the diversification of the countryside any favours. I am not blaming farmers for any of this but it is worth noting no one is being forced to offer up their land for the project. I would also add that it is something of an urban myth that there are vast swathes of brownfield sites waiting to used – as successive SKDC surveys have shown they do not exist.		
MP2_CL_0168_006	Solar farm/Battery farm developers consistently state that farming can continue among the 3-metre-high solar panels- there is no evidence to support this suggestion. Also it is stated that the proposals are fully reversible and the site can be restored to its current (2022) condition. When decommissioning takes place and Windell Energy is long gone, all that will remain for future generations is brownfield land at the best. Unusable as arable or grazing land.Probably no more than a contaminated scrap-yard, surrounding abandoned villages. Solar energy has its part in		

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	the renewable energy mix albeit a small part; on disused airfields and brownfield industrial areas - but not on greenfield land and certainly not the open countryside surrounding Essendine.		
MP2_FF_0183_001	The use of productive agricultural land to produce energy is staggering. There is much made about the quality of the soil today and how the development will have little impact on it but I have not been able to find (in any of the online documents) any information about why there is planned development on agricultural land. There are plenty of brownfield sites, industrial estate roofing etc but of course, it is all about money. This is a prime example of a company taking advantage of yet another government directive that is not based on any discernibly coherent national, longterm plan. I can't blame you but I certainly don't support it! As with all consultations of these types, there is copious information provided but nothing that is easy or quick to read and generally addresses items not of interest to those most affected to it. Given all the work currently being done on National Grid connections and I (can only assume) landowners have already agreed to sell out, it does rather feel as if this project is a done deal, albeit with minor mitigations to show willing. It will be a nice tick in a box to someone in		

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	Whitehall. As someone who utilises solar power to provide energy to a sailboat at anchor, I will be very surprised if predicted output is reached.		
MP2_FF_0189_001	I think it is a totally inappropriate use of valuable farmland. There are numerous sites locally that are brownfield and would be ideal- Cottesmore, Wittering, North Luffenham, Woolfox Lodge etc		
MP2_FF_0194_004	It should not be allowed to go ahead. Solar panels are for residential and commercial rooftops and brownfield land not agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_0216_002	With the ongoing war in Ukraine it has become increasingly obvious that we need to retain productive farmland even more now than when Mallard Pass was first proposed. Although not of Grade 1 quality, much of the land in question is nevertheless rated as best and most versatile□, yet Government guidelines specifically state that land-based solar installations should avoid such sites, with preference being given to contaminated land, industrial sites etc. Solar farms of this scale should only be built on previously developed brownfield sites such as abandoned or redundant airfields or military sites (eg the controversial disused army camp at Edith Weston); smaller schemes should be legally required on the thousands of hectares flat-roofed distribution		

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	centres and other similar barn-like structures. Even our local newspaper publishers are viewing their flat-roofed office block as a suitable site; more such developments should be encouraged.		
MP2_FF_0221_001	Solar panels should go on all new builds, all industrial roofs and empty brownfield sites. They should not go on farmland. This country needs to be able to produce as much food as possible and be as self sufficient as possible in case of future conflicts and the impacts of climate change. We should be increasing the agricultural land in this country, not losing it!		
MP2_FF_0232_001	This massive solar panel site should be on brownfield sites not on agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_0248_009	The PEIR Does not consider alternative sites such as brownfield land (eg: old airfields or mining sites) or alternatives such as installing solar PV on commercial buildings such as factories. Therefore the fundamental question of whether a development of this size and impact has not been addressed. The PIER therefore has very limited value in decision making.		
MP2_FF_0259_001	I support Green energy, and am in favour of solar energy provided it is in the right place. The right place is on brownfield sites, and on the roofs of karge commercial buildings. Greenfield agricultural		

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	land is not the right place. In a time of rising food insecurity it is totally unacceptable to take thousands of acres of good farming land out of production.		
MP2_FF_0266_009	The use of 3a Farmland for solar panels. In the current situation where land should be retained in food production to reduce the need to import, it seems unreasonable to use 'good' farmland to provide electricity rather than brownfield land or rooftops of large warehouses. There is quite a large amount of 3a quality land in the proposal. There are a large number of headings which you have designated 'no significant adverse effects'. The accumulation of these headings, albeit in various areas, leads to significant effects overall.		
MP2_FF_0280_003	There are former airfields/ brownfield areas of land within the counties of Rutland and Lincolnshire that are possibly better suited to this scale of development The location adjacent to the railway line is highly favourable for the company but with little regard to residents of the region and no proposals to make villages and towns affected beneficiaries of the power directly. In addition, why is the company not approaching local house owners to put solar on their roofs? This could significantly reduce the size of the farm to		

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	something more acceptable by way of scale, which is currently significant.		
MP2_FF_0291_009	I have no objections to developing solar energy, we all understand we have to move away from fossil fuels but a nuclear power station would be preferable to being surrounded by 463ha of solar panels. Smaller, less obtrusive developments on brownfield sites should be the priority along with harnessing commercial and new build roofs.		
MP2_FF_0303_001	This is a commercial venture on farmland. We have plenty of brownfield sites (ex business parks now abandoned, ex MOD areas - you have only to look at Aston Business Park near Stroud to see the huge waste of space) in this country which should be exploited first. The provision of energy which will be a country asset should complement our existing assets in this case productive farm land, not diminish them. If you need subsidies from the govt. to develop less desirable areas then ask for them.		
MP2_FF_0319_006 MP2_FF_0320_006 MP2_FF_0321_006 MP2_FF_0322_006	These are meaningless statements using terms such as 'proposing', 'considering' and 'where possible'. Furthermore, the result of the solar farm is a loss of graded agricultural land with the whole site classified as Best and Most Versatile land under Government Guidance issued in 2015,		

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	which is classified by law as Grade 3B and above. The proposed site for Mallard Pass consists of 6% Grade 2 farmland, 47% Grade 3A land and 47% Grade 3B land. As such government guidance is clear that this site is NOT suitable for solar development. We are at a time of global unrest, rising global populations, increasing food prices and scarcity and it is ludicrous to use our national farmland for this purpose, when rooftops and alternative brownfield sites can be used for solar panels. It is completely impractical to suggest that a farmer will deem it operationally profitable or worthwhile to manage a very small number of inaccessible farming fields surrounded by solar panels. There is no chance in reality that this will happen and this is in fact a pointless suggestion when the whole site should be kept as arable land as it is currently.		
MP2_CL_0365_001	I am a keen supporter of capturing solar energy, but using good farming land for this is fundamentally wrong. I do not need to say the World will need all the good farming land it has. The Russia war with Ukraine and recently shown why good farming land is so important to the world. Add to this the changing climate and I agree capturing solar energy is very important.		

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	Developments like this must be built on brownfield sites and even better building roofs.		
MP2_CL_0370_001	It is not an appropriate use of this land. The larger proportion of this solar development would be on high grade agricultural land which according to the UK Government's own policies is to be avoided. The issues with food security now arising from the war in Ukraine underline the importance of this. Solar development should be limited to residential, industrial and brownfield sites.		
MP2_CL_0372_003	it will make the future recovery of the land for food production difficult and expensive (and this is likely to become a necessity as per the above). Rather than using green belt land, why not concentrate on brownfield sites or rooftops, I would happily let you pay me to host solar panels on my roof. Alternatively, repurpose the North Sea oil fields, which have already been blighted for decades.		
MP2_CL_0390_004	The loss of beautiful greenfield, the selected area is not brownfield.		
MP2_CL_0428_003 MP2_CL_0429_003	I am concerned that this proposal is to be constructed on good agricultural land, 53% of the site is grade 1, 2, or 3A - the best and most versatile land which the government say should not be sacrificed for this sort of project. Whilst we undoubtedly need renewable energy, we also need		

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	to produce food. These types of projects should be constructed on brownfield sites such as the redundant RAF basses at North Luffenham or Woolfox. There is a very good example of a 12 Mw Solar installation at Ketton cement. This covers 20 hectares and is totally hidden in the old part of the quarry. While I know that most of the electricity they produce goes to powering the cement kilns, there must be a connection to the grid of some sort. The Ketton site is only one km from North Luffenham airfield. Might it be possible to upgrade the connection into the grid at Ketton and link a solar farm at North Luffenham airfield to it?		
MP2_CL_0438_001	1. The proposed site is largely high grade agricultural land which is needed for food production, especially now given the problems arising from the war in Ukraine. Government policy states that solar development should be limited to residential, industrial and brownfield sites.		
MP2_CL_0449_001	I am writing to you to convey my opposition to the proposed Mallard pass solar farm . The idea of surrounding so many villages and using valuable agricultural land for such a scheme is utterly preposterous. I find it quite incredulous that such a scheme would be considered. To me it is madness when there are so many industrial/ commercial/ brownfield sites which could be used.		

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	I trust that good sense will prevail and that the scheme is abandoned in the very near future.		
MP2_CL_0456_001	Firstly, in my view the location of the site is totally unsuitable. It is proposed on greenfield land which has historically been used for farming. We live in a farming community and - as a country - should be utilising this land to be more self sufficient, rather than relying on imports. It would be far better to site the proposal on brownfield land, of which there is no shortage.		
MP2_CL_0490_001	I am wholeheartedly against this proposed development. Aside from the obvious sighting of solar panels on roofs rather than prime agricultural land, recent events of this year (Ukraine war and record inflation) can only confirm that ALL agricultural land MUST be maintained and utilised to its optimum if we are to look after the future of this country. Land used for other means will not return to agricultural land. It will be lost and we will have to rely on MORE imports. Just look at recent events of all the food shortages and record inflation. Do you want our country to be beholden to others? Development of any nature on prime agricultural land just should not happen. Surely the solar panels should be put on ALL roofs before taking our prime agricultural land. Does this		

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	not sound obvious to you? It does to me. If the electricity generated can power 92,000 homes, why can't we just put solar panels on these 92,000 homes? The solution to our energy crisis before any fields are taken away is to: 1. Put solar panels on ALL roofs 2. Invest in the battery technology for households to store energy they create I strongly feel this is a knee jerk reaction by a few to secure their personal financial futures at the expense of everybody else. Why give up agricultural land? You can't grow crops on brownfield sites. Yet you can create electricity from brownfield sites by putting solar panels on them. You can't grow crops on roofs, yet you can create electricity from them by putting solar panels on them. I can not understand how this application has got this far. We live on a small island. We need to protect every inch and think long and hard what each inch is used for. That's why our planning policies are 'usually' the envy of the world. Having		

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	travelled to many places around the world I am incredibly proud of my country for how it is managed. This proposal must be stopped otherwise a damaging precedent will be set and this great country will find itself on a slippery slope that it can ill afford to be on.		
MP2_CL_0491_001	I am very concerned about the loss of agricultural land for local food consumption in the UK. This is particularly concerning to me at a time of global food insecurity. I do not agree with the reduction in agricultural land for a project of this scale. We need to increase our local food production and NOT decrease it to support a more sustainable food supply, which we can control ourselves. Where is our staple food requirement going to be produced in the future? Solar panels should be erected on brownfield sites, all new housing and all commercial buildings. It is against our national interesting to remove farm land for this sort of development.		
MP2_CL_0496_002	Loss of productive agricultural land There is a clear policy conflict within government which seeks to protect and enhance our domestic production to maintain food security, yet it is encouraging the growth of renewable energy on valuable productive farmland. I am concerned about this considerable loss of land and		

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	inadequate policies to protect it, particularly in the light of the Russia/Ukraine war and the impact it is having with global food shortages and food prices. Government policy through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and draft National Policy for Energy EN3 is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not best and most versatile (BMV) land of grade 1,2 and 3a. Following recent soil surveys the total site was found to have 59% BMV land, yet in the selected area solar panel area Mallard Pass is still proposing to use 53% BMV land. I believe that no large scale solar plant should be approved for development on greenfield land until the collective impact on the environment, biodiversity and food security is fully understood. Solar panels should be erected on brownfield sites, all new housing and all commercial buildings. Using productive agricultural land should be an absolute last resort. I believe that no large scale solar plant should be approved for development on greenfield land until the collective impact on the environment, biodiversity and food security is fully understood.		

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	Solar panels should be erected on brownfield sites, all new housing and all commercial buildings. Using productive agricultural land should be an absolute last resort.		
MP2_CL_0502_003	I am concerned that this proposal is to be constructed on good agricultural land, 53% of the site is grade 1, 2, or 3A - the best and most versatile land which the government say should not be sacrificed for this sort of project. Whilst we undoubtedly need renewable energy, we also need to produce food. These types of projects should be constructed on brownfield sites such as the redundant RAF basses at North Luffenham or Woolfox. There is a very good example of a 12 Mw Solar installation at Ketton cement. This covers 20 hectares and is totally hidden in the old part of the quarry. While I know that most of the electricity they produce goes to powering the cement kilns, there must be a connection to the grid of some sort. The Ketton site is only one km from North Luffenham airfield. Might it be possible to upgrade the connection into the grid at Ketton and link a solar farm at North Luffenham airfield to it?		
MP2_CL_0505_001	I am a local resident. I strongly disagree with solar panels being placed across large swathes of countryside and taking farmland out of production.		

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	To my mind, solar panels should be installed on roofs or brownfield sites.		
MP2_CL_0507_001	A farm is for rearing animals and crops and converting such a large acreage into an industrial area does not seem appropriate at a time when food costs and in some parts of the world, food crisis is becoming of great concern for future years. Why cannot brownfield sites and roof tops be used leaving the land to produce much needed food.		
MP2_CL_0509_003	The farming voice is not being heard and the countryside voice is not being heard or valued. Yet again big business from an urban environment is stamping all over local inhabitants, natural habitats and wildlife which, as a direct consequence, will undoubtedly decline for ever. So much of our country has been 'spoilt' and built upon already. Surely with so much of the UK having been built on, there are brownfield sites and roofs that could be used instead of beautiful farmland and countryside?		
MP2_CL_0513_005	There are surely far more suitable areas that will not so massively disrupt people's lives, like brownfield sites, more remote areas like alongside motorways or on building roofs. The disturbance and traffic impacts with the construction of the		

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	solar farm would be absolutely horrendous on our country lanes.		
MP2_CL_0516_004	This project would utilise green agricultural land and valuable wildlife habitats when surely there are many possible brownfield sites, albeit individually smaller, upon which 'solar farms' would have a far smaller impact. Have any such alternatives been assessed – I'm not aware of any.		
MP2_CL_0518_004	As the CPRE states: "England is facing a tidal wave of solar farms in green belt and rural areas…solar farms should be built on brownfield sites and not in open countryside." Brownfield sites can be found in abundance if the will is there. The cumulative impact on the area of miles and miles of a conspicuous solar farm, with its huge, humming, battery storage facilities and grand scale security measures of lights and fencing will be permanently detrimental to the fabric, character, quality, and views of the landscape – not to mention the plethora of wild creatures currently thriving in and around the fields. No amount of mitigation will restore their habitats.		
MP2_CL_0519_003 MP2_CL_0520_003	The land is currently in arable farming usage. Given the current global concerns around food security and production, it seems incongruous to take such a large area out of production. It would		

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	seem far more appropriate to use brownfield sites for the project. For example, The East Coast Main line is 393 miles long and has land either side which could provide adequate land for solar development without further impacting the surrounding land. In theory it would only take 32m either side of the entire track to provide the same area in Hectares.		
MP2_CL_0526_001	It would use prime agricultural greenfield land on a scale 10x larger than anything seen to date in the UK. This is against Govt policy which states land based solar should be placed on rooftops or brownfield sites. This alone should disqualify the development.		
MP2_CL_0561_012	Seeming lack of consideration to use brownfield sites as alternatives.		
MP2_CL_0572_011	Land Use – with the current world crisis I am concerned that the loss of agricultural land potentially forever will have a collective detrimental affecting on life for UK citizen, I know we need to generate green power however there are other green options such as roofs and brownfields sites, redundant and closing coal power stations (such as Radcliffe Power station) that are beneficial sites for this purpose. With the recent government intention to build a nuclear power station in Suffolk		

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	will there now be such a need for vast swaths of food producing land to be sacrificed in such a large areas?		
MP2_CL_0573_003	Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land.		
MP2_CL_0574_002	I have seen much media on brownfield and roof top solar installations rather than overly large greenfield installations and strongly feel this should be the future, not destroying our landscapes and nature. The 25 miles of security fencing and lighting on the site with the disruption and pollution that will accompany them just sounds abhorrent to the scenery of this area.		
MP2_CL_0582_001	Solar panels should be placed on all commercial and residential roof tops and brownfield land.		
MP2_CL_0584_001	Solar panels should be used on brownfield sites or low grade land only. Solar panels should be used on commercial and domestic rooftops, not agricultural land. Solar panels are inefficient and usually only generate only 11% of the stated output.		
MP2_CL_0584_002	The unacceptable Industrialisation of productive farm land - given the recent food shortage and price escalation caused by world politics, it is inexcusable to turn any productive land into an industrial site when there are thousands of		

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	acres/hectares of brownfield sites available throughout the country.		
MP2_CL_0585_001	The idea of building a solar farm of this size on working agricultural land in rural England is ludicrous, Solar farms belong to brownfield sites, not on established quality farmland, nature sanctuaries and recreational land. Nor should they be in close proximity to established villages. This is a government policy conflict in that it is encouraging the growth of renewable energy on valuable and productive arable land. The Russia Ukraine war and current food shortages will further accentuate this.		
MP2_CL_0590_001	The unacceptable Industrialisation of productive farm land - given the recent food shortage and price escalation caused by world politics, it is inexcusable to turn any productive land into an industrial site when there are thousands of acres/hectares of brownfield sites available throughout the country. Available space equivalent to all the current proposed solar farms in the UK is available on the roofs of industrial buildings throughout England. The CPRE has calculated that if all existing industrial buildings were retro-fitted with solar it would provide 36% of the UK energy needs. What is required is the political will to implement a policy of retro fit of solar and make		

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	mandatory solar installation on all new buildings, both commercial and domestic.		
MP2_CL_0603_002	To remove such a massive area of good agricultural land from production at a time when food shortages both in the UK and around the world are anticipated, as a consequence both of the war in Ukraine and global warming, is completely untenable. It make more sense to use existing brownfield sites (this area has many disused quarries and airfields) and to add solar panels to the roofs of homes, supermarkets, car parks, factories and to the vast number of logistics warehouses in this area. The argument that this would increase the expense of power production is unproved.		
MP2_CL_0604_001	Site size and location The site appears to have been selected primarily because a local grid substation has sufficient spare capacity. While this will clearly avoid the cost to the developer of providing a new substation it takes no account of the loss of fertile BMV agricultural land, nor the proximity to several villages with heritage value, nor the loss of natural amenity in what will become a giant blot on a very beautiful and productive landscape. The location has been selected by a large international corporation due to its cost benefits and with scant regard to the impact it will		

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	have on the local population and wildlife. The size of the proposed development is obscene. The current largest solar farm in the UK is 46MW and you are now proposing 350MW! This will be one of the largest solar farms in the world. Comparable sized solar farms are built in deserts or on brownfield sites. Not on prime agricultural land in close proximity to local communities.		
MP2_CL_0607_001	This proposal of such huge scale meets no necessary CRITERIA: It is not previously developed / brownfield land– there are sites available for this – next to the A1 and on army or Govt owned land It is NOT level flat ground It is RAISED land with magnificent views over rolling countryside It incorporates a rare bridleway over 2km – no such rights of way amenities should be part of any scheme – and several other important public rights of way such as Pickworth Drift – the centuries old cattle drove – which needs protecting – and hasn't been		

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	identified as such It stretches well over 2km either side of the railway line – so is being misdescribed as 'near' corridor to the line It does NOT have the support of the local residents – over 75% against at the latest count – of responses(and there are huge numbers locally who still haven't heard of it or appreciate the scale of it) It FAILS on all counts		
MP2_CL_0609_008	8. Although Mallard Pass would not make so much money as using greenfield sites the government should be ,poking to use brownfield sites, installing panels on factory rooves and providing incentives for builders to make all new houses with integral solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0612_002	The land is needed for food production in view of the lack of grain coming from Ukraine and the growing population in this country, we need all the agricultural land that is available, surely brownfield sites can be found		
MP2_CL_0616_005	The massive scale of the plant is needed because of the inefficiency of the solar panels. Solar plants		

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	produce about 11% of their stated capacity over a year and therefore Mallard Pass are stating unachievable output figures. Rather than building on key agricultural land, the plant should be built on a brownfield site which would more suitable to an industrial environment. There are also huge opportunities and benefits of installing solar panels on building and warehouse roofs.		
MP2_CL_0619_001	I have lived in Carlby for over 35 years BECAUSE of its rural location. I enjoy the local environment and being close to green fields and wild life, and having the freedom and pleasure to roam unhindered, which in turn improves my well-being. The thought of seeing so many solar panels covering fields right next to to our local villages is horrendous. I appreciate the need to encourage alternate green energy enterprises, but I am sure that more acceptable sites for this type of venture are available, particularly as this development is so massive. Surely more thought and encouragement should be made to installing panels on rooftops (which I have already done) and brownfield sites, as opposed to developing agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0622_005	Land use and agriculture The UK is a net importer of food. The environmental cost of having to import		

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	more food as a consequence of this change from agricultural to industrial use is unthinkable. There is no economic reason for taking out prime land used for arable food production. Solar panels must be located on brownfield sites or areas of low soil quality. This proposal only benefits the profits of overseas developers not the UK and certainly not the local community. Land owners must be encouraged to develop the land for future sustainability and not short term profit to replace income lost due to Brexit. I wish to purchase local produce to reduce climate change and not rely on overseas imports.		
MP2_CL_0622_010	The proposed site is unacceptable and inappropriate as the disadvantages outweigh any renewable energy gains. This proposal is only suited for brownfield sites that do not adversely affect change of land use or the local environment. There are numerous disused airfields for example that may be used for such a project. This proposal is attempting to transfer technology developed for large countries such as Canada and China into a much smaller country without due regard for the significant life changing disadvantages such a transfer would bring. I am a supporter of green energy but do not agree with destroying our local environment and adversely affecting UK food		

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	production. We have to find better ways to deliver climate change reduction. We must first improve building insulation and install solar panels on existing properties where there is minimum effect on the environment.		
MP2_CL_0625_007	Farmland that should be used to provide food for the UK is being given over to a large Industrial solar farm when it should be built on a Brownfield or disused industrial sites.		
MP2_CL_0626_002	Brownfield and roof space should be utilised for solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0631_003	3. Solar should be on rooftops, factory buildings or as a last resort, brownfield land.		
MP2_CL_0632_001	1. It occupies current productive agricultural land for an assumed period of 40 years. This is not acceptable. There must be plenty of brownfield sites in Lincolnshire that are more suitable.		
MP2_CL_0640_003	Solar panels should be erected on brownfield sites, all new housing and all commercial buildings. Using productive agricultural land should be an absolute last resort.		
MP2_CL_0642_005	Solar panels are perfect for roofs, industrial areas, brownfield, disused airfields etc etc but NOT rural areas!! It is totally obvious that the executives of Mallard Pass are solely interested in the commercial aspects of this proposal, not least		

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	because of the proximity of the existing sub-station. You clearly don't care about the net massive adverse affect to our area, something you've made perfectly clear with your ill-conceived proposal. It is totally lacking in any kind of detail regarding the mitigations that we residents seek. I will, therefore, fight your proposal with everything that myself and the residents of the whole area can bring to bear. After all, if this ridiculously out of proportion proposal is allowed to go through there will be serious consequences for the remaining UK countryside.		
MP2_CL_0643_011 MP2_CL_0648_011 MP2_CL_0649_011	11. Existing brownfield sites, car parks, large buildings could be used for solar panels rather than destruction of beautiful/productive countryside.		
MP2_CL_0651_005	Common brownfield land which may include redundant industrial sites and railways COULD be considered but not prime agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0653_001	More than half of the proposed solar farm is to be developed on agricultural land that has been classified by your own survey work as best and most versatile (BMV) farm land. Government guidance is that BMV land should not be developed, it should be protected from		

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	development and used for food production. BMV land is critical to our country's food security and as agriculture inevitably moves towards less intensive and lower yielding production systems such as regenerative farming we will need more BMV land to compensate for yields dropping under less intensive production systems. BMV agricultural land can be used to grow most agricultural crops. As a qualified professional agronomist with over 30 years experience in agriculture I would suggest that the soil types in and around this development are quite capable of growing crops beyond the current combineable crops. This land could grow seed potatoes, and with irrigation vegetable and fruit crops. Most crops need to be rotated around farms to prevent a build up of weeds, pests and diseases, taking BMV out of production places more pressure upon the rotations of BMV land elsewhere, which in turn drives up costs and drives down productivity. At a time of global food insecurity through war and climate change it is frankly madness to sacrifice BMV land for generations to come in pursuit of a		

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	'quick buck'. BMV land is the life blood of our county, and of our country. BMV agricultural land should not be wasted on energy production when previously developed land in the locality could be used for this purpose. The BMV agricultural land is only being proposed for use for a solar farm as it is close to a sub-station with spare capacity, it is quite possible to develop other large brownfield sites within the locality and cable the power to the sub-station at Ryhall but this option has been dismissed out of hand as it would be more costly to develop, this should not be an argument in a planning decision.		
MP2_CL_0655_019	19. BROWNFIELD SITES.		
MP2_CL_0656_002	The output of the panels does not merit ruining this area for as long as 40 years. It also changes the land to a brownfield site after the panels have long lost their usefulness.		
MP2_CL_0662_006	Solar panels should be located on brownfield sites and new build roofs and not agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0664_007	3. The siting of this solar plant. We all know that this siting has been chosen as it has easy access to the National Grid. Much of this proposed		

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	industrialisation is on BMV land and I simply cannot accept that, when the world is facing both food and energy crises, the correct strategy is to trade one for the other. A Solar Plant, certainly on this scale, is a commitment of thirty or forty years. This is a very long time and there will be many technical advancements and social changes in that period. The last six months alone have demonstrated clearly to us how vulnerable we are in both food and energy security. We face a dilemma and our strategies on energy and food production require foresight, careful consideration and coordination. I can understand that easy access to the National Grid is the prime consideration of any proposed Solar Plant due to financial advantage but surely this is a short term view. If we are to become less reliant on imports for energy and staple foods we have to protect and promote both. The short term cheapest access to energy will not necessarily be the correct one in the long run. With our ever dwindling green belt land It does not feel right that, as in this case, the proposal is to replace one for the other. Allowing such proposals as MPSF will prove to be a mistake in the long run. Solar Energy, compared to wind turbines, takes up a very large footprint and we		

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	should be doing all that we can to use roof tops and brownfield sites to access this energy source.		
MP2_CL_0668_001	Whilst I am not against solar power per se I believe strongly that we should be using every rooftop available, contaminated areas - of which there are many - all old industrial areas, ie brownfield sites. We should NOT be using valuable agricultural land as this is. In excess of 50 % of the area proposed for solar panels is on Grade 2 and 3a soil. This is completely against Govt policy which speaks of using poorer agricultural land (Grades 3b, 4 and 5) and brownfield sites.		
MP2_CL_0677_003	Loss of productive agricultural land. 3.1 We recognise the urgent energy need, but trying to solve one problem by creating another is not the solution. Agricultural land is a finite resource. The population is growing, sea levels are rising potentially removing land from food production, and there are competing demands for the land remaining whether it is for food production, bio fuels, stewardship schemes, or renewables etc. Most of the demands make sense as they are all related to farming, but the allocation of land required for solar is disproportionate and wasteful. 3.2 The crisis in Ukraine and Russia, allied with the impact of rising global temperatures, is going to affect food security now and in the years ahead.		

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	There are already food shortages and rising prices, it is more important than ever that the UK becomes more self sufficient. Reducing our reliance on 40% food imports will help cut our carbon footprint and stabilise our own prices. The cumulative impact of large scale solar plants in the pipeline (if they were to come to fruition) would be an unmitigated disaster for our long term food security in the UK. The recent Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it, particularly in the light of recent activities with Russia/Ukraine war. Land Recovery Scheme budgets have also been cut to reflect a move back to more food production and less bio-diversity. 3.3 Draft NPS EN-3 2021 policy is clear: Where possible, ground mounted Solar PV projects should utilise previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land, industrial land, or agricultural land preferably of classification 3b, 4, and 5 (avoiding the use of “Best and Most Versatile” cropland where possible). 3.4 National Planning Policy Framework 2021 says “where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality”. ALC grade 3a (47% of the solar area) does not		

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	constitute poorer land, you only seem to focus on grade 2 land being land that should be better protected, and even then you still have 6% grade 2. BMV means, as you already know, grade 1,2 and 3a. Therefore there is far too much BMV land (53%) in this stage 2 proposed design. 3.5. As mentioned earlier in site selection, despite understanding the planning guidance and policy, you chose the land parcels before you knew the correct ALC classifications.		
MP2_CL_0680_003	Since the first consultation, you say MPSF have reduced the size by 19% but still the total site, surrounded by security fencing has increased for highway access and so-called mitigation. We do NOT accept that this is the right site for solar. It must be on brownfield land, industrial and new build roofs.		
MP2_CL_0683_002	Loss of productive agricultural land. Generic: From Day 1 I could never see the sense of using up valuable food producing land to erect a solar plant. As I explored the subject further it became apparent that the tsunami of solar applications across the country will in a fairly short space of time impact upon our own ability to be self sufficient. Both energy and food are equally important. We shouldn't need to sacrifice our food		

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	to produce energy when there are better alternatives e.g. either wind farms or placing solar on rooftops and brownfield sites. Developers should take responsibility for looking at the bigger picture and do the right thing, even if it costs a bit more and takes a bit longer. With the Ukraine/Russia war the impacts are going to be long lasting. There are already global food shortages and escalating prices. Whether we protect our own food security and/or help other countries in need, valuable food production should not be sacrificed at any cost. Importantly from a planning context, more than 53% of the land is grade 2 and 3a – best and most versatile land that should not be developed on, yet you seem to have a total disregard for that legal guidance. You chose the site before you knew the ALC grading		
MP2_CL_0686_008	Alternative Brownfield Sites and wasteland must be considered more suitable areas and far less damaging.		
MP2_CL_0691_003	3. Solar panels should be on rooftops where they are not taking up valuable space. Even brownfield sites are not suitable, as these are better developed for housing.		

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MP2_CL_0693_010	· Existing brownfield sites, car parks, commercial and residential roof tops could be used for solar panels rather than causing the destruction of beautiful/productive countryside.		
MP2_CL_0695_003	Solar should be on rooftops and brownfield land, not greenfield land.		
MP2_CL_0697_002	So, I ask, how can my government allow other countries to choose a location in the British Isles, to wipe out 53% of Grades 2 and 3A productive food producing farmland? In the light of recent activities with Russia / Ukraine war there are global food shortages and price rises. 3B land can grow crops for animal feed. Transporting food from around the world contributes to global warming. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper -June 2022- clearly favours the maintenance of agricultural production. I ask how can my government possibly think this land would be better used to produce electricity by foreign profiteers? I ask why would this government allow the stealing of BMV land when brownfield sites, contaminated land, industrial land, private roofs and industrial roofs can be used for solar panels? I cannot answer this because there is absolutely no reason or logic for this to happen. I ask my government to keep our land for their people's food security and use solar renewables to produce		

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	electricity where they do NOT impact on land and thus food production. GB can solve both crises for themselves. Can have both. Why not? So, I implore those of you who are making these life changing decisions to make the best decision possible for this county. Nothing can mitigate land loss. It's gone forever.		
MP2_CL_0715_006	Brownfield sites should be used for any solar development. Panels should also be put compulsorily on all industrial buildings, commercial buildings such as supermarkets, and on all , newbuild houses. Government incentives should be made to householders to provide money to make solar panels a possibility on their roofs.		
MP2_CL_0729_004	· This project would utilise green agricultural land and valuable wildlife habitats when surely there are many possible brownfield sites, although individually smaller, upon which 'solar farms' would have a far smaller impact. Have any such alternatives been assessed?		
MP2_CL_0735_004	There will be a significant loss of good farmland which is even more necessary than it was as the UK is now a net food importer rather than producer. These types of sites should be on brownfield sites, not greenfield. Lincolnshire has many former airfields which are unused (except for		

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	illegal raves) which are much more suitable alternatives. With the shortage of grain from Ukraine in a war that shows no sign of ending and could last for years, loss of productive arable farmland must be positively discouraged. I understand it has been suggested that sheep may graze the land underneath the panels. Any reasonable shepherd knows how important it is to inspect all their sheep daily to maintain the health and well-being of their flock. This would be very difficult given the fencing, security systems and the presence of the panels and other energy equipment. I do not believe this to be a satisfactory "replacement" use of the arable land.		
MP2_CL_0736_005	I fully appreciate the need for alternative energy in England and beyond, but I feel strongly that solar panels should only be considered on roofs, brownfield sites and non-agricultural areas. This makes sense and is the solution.		
MP2_CL_0742_058 MP2_CL_0749_058 MP2_CL_0894_028	- Yes we are in an energy crisis but why are we sacrificing food producing fields? As mentioned previously build on brownfield, commercial rooftops etc.		

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MP2_CL_0747_003	On a practical note and assuming that these power stations do need to be located somewhere, please could you review your plans and explore more palatable alternatives, such as the multiple brownfield sites which may actually be improved by this kind of investment. There surely should be an avenue which could benefit all stakeholders yet not hold back technological advance – without causing the destruction of some of the most picturesque countryside in Great Britain.		
MP2_CL_0750_004	There will be a significant loss of good farmland which is even more necessary than it was as the UK is now a net food importer rather than producer. These types of sites should be on brownfield sites, not greenfield. Lincolnshire has many former airfields which are unused (except for illegal raves) which are much more suitable alternatives. With the shortage of grain from Ukraine in a war that shows no sign of ending and could last for years, loss of productive arable farmland must be positively discouraged. I understand it has been suggested that sheep may graze the land underneath the panels. Any reasonable shepherd knows how important it is to		

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	inspect all their sheep daily to maintain the health and well-being of their flock. This would be very difficult given the fencing, security systems and the presence of the panels and other energy equipment. I do not believe this to be a satisfactory "replacement" use of the arable land.		
MP2_CL_0752_008	A large proportion of the land involved is BMV grade. The government is committed to increasing the quantity of food that is home grown and a massive development like this flies in the face of that objective. Soar should be on roofs and brownfield sites NOT on good agricultural land with good amenity value.		
MP2_CL_0754_002	. The draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) guides that Ground Mounted Solar PV projects, over 50kWp, should utilise previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land, industrial land or agricultural land preferably of classification 3b, 4, and 5. Land selected should aim to avoid affecting the visual aspect of landscapes, maintain the natural beauty and should be predominantly flat, well screened by hedges, tree lines, etc and not cause undue impact to nearby domestic properties or roads. I suggest that the Mallard Pass proposal will not meet these guidelines because: 9. It will be sited entirely on agricultural		

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	land which is currently well farmed and making an important contribution to primary food production. The ALC soil classification shows it is grade 2, 3a & 3b across the site with 53% of the land where arrays will be sited being on Best and Most Versatile land (BMV) i.e. grade 2 & 3a land. At this level this reason alone should lead to the conclusion that the site is inappropriate. 10. You say after 25 – 40yrs the Solar Farm will be decommissioned and return to farmland but that is to misunderstand the impact of the time of its use as a solar farm on soil quality. It would take a very long time for the soil to recover to the present level of fertility because of the compaction of the soil during the construction, 4 decommissioning and its use for decades as a solar site will likely destroy the fertility of the soil. It will take years of active management to restore to the soil quality. 11. The soil classification means that land across the site, is able to successfully grow cereals, oilseeds, beans, and in parts of the proposed site potatoes and sugar beet and the BMV land potentially a wider choice of crops than currently being grown. 12. The Mallard Pass proposal replaces this with a mono-culture of PV panels industrialising the landscape taking valuable agricultural land out of food production. This cannot be appropriate or		

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	acceptable at a time when Food Security, the crisis in Russia & Ukraine impacting global food supplies, rising global temperatures and rising global food prices are collectively of more significance than Energy Security particularly when there are many other options to generate energy that do not involve BMV farmland covered with solar panels. 13. Agricultural land is a major asset of the nation and a finite resource which has been in steady decline for many years. To take land from food production for large scale solar, an inefficient way to produce energy, would be a travesty and a decision as a country we may live to regret for many years to come. It is evident that you have acknowledged food production is important by planning to leave many of the mitigation areas in arable farming rather than grassland. 14. The soft undulating arable landscape is typical of the area, with the crop rotations providing variety across the landscape which changes through the seasons. Field boundaries are traditionally hedgerows with some hedgerow trees and a number of spinneys and coppices feature across the landscape. The natural undulations of the land give long vistas across open countryside visible from many properties in the area, the surrounding road		

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	network and the public rights of way that cross the land. Regardless of whether all the hedges and woodland are maintained the visual impact of this landscape will be dramatically changed for the worse by this development even with the extensive mitigation which is proposed across the site. 15. For example, our property, located on top of Barbers Hill on the Kesteven Uplands is one of the highest pieces of land in the scheme. From here we can see across to Essendine to the south-east and across the open fields to the south, south-west and the West. Even with the proposed mitigation this means a significant proportion of the land in the proposed scheme is clearly visible across several aspects from Barbers Hill and so will cause significant adverse impact of the landscape to us, an experience shared by others living in properties across the area and using the road network. 16. Due to the topography it is difficult to see how any screening or mitigation will reduce the visual impact to dwellings and local roads. Even if the hedge & tree planting proposed do offer some screening and mitigation in some areas they will take time to mature creating significant visual impact for many years after the development is completed. All the proposed new hedge planting and the height of hedges will dramatically change		

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	the current open landscape and long vistas. Relying on hedges 5 will offer some screening during summer months but arrays will be much more visible during autumn and winter with less or no leaf cover.		
MP2_CL_0760_003	The control exerted by Russia in controlling Ukrainian grain supplies should be a red flag to all Governments that food, along with energy and water should be viewed as a commodity that requires security of production and in this context it seems absurd that 23Ha of agricultural land (of which 53% is designated grade 3b, 4&5) is being sacrificed for a project that could easily be accommodated within the estimated 26Ha of Brownfield sites identified within the UK. (source: Campaign to protect rural England report, State of Brownfield - 2019)		
MP2_CL_0807_002	Solar panels to produce electricity have their place, in areas of the world where there is no productive farmland but high levels of sunshine, on roof tops of new and existing developments; domestic and commercial, along the side of railway lines and roads including central reservations, on brownfield sites etc. All of which have no means of producing food. Essendine and the surrounding areas are not known for having high levels of sunshine year round.		

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	The level of food security we enjoy has recently proven how unstable it is with grain not being able to leave Odessa. Recent events have highlighted how vulnerable we are in being able to produce enough food to sustain ourselves. What more is needed to show how important farming and food production is? Producing food is not insignificant and with more and more farmland being lost every year for construction of houses, roads, railways etc. the level of vulnerability is growing.		
MP2_CL_0822_001 MP2_CL_0824_001	I am writing to express my concern over the plans for Mallard Pass solar farm. I consider myself an environmentally friendly person and am very much in favour of renewable energy, but I cannot understand why you would sacrifice our top grade farmland for solar panels, it doesn't make any sense to me. I am supportive of green energy solutions, but I am very concerned about this proposal. This is a time of global food insecurity and the plan is to sacrifice a huge amount of prime agricultural land. Why are these not on brownfield sites and building roofs? The proposed area is absolutely vast and so should not be taking up all of this prime land.		
MP2_CL_0825_005 MP2_CL_0850_005	Agricultural land – One of my main concerns is the loss of currently worked graded agricultural land. How can it be justified to site a development like		

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	this on workable arable land, particularly in light of the current food crisis we find ourselves in? I cannot understand how this is an acceptable course of action. Surely there are more favourable options where the land is not useable for any other purpose, you will have no doubt heard throughout the consultation process suggestions such as unused airfields and other less productive land or brownfield sites, industrial unit rooftops, motorway verges. Indeed, Gary Toomey, MD of Windel Energy, stated unequivocally on the webinar I watched that morally he could not develop on working farmland, which was clearly a falsehood, and the recording of that online meeting then conveniently vanished. Why was this site chosen and what alternatives were considered? I would like to see the alternative sites that were considered and the full selection criteria as to why this site was selected. Losing land like this for solar farms will certainly increase the need for importing of food and moving food around the country. Surely this contradicts one of the issues renewable energy is trying to tackle. I have also read that the maximum efficiency of solar farms (like the one proposed) in the UK climate is around 12-15% - is this correct and should we not be looking to utilise other countries where the sun provides more		

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	efficient means of solar power. Similar solar installations in other areas of the country providing the same energy output as is proposed by the mallard pass development, are significantly smaller in area and I would therefore seriously question the requirement for such a large size site, and/or the expected efficiency of the mallard pass project.		
MP2_CL_0830_001	1.A loss of prime agricultural land for 40 years: Lincolnshire is the largest producer of wheat, cereals, potatoes and vegetables in the UK. Owing to the current global instability over food production and rising production costs, it is outrageous to allow any UK land to be used for another purpose when a number of brown field sites or industrial roof tops should be considered first. The Government policy states that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land industrial land of grade 3b 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV land) The MPSF is proposing to use 53% of BMV land which contravenes government guidance. Whilst achieving net zero is a vital goal, it should not be at the expense of food production and those who work within that industry. With reference to the Carlby village plan (2018 –		

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	2036) the objectives were clearly laid out. This plan is available on the southkesteven.gov.uk website. It stipulates that commercial PV panel and wind generator farms which impact on natural views from and to the village will NOT be supported. Common brownfield land which may include redundant industrial sites and railways COULD be considered but not prime agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0839_006 MP2_CL_0840_005 MP2_CL_0841_005 MP2_CL_0842_005	14. Please feel free to use the text box below to tell us what you would like to see in these areas. Examples could include wild foraging spaces; hay / sileage production; beekeeping; some form of livestock grazing. These are meaningless statements using terms such as 'proposing', 'considering' and 'where possible'. Furthermore, the result of the solar farm is a loss of graded agricultural land with the whole site classified as Best and Most Versatile land under Government Guidance issued in 2015, which is classified by law as Grade 3B and above. The proposed site for Mallard Pass consists of 6% Grade 2 farmland, 47% Grade 3A land and 47% Grade 3B land. As such government guidance is clear that this site is NOT suitable for solar development.		

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	We are at a time of global unrest, rising global populations, increasing food prices and scarcity and it is ludicrous to use our national farmland for this purpose, when rooftops and alternative brownfield sites can be used for solar panels. It is completely impractical to suggest that a farmer will deem it operationally profitable or worthwhile to manage a very small number of inaccessible farming fields surrounded by solar panels. There is no chance in reality that this will happen and this is in fact a pointless suggestion when the whole site should be kept as arable land as it is currently.		
MP2_CL_0846_001 MP2_CL_0852_001	1) Inappropriate land use Impact on food security of solar on agricultural land - It is in the news, exacerbated by the war in Ukraine that the UK needs to improve domestic food production (and consumption) – Solar development on agricultural land is in direct conflict with this, and whilst food cannot be produced using significantly more efficient use of land, energy certainly can. Mallard Pass Solar project is approximately 1,200 football pitches in size and produces 350MW peak and accounts for 0.1% of the UK's electricity demand. The same capacity can be added by putting 6 domestic panels on 62% of the county's 200,000 new homes that are built each year, with ZERO loss of agricultural land		

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	– and that is not to mention the current brownfield sites and industrial building and car parks - all of which have ZERO impact on food security, wildlife, the local environment or the livelihoods of the farming community. To give this some perspective: a modular new-nuclear plant of the type being produced by Rolls-Royce – a UK company – takes approximately 4 football pitches for the same output 24/7. It is 300 times more efficient use of land. Further to this, if the government were to look into how the green energy mix would be achieved, it could start by considering that if Mallard pass at 1,200 football pitches in size and producing 0.1% of the UK's electricity (when the sun shines) then to meet UK demand on a sunny day, would require 1.2 million football pitches, or 8,568 square kilometers of solar panels, roughly equivalent to the area of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Rutland combined. Given that Lincolnshire is responsible for 20% of the country's total food production, including 30% of all vegetables and 20% of all poultry, then solar on agricultural land is simply not a viable option for the UK. Mallard Pass, or any other Medium-Large scale solar		

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	project on UK greenfield or agricultural land should be banned outright.		
MP2_CL_0847_001	We write in connection with the Mallard Pass Solar Farm proposal which, if constructed, would almost completely surround the rural village of Essendine. We fully recognise the requirement for renewable energy creation to support the U.K.'s Net Zero target for 2050. However there are many alternatives to consider and a solar farm of this enormity on prime agricultural land in close proximity to rural villages is seen by us as completely inappropriate. It would surely be preferable to assign (within the UK) some brownfield sites which have already housed pre-existing industrial processes and require urgent economic regeneration, possibly as part of the government's levelling-up agenda.		
MP2_CL_0879_016	Conclusion. As I've mentioned above there are many issues to consider but my main concern and criticism is, does it actually achieve any NET carbon reduction and if it does if the reduction is small then it should be refused permission. Because the average hourly output by Mallard Pass's own figures is only 40MW per hour I would say in the bigger picture its contribution to reducing		

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	global C02 would be negligible and certainly not worth the :- a. Environmental damage. b. Incalculable loss of local amenity. c. Taking highly productive land including 3b out of production for 40 years when we are facing global shortages. d. Possible detrimental knock on effects to the local economy because of the above. e. Development in open countryside with no meaningful sequential test applied for brownfield site and setting precedent for further future large scale developments. f. No evidence provided that this is a sustainable solution to our energy needs taking into account land loss, food security, more imports, does it actually reduce global C02 emissions. g. Large areas of land for relatively small outputs in northern hemisphere. h. Human rights issues.		
MP2_CL_0912_003	Our main concern is the loss of productive agricultural land, especially in these times of food uncertainty in the world. We are aware that a relatively small proportion of the land is not of the best quality, but with modern agricultural equipment it is still possible to obtain good yields.		

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	We understand that a much larger proportion of the land in question is of much better quality and generally provides better yields. Irrespective of the land grade, we emphatically disagree with the taking-out of production of 2238 acres of productive agricultural land, in order to provide solar power. It is our opinion that, wherever possible, we should, as a country, be growing our own food, and using brownfield sites for the production of solar power. Whilst we are not against green energy, by providing it in this way, using land which is currently used to produce food, we are just exacerbating another problem, that of food shortages, rising food prices and (the environmental cost of) needing to import more.		
MP2_CL_0920_008	I would like to offer a single suggestion at this stage of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF) Consultation: please reconsider the site. The huge loss of valuable rural land offsets any benefit of renewable energy from solar. The government should protect our productive land and insist that solar panels are sited on brownfield sites, or where possible on rooftops or industrial buildings.		
MP2_CL_0927_001	I do not agree to this solar farm going ahead. The scale of the project is massive and completely not suited to all that people in Rutland want for the future of our communities and county. My other		

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	reasons are as follows:- > > The total site has increased to 2,238 acres to allow for highway changes for HGV using our smaller, rural roads. This will create huge disruption and create environmental damage. The solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres but can still produce the same 350mw quoted at Stage 1. How can this be possible? The site was obviously chosen for its easy access to the grid which has available capacity but why are there no assurances that the solar area will NOT be expanded at a later date? There is no actual need for the site to be in proximity to the Ryhall sub-station and grid - it is merely convenient and increases profitability for the developers. The solar farm could be sited elsewhere such as previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grades 3b,4 and 5 but definitely not on BMV land. There is no convenient grid connection to Morocco so they are laying the worlds longest undersea power cable from the UK to Morocco to accommodate solar generation in the desert. Cables could be laid from a different site to enable access to the grid at Ryhall but the developers have not given any reason why this cannot be done. The site is too large for Rutland		

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	and the reason this has been done is so that the decision is not made by Rutland County Council but by government. Brownfield sites and roofs should be used instead of green land and prime agricultural land together with the laying of cables from such sites to enable access to the grid. I can only assume that this avenue produces more work for the developers and less profit.		
MP2_CL_0928_003	2. Food Security: The current situation in Ukraine has highlighted the need for the UK to be more self-reliant in terms of its ability to feed its own population. As a relatively small land mass, we need to consider carefully the way in which our land is utilised so that prime agricultural land is safeguarded to facilitate sustainable food production. The government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5, not Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. The selected solar panel area MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The latest Government Food Strategy Policy paper June 2022 clearly wants to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it. Surely therefore, we should not be supporting a proposal which goes against the		

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	Government's own policies? There are many other sites both locally which would be better suited for this type of use such as brownfield sites and dis-used RAF bases. It is unfortunate that the National Grid chose to develop a sub-station at Ryhall instead of at a site which would be better suited to solar development, making the current location of the proposed development appear at best opportunistic rather than in the local or national interest.		
MP2_CL_0934_003	3. Loss of Agricultural Land My understanding is that grade 2 and 3a land, classified as best and most valuable (BMV) should not be developed. Over 50% of the proposed land for the solar farm will be located on BMV land. This land will be lost for active food production for a period of 40 years plus. Given all the uncertainties of imported food we as a nation need to protect our agricultural land. We need to identify alternative sites such as brownfield land for solar farm development.		
MP2_CL_0961_005	I understand the need for renewable energy and indeed have a heat pump and solar panels on my own house but I do not support the sheer scale of this project nor do I believe it should be sited on rural productive agricultural land. Surely there are		

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	other brownfield sites that could be used which would not impact on farmer's fields. Is the siting of this development simply because of the close proximity to the Ryhall substation? Has the impact on our rural lives truly had consideration?		
MP2_CL_0963_002	The total site has increased to 2,238 acres to allow for highway changes for HGV using our smaller, rural roads. This will create huge disruption and create environmental damage. The solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres but can still produce the same 350mw quoted at Stage 1. How can this be possible? The site was obviously chosen for its easy access to the grid which has available capacity but why are there no assurances that the solar area will NOT be expanded at a later date? There is no actual need for the site to be in proximity to the Ryhall sub-station and grid - it is merely convenient and increases profitability for the developers. The solar farm could be sited elsewhere such as previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grades 3b,4 and 5 but definitely not on BMV land. There is no convenient grid connection to Morocco so they are laying the worlds longest undersea power cable from the UK to Morocco to accommodate solar generation in the desert. Cables could be laid from a different		

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	site to enable access to the grid at Ryhall but the developers have not given any reason why this cannot be done. The site is too large for Rutland and the reason this has been done is so that the decision is not made by Rutland County Council but by government. Brownfield sites and roofs should be used instead of green land and prime agricultural land together with the laying of cables from such sites to enable access to the grid. I can only assume that this avenue produces more work for the developers and less profit.		
MP2_CL_0968_003	2. Loss of agricultural land - Government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and grade 3b, 4 and 5 agricultural land only, not Best and Most Versatile land. More than 50% of MPSF's proposed solar panel area will use BMV land. - The Government Food Strategy Policy paper (June 2022) is clear that it seeks to maintain agricultural production, not reduce it. This is further supported by Rishi Sunak's recent policy announcement to "…maintain and boost food production…" and Liz Truss' pledge to ensure "… our fields should be filled of our fantastic produce ... and shouldn't be full of solar panels…"		

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	How does the proposed project area align with these strategic policies? What analysis has been undertaken to assess the possibility of using rooftop (including on all new-builds proposed for the area) and/or brownfield locations? Also, what specific analysis has been done to assess the impact on food security, particularly in light of the impact of the Russia/Ukraine war on global supply chains, and in a time of food shortages and rising costs, of taking out agricultural land for the project?		
MP2_CL_0990_001	My main concern is the loss of agricultural land. Food security is becoming more important in the light of recent international events, particularly the war in Ukraine, and the Government is keen not to reduce agricultural production. Solar panels may help to solve our energy production problems but they should not be allowed to impinge on our food production. Brownfield sites would be a better option.		
MP2_CL_1004_007	4 Loss of arable farmland There will be a significant loss of good farmland which is even more necessary than it was as the UK is now a net food importer rather than producer. These types of sites should be on brownfield sites, not greenfield. Lincolnshire has many former airfields which are unused (except for illegal raves) which are much more suitable alternatives.		

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	With the shortage of grain from Ukraine in a war that shows no sign of ending and could last for years, loss of productive arable farmland must be positively discouraged. I understand it has been suggested that sheep may graze the land underneath the panels. Any reasonable shepherd knows how important it is to inspect all their sheep daily to maintain the health and well-being of their flock. This would be very difficult given the fencing, security systems and the presence of the panels and other energy equipment. I do not believe this to be a satisfactory “replacement” use of the arable land.		
MP2_CL_1022_002	2. "Times New Roman"">Loss of Agricultural Land Over 50% of the proposed solar farm will be located on agricultural land classified as best and most valuable (BMV) i.e. grade 2 and 3a land. As I understand it the policy is that this quality of agricultural land should not be developed. Given the uncertainties of imported food supply we as a nation need to protect our agricultural land. This land will be lost for active food production for a period of over 40 years. As a nation we need to identify alternative sites such as brownfield land for solar farm development.		

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MP2_CL_1027_006	- Land use – as a Nation, we should whole heartedly encourage landowners to use land to its potential, to maintain UK farming. It is completely illogical to build upon land that has the precious ability to grow crops. There is the option to locate solar panels on brownfield sites, why knowingly destroy arable land? The choice to 'shop local' is becoming harder and harder, as a nation, we must nurture the ability to grow our own food, not reduce it!		
MP2_FF_1031_004	Prevents large areas of prime agricultural land from being used to grow crops at a time when UK Govt is looking to reduce food imports. Brownfield sites should be used for this project.		
MP2_CL_1033_004	The NFU policy position remains (as previously) a preference for solar farm development on lower-quality agricultural land or brownfield sites, avoiding as far as possible development on agricultural land of classification 1, 2, 3a (Best and Most Versatile land). We note that national planning policy gives relatively little weight to the loss of poorer quality agricultural land, and we respect the right of NFU landowner members to make informed business decisions on diversifying land use in support of farm enterprises, subject to any tenant members being fairly compensated for land take-back.		

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MP2_CL_1040_005	1. The application site, amounting to some 880 hectares, is in an area of productive agricultural land. It would be perverse to sanction a loss on this scale from agriculture at a time when the UK is seeking to reduce dependence on imported foodstuffs. Solar farms are better located on brownfield land or industrial rooftops.		
MP2_FF_010_007	I think you should look for suitable brown field sites so you are not taking good land for agriculture for solar panels.		
MP2_FF_027_003	The third is, what happens after the useful life if these installations. Will it be classed a brown field and subject to massive building development?		
MP2_FF_052_007	No your proposal does not meet the requirements when it should be on a brown field no impact site.		
MP2_FF_052_010	The benefits of solar can be achieved with out destroying good agricultural land and the local countryside, by moving to a brown field site.		
MP2_FF_0114_001	Too large, on prime agricultural land, other options not fully explored (brown field sites, solar panels on roofs),		
MP2_CL_0162_001	WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE SO MUCH FARM LAND FOR GROWING CROPS.THIS KIND OF DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE ON BROWN FIELD SITES		

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MP2_FF_0188_001	I do not agree that a vast area of prime agricultural land should be used when there must be many other brown field sites or panels on top of buildings much more suitable. The vast area would be damaging to the surrounding villages with only minor roads and cause irreparable damage to the existing wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0199_001	The location of the sites for the proposal undermine the agricultural purposes and potential spoil the aesthetic impact of the site. Solar farms would better be located on roofs, brown field sites and derelict areas.		
MP2_FF_0219_001	I do not believe that agricultural land should be used for solar farms. I think that there are many brown fields sites that could be used for projects like Mallard Pass.		
MP2_FF_0289_001	Sheer size of solar farm is a big concern, and environmental considerations are huge. Not sure the benefit of only supplying enough energy for 91,000 homes warrants a development of this scale especially when there is no talk of battery storage. To put this into perspective they propose building a solar farm the size of Heathrow Airport that will create enough energy to supply the equivalent of 28% of the population of Hull . It seems nonsensical to argue for a greener energy		

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	supply yet ruin the precious habits of animal and plant life and destroy the countryside. Surely there are more appropriate brown field sites or more suitable alternatives.		
MP2_FF_0289_002	The proposed approach is the very last resort if this solar farm is pushed though. The ultimate approach is to leave the habits and wildlife and hedgerows and land to minimise any impact on the environment and build solar farms on brown field sites that would benefit from rewilding and conservation initiatives. It is counterproductive building on such land in terms of environment. What about roofs? Stick the solar panels on roofs???		
MP2_FF_0289_007	Consider brown field sites putting solar panels on roofs and not destroying the environment. It is offensive on a project this size saying that the company will add wild flower meadows , introduce otters and put up picnic benches. We live in rural Lincolnshire, we chose to live in rural Lincolnshire, we connect to the land. it is pure patronage to offend us with this green washing.		
MP2_FF_0297_007	Finding a brown field site to use is the only way to mitigate this issue !		
MP2_FF_0301_001	There are so many brown field sites, unused commercial roofs etc, why would anyone consider		

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	using good agricultural land. Especially when it is now clear we cannot reliable produce enough food even in Europe. The health impact of such large scale energy production cannot be known at this time.		
MP2_CL_0435_004	Agricultural land - Most of the site is made up of agricultural land. I have not seen a justification for solar power generation being more beneficial to society than food production. The documents I saw also referred only to "Grade 3" land, without specifying whether this be "grade 3a" or "grade 3 b". Loss of grade 3a land being particularly undesirable. I also find it hard to believe there is not brown field land available.		
MP2_CL_0497_001	Myself and my family are totally against this proposed development because the scale is inappropriate and would lead to irreversible damage to the community due to the loss of quality, productive agricultural land. In addition the loss of the natural character of the countryside, lasting damage on biodiversity and the environment and the disruption to local facilities during the construction are unacceptable to those who live in the area and are concerned about such issues. There must be an alternative proposal to utilise brown field sites and commercial buildings to satisfy the demand for electricity in the future. I		

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	urge you to investigate these alternatives and find an alternative investment.		
MP2_CL_0498_001	I write with huge reservations toward the proposed "Mallard Pass Solar Farm" Rutland which poses many grave concerns not only to the beautiful Countryside of Rutland but to those who would be living close to this monstrosity. Sadly the final decision will not be made locally. Instead the final decision will be placed into the hands of Secretary of State who it is likely not to have visited the massive site which will blight this beautiful area. We are the smallest County of this Country and the proposal is to be eight times bigger than the largest Solar Farm in the UK Solar belongs on rooftops Brown field sites or disused quarries not Prime Agricultural Land. Solar Panels are very limited in there efficiency. Panels only work in good daylight therefore are inefficient during the Winter months and dull days also Night time. The projected 92,000 houses supposedly to gain from this project would in reality be little more than 10,000 There would be no advantage to local people from lower Energy Bills		

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	This proposed build by Mallard Pass Solar Farm would be the very first venture for this Company. How can we trust or judge their efficiency?. In other words are they up to scratch? At this particular juncture we are not in a position to waste perfectly good Agricultural land in the light of Lack of Food Security. This aspect is being made doubly difficult because of grain shortages owing to the war in Ukraine.		
MP2_CL_0504_002	You quote the Prime Minster in your proposal "We need a power supply that's made in Britain for Britain". This proposal is not part of a Government joined up strategy between the various departments and committees for energy, agriculture and climate change, this is not part of an investment in the future tackling the volatile energy prices, this is purely and simply a profit making activity from a non-British company using materials from non-British manufactures taking advantage of the lack of a joined up strategy. If we had a coherent strategy, you would not be able to destroy in demand agricultural land when there are many brown field and extinct industrial sites which would produce energy at the same efficiency levels just not at the same profit levels.		

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MP2_CL_0531_008	I feel that solar panels should be placed on brown field sites and not on good agricultural land that we need for growing crops.		
MP2_CL_0537_001	Whilst I support Solar I do not think a project on this scale is appropriate for the area. I believe there are many other ways to collect solar power without decimating 2,000+ acres of the rural landscape. We should undoubtedly use roof tops and brown field sites for this activity – I see no good reason to take productive agricultural land out of production for the purpose.		
MP2_CL_0546_003	Other brown field sites must be investigated before a decision is made. Legislation for solar panels of roofs of buildings Is preferable. The recent commissioning of additional nuclear plants and the vast increase in the efficient onshore and offshore wind turbines is making the land based solar farms less viable. Consideration should be given to wave power - we are after all an island.		
MP2_CL_0551_002	I would like to know why a brown field site could not be found found for this project, and also has Mallard Pass built any other solar farms of this size in Britain? I imagine not as we would have heard about them.		

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MP2_CL_0565_004	You have IGNORED the use of the many brown field sites available where solar energy panels could be installed without detriment to any of the points above. The benefits of solar energy do not mitigate the acceptance of this proposal when there are alternatives.		
MP2_CL_0567_001	Fundamental value of land as a food resource, whilst alternative sites for solar always available, e.g. on industrial buildings, redundant brown field sites, aerodromes		
MP2_CL_0576_001	There must be better places to build a solar farm, without using up acres of productive farmland and spoiling beautiful countryside. Locally there are abandoned airfields which seem more appropriate, especially if they're brown field sites. I chose to live in a rural location because it matters to me.		
MP2_CL_0601_004	Taking valuable agricultural land out of production should be the last thing we want! Surely there are many "brown field" sites which could be built upon first? Why doesn't the development company offer advantageous inducements to home owners and businesses to incorporate solar panels on roofs		

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	and areas of derelict and unused old industrial land before plundering rural agricultural land resources?		
MP2_CL_0635_002	2, Why is it so big, when NONE of the electricity produced is even staying locally? What is wrong with utilising brown field sights, or property roofs? In terms of effectiveness and percentage of energy produced, how is this even viable?		
MP2_CL_0645_002	There is a very large brown field site at Edith Western on a airfield which nobody would object to.		
MP2_CL_0651_001	1.A loss of prime agricultural land for 40 years: Lincolnshire is the largest producer of wheat, cereals, potatoes and vegetables in the UK. Owing to the current global instability over food production and rising production costs, it is outrageous to allow any UK land to be used for another purpose when a number of brown field sites or industrial roof tops should be considered first.		
MP2_CL_0671_002	2, Why is it so big, when NONE of the electricity produced is even staying locally? What is wrong with utilising brown field sights, eg property roofs, industrial "waste land"? In terms of effectiveness and percentage of energy produced, how is this even viable?		

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MP2_CL_0680_010	While I support solar PV and have installed many installations on roof tops and brown field sites. I do not support this project on the grounds of it's size, location and removal of greenfield land from our area.		
MP2_CL_0696_001	Building a solar farm of such vast proportions, should not be allowed so close and so large to villages. There are plenty of brown field sites, ex airfields, land not in use as anything, and not close to villages.		
MP2_CL_0744_003	The proposed site includes a large proportion of BMV land. Government guidelines for these developments clearly recommend that solar panels should be sited on roofs, brown field sites and poor-quality agricultural land. It is clear government policy to increase our domestic output of food and increase our self-sufficiency in food production. Giving over good agricultural land for 40+ years is clearly in conflict with that policy, when there are clear alternatives available.		
MP2_CL_0756_002	You would be taking away valuable arable land from a time when this country needs more as we need to produce more for this country. There are plenty of brown field sites available including disused airfields which would be more suitable.		

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MP2_CL_0853_004	4. For our local politicians who are copied into this email I urge you to lobby the government to delay any decision on this and similar proposals until such time as a fully considered UK power generation strategy is in place that recognises the need to protect agricultural land and focuses on utilising brown field land and the roof tops of residential and commercial buildings. Rather than reducing incentives for the installation of domestic/commercial solar systems on existing properties they should be increased. All new developments should be required to instal solar with appropriate battery storage (the cost impacting land value only).		
MP2_CL_0932_001	I object to the inappropriate scale of this development which would lead to irreversible damage to the community due to: The loss of quality, productive agricultural land at a time when the Country should clearly be maintaining agricultural production. There must be well documented alternative brown field sites etc.		
MP2_CL_0967_004	We emphatically disagree with the taking-out of production of 2238 acres of productive agricultural land, in order to provide solar power. It is our opinion that, wherever possible, we should, as a country, be growing as much of our own food as		

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	possible, and using brown field sites for the production of solar power.		
MP2_FF_018_002	why do you have to use farmland which produces crops! Why not pay for each new build to have solar panels on their roof, and new factories, business, shops etc to have solar panels on. There are about 600+ homes ging to be build in and around Stamford. Put ten on each house or building and you have at least 6000 panels. Plus all the exisiting shops super markets garage which are willing to have panels.		
MP2_FF_020_006	Of course! But far better to leave the countryside as it is and reduce the intrusion of the development to a much smaller scale on ONLY grade 4 or brownside land , or , ideally, promote solar panels attached to industrial or agricultural roofs.		
MP2_FF_038_005	The area cannot support a development of this scale, a lot of these fields are used for crops. Surely for the UK to be sustainable we need to be able to grow our own food rather than import? Have we not learnt anything from the Russia war??? ? Its alright people saying land can still be farmed with solar panels on but how? Surely only as Sheep fields? None of the fields in this plan are grazing pastures they are all crop fields. Surely Solar Panels would be better off on roofs? Rather		

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	than wasting precious crop growing fields should we not be concentrating on putting them on industrial buildings/ all new builds? At some point the UK is going to run out of land so surely if large developments of houses/ industrial units are going up they should have to have solar panels as standard. Should it not be seen as being the standard to have solar panels on your roof? Rather than ruin the county side with these monstrosities.		
MP2_FF_043_004	. I am not opposed to solar energy totally, there are other places you can put your solar panels site. Why not use rooftops of hangers in factories.		
MP2_FF_068_009	Please find a way to add solar panels to buildings and use these instead. I believe it should be a law that "ALL" new buildings should have solar panels incorporated in their roofs and be used to supplement the electricity supply in the building and/or the grid if they ever have excess power over and above the power used in the building itself. This is how solar panels should be used, not built as "solar farms" on "green" or "wild" land.		
MP2_FF_071_008	The size is still way too vast and I still don't understand why green fields are being used rather than somewhere like St George's Barracks or disused airfields or/and roofs of properties.		

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MP2_FF_072_001	The sheer scale of the project is highly objectionable, and will totally and utterly destroy the local area. I am not against solar farms in principal (i think the preference should always be for rooftops etc rather than good grade agricultural land, however i do appreciate the economics), but the size of this develop is beyond belief.		
MP2_FF_074_002	Prime agricultural land should not be used for energy generation, especially at a time when the need for domestic food production is more critical than ever. If the government is serious about solar energy then why is there no requirement to install PV on roofs, there are acres of naked roofs on commercial, agricultural and domestic buildings in this country.		
MP2_FF_077_004	4. Agricultural green field land should not be used for solar when there are so many more appropriate alternatives (rooftops for example).		
MP2_FF_083_009	It would be better to have the solar panels on roofs of houses rather than agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_0106_004	Please no solar. Why cant big warehouse have on there roofs. We need land for food.		
MP2_FF_0113_013	Atrato Onsite Energy (ROOF) invested £6.6 million into a rooftop solar PV system situated atop a Marks & Spencer (M&S) warehouse. At the time of its installation, in 2015, the 6MW system was the		

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	largest rooftop solar system in the UK it consists of over 24,000 panels and was designed to make the fully automated distribution centre in Leicestershire close to self-sufficient during daylight hours. This will generate 6mw. We only need another 60 of these and that will surpass the output of Mallard Pass at 350mw. These installations are also quick to install. They generate power to where it is needed and save consuming vast swathes of good agricultural land.Imagine every Amazon distribution warehouse having a this?		
MP2_FF_0123_001	Agricultural land should not be put to this use. It is a vital part of our domestic food and crop generation infrastructure. Solar energy production is absolutely the right thing to do, but the space used to do it should not take away from valuable agricultural land. There are sufficient brown-field or urban spaces that could be developed for this purpose, along with the large scale use of domestic and industrial roof space.		
MP2_FF_0123_005	The whole area should remain arable farmland, as it is presently. Look to locate solar panels on the roof areas of buildings - network a large area of panels on roofs, but don't use agricultural land for this purpose until every roof already has a solar production capability and these have all been linked together.		

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MP2_FF_0126_001	Its the wrong place. You cannot take the best arable land in the country for a solar farms. They should be made compulsory on roofs only. Not on land.		
MP2_FF_0136_002	there must be other ways to produce the energy- solar panels on roofs, fences, tiles, windows to provide energy to each property.		
MP2_CL_0147_004	Why not put these panels on house roofs instead.? There are plenty of them in the area to use and I am sure they would be preferred and probably more efficient?		
MP2_CL_0154_001	I would like to share my objection to the Mallard Pass Solar farm. I wholeheartedly oppose using agricultural land to use as wind farms. At a time when we should be focused on securing our own food supplies, to reduce the cost of living, it seems counter productive to reduce the arable land available.Solar panels are much better placed on roof spaces, they could be on all council properties and utilise factory roof spaces to get the same (if not better) coverage of panels, across the whole county.		
MP2_CL_0161_001	It is with immense disappointment that I read once more of the potential for massive development of prime agricultural land for solar power generation. There can be no doubt that a diverse mix of energy		

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	production is required for a sustainable environment, however there is no excuse for any field based solar farms when this country has hundreds of thousands of industrial buildings which could be used instead. A factory roof is unused redundant space, which has no impact on the ability of the nation to self-sustain. It is these areas that should be harnessed first and foremost before we consider desecrating the breadbasket of the nation. It is not difficult to see the ways in which harnessing these industrial areas could be incentivised. A renewable energy levy on business which can be offset by renewable generation would encourage business to step up.		
MP2_CL_0166_001	I am writing to raise objection to the proposed MPSF application. The scale of the proposal is vast, covering an area between 2 and 3 times the size of Stamford as it exists today. This proposal comes at the same time as the Quarry Farm and Stamford North proposed developments for 2000 homes. Having done a sketch overlay of the 3 proposal areas on an OS map (please see overleaf) I am deeply concerned. I am fully supportive of 'green', renewable energy but disrupting this amount of 'green land (one of the reasons we have accelerated our climatic crisis by simply building on green areas rather than utilising		

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	our 'used' areas) is incredulous. There are many sterile, large scale flat roofs of factories, warehouses, other derelict industrial land, old airfields etc where the siting of solar panels would be genuinely green and renewable by making use of land areas and footprints that we have already disturbed.		
MP2_FF_0173_002	Solar power is definitely the way forward but it needs to be properly sighted on dead spaces like rooftops and is unacceptable to be placed in the countryside.		
MP2_FF_0197_001	As a local resident I do not want the local area where myself and my children cycle blighted with such eye sores. Why should we have acres of valuable farming land swallowed up with this monstrosity. Roofs are for solar panels, not farming fields - do not spoil the countryside for my children and other future generations. How many of you live around here and would want it on your doorstep.		
MP2_FF_0197_005	Not acceptable and just a pitiful way of trying to mitigate - the only way to mitigate it for the project not to happen. Roofs not fields.		
MP2_FF_0197_007	Your proposals are horrendous, a completely ridiculous proposal - we do not support this on our doorstep - valuable farming fields are not there to		

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	have ugly solar panels installed - roofs are for solar panels. Do not steel this beautiful part of the world from my children and other generations to come.		
MP2_FF_0200_006	fields are for farming roofs are for plastic		
MP2_FF_0202_001	In 1987 after searching for a place I put down roots permanently, a forever home as opposed to a stopover. Braceborough as its rural setting was our choice. it offers walks through the fields and woods from our back door - no noise, traffic generated pollution - just the sight of fields, horses and deer, carpets of bluebells or foxgloves depending on the seasons. a precious and relaxing environment in tune with nature. I have enjoyed all these features on foot and on horseback. I have keenly followed the success stories of the wildlife, and plan to enjoy these free gifts for many years. But now the very foundations of this way of life are shifting as plans to be transformed by the lines of solar panels. Arable land which has produced crops for centuries is now proposed to be replaced by solar panels. Solar panels can be placed on roofs, crops cannot. Crops need good agricultural land, solar panels do not. They can be situated anywhere as long as the rays of the sun reach them. In fact, the nearer to the sun, the better for them. so aim for the sky.		

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MP2_FF_0207_003	. I do not want to see this area changed into an industrial site. We have miles and miles of roof tops that could be used for solar panels, all industrial units should be built with them installed, and all new houses could have them installed when being built, it should be part of the planning process. The solar panels do not have a green footprint, they are to be produced and then shipped into this country and will only last for a period of time. They are made using resources that are not finite and these cause pollution in their production. Is it obviously a case of 'out of sight, out of mind'.		
MP2_FF_0213_001	Solar panels need to be on roofs or brown sites. Not on agriculture land .		
MP2_FF_0221_007	In the future you will look back with shame that you covered up productive land with solar panels when they could go on many many other places. The roofs of airports, factories, stadiums- the list is endless. I absolutely support green energy but not at the expensive of green belt land. This is abhorrent		
MP2_FF_0226_008	The need for mitigation stated throughout many sections of the proposal in itself acknowledges that damage, much of it irreversible, will be caused to local amenities, quality of life, and the landscape.		

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	As the latter cannot be reproduced without many years of natural processes, the proposed development represents a loss to the local and national communities and to the environment which is out of proportion to the perceived benefit. The project is also unnecessary in the context of increasing numbers of local and neighbourhood schemes for solar power, utilising existing structures such as factory roofs, which if extended at scale would provide equivalent energy supply without a negative impact on local communities and loss of historic wildlife habitats. On an economic basis the site presents such a combination of small fields and restricted access that the logistics of access and development would appear to pose far more problems requiring customised solutions than would be offset by energy production.		
MP2_FF_0242_001	The proposed site is just too vast. Whilst I support the move to find greener methods of engergy production, this development threatens to swamp this local area. There are alternative ways of developing energy that have less of an impact on the environment and this project is clearly focused on making a business profit rather than on protecting our countryside. There are be ways of developing solar powered energy locally without		

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	having such a devastating impact on the local environment. Investments in using public buildings, business properties, providing incentives for private householders and landlords to have panels put on their roof could achieve the same outcome without the wide-scale decimation of the local countryside.		
MP2_FF_0253_001	Farmland should be used for farming not solar energy farms. There are other land options better suited for solar farms, ones that can't be used for farming & food production. Factory & new build house roofing would be a better option for solar panels than farmland. We need to cut down on environmental impact & I feel producing food in this country, cutting down food miles is a good start but we need farmland to make it possible. Once we lose farmland to other resources we will never get it back again. More food will have to be shipped in from other countries at an extra expense monetary & environmentally.		
MP2_FF_0255_001	I pass through and visit essendine almost daily as my partners business is there and I pass through to get my children to and from school in Stamford. Not only is a solar farm a complete eyesore and will totally change the pleasant scenery seen day to day on our commute, We cannot sacrifice green space and farmland for solar power when food		

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	shortages are on the rise and we are in the midst of a global environmental crisis. Keeping it green will help with carbon emissions and if we are desperate for green energy, then the government will have to give more grants and do more to continue to keep solar panels on roofs there are still numerous homes/public buildings without them. Alternatively, we can turn to other sources of energy such a nuclear energy, which, once established, will be the cheapest and greenest form of energy possible.		
MP2_FF_0264_014	Solar panels on any farmland seem an easy solution and cheaper to organise than a national strategy of panels on new builds, motorways, brown sites, factory roofs and disused airfields. Wind and wave energy would be more effective through out the year, we are a small island with a continuous coastline and off shore areas. A Uk government led approach across the whole country is overdue and necessary.		
MP2_FF_0271_005	Need for panels on roofs, not countryside.		
MP2_FF_0273_002	Why not put solar panels on buildings- house roof and industrial units?		
MP2_FF_0281_001	I am hugely pro solar and pro renewable energy. However I have to oppose this solar farm. It is far too big. Fill a field with solar panels or wind		

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	turbines (theres a field next to me that I wouldnt mind giving to either); rooftops of homes and businesses would be even better; remote fields away from communities; but not this. I know the government set a target which they are missing and thats the reasons for large proposals such as these - and thats not this communitys problem - or fault. I know the location is attractive with the electric substation by the train track.		
MP2_FF_0287_001 MP2_FF_0287_004	It is ridiculous to even consider covering all that good agricultural land with solar panels. In this small and crowded country, we need to retain all the productive farmland we have. Recent world events have proven that we cannot always rely on food imports. Solar farms have a role to play in our transition to nett zero, but they should be situated on rooftops or on non-productive hillsides or marshes.		
MP2_FF_0290_013	If you need to increase solar energy then consider putting solar panels on top of businesses, factory or supermarket roofs - there are plenty of those in the local area. there are plenty of those		
MP2_FF_0294_001	I believe that the concept of large-scale land based solar arrays is fundamentally flawed. Solar belongs on roofs Solar 'farms' are visually destructive and threaten food production, visual		

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	amenity and community and heritage aspects of our countryside. Solar Farms constitute a 'Trojan Horse', an irreversible ravaging of our countryside for financial gain thinly disguised as an exercise in caring for the environment and community.		
MP2_FF_0302_001	This is because we have a limited amount of land to meet all of our needs and we have to use it wisely and with an eye to the future. Some may say, 'what better, therefore, than to use it to generate electricity?' I am a great supporter of renewable energy - I have used a green tariff since the very first one became available. However there is a bigger picture to be considered. At a time when the world's food supply is under tremendous stress, and considering that England is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, we need to be conserving our farmland for future food supply security. In addition, in a world where every living creature is under pressure for living space, we must provide that space for nature to thrive. However, It is increasingly recognised that nature cannot thrive as much as initially believed under solar fields so that particular double-use is not most effective. I am volunteer Heritage and Tree Warden for our parish. I thoroughly believe that we must embrace local shopping, local production and organic or regenerative farming techniques as		

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	much as possible, but energy production should be most local of all - on our own roofs. Large solar farms are not the answer when it means loss of precious land that is better retained for food production, timber, nature and wellbeing. So much electricity is lost in distribution through the grid, batteries are still not optimal in terms of production or energy storage. Instead, every home should be properly insulated, every roof should be a micro generator with PV panels. THIS is where the investments should be made - on existing structures, new homes, even car port canopies. Please turn investment and incentives to small, microgeneration projects to preserve our limited amount of land for other, equally important uses - resources such as food and timber, and space for nature. This is critical for our children's future and our own old age. The world is at crisis point. Landtake for housing and business can have multi-purpose uses for energy production and water collection. That is the first step before losing land to solar farms.		
MP2_FF_0303_007	Please put your solar panels on roof tops and commercial sites not in our countryside and on our farmland. Linconshire is not known for its sunshine and in winter has been very very cloudy -		

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	miserabley so. Why don't you put it in southern england where they need the energy.		
MP2_FF_0311_001	At 2200 acres, the solar farm will completely engulf the village of Essendine, and will be a visual eyesore for other villages too. With no village pub, social club or any other social amenity, the countryside around us is all we have, and this is now being taken away from us. At its longest point, the solar farm will be over 4 miles long; each panel being 3.3 metres tall, and surrounded by 25 miles of perimeter fencing. There will also be security lighting and cameras to boot. How horrible! We are told that it will supply power for over 90,000 homes - solar panels belong on roofs, not productive agricultural land. Given the war in Ukraine and likely conflicts elsewhere in the world, it is vital that Great Britain becomes more self-sufficient with grain harvests.		
MP2_FF_0316_004	It should not be here at all, in any form. The only appropriate places are derelict land, industrial roofing etc. definitely NOT on good farmland and beautiful open countryside. Even the government agree.		
MP2_FF_0319_001 MP2_FF_0320_001 MP2_FF_0321_001	I fundamentally disagree with the approach to place solar panels on farmland. They should be a requirement before planning permission is granted		

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MP2_FF_0322_001	of every single large supermarket, warehouse and large industrial building and the government should be making this compulsory. Further, all existing businesses with a roof space over a certain size should be offered grants and interest free loans to incentivise them to install solar panels.		
MP2_FF_0327_001	While we are supportive of green energy initiatives, we have significant concerns over this proposal. We moved to this location last year, largely due to the countryside surrounding our home. This proposal is going to damage that, and likely the value of our home, too. This is a significant concern for us as the knock-on consequences could damage our financial mobility. Other concerns are the loss of agricultural land for many years at a time, damage to local biodiversity and the huge variety of wildlife we see daily when walking our dog; deer, rabbits, foxes, butterflies, kites and much more. We are also concerned by the increased risk of flooding - particularly given the proximity to our home. There are places around the world using central reservations on motorways as solar farms, why can this not be pursued instead? That and industrial areas; roof placement on large industrial buildings for example. It is for the above reasons we are not in support of the Solar Farm.		

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MP2_FF_0330_001	I am in favour of Solar energy but it should not be from panels installed on farmland. We need to be more self-sufficient with food production to rely less on imports which are disrupted by international events and also waste fuel by being transported too far. Solar panels should be on unproductive land and on roofs .		
MP2_FF_0334_002	The war in Ukraine has sadly proved we need our very valuable farmland and this will just decimate hundreds of hectares of beautiful land and lay to waste every property for miles as they will lose their value. Put the panels on our roofs not on our farmland.		
MP2_CL_0360_001	Following your stage 2 consultation, I find myself even more convinced of the obscenity of this proposed development. Just in case you think I'm being hypocritical let me state from the outset that I have a 4kV installation using British made panels on the south facing roof of my home. The roof could accommodate more, but for some strange reason that was the limit set under planning regulations. At least my installation does not takes thousands of acres of good agricultural land out of production, especially at a time when war is reducing global		

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	food supply and pushing up prices for those in most need. And the thing is we need food. We use and desire, but do not need, electricity. I hear you disagree. Well look at it from a historical perspective.		
MP2_CL_0362_001	In light of the war in Ukraine any small doubt I had surrounding the efficacy of the Mallard Pass project has completely diminished. There is no doubt, we need to use our valuable resources wisely, our farmland should be used for farming to give the UK food security. This land should not be covered with Solar panels. Solar panels can and should be positioned on roofs / disused airbases / wasteland/ new builds / distribution centre roofs etc. The Mallard Pass companies are lazy and outdated in their business plan for not reacting and changing dramatically the project plan in light of the Ukraine war.		
MP2_CL_0381_001 MP2_CL_0383_001	1. Loss of Agricultural land, having worked in the food industry for the past 30 years I know the importance of home grown and local produce. With the war in Ukraine, we are now needing to look at the impact on food supply namely rapeseed and wheat. The land proposed is ideal for these crops.		

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	The latest government food strategy policy June 2022 wants to maintain agricultural land this development goes against this policy. The solar panels could be on disused land or roofs. A great example is what Boots are doing with solar panels on their roofs or an alternative site could be local decommissioned military land would also work as an alternative.		
MP2_CL_0399_006	6. The loss of so much prime arable land at a time of increased population and decreased food supplies is totally wrong. Fields are for producing food. Solar panels can be put on Factory roofs or new housing.		
MP2_CL_0437_001	Thanks (Gareth Davies] for the letter outlining the solar farm proposals. I agree. It seems preposterous that we should utilise prime agricultural land for energy production. My thinking is this: there is literally acres of roof top space available provided by public and private buildings which could support solar panels. for instance, as I look from my lakeside lodge I can see dozens of sun soaked lodges and caravans and not one housing a solar panel. Why? It may be the site owner would object if it meant site residents could access cheap electricity supplied by solar panels or it may be some aspect of council planning permissions would be needed. However, we all		

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	own our caravan lodges albeit sited on rented land. I agree its time to get ruthlessly practical about future energy and food production.		
MP2_CL_0473_002	The scheme is destroying arable land which the UK needs to be more self-efficient and not rely on imports, particularly following the Ukraine situation. Why are we even thinking of using valuable land when there are plenty of roofs on buildings such as houses, factories, warehouses and supermarkets to install them on .		
MP2_CL_0475_001	Probably too late now but I would like to protest against the forthcoming solar panel building project. Although I live in Stamford my Wife and I enjoy our regularly walks in the area listed for the Solar panels. Please leave our country side and wild life alone and put the panels on building roofs!		
MP2_CL_0509_004	Please reconsider and withdraw the proposed plan. I have no objection to solar panels but please position them on roofs or the already built environment or find alternative sources of renewable energy that don't impact on food production potential in the bread basket of our country.		
MP2_CL_0512_001	Having read the proposal for the solar farm I am writing to OBJECT TO THE PROPOSAL on the grounds of the loss of prime agricultural land at a		

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	time of great uncertainty about food production. I am generally very much in favour of renewable power but I believe that it should be in places such as down the middle of motorways such as in South Korea or on roof tops.		
MP2_CL_0518_006	Agricultural land must be utilised for just that, especially as we are learning to our cost what happens if we rely too heavily on other countries' food exports; there are plenty of opportunities throughout the UK to place solar panels on warehouse rooftops within industrialised areas, or alongside rail tracks. Greenfield sites should not be touched – simply farmed. If people want to live surrounded by concrete and plastic, artificial parks, clubs, theatres and picnic benches they choose cities; we chose the modest beauty of unspoilt countryside.		
MP2_CL_0525_004	we DO need solar panels used on rooftops or poor quality land as decreed by our Government but not on quality land.		
MP2_CL_0527_001	I truly believe that solar power is a positive future energy source but it needs to be positioned onto otherwise dead space such as roof tops and under no circumstances should we be placing it the habitats of so many wild animals. This action		

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	would be catastrophic for local wildlife and is totally unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0550_001	The proposed site chosen for the Mallard solar development is using good agricultural land, land which in future years may well be needed to help our country with its food supply. Food scarcity is a real possibility- for very different reasons, but think back to the Second World War. Travelling around the country one sees so many enormous industrial buildings with flat roofs, surely these could be used for solar panels. Is the argument against this purely cost?		
MP2_CL_0552_001	There are many sterile, large flat roofs of factories, warehouses or derelict industrial land where the siting of solar panels would be genuinely green		
MP2_CL_0564_001	We wish to express our opposition to this proposed development for the following reasons:- 1. Before covering agricultural land with solar panels use should be made of the many large warehouse and industrial building roofs. The present world food shortages make it ever more necessary to use our available land to feed our nation.		
MP2_CL_0575_001	I think its far too big, and would be an eyesore. The disruption caused by the assembling of the		

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	Farm would cause a lot of disruption to the surrounding area…the roads are already shoddy and full of pot holes. Stamford Council keep approving all the new builds in the area for revenue from the council tax, so why don't they insist new builds must have solar panels on the roof? All commercial building's should be made to fit solar panels as well.		
MP2_CL_0584_003	Available space equivalent to all the current proposed solar farms in the UK is available on the roofs of industrial buildings throughout England. The CPRE has calculated that if all existing industrial buildings were retro-fitted with solar it would provide 36% of the UK energy needs. What is required is the political will to implement a policy of retro fit of solar and make mandatory solar installation on all new buildings, both commercial and domestic.		
MP2_CL_0607_007	I also understand that there is enough south facing roof space on warehouse and industrial building in the UK to get to NET ZERO three times over!!		
MP2_CL_0608_001	please do NOT build this project in my area. Solar PV should be put on roofs not on good farmland. Even with its mitigations I think your project will be detrimental to local wildlife, and will		

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	ruin the look of our landscape. I have written to my MP to object. Please take my views into consideration - you will not have to live next to this but I will.		
MP2_CL_0620_002	I understand the need for renewable energy and fully agree it is needed. But please don't take our agricultural land to build this solar farm. How will we feed ourselves? Will we have to rely on Europe and other countries? It doesn't make economic sense - we have the facilities here to be independent and look after our own people. Why not use the house roofs to fit the solar panels or the land at Edith Weston, previously used by the MOD, to build the solar farm? That would be a much more workable solution.		
MP2_CL_0621_002	Yes, there is a future for solar electricity generation, but there is plenty of space on the roof of industrial buildings and houses. Every large industrial building, factory and warehouse (many of which are being built) should have solar panels by law. In addition the push is on to build more houses – all of these should have solar panels installed as part of the original build,		

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MP2_CL_0630_004	In a world where the poor decisions of our past are becoming increasingly evident through climate change, there is no doubt that solar has an important part to play in decarbonising our future. But it must be delivered sustainably. Put it on roofs where it belongs.		
MP2_CL_0639_003	Solar panels need to be on the roof space of buildings , NOT on our precious land .		
MP2_CL_0655_017	17. Put SOLAR PANELS ON NEW HOMES BEING BUILT. OR EXISTING HOUSE ROOFS. THIS SHOULD BE LAW.		
MP2_CL_0655_020	20. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS		
MP2_CL_0675_002	Solar panels should be on roofs and not obliterating our beautiful and precious countryside		
MP2_CL_0681_008	· In suitable places, solar panels are highly desirable. We should start by installing them on the roofs of all public buildings and encouraging their installation on private properties instead of on good land.		
MP2_CL_0711_003	It is quite unnecessary to use prime agricultural land to build a solar farm as solar panels can be placed of the roofs of buildings instead, and once a 'change of use' authorisation is made for this agricultural land there is every chance it will be used for other purposes as well as this unwanted solar farm that will obliterate our local landscape.		

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MP2_CL_0732_004	I believe we would be better served by utilising the sides of the many miles of railway track which run through our countries railway networks, and utilising the many residential rooftop's of which I'm sure they would be many willing to sacrifice before decimating out beautiful rural countryside and wildlife habitat		
MP2_CL_0738_004	- more inventive ways can be used for solar panels (such as on roofs) that do not destroy miles of beautiful and important green land.		
MP2_CL_0751_002	PV systems should be on rooftops and new homes where they operate most efficiently based on The United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality report and where homeowners can take advantage of the Feed in Tariff rather than large corporations.		
MP2_CL_0753_002	PV systems should be on roof tops and new homes where they operate most efficiently and where home owners can take advantage of the Feed in Tariff rather than large corporations with arable land used for food production to feed the nation transformation to lower voltages, incurred losses, and distribution lines to residential or commercial areas are not included. There is only one		

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	exception to this rule: roof-mounted PV, which technically delivers low-voltage electricity to households, What does Mallard Pass Solar Farm economically give back to both the rural economy and UK economy in the long term and does it support UK industry and food production and local community. Will profits be invested back into supporting UK Industry and economy and who truly benefits long term. PV systems should be on roof tops and new homes where they operate most and where home owners can take advantage of the Feed in Tariff rather than large corporations with arable land used for food production to feed the nation.		
MP2_CL_0761_001	Once a 'change of use' authorisation is made for this agricultural land there is every chance it will be used for other purposes as well as this unwanted solar farm. This will destroy our local landscape and cause problems with the local infrastructure. As solar panels can be placed on the roofs of buildings it is unnecessary to place them on farm land.		
MP2_CL_0779_007	8. There are alternatives to MP and they involve installing solar panels on new residential and		

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	commercial properties and giving incentives to place them on existing such properties. In June this year I had 45 solar panels installed on my house and since then they have generated 3500 kwh of power and saved 895 kg of CO2 emissions. An average house uses 3000 kwh per year of electricity. Whilst I have a larger roof space than the normal house it just demonstrates that roof top solar works and offers the occupiers of such buildings free power after the pay back period has been completed.		
MP2_CL_0814_012	To reiterate, my objections are considerable, and not fully expressed in this objection letter. In summary, agricultural land should be used for farming, ensuring sufficient food production. The environment should be managed to provide protection to our flora, fauna and wildlife, with recognition of the relationship of this to food production. In terms of 'green' energy IF solar panels, are the solution these should go on roofs, dispersed across the countryside and deliver clean energy directly to the consumer. I notice this was not a consideration on your alternative proposals, perhaps one to consider.		
MP2_CL_0820_005 MP2_CL_0827_006	I also object to the fact it is intended to use Grade 2 and 3 agricultural lands for this development. In the current climate the focus should be to ensure		

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	security of a UK based food chain. Solar panels should be placed on roofs and not impact on farming land and the environment. It is difficult to understand how your proposal is considered environmentally friendly, when it will be fencing off land that deer roam wild and free on. Creating corridors, you are expecting animals to migrate along, when they previously had their own well-worn pathways and then have an expectation, they will use a 'man-made' door way. The carbon footprint of shipping in the solar panels from China(?) is reprehensible. How can this be good for the planet and there remains a real concern of the Chinese 'labour' which may produce these panels.		
MP2_CL_0820_006 MP2_CL_0827_007	To reiterate, my objections are considerable, and not fully expressed in this objection letter. In summary, agricultural land should be used for farming, ensuring sufficient food production. The environment should be managed to provide protection to our flora, fauna and wildlife, with recognition of the relationship of this to food production. In terms of 'green' energy IF solar panels, are the solution these should go on roofs, dispersed across the countryside and deliver clean energy directly to the consumer. I notice this was		

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	not a consideration on your alternative proposals, perhaps one to consider.		
MP2_CL_0839_002 MP2_CL_0840_001 MP2_CL_0841_001 MP2_CL_0842_001	7. I strongly oppose MPSF I fundamentally disagree with the approach to place solar panels on farmland. They should be a requirement before planning permission is granted of every single large supermarket, warehouse and large industrial building and the government should be making this compulsory. Further, all existing businesses with a roof space over a certain size should be offered grants and interest free loans to incentivise them to install solar panels. The size of the 'farm' (which is a highly misleading term incidentally) of 2,238 acre site which is equivalent to 1,400 football pitches and 8 times larger than the largest solar farm currently in the UK, is way TOO LARGE. It is in fact larger than the original proposal of 2,175 acres and not smaller as the Mallard Pass literature deceivingly indicates. In an attempt to deceive local residents further, and not communicate that the scale of the development has in fact increased, the revised plans have been presented in hectares and not acres!! Essendine village would be surrounded on 3 sides by the development with 10ft high panels. This will		

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	completely change the look and feel of the village for its residents and dramatically damage their property values.		
MP2_CL_0855_001	I am emailing to document my total objection to the plans to erect a solar farm on my doorstep. I do encourage the use of solar power and this should be restricted to urban locations - on factory and home roofs and office blocks. Technology is changing and it is totally unnecessary to take acres of good agricultural land out of producing home-grown food. The list of my objections are long and substantial.		
MP2_CL_0856_006	Loss of Agricultural Land We are fully supportive of green energy initiatives but the focus should be on converting the current housing stock to be more energy efficient/energy self-reliant, rather than disfiguring a huge area of countryside and reducing the capacity for the UK to grow its own food. Placing energy generation on agricultural land, when solar can be placed on existing roofs/new builds, makes no sense at all. The UK already has an over reliance on food imports. Productive agricultural land should therefore be reserved for that purpose.		

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MP2_CL_0885_007	I am writing this in the hope that you will re-consider the siting of this solar farm to arid areas of the country where non-productive land for food production can support solar farms. To me, a more effective use of solar panels is in enforcing new builds to have a certain percentage of roof cover in solar panels or the use of solar tiles (as developed by Tesla) and subsidies to existing dwellings to install solar panels. Personally, I would support new generation nuclear power stations situated in strategic areas away from agriculture such as being trialled in Montana, USA to produce our required energy.		
MP2_CL_0915_001	It is ridiculous to even consider covering all that good agricultural land with solar panels. In this small and crowded country, we need to retain all the productive farmland we have. Recent world events have proven that we cannot always rely on food imports. Solar farms have a role to play in our transition to nett zero, but they should be situated on rooftops or on non-productive hillsides or marshes.		
MP2_CL_0942_001	Thank you for inviting feedback to your solar farm proposals. I wish to object to the proposals. It is entirely wrong		

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	to cover such a large area of fertile agricultural land with solar panels. They should be sited on roofs of warehouses and other industrial buildings. The detriment and loss of amenity the scheme would cause are far too great, in spite of the mitigation proposed.		
MP2_CL_0950_010	10. I fully support the UK investing in UK solar to create the energy we require, however not at the cost of our countryside and agricultural land / food security. There are initiatives on Royal Air Force (RAF) stations across their estate to cover roofs and airfields in panels, why can't this be implemented across all military and MOD sites - particularly as there are so many abandoned stations across the UK. All supermarkets, shopping centres and sporting grounds could do the same. RAF Wittering offers a vey local solution.		
MP2_FF_1030_001	I stood the other day at the entrance to the premises of Retail Data Partnership in Essendine. From the first floor all I could see was fields of Wheat and Barley. Thanks to Putin, there is a worldwide shortage of these essential commodities. And you want to increase that shortage by taking the fields I saw out of production. And the reason for that is to produce a valuable but fundamentally, non-essential commodity. When there are far more appropriate		

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	locations for solar panels (roof od large commercial and industrial buildings, supermarket and hospital car parks, etc.) the decision to take prime agricultural land out of production at a time of world wide shortage can only be seen as irresponsible.		
MP2_FF_071_003	There are many many disused sites such as old airfields, industrial areas, ex MOD sites etc that could be used instead which would have significantly less impact on biodiversity and the environment.		
MP2_FF_080_020	Lincolnshire plays a massive role in the delivery of crops for this country, and this will be compromised if we are seeking to turn its fields into a mass of solar panels. There should be explicit consideration given to other sites such as woolfox and disused airfields, right across the country. This does not appear to be addressed in this report at all.		
MP2_FF_0121_008	Build on airfields and motorways not arable farm land that we may need in a food shortage!!		
MP2_FF_0194_003	There are numerous other sights that could be used which would have little or no impact ie disused airfields of which there are numerous in this area		

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MP2_CL_0441_005	5. As an enthusiastic walker and countryside lover I think the whole development is entirely out of place in such a rural and unspoilt corner of England. There are disused gravel pits and airfields in the local area which could easily accommodate the development with minimal affect on the surrounding countryside.		
MP2_CL_0539_001	the planning of this gigantic area of solar panels should not happen because it would desecrate a huge amount of English Heritage countryside which, when lost, can never be reinstated for future generations to come for animals and wildlife as well as humans. There are plenty of dis-used air bases with acreage more than suitable. A few suggestions:, unused air fields, along motorways, along railway tracks, supermarkets, factories, tops of flats and possibly tops of lorries, which would create as much, if not more electricity without the disturbance to villages, towns, and wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0556_001	feel extremely strongly that good agricultural land should never be covered by solar panels that can be placed in less valuable spaces ..... such as disused airfields ,tops of large buildings and perhaps s along the route of some of the disused local railway tracks that were considered dispensable 60 yrs ago and closed down never to		

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	be replaced by greener forms of transport only the motor car !		
MP2_CL_0562_008	Loss Of Good Quality Agricultural Land. The proposal will utilize a significant area of good farmland in the counties of Lincolnshire and Rutland. The need for renewable energy capability is of course fully understood and supported in the community impacted by your proposal but it must also be understood that the long-term cost to our agriculture is also of huge importance. No agricultural land should or needs to be lost to the building of a solar farm on this massive scale. Recent world events demonstrate how quickly we become vulnerable to political upheaval in our supply chains for food and associated resources. There are still many disused airfields that could be given over to energy production initiatives, many of which have significantly better road linkages. There has been speculation that certain civil airfields and military installations could be closed in		

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	the near future, these facilities already have buildings and security perimeters and most importantly would not impact our food production. It is not beyond our capability to designate sufficient non-agricultural land to future energy needs and integrate this in to power and road network planning to provide an efficient route to a positive impact on the climate change issues. As a company and industry, you should be seeking support for this rather than taking the easiest route to profit.		
MP2_CL_0655_018	18. MPSF SHOULD CONSIDER - DISUSED AIRFIELDS.		
MP2_CL_0658_001	There are a number of airfields (both civilian and Royal Air Force) that are within a 25 nautical mile radius of this site. The glint and glare from the site would cause a significant risk to aircraft passing over the site or passing abeam with the sun reflecting off the panels. There is a requirement for a glint & glare assessment to be made if a site falls within 10km range of the site, has this been undertaken? In addition to a number of small general aviation airfield there is a main RAF base (RAF Wittering) that falls within the radius of the glint & glare requirement. Military air bases and civil airports are important stakeholders on a		

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	national level whilst local airfields may be important for the local economy. The area proposed falls under an area used regularly by the RAF for training, any glint & glare would be disastrous if it impeded a pilot during a demanding manoeuvre. I would like to know what discussions if any have been undertaken with the local stakeholders (RAF Wittering), Sibson Airfield, Fenland Airfield and the Civil Aviation Authority.		
MP2_CL_0743_003	With a growing population and a need for more food to be grown in future surely it is better to keep agricultural land as just that and start to use the many disused areas of land to house a much needed solar farm, such as a disused airfield like the old Woolfox airfield off the A1 at LE157QT. There are no residents who would have their views and landscape ruined and there is easy access from the main A1 for the many lorries and vehicles that will be needed to install such a facility, this would cause less disruption. Why upset people when there is no good reason to and with many other acres of suitable land up and down the country that could be used.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Alternative site			
MP2_FF_004_002	In 30 years time im content we will have a 'better' alternative and the land can be rewilded.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As set out in the Site Selection Report, the starting point for site selection was ensuring that there was sufficient land to service the Applicant's grid connection agreement with National Grid Electricity Transmission to export 240MW (AC) of clean power to the national grid via the Ryhall Substation.~~,~~ As such, the parameters applied for in this application (including the size of the Proposed Development) allow for a solar farm capable of generating up to 350MW (DC) to account for the normally applied factors in solar scheme development that accounts for: 1. Degradation of panels over time; 2. Seasonal and daily variation of solar irradiance; and 3. Loss of power in the conversion from AC to DC. This approach will ensure that Mallard Pass Solar Farm is able to optimise the available grid connection and generate as
MP2_FF_013_011	plenty of alternatives to provide electricity - we need production farmland for food otherwise we rely on imports.		
MP2_FF_052_004	Your proposal is an abuse of a good natural resource to achieve green energy when there are plenty of alternatives. This is a selfish and inconsiderate development and must be stopped!		
MP2_FF_080_019	The consideration of alternative sites discussed in the document is poor. There seem to have been no other considerations, and this is just an explanation as to why we should dump solar farms through Lincolnshire fields.		
MP2_FF_0100_007	I continue to believe that this area of Rutland & Lincolnshire is the wrong place to develop a solar farm. Surely there are other alternatives available		
MP2_FF_0113_016	It will also play a critical role in meeting governments carbon budgets and environmental targets, delivered through farmers and land managers. After the disaster that is Brexit, COVID and the war in Ukraine we need our farmland now more than ever. Do not build unnatural monstrosities on our/any land, be cleverer than that, use your undoubtedly huge resources and design alternatives. This will not only gain you		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Alternative site			
	credibility but will allow you to make a real difference to the world.		much clean power as possible each day and over its lifetime. In considering a site that meets these requirements, a range of technical, environmental and economic factors are considered when assessing any potential site for large scale solar developments, including the Application. The key reasons for why the land within the Order Limits was chosen and why it is considered a suitable location for the Proposed Development are outlined in the Site Selection Report. These reasons include: • The land within Lincolnshire has the potential to locate a large-scale solar development due to the large open areas of undeveloped land. • There is the available capacity for the Proposed Development to connect to the national grid at Ryhall National Grid Substation.
MP2_FF_0248_010	It is an unacceptable proposal which will alter the character of this area and affect the lives of local people. for decades to come. It is opportunistic and will destroy a large area of productive landscape. No justification has been given as to why this area should be sacrificed or alternative options for the use of solar on existing buildings explored. The UK has lost almost 2 million acres of grassland have been lost to urban development across Britain in the past 25 years (The UK Centre of Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH)) Poorly planned developments such as Mallard Pass will greatly accelerate this loss		
MP2_FF_0277_001	The scheme as it stands is still too big. It will have too much of an impact on the local communities of Essendine, Carlby, Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, Barholm, Greatford and Uffington and most importantly brings no benefit at the local level. I realise we need an alternative to Fossil Fuels but we have a coastline ripe for more wind farms and tidal generation. We should be making more of these resources NOW. I therefore hope that you listen to the very strong objections of the local community and amend your plans to dramatically		

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	reduce the scale, and to consider how the scheme might positively benefit this community.		• The land is not located within or close to internationally or nationally designated biodiversity sites. • The land is not located within or close to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. • The land is not located within a Green Belt Designation. • The site is of greater relative distance from protected ecological and heritage assets (including Rutland Water SPA) than areas further west and south. • Whilst impacting on some agricultural land, it impacts less compared to alternative nearby locations, given the prevalence of best and most versatile land within those other areas. • The land is predominantly within Environmental Agency Flood Zone 1, therefore at low risk of flooding. • The land is relatively close to the part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) of the A1 which has good accessibility for the Proposed Development.
MP2_FF_0292_004	I do not agree with any erection of solar panels on green arable land whether close to residential areas or not. There are plenty of alternatives.		
MP2_FF_0293_001	I strongly oppose the use of arable land for the creation of solar farms when better alternatives are available. The national strategy of the current government is seriously flawed. Why are we proposing covering arable land in a country that is not self sufficient in food production whilst at the same time the fitting of solar panels to new homes, warehousing and all new construction is not mandatory.		
MP2_FF_0293_005	Most of the site will still use arable land and take it out of use for food production permanently! Have the group looked at alternatives to the location of solar panels like on domestic dwellings and commercial premises? I see not mention of these alternatives in the consultation.		
MP2_FF_0314_001	I remain concerned about the loss of agricultural land (reasons: food security etc), but believe our national need for alternative energy weighs heavily in favour.		
MP2_FF_0318_001	The change to political situation since February this year with Russia's War with Ukraine. Russia's		

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	more aggressive policies show no regard to the consequences of its actions on the supply of foodstuffs to the third world is very disturbing. Russia's policies makes it important to avoid the loss of Britain's agricultural land as a form of mitigation. It is critical that Britain increases its food security and the MPSF application does exactly the opposite. I am of the view that the authoritarian regime in Russia is willing to use the supply of foodstuffs, fertilisers metals, oil and gas to place pressure on other countries in the furtherance of its regime's political aims, which are not in the best interests of the world and nor for that matter the interests of most Russians. Therefore it is vital to protect our agricultral land from loss. A further consideration must be the impact of climate change and the forecasted reduction of agricultural yields . This is another reason to avoid the loss agricultural land. There are plenty of alternatives to the placing of solar panels over agricultural land, such as requiring new industrial premises, car parks and new housing to be covered with solar panels. This does not include a more universal fitting to existing buildings and car parks. The MPSF proposals are an example of taking the easiest option and the avoiding of the harder work that would result		• The Site has limited land use conflict with respect to local development plan allocations and displacement of existing businesses. For more information, please see the Site Selection Report, and Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.

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	from working with developers or existing property owners.		
MP2_CL_0373_001	The smallest county should host the largest solar farm?????? Whilst I believe alternative energy sources an imperative – the location of solar panels has to be considered very carefully and in these days of grain shortages etc. then my consideration is “farms for food” rather than solar.		
MP2_CL_0426_006	Despoiling productive agricultural fields where (while recognising there is a national need for alternative environmentally -friendly and clean energy)does not alter the fact that Britain is itself a net importer of food and these acres are precious; not only regionally ,but nationally and should be protected! In themselves they are continuing ‘food reservoirs’ not just for one year,but for times to come as they have been for centuries past. When these fields are gone they are gone forever!		
MP2_CL_0436_001	My wife and I wish to register our strong objection to the Mallard Pass solar scheme. Building an industrial scale solar power generation facility on prime agricultural land is madness.		

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	The basics are simple. Fundamentally, the UK needs more food produced in the UK right now to ensure security of food supply in the short, medium and long term. The problem is that good quality land for food production is a precious and finite resource. We cannot afford to squander several thousands of acres on a scheme which could be placed on land either previously used for non-agricultural production. Alternatively you could use land that is not suitable for growing food. There are other ways of producing "zero/low carbon" electricity and the siting of solar, wind and new nuclear generation facilities on existing/decommissioned nuclear power station sites would be a good start.		
MP2_CL_0580_007	It should be made a criminal offence to allow good productive agricultural land to be decommissioned for the use of an incapable industrial estate. The turncoat two faced farmers involved should be prosecuted for signing up to this distortion. As for years they have shouted and screamed 'get off my land' if you attempt to walk around the hedgerow of a field, some already littered with signs of 'private land keep out'.		

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	These farmers previously claimed to be the custodians of wild life and the English country side, hitherto hailed a slogan 'do not criticise farmers with your mouth full' It turns out they are in greediness of money by any means, not the vocation they started farming life for. As already seen the rapid rise of arable food crops will soon out way the 'Kings shilling' of PV companies financial bribes and farmers will be wishing they had never signed up. Short term diversification is acceptable of agricultural land being creativity used for alternative food production; However, these culprits and Mallard Pass are as corrupt as the land developers with hidden agendas. Developers who devastate green field rural countryside sites with inappropriate urban housing layouts driven by the false belief they are providing a needed local affordable housing stock.		
MP2_CL_0586_001	This agricultural area is of natural beauty, peaceful and attracts lots of walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Not to mention the wonderful wildlife, which has always existed. Installing your huge, ugly, noisy solar farm would cause immense disruption. It would mean an increase traffic, heavy work lorries destroying our roads/grass verges, more roadkill and of course, a de-valuation		

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	in property prices! Surely you can find alternative land, "ideally disused wasteland' - in another location? What are your reasons for selecting this area? Will we benefit from the alleged reduction in energy bills? I understand, it will just go on the National Grid...The business people behind this obviously have no real regard or respect for the countryside. They have not thought of ALL the Short/Long term impact it will have on EVERYTHING/EVERYBODY in the area.		
MP2_CL_0614_001	ize and location of plot: The sheer scale of this proposal 2,238 acres in total is vast, unprecedented and the location is inappropriate. This Solar farm would sit amongst several ancient villages with small roads, farmland, and well-established local communities. It will obliterate the surrounding countryside, views and nature which is what makes this area unique. It will also take over two years to build, creating carnage and devastation that will take decades to recover from. We would all have to live with this construction site while it is being built and for many years after – it takes decades for nature to regenerate. I feel the size and location needs to be revisited and an alternative proposed.		

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MP2_CL_0669_001	Whilst I agree that green energy alternatives are necessary and inevitable, I feel strongly that a development of this size and in this location is ill considered and goes against the idea of sustaining our valuable land for it's primary essential agricultural function.		
MP2_CL_0681_003	· Except between Ryhall and Stamford, our area lacks safe cycle paths, especially into Stamford. Some of us use lanes between the villages of Uffington, Belmesthorpe, Essendine, Greatford and Ryhall as safer alternatives to main roads. Construction work will force us onto main roads.		
MP2_CL_0690_001	1. As we are facing a global food crisis, the proposal is fundamentally flawed. If you want to use solar power as a future energy source there are plenty of alternative sites to use rather than gobbling up some of the best agricultural land we have, as in this case.		
MP2_CL_0746_002	The negative impact on the countryside, wildlife and farmland affected by this proposal makes this a project that we are very much against. If there is scope for a much smaller, scaled-down alternative then this is something that we would be in favour of.		

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MP2_CL_0754_001	1. As stated in the PEIR and at the Consultation events and webinars the primary driver for the choice of site location is the proximity to the Ryhall electricity sub-station upgraded in recent years to provide services for the East Coast rail line. Very little consideration appears to have been given to the communities who live in the area, the consequences to their daily lives and the enormous impact that this development will have to food production, the rural landscape and biodiversity. This leads me to conclude that the motive for site selection is convenience and profit driven. 2. The PEIR identifies that Lincolnshire is a particularly suitable area for large scale solar citing reasons why this is so in paras 4.3.2 & 4.3.3. Lincolnshire is the second largest County in England and as you describe relatively 'under-developed'. I would suggest this is because it is has excellent farmland and is recognised as a major and important producer of home grown human and animal feedstuffs and often described as one of the bread baskets of UK food production. You also suggest that it is predominantly flat and generally has a sparse settlement pattern. Yet the site you 3 propose is neither of these with a rolling and undulating landscape and within close proximity to 8 villages, a number of isolated		

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	properties and the historic town of Stamford with the majority of the site in Rutland (657ha) not Lincolnshire (249ha). So making the case for solar farms in Lincolnshire is completely irrelevant to this proposal. That the site selected for one of the largest solar farms in the UK is proposed to be sited predominantly in the smallest county in the UK (Rutland) is somewhat ironic! 3. The PEIR pays lip-service to alternative sites with little evidence presented to suggest any other options have been fully considered and evaluated. There is no evidence of sequential testing which, I understand, is a requirement of the process where land currently in arable farming is being proposed for solar schemes. 4. When the proposal was announced in November the ALC soil classification was unknown and its choice suggests you anticipated the majority of the land to be no higher that Grade 3b classification. The ALC soil classification shows that within the site boundary 59% of land is Grade 2 & Grade 3a and so recognised as Best and Most Versatile land. This means the site is inappropriate and outside the guidelines of National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). On this point alone the proposal should be withdrawn. 5. This industrial scale development will dominate		

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	and overwhelm the area and change the landscape and environment forever - it is hard to see how after 40 years it will be decommissioned and returned to its current use. 6. It is almost impossible to quantify the enormous adverse impact on the natural environment and in particular the mental health & well-being of the people who make the communities that live in the villages and the many more isolated properties in the surrounding areas should this development go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0816_013	There is nothing about the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm which I am in favour of. There are many better alternatives for producing power and the finite resource of agricultural land must be protected and allowed to continue to produce our food.		
MP2_CL_0899_001	I strongly oppose the large-scale industrialization of prime agricultural land, particularly as recent events have clearly demonstrated that food security is even more vital than energy supply considerations. Even ignoring the security issue, the import of food which could otherwise be grown in Britain is exacerbating the very problem that this project is supposedly helping to reduce. Rutland is the smallest county in Britain, and yet it already has three large solar parks either approved or		

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	under planning consideration. All of these are on prime agricultural land, but an equivalent area of solar panels could easily be located on commercial premises with no loss of habitat, countryside or food production – my own company is actively pursuing solar film on 10,000m2 of our buildings. A further alternative to desecrating our precious countryside would be to use the large brown-field sites becoming available as military bases at North Luffenham and Cottesmore are closed. Instead, we have multiple applications from an overseas developer seeking to exploit a very lucrative 'opportunity', which will have no tangible benefits to local communities, but will blight the surrounding countryside for a generation. This proposal is the wrong project in the wrong place, and is unwanted, unnecessary and undemocratic.		
MP2_CL_0958_001	I'm a resident of Ryhall and, while I appreciate the need for the UK to explore and develop alternative sources of energy, I am deeply concerned as to the size and impact that the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Panel Project will have on our local environment and community. Having seen the proposals, I believe that the planned installations will distinctly alter our environment and have a huge, detrimental affect		

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	without giving anything back to the local community. As it stands, it will simply ruin our countryside; a place where we current love to walk, run, and enjoy.		
MP2_CL_0966_010	Ultimately I'm not adverse to alternative forms of clean energy production, I just cannot accept that Mallard Pass Solar Farm, or any other large scale solar power-plants proposed to be built on effectively greenfield or agricultural land in the UK, is the best and only solution for dealing with our energy security needs.		
MP2_CL_0974_004	I think with some careful thought and research, real alternative solutions may be sought before we blindly accept the onward march of further loss of our farmland and green spaces. Let's capitalise on what has already been lost in the name of progress by putting it to better use.		
MP2_CL_1012_003	Loss of Agricultural Land - at a time where lessons should be learnt about our reliance on global food chains, Government policy should be doing all it can to maintain and increase national agricultural production, not reducing it. 53% of the land MPSF is proposing to use is 53% BMV land. The proposal to use active agricultural land for solar panels, appears to be a relatively easy option to pursue, and demonstrates indifference and a lack		

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	of foresight and in Government policy. Alternative, but probably more challenging options for the deployment of solar panels are available, growing food to feed the population are not.		
MP2_FF_052_005	Move to a brown filed site would have zero impact. Any impact is bad.		
MP2_FF_052_006	Move to a brown filed site and leave the recreational as ther bare.		
MP2_FF_052_003	Solar panels are a reasonable green energy supplier but there are plenty of brown sites that can and should be used. This way will help the environment and help meet the serious food shortages.		
MP2_FF_081_008	Try installing your solar panels above the car park at Morrisons instead.		
MP2_FF_0113_012	The government should be insisting that new builds they have their own green sources of electricity? Solar panels, photo-electric cells, heat exchangers etc.; there are so many options, and we should be insisting that every new house has one (or more) of them. This would cut down the need for eyesores like Mallard Pass.		
MP2_CL_0155_001	My answer to your proposed Solar Park is NO NO NO NO. What a waste of good farm land and the lives of the people who leave near it. Why not put panels on all Warehouses - shops and houses.		

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MP2_FF_0248_004	v) The proposal is unnecessary. There is huge potential in the UK for solar installations on commercial buildings and on private houses. This should be explored first before developing open countryside		
MP2_FF_0250_001	The area is rich productive farmland. We should be ensuring we grow the maximum of our own produce and not imports. I do not find the sight of solar farms offensive. We should be putting solar panels on all new houses and factory buildings along with shops.		
MP2_FF_0273_007	consider putting more panels on local houses and other suitable structures.		
MP2_FF_0328_001	Where to start! Solar panels should be on houses or on derelict industrial areas not on beautiful landscapes which people Cherish and pay for the privilege to enjoy and wreep the mental health and well-being it brings,		
MP2_CL_0583_001	I am happy for solar panels to be used on houses locally but not to the detriment of the local community.		
MP2_CL_0679_015	I do not object to generation of energy by solar means. What the likes of WIndel Energy and Canadian Solar should be concentrating on is getting panels located on all new houses and industrial buildings. And where possible, retro		

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	fitting on industrial buildings. Such a proposal would gain much more traction than this outrageous scheme to lay waste to 2175 acres of prime cereal growing land.		
MP2_CL_0745_005	Myself and those living here are not against solar but there must be a better solution to this countries energy crisis , which I believe is to mandate that all new build homes must have solar panels fitted, plus the government should offer a tiered subsidy to every UK household who wish to get solar panels fitted so that all levels of society can benefit, not just those wealthy enough already that can afford to have them now. The tiered subsidy would be based on the households overall income. Those in the wealthiest tier would not benefit as they can already afford it where the poorer households would get the largest subsidy.		
MP2_CL_0819_008	7. We should be putting solar panels on every new house every new factory unit and on land that cannot be used for farming, this project is only a money making exercise as if it was not we would be looking at as I said houses and factory units being made efficient for solar instead of covering good quality land, if we put solar on houses and factory units this would not make the electricity companies money, the electricity companies would have to buy from the private people instead of		

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	selling to us at considerably over priced (at the moment you get 3.9p to give to the National Grid and we have to pay anywhere between 24 and 30 per unit) so as I say this is only to make money not an environmentally the good product.		
MP2_CL_0898_002	I am against this particular project:- It is sacrilege to take out good farm land for industrial/commercial use The developers are unimaginative and use green field sites for maximum profit, rather than the more difficult options of using buildings to retrofit, or disused commercial/ MOD sites. Our need for energy should not mean that we have to sacrifice our other assets they should complement them.		
MP2_FF_030_007	Why cant it be built somewhere more barren and not on productive land surrounded by historic villages?		
MP2_FF_068_007	The best way is not to build the solar farm on green land in the first place and put the solar panels on existing and new build buildings.		
MP2_FF_068_008	No. Put solar panels on existing or new build buildings. Existing solar farms on Green Field sites should never have been built and should be removed. PEIR's are not the answer.		

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MP2_FF_076_004	Solar installations should be situated in existing commercial areas.		
MP2_FF_078_005	I think there are other areas which are better equipped for the solar farm, and not a countryside that is so popular not with just locals but also people who visit further a field!		
MP2_FF_078_008	I think there are better places for these solar farms to set up! Not in an amazing countryside loved by so many people!		
MP2_FF_095_002	If this proposal is not successful the site should be considered for a nuclear development of whatever scale.		
MP2_FF_0110_001	I dont think that this is an appropriate use of our beautiful countryside. There are far more effective, and less intrusive, ways of generating clean power.		
MP2_FF_0121_005	Build on or near motorways for the increased use of electric cars.		
MP2_FF_0181_001	We have far more suitable sites to cover the Generation capacity in Rutland. 1) Add to the 12MW in Ketton quarry on low quality re-instated lands over the next 50 years 2) Cover the runway areas at St Georges barracks - a major development in Rutland Proposed housing developments DO NOT extend to these areas		
MP2_FF_0278_006	Use existing buildings, domestic and commercial for solar panels		

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MP2_FF_075_002	Your plan is far too close to a number of residential areas and as you state one of the reasons you've chosen it is due to the proximity of a sub station and a link to the National Grid at Ryhall. That does not mean it is right for the area. There is approximately 88-92% of the UK that isn't urbanised so there must be other sites you can consider that are not going to have such a large impact, as this will, on our small communities.		
MP2_CL_0973_009	Where to start? I am not against solar but its limitations in the UK for effective electricity generation need to be recognised and taken into account. I am against opportunistic change of land use for personal gain by the landowners and their associates. Firstly, any largescale solar installation should be on brownfield sites where any benefit would be incremental unlike the substitutional effect of Mallard Pass which takes productive agricultural land out of use where the solar energy it receives grows food and other produce (including lower carbon fuel) for which we are nett importers.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
MP2_FF_004_004	the more footpath access the better	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. The Proposed Development will be sensitively sited and offset from residential properties through 50m offsets for solar stations from PRoWs and 250m offset of solar stations from residential properties All existing PRoWs will be retained in their existing alignment and complemented by a total of 8.1km of new
MP2_FF_013_006	it is well used public footpath and bridleway and no one EVEN HORSES will use it		
MP2_FF_014_003	the main existing footpath, bridleways will become unusable and unattractive, spoiling views of open countryside.		
MP2_FF_015_001	I have considered the question of 'Permissive Footpaths.' What guarantee can you give that these will remain open (ie. Permission will not be withdrawn) for the entire period that the solar farm is in operation.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
MP2_FF_080_009	We are happy with the footpaths through the farmland, and wish to enjoy the wide open skies and wildlife that is there.		permissive paths that link to wider network and creating joined up routes. There will be a 15m offset from PRoWs to the edge of the Solar PV Site with appropriate screening planting to manage the amenity of PRoWs. The Proposed Development will create opportunities for people to engage with the natural world in the form of nature areas, viewing hides and interpretation boards. As detailed in the oCEMP, access to all existing PRoW will be retained during the construction phase, with no PRoW closures and a limited number of localised temporary PRoW diversions to allow the construction of access tracks where they cross PRoW. The PRoW will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that they can continue to be used safely. It is important that public safety is maintained when there are moving
MP2_FF_088_004	Public access to open countryside has for years been very restricted by landowners and particularly farmers. Even where public footpaths exist they are often compromised by the landowners to discourage walkers. Provisions for recreation proposed in the Mallard scheme are to be welcomed and encouraged/		
MP2_FF_0185_004	People who are interested in the countryside are likely to already have the knowledge of the environment and will not want boards etc intruding onto the landscape. We have lived in this area for almost 40 years and have been walking the footpaths and enjoying the un-spoilt countryside; walking freely through fields and woodlands without any need for trails or information boards.		
MP2_CL_0378_004	• Double planting of mature trees (5 metres+) interspersed with filler trees, on the solar farm side of the public footpath which runs along our boundary, or alternatively the same double planting but inside out grounds (ie offsite), to be funded by the project		
MP2_CL_0392_012	12. The footpaths impacted by this development will lose their attraction for local runners and		

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	walkers - today we have a pleasant environment enjoyed by local residents from Stamford, Bourne and the surrounding villages. Why should local residence lose this valuable asset!		vehicles along the construction routes within the Order limits. The proposed construction routes through the Order limits will be physically separated from existing PRoW using the proposed Solar PV perimeter fencing in the first instance or mesh, heras, or other similar types of fencing for a temporary period during construction, to maximise the safety of users. The minimum legal PRoW widths will be maintained for all PRoW throughout the construction phase. The proposed internal access tracks will cross the following PRoW within the Order Limits: a. Bridleway E169/1 b. Footpath BrAW/1/1 During construction of the internal access tracks these PRoW will be temporarily diverted. Each minor diversion will be clearly marked out, along with appropriate signage at either end of the diversion which will take the most direct route
MP2_CL_0398_002	b. The location has lots of public footpaths and narrow country lanes which are used by walkers, cyclists, horse riders, dog walkers and mothers with young children walking with them or in push chairs. With lorries using these narrow roads during construction safety has to be a concern.		
MP2_CL_0418_007	7. Footpaths will be lost		
MP2_CL_0425_004	4 Popular footpaths will become no more than tunnels through industrial structures cutting out views and obliterating the landscape.		
MP2_CL_0432_007	A large number of footpaths and cycle routes will be changed dramatically. Footpaths between 2m high fences will not be attractive, and cycling on narrow roads used by HGVs will become unsafe. Again this could be lessened by choosing carefully where to situate a much smaller site.		
MP2_CL_0434_005	Biodiversity and amenity – the idea that the solar farm will encourage biodiversity does not make any sense. Wildlife will not live around solar panels and battery storage units, inverters and transformers, with the hum of electrical cabling in the background. Habitats will be disrupted and		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
	lost, as well as amenity land and views enjoyed by everyone in the area and beyond. Enjoying the countryside has become even more important over the last few years, and I don't think anyone enjoys views of solar panels along country lanes. Footpaths will be closed for construction, and the new paths mentioned may not be allowed by the landowners. Walking through fields of solar panels and batteries might not be a very popular pastime anyway.		possible. The diversion routes will be agreed with the relevant local authority for each diversion prior to construction of the Proposed Development. Once complete the proposed crossing points will be carefully managed to allow all users to safely pass through these areas as follows: a. Providing manned controls at each crossing point (such as marshals/ banksmen and gates as appropriate), with a default priority that construction traffic will give-way to other users; b. Providing advanced signage to warn users of the potential presence of construction vehicles; and Maximising visibility between construction vehicles and other users at the crossing points (through vegetation pruning for example).
MP2_CL_0435_006	Footpaths - while paths are to be substantially maintained, as a keen walker, I fail to see how the presence of all this equipment will not significantly reduce the benefit, particularly if screening is a 15 year issue.		
MP2_CL_0482_005	· Adverse impact to local infrastructure, in particular roads, footpaths and bridleways.		
MP2_CL_0488_004	I note that the companies involved in this development will be closing or diverting our public rights of way during construction and 3 new permissive paths, only totalling 2.9 miles, will be provided. Permissive ways are only given 'by permission' which can be withdrawn at any time and therefore lost, along with the footpaths. Once the public rights of way are closed or diverted, I am sure it is highly unlikely they will be restored and		

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	who will want to walk round fields of solar panels, with over 80 containers for storage for inverters and transformers, security lighting and over 1300 CCTV cameras?? The detrimental effect on mental and well being to health by walking our beautiful, peaceful countryside will be immense.		
MP2_CL_0500_002	We use the footpaths for walking our dogs. The proposals will change the nature of these and will ruin views from the paths. Even when, after 15 years the proposed planting screen the panels, the views will be remain restricted. Thus the views that we value so much will be lost. I will not be using the proposed “permitted pathways” as I do not want to walk between 2metre high fencing and 3.3metre high solar panels. I have no desire to walk in an industrial landscape.		
MP2_CL_0503_002	The proposed area is larger than that of the nearest town of Stamford, and borders conservation areas. It is both out of character and out of proportion, dwarfing surrounding historic towns and villages. Having regularly walked the miles of clearly defined public footpaths in this area, I have seen that in addition to its natural beauty, this is an area of diverse agriculture which is already edged with wildflower hedgerows and meadowland. A perfect natural leisure opportunity and a biodiverse area teaming with wildlife. Mallard		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
	Pass have included mitigation and enhancement areas within their revised plan. There seem to be no published figures for the areas destroyed during construction and maintenance. It must be asked whether Mallard Pass are proposing to "give back" less than they have taken away.		
MP2_CL_0517_002	The proposed area is larger than that of the nearest town of Stamford, and borders conservation areas. It is both out of character and out of proportion, dwarfing surrounding historic towns and villages. Having regularly walked the miles of clearly defined public footpaths in this area, I have seen that in addition to its natural beauty, this is an area of diverse agriculture which is already edged with wildflower hedgerows and meadowland. A perfect natural leisure opportunity and a biodiverse area teaming with wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0528_007 MP2_CL_0529_007	Recreational Amenity. Local residents use this area currently for recreation, and there are many footpaths and areas where residents walk for pleasure and health. The access to this landscape will be severely restricted by this development, thus depriving local people of the amenity of access to local countryside, which as we all know		

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	is essential for health and physical and mental wellbeing.		
MP2_CL_0530_003	As a keen walker, I understand that footpaths will be maintained but I hardly feel these will provide the same outlook. I also notice that the section of Macmillan Way passing through the middle of the development has been missed off both of the concept plan maps which I have looked at. With such a huge and likely well known facility on the doorstep, house prices locally will also suffer.		
MP2_CL_0534_004	This seems a financial initiative, totally disregarding the loss of wetlands, footpaths, habitats and general recreational facilities currently enjoyed in our area.		
MP2_CL_0557_004	I wouldn't want to use any of the footpaths through the solar farm as would find it unsightly and not very relaxing.		
MP2_CL_0558_003	Minimal Compensation They promised support for the local recreation, however no new sports facility for each blighted village but only 2.9miles of new pathways through their beautiful black glass fields. They obviously plan to keep existing public footpaths as it is tricky to block those rights of ways, but who will be desperate enough to use them?		

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MP2_CL_0559_001	My concerns are many, and largely related to the proposed size of the development. At 2238 acres, and eight times bigger than the current largest solar farm in the UK, this can only have detrimental effects to the wildlife and ecology of the surrounding area. I walk and run the footpaths in the area regularly, and the flora and fauna in the hedgerows and fields is abundant and varied. The development of this site is going to disrupt the balance of wildlife in this area, and I doubt it will ever recover. Additionally the West Glen river runs through to the proposed area, which is likely to increase the flood risk to the area. The full impact of this is unlikely to be known until it is too late.		
MP2_CL_0572_003	Mallard Pass are proposing a small link to an existing well used footpath, I cannot think anyone is going to want to walk for leisure and their mental health and wellbeing between chain link fencing with a view of a factory field of solar panels. Additionally, there is a proposal to put yet more clutter into the countryside in the form of information boards. As most of the wildlife will not be able to survive in this fenced off area, I wonder what there will be to see other than industrial waste land.		
MP2_CL_0573_005	Apparently new footpaths will be introduced. Who wants to walk or cycle through large solar panels		

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	or near huge batteries? During the pandemic the Government Health Gurus were advising the general public to spend more time outside in green spaces for our mental well-being. These spaces will be taken away and instead there will be an industrial backdrop.		
MP2_CL_0574_001	Mallard Pass will turn a local, gently undulating arable countryside into a mass industrial landscape. This proposal will harm our local wildlife habitat, our footpaths and our well-loved and well used bridle ways that are part of our way of life – I moved to this region 2 years ago and this was the principle attraction to living here. It is also likely to increase the risk of flooding in the immediate areas where my family and friends go about their business and recreation.		
MP2_CL_0592_002	With regard to the landscape this currently is a beautiful area of farmland and woodland, not only sustaining diverse species of wildlife but also enjoyed by so many for walking and recreation (although footpaths and bridleways may be maintained this would be through a landscape of solar panels up to 3.3m high if the development goes ahead). This is not to mention the fact that the solar "farm" would mean the loss of the land for food production: surely an important factor when we are all meant to be reducing our carbon		

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	footprint and buying UK and locally produced foods. It would also remove areas of permanent pasture and of water habitat.		
MP2_CL_0628_002	Proximity to people's homes and recreational areas The solar panels should be completely invisible to people when they are at home. Home is a place to find peace, and those who have chosen to live in an open, rural environment will have their emotional peace shattered. The stress of the prospect of this solar farm has already caused regrettable levels of stress on local people. Green fences and planting will not make up for the removal of open field views and sky views. Local people make great use of cycling, walking and riding along the bridleways and footpaths affected by the application. Even though these will remain open, materially, their benefit to physical and mental health is removed, as a great part of that comes from people seeing space, seeing the bare earth, and seeing the flora and fauna as the seasons change. The solar farm will present an artificial and industrialised view that does not change for over 40 years. The solar farm should not be built near people's homes and where they spend their recreational time.		
MP2_CL_0634_001	I moved to Carlby 25 years ago because I wanted to live in the country, in a quiet village surrounded		

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	by fields, nature and wildlife. I am a keen walker and regularly use the footpaths in question.		
MP2_CL_0642_003	The countryside is, just that – an area for wildlife and farming to thrive. How does a 2,238 acre industrial site with fencing, cameras, constant buzzing of transformers etc come even close to maintaining that ambience? The screening methods rely heavily on newly planted trees which will take at least 15 years to become effective, but still don't mitigate the loss of farmland and recreational space. This is especially as the panels will always be visible from the prescribed footpaths. People move to the country to experience the health, well-being and calm that it offers, not to have this taken away via an unmitigated contravention of government policy (NPPF and EN3). Most importantly, you have not even submitted a clear and detailed bio-diversity plan, either for the construction phase or the after-build maintenance.		
MP2_CL_0651_015	7. Mass industrialisation of the landscape: this will disrupt wildlife habitat and residential areas. The structures will be 3.3 m high and visible above hedges. Popular footpaths will become tunnels with 2m high fencing. Given the British government's 25-year environment plan, this initiative will clearly contravene the plan's		

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	statement “We will conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment, and make sure it can be enjoyed, used by and cared for by everyone. We will do this by:		
MP2_CL_0662_005	Countryside footpaths and bridleways surrounded by industrialisation and the huge impact this will have on local residents.		
MP2_CL_0677_007	7.1 Again disappointingly this topic is hidden in the appendices leaving full scrutiny until the ES. We note only 1 group of PRoWs having a significant impact with just a tacit acknowledgment, and that we have to wait to see the full results in the ES. Whilst we accept that the PRoWs are being retained, the whole recreational experience will change forever. 7.2 People walk, cycle and ride in the countryside as they love the tranquillity, the views and the wildlife. That will disappear and be replaced initially with all the typical impacts of a construction site. Once in operation the experience will be that of a path surrounded either side (in many cases) with solar panels and security fencing as the main view, gradually over time becoming tunnel-like as the screening takes over. That will be particularly noticeable with PRoW BrAW1/1, and a source of huge concern for riders whose horses can be easily spooked by unnatural surroundings, and very sensitive to strange noises		

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	e.g. the shipping containers which will be noisy and are adjacent to this bridleway. During construction it is unlikely riders will be able to use any of the PRoWs safely, pushing them back on to roads which will be more congested – an accident waiting to happen. 7.3 The 3 additional permissive paths totalling just less than 3 miles are just an extension of the kind of experience highlighted above, and in no way compensate for the loss of pleasure and well-being gained from using the PRoWs today. Given you are retaining so much land as arable, why can't additional new permissive paths be created around the outskirts of some of the arable land parcels away from the solar panels, making it a far more enjoyable walking experience. 7.4 The focus on this project should be to protect wildlife and habitats. Today there is room for people to enjoy the countryside without turning it into some kind of nature park, it should be kept as natural as possible. The feedback from residents is they don't want picnic benches, or interpretation boards dotted all over the site. The very area along the West Glen River you want to become a haven of bio-diversity will be destroyed by litter and disturbance if you over commercialise its presence. This shows a lack of understanding of what is important to the local		

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	community. You talk about allotments and community orchards, but make no mention of where they would be suitably sited, surely not down by the West Glen River as well. 7.5 There is a conflict of interest between having a permissive path and the site running for a minimum of 30 years. How will you ensure the path stays open for the duration of the scheme given landowners usually need to shut the paths before 20 years or their permissive status disappears and they become established footpaths?		
MP2_CL_0678_005	5. Destruction of amenities. At present we can walk freely on field edges and footpaths, enjoying the views which are spectacularly beautiful. Who would want to walk along a corridor bounded by steel fencing or look at row upon row of panels?		
MP2_CL_0684_005	Our final point is of utmost concern to ourselves. There is a suggestion of a permissible footpath in order to make a circulatory route around Essendine and Carlby. Whilst we have no objection to this in principle we would object very strongly to any route along the riverside opposite our riverbank. With the best will in the world walkers and dog owners can and do deviate from the designated pathway and this would have catastrophic consequences. Consistently for four years a Kingfisher has nested in our purpose-built		

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	chamber and quite often rearing all three clutches in a year . As I am sure you are aware with Schedule 1 birds nesting near to any public right of way the foot path is closed for the duration of the breeding season (March to August). Alongside this there is another protected species, Otters, permanently using this part of the river and again quite often using an artificial holt which we have built for them. Any disturbance from walkers or dogs would be disastrous. Overall, we can only view a pathway as a threat to all we have achieved in the last six years i.e. noise, dogs, mischievous youths, litter and opportunists. There is a perfectly adequate highway along the western boundary of the field which joins the road to Carlby.		
MP2_CL_0690_007	6. There is huge recreational value and use in the area. A cyclists and walkers paradise. Your proposal will destroy or damage a large part of that and the diverse hospitality and supply businesses that rely on it. Your proposal will create a vast eyesore throughout the area, and though you propose footpaths, who will want to walk through rows of panels surrounded by over 3 metre high security fences? Further, the development will add significant night time light pollution to the area.		
MP2_CL_0730_001	I don't agree with this project.The impact on the country side right near Stamford will have a		

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	detrimental effect on wildlife and people enjoying all the many footpaths and bridleways in this beautiful countryside.We need to keep our farmland for growing food not this ugly monstrosity		
MP2_CL_0751_010	As I mentioned earlier, I cannot be more concerned about the impact in my area of this enormous project. The loss of recreational amenity (we have so much now, why would we want to lose it or have it replaced by ways that have been decided upon by a developer from outside the area?). I note your points to include certain wildlife homes (i.e. bat boxes) – these already exist naturally. Why would we want to disrupt their natural habitat over a two year period, scare them away or kill them? There is a herd of deer who have been roaming the area for literally centuries. Where do they go? Up and down footpaths with fences either side? Driven onto the roads, creating a greater risk to them and motorists? To see them moving through the open landscape is a wonderful experience. Why would I agree to something that removes this natural benefit with more right to this space than we have? Your proposal mentions mitigation so many times which is defined as "action of reducing the severity, seriousness or painfulness of something" – just what is the wildlife and environment to be		

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	subjected to in order for this much mention of mitigation? This is a massive red flag.		
MP2_CL_0780_011	3 permissive footpaths will be retained which will be through the middle of the solar farm with high wire mesh fences each side enclosing the development, who will want to walk through a site that looks like an open prison, how will this provide any recreational amenity? There may be provision for badger gates that will allow badgers, rabbits and Muntjac deer to go through the site but Roe deer are excluded. There are serious concerns that these displaced deer will pose a greater threat to motorists driving through the area as well as destruction of nearby crops as displaced animals seek new habitats.		
MP2_CL_0785_004	I am a horse rider who lives in Carlby. We have very limited bridleways as it is and your development would ruin at least 3 of them. Horses would be so spooked by the huge panels I cannot imagine my horse would go near them. The new permissive footpaths don't really add a lot by way of amenities and who really wants to walk alongside and see all around, thousands of 3.3m high solar panels from these or the existing walks we have . Setting the panels back 15 metres isn't going to improve the outlook and no doubt there will be miles of security fencing erected as well. It		

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	will be like taking a walk through an industrial estate, with no variation		
MP2_CL_0788_003 MP2_CL_0789_003 MP2_CL_0790_003	It will destructively alter the character of the footpaths and public rights of way which are adjacent to or run across most of the proposed sites. Instead of walking, running, bird-watching etc. in our open landscape, we would be forced to navigate our way alongside the unnatural looking and high constructions.		
MP2_CL_0799_008	c) Permissive path: Mallard Pass are proposing a serious of Permissive footpaths. One is to go along our boundary to which we object for 2 reasons: it is not safe for people to cross the road from the pavement at the corner of a blind bend to access the permissive path, there have been numerous accidents here including a fatality. It is a known accident black spot and for vehicles speeding in and out of the village. Secondly to the increase potential in trespassing / theft and need for additional security and the risk of vandalism. Currently this is a gated off field with access track accessed by both Farmers. Again we have had no consultation on this despite knowledge of our access and business. Mallard Pass Solar have not advised if the proposed		

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	permissive path is to be on the track or in the field? We have a right of way along the track.		
MP2_CL_0893_005	4. Permissive path: You are proposing a footpath to go along our boundary to which we object due to the increase in trespassing and the risk of vandalism. Please can you advise if the proposed permissive path is to be on the track or in the field? We have a right of way along the track. Secondly, it is not safe for people to cross the road from the pavement at the corner to access the permissive path, there have been numerous accidents here including a fatality over the last few years.		
MP2_CL_0912_005	With regard to footpaths, it has been established that when walking along these, it will be like walking along a "green corridor", with no views over the surrounding countryside, which will, in any case, be covered by solar panels. There would appear to be little pleasure in that activity.		
MP2_CL_0920_003	Another reason for vigorously opposing the MPSF plans is the irreversible impact to our local area. With an interest in farming and nature, I have chosen to live in a rural area, as have many of the local residents. The proposals of 'bespoke visual mitigation strategies' are perplexing. No amount of picnic benches, wooden interpretation boards,		

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	wildlife viewing areas, new hedgerows or tree belts will detract from the mammoth sea of 3.3m high solar panels (and associated fencing, cameras, lighting and containers) plastered over the local rural land. As a regular user of the public footpaths and cycle paths which pass through the proposed site, I fear that other residents will feel the same as me and will refrain from exercising locally. The benefits of outdoor exercise include mental wellbeing, but these benefits are lost when the space is changed significantly. We are blessed with acres of beautiful agricultural countryside and the MPSF proposals will negatively impact this area.		
MP2_CL_0938_041	The promised recreational opportunities will not compensate for the losses that will be caused by MPSF. I run the footpath and walk them daily. o Mallard Pass are proposing three new permitted pathways. These pathways will largely be bordered by solar panels, on one or both sides. Walking the pathways will be like going through an industrial development bordered by security fencing, security cameras and lights. None with be sited close to the area of Greatford. o The permitted pathways will not give views across the landscape which is an essential aspect		

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	of walking in the countryside. Solar panels at a height of 3.3metres will block any view entirely and the much vaunted screening will also block any view. It is unlikely that the permitted pathways will be well used if used at all!. They will not compensate for the damage caused by MPSF to the Public Rights of Way and in particular the views of open countryside. They are also timebound and not permanent.		
MP2_CL_0939_003	I have lived at my address for nearly forty years. Virtually all of the land is used for growing arable crops with good yields. I use the footpaths for walking my dog. The proposals will change the nature of these and will ruin the views from the paths. The views that I value so much will be lost. I will not be using the proposed “permitted pathways” as I do not want to walk between 2metre high fencing and 3.3metre high solar panels. I have no desire to walk in an industrial landscape.		
MP2_CL_0970_004	The new permissive footpaths don’t really add a lot by way of amenities and who really wants to walk alongside and see all around, thousands of 3.3m high solar panels from these or the existing walks we have . Setting the panels back 15 metres isn’t going to improve the outlook and no doubt there will be miles of security fencing erected as well. It		

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	will be like taking a walk through an industrial estate.		
MP2_CL_0986_006	Would you prefer to walk past fields of black glass or waving corn, grazing sheep or cattle? The idea that extra footpaths across the site will make up for the loss of the existing visual and recreational amenity is ludicrous.		
MP2_CL_0989_003	It would also close local footpaths, or move them & who would want to 'enjoy' a lovely countryside walk with massive solar panels towering overhead! This quiet rural area is not the place for such an industrial landscape. We object in the strongest possible way.		
MP2_CL_1003_001	I am disgusted, why build in little Rutland, you initially stated you use poor land or scrub land. Hear you are going to build on Prime Agricultural land. Land that is used for food production, and with the way of the world much needed. Panels use so much land wind turbines are more land friendly Ln these circumstances. I am aware that it is being fed into the rail system, it is rumoured that you don't have planning permission for domestic use. So we lose access to woods, bridleways and footpaths, green spaces fenced off just for the railway, makes this scheme even more disgusting. We live in the countryside out of choice, you also		

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	have a choice. Befriend the country side or alienate the neighbourhood. Be sensible you cannot surround villages with glass 10 feet high. You will destroy the entire area. I hope you will be compensating villagers for the drop in market value of their properties. This is a stupid scheme for this area and it will be fought against. I am very much against it.		
MP2_CL_1016_001	The scale of the project is too much and will have massive impact on the surrounding villages both during construction and long term. It will harm wildlife, footpaths, bridleways, increase flooding, not to mention the financial implications on house prices and the local economy. I truly believe in greener energy but this is not the correct way to go about it. Please do not go ahead with this project.		
MP2_CL_0371_013	11. Would the public have access to the woods bordering PRoW's and permitted pathways.		
MP2_CL_0450_007	6. I am also a member of the Lincolnshire Local Access Forum and at a recent meeting we determined that although developments such as Mallard Pass present challenges, mostly about preserving existing public rights of way (PROW), which I note you have taken account of, they also		

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	present opportunities. Principally the chance to increase public access to the countryside. There are number of options the project could consider, examples are swapping stiles for access gates on exiting or new PROW to allow use by the infirm/elderly/limited mobility, provision of small parking areas where PROW join roads or, perhaps in conjunction with Wildlife/Woodland Trust etc "eco" bodies route maps and wildlife display boards. When considering new PROW or permissive routes ensure look at circular route options and not just A to B routes. It is notable that the most used PROW are frequented by dog walkers so frequent reminder notices about keeping dogs under control along routes, if necessary installing fencing along routes to protect grazing sheep.		
MP2_CL_0618_002	I note that some changes had been made to the original proposals as far as Public Rights of Way (PROW) are concerned, including a modest reduction in the overall area of solar panels, the setting back of panels from all existing PROWs (minimum of 15 metres on either side), and the creation of some new permissive paths through the site. These changes are to be welcomed, and show that you have at least made a positive		

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	response to the important arguments around recreational activities.		
MP2_CL_0683_004	Residential impact Generic: There is no doubt there are quite a number of residents adjacent to the site whose lives would be changed irreversibly by the construction of this solar farm. Whether you live in Essendine and are surrounded on all sides, or whether you are a property directly adjacent to the site, the impact is very real. Residents will also have concern for the impact on their property prices given the industrialisation of the area. The closer the proximity to the site, the worse the impact. In discussion with a land agent who has experience of NSIPs, there is a very real likelihood of some significant devaluations. Why should residents be penalised when you will quite obviously be profiting from it? Personal: Whilst my property does not sit inside the site (at least not at Stage 2 after correcting your map from Stage 1), it is as good as sitting on the edge of receptor group 1, not 4 as you might try and claim. That means by your definition highmedium sensitivity. Whilst you have introduced some residential		

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	setback, the feeling is still one of being surrounded by solar panels and fencing, as that is the only thing I will be able to see given the wide open expansive view in front of the property. My property is already niche – a 2 bed semi-detached cottage with just under 6 acres of land. The reason I bought the property is for equestrian use and being deep in the heart of the countryside. Anyone looking for an equestrian property would not buy one next to a solar farm whose PRoWs are surrounded by solar panels and noisy inverters. So its desirability and therefore value has dropped significantly		
MP2_CL_0683_005	Recreational impact Generic: The character of every PRoW will change to such an extent that there will be no pleasure for those using it now for their health, well-being and enjoyment. People live in the countryside because they love the countryside, the wildlife, the tranquillity, it is their amenity. Those who live in a town or city prefer the amenities those areas provide, I don't see anyone prepared willingly to sacrifice those amenities. Personal: The bridleway (BRaW1/1) will be like a tunnel in places, making it both scary and		

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	unpleasant for horses to ride through, especially as the noisy inverters/transformers run adjacent to the path in very close proximity. This could prove quite dangerous if a horse panics and has nowhere to escape. There will be no pleasure in either walking or riding any of the PRoWs close by, including the permissive paths as they are all surrounded by panels and security fencing		
MP2_CL_0709_008	Other Factors Figure 1.1 – Site Boundary The Drift – The site plan and application plans include The Drift, a Byway Open to All Traffic and Unclassified Road within the development area. Other than in one photo, no reference is made to The Drift as a much-used PROW in the proposals. The Drift is one of the most used recreational routes in the Stamford and Ryhall area. The eastern section of The Drift is a single track, metalled lane which is used every day by many recreational walkers. It is especially valuable because it is easily accessible and is used by wheelchair users and less robust walkers as a peaceful, safe route in the countryside with easy roadside parking. The proposed construction access into Filed No 2 at the junction of The Drift with Bytham Road would be intimidating for recreational users of The Drift, especially for the older and less able users. The intimidating effect of construction on horse riders		

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	and cyclists would be significant. The western section of The Drift is a stone track, again much used by walkers and cyclists as well as some horse riders. The significant harm to the amenity of this very well used PROW that the proposed development would result in has not been taken into account. There would be significant harm to the wellbeing of a significant number of residents in the Ryhall and Stamford area as well as visitors to the area, who regularly use the route Figures 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 & others – Farmland not part of the built development – As above, the proposed development site includes farmland where the management will be all but unchanged and alleged mitigation measures are either already present or would be likely to occur in a non-development scenario as governmental agri-environment schemes develop e.g. ELMS. Accordingly, many of the proposed mitigation measures located outside the solar array fields areas would not be additional to existing. All such farmland areas should be removed from the site as their inclusion provides an inaccurate indication of the effective extent of such measures. Figure 3.2 – Field Numbers The field numbers include parts of multiple fields. E.g. Field No 1 is made up of parts of three separate fields divided by hedges. This is misleading, giving		

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	the impression of fewer existing fields with their own hedgerow boundaries would be affected by the proposed development than is proposed. Consequently, the adverse effect of the proposed development on existing wildlife corridors and landscape is misrepresented		
MP2_CL_0709_003	"We are supporting the recreational and amenity opportunities by retaining all Public rights of Way within the Site" This is a misleading statement in that the proposed development will result in significant harm to the character and appearance of the area and will greatly reduce the amenity value of the PROWs within and close to the development site. The stark and overbearing appearance of the solar arrays when viewed from both PROWs and public highways will undermine the use of the PROWs and the recreational use of the mainly quiet roads in the local area which are themselves important recreational resources. As can be seen above, the proposed 3.3m high solar arrays would block all views and would appear very stark and overbearing when viewed from the PROWs. 2.4 "We have introduced approx' 4.7km of new permissive paths" Whilst these may provide temporary circular routes from Essendine, their amenity value will be very limited because they pass through the solar arrays and they will do		

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	nothing to overcome the harm done to existing PROW network. No parking facilities for members of the public from elsewhere in the areas are proposed. The value of the proposed permissive paths would, therefore, be very limited and do little to mitigate the harm the proposed development would do to the wellbeing to residents in the locality or the wider public.		
MP2_CL_0881_003	3. 2,238 Acres is far too large so close to villages, it will destroy the visual character of the area along with the loss of various Public rights of way and Wildlife habitat.		
MP2_CL_0999_005	5. Proposed loss/impediment of public rights of way		
MP2_CL_1041_001	With regards the latest proposals for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm, I wish to make some comments relating to the proposed permissive paths and existing public rights of way to be affected by the plans.		
MP2_CL_1041_002	I welcome the new permissive paths that are proposed to form part of the development. I think these are well located to make a useful contribution to the local public rights of way network. While the proposed paths don't align directly with any of the suggestions I made during		

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	the Stage 1 consultation, they would deliver some of the benefits I was seeking.		
MP2_CL_1041_005	I would expect to see the DCO require that these paths would be properly maintained and accessible for the life of the development. It remains the case that ideally these would instead by dedicated as public rights of way in perpetuity. I think that, particularly in some cases, the proposed routes would be only a trivial constraint for future use of the land and so dedication as a public right of way would not harm the landowner's interests.		
MP2_CL_1041_007	With regards the existing public rights of way, I understand that construction activities may require the temporary closure or diversion of these. I hope this can very much be limited to periods of time when it is strictly necessary. I would like to see any such closures/diversions communicated well in advance by a variety of means.		
MP2_FF_084_004	I'm pleased with the additional permissive paths, picnic benches, etc. Is there scope to include outdoor fitness equipment?		
MP2_CL_0371_012	10. When describing the West Glen River "corridor" you suggest that, in addition to being a permitted pathway, it could be used for a variety of purposes such as allotments, a community orchard, picnic benches, low key nature area and		

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	bird watching hides. Are these actually compatible with each other?		
MP2_CL_0482_005	· Adverse impact to local infrastructure, in particular roads, footpaths and bridleways.		
MP2_CL_0581_004	we will loose many of our local paths as they will be surrounded by high security fencing.		
MP2_CL_0655_014	14. 3 New permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and some picnic benches will be provided. To see and enjoy WHAT?? MPSF - NO THANK YOU. RAMBLERS RESPECT ALL EXISTING PFP, AND THEY SHOULD REMAIN, NOT NEW PERMISSIVE 2.9 MILES PATHS. THAT'S AN INSULT TO ALL LOVERS, and RAMBLERS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.		
MP2_CL_0663_004	The sheet size of the site, the impact of 3.3 metre high solar panels, fencing, substation, and security lighting on the local community and wildlife cannot be underestimated. New permissive paths, picnic benches, and escape openings for animals will not compensate for the loss of habitat and enjoyment of the present area.		
MP2_CL_0698_004 MP2_CL_0699_004 MP2_CL_0701_004 MP2_CL_0703_004 MP2_CL_0705_004	We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and these paths will be surrounded by high security fencing		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
MP2_CL_0706_004 MP2_CL_0713_004 MP2_CL_0714_004			
MP2_CL_0718_004 MP2_CL_0719_004 MP2_CL_0720_004 MP2_CL_0721_004 MP2_CL_0722_004 MP2_CL_0723_004 MP2_CL_0724_004 MP2_CL_0725_004 MP2_CL_0772_005 MP2_CL_0774_005 MP2_CL_0776_004 MP2_CL_0777_004 MP2_CL_0778_004	problems. 4. We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and these paths will be surrounded by high security fencing		
MP2_CL_0742_009 MP2_CL_0749_009	As noted previously the site size has increased and the reason for this is the changes to be made to the highways to allow for the abnormal loads and the increased traffic movements. These changes will destroy further habitats, in places the roads cannot be widened – has the company even visited the site? If so they would see junctions that are already dangerous. They would see the secondary school where the path disappears? They would see the bends where the road cannot		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
	be widened? What are the solutions for these problems or is it a case of just ignore them.		
MP2_CL_0865_002	The proposed site is rural land and covering it with glass, metal, and access roads / paths is is a huge detrimental change to the whole ecosystem;		
MP2_CL_0979_001	I would like to send in my complete objection to this proposal. There has been little consideration for wildlife, leisure, community. There is no point putting pathways between solar panels as deer cannot read signs and will jump into fences. There has been no consideration to the gorgeous landscape that is in Rutland and the impact on this. There are no benefits to those in the area that will be affected. You have also chosen the smallest county to put the biggest site on, that makes no logical sense. I am extremely opposed to this proposal.		
MP2_CL_1017_005	I want to add that by having this total disaster on our back door we seem to be getting nothing in return perhaps very reduced electricity, or extra bridleways and foot paths.		
MP2_FF_041_004	City-fying the countryside. We don't want fake viewing areas, benches and boards. We want fields, bridleways, rights of way and the real countryside that it currently is. We sit on fences or		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
	haybales not benches with concrete underneath that will be vandalised and removed		
MP2_CL_0579_003	It is a beautiful area, with many rights of way which are regularly used by the local communities and visitors alike. This will be ruined.		
MP2_FF_016_004	the introduction of new path way at the moment don't link up		
MP2_FF_038_003	Yes you've added permissive tracks BUT these are only Footpaths? What about those of us who require bridleways.		
MP2_CL_0129_001	Why have you not stated the 2 km long POW is a bridleway ??These are rare – and should not be part of any application		
MP2_CL_1028_010	I am deeply saddened as to the potential effects on one particular part of the proposed area, which is the area that surrounds what is called the Macmillan Way. The Macmillan Way has helped to raise so much needed funds to support the charity Macmillan Cancer Relief which has helped so many families that have suffered with cancer. There is also mention of some permissive paths being added, but there is no mention as to what will done in 10 years when they would need to be removed or be made permanent in the form of public rights of way.		
MP2_FF_0231_004	Row are not clear on map so I am dubious.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
MP2_FF_0231_001	The map is created to confuse, not highlighting main roads, obliterating Ryhall and omitting Rights of Way on map in May leaflet. The use of Mallards British achievement as a name to promote the project is an insult by foreign investors with more interest in money than Power generation.		
MP2_FF_0246_013	It all seemed rather self-serving and a reworking of layout was interesting. As mentioned above your maps are poor and don't show all rights of way affected by the proposals.		
MP2_FF_0249_003	4.7km? This is very small when considering the size of the project/		
MP2_CL_0993_012	12 . Concerned for damage to bridleway if it changed from grassland to hard standing .		
MP2_FF_0102_006	The proposed footpaths are minimal		
MP2_FF_0103_002	The addition of footpaths is very welcome in order to enhance countryside connectivity and it is good to see wildlife corridors are being retained.		
MP2_FF_0117_003	The footpaths are being retained but instead of open views it will be miles and miles of 3 metre high solar panels until hedges grow to create narrow passage with no views.		
MP2_FF_0137_009	consequently, new paths are not acceptable		
MP2_FF_0111_003	Slightly extend the area of permissive paths across the site and provide wildflower planting both sides of any paths.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
MP2_CL_0168_010	Public footpaths will become overshadowed corridors. Walkers on this section of the Macmillan Way long-distance footpath (Abbotsbury, Dorset to Boston) will find views of the countryside obliterated by hundreds of acres of industrial solar panels.		
MP2_FF_0209_002	my submission is regarding footpaths. While I welcome the proposed corridor, and hedges the reality is that the views from the north side of the path going west from Carlby will be of hedges and/or extensive areas of panels and we will lose views of distant fields.		
MP2_FF_0209_004	Permissive paths will be welcome if providing additional links.		
MP2_FF_0202_004	permissive paths? what do you propose I do to make this a legal requirement, i ensure that every would be user is legally entitled to use these paths?		
MP2_FF_0219_003	I think more wildlife areas and footpaths should be created.		
MP2_FF_0246_009	You don't explain what types of permissive paths are being considered eg are they for all users - bikes, pedestrians, equestrians ?		
MP2_FF_0251_006	The expanse of this project remove local walking routes, paths which all enjoys to use to take in the beauty of this area. The solar farm will remove all		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
	of this. Encasing multiple villages and with it too many homes the size of MPSF is humongous.		
MP2_FF_0266_006	The introduction of new paths is good, provided that they are not bounded on both sides by areas of panels. The Macmillan Way is channelled largely between fields of panels. Viewing areas would need to be out of sight of huge areas of panels to encourage people to wish to picnic.		
MP2_FF_0272_004	The walks along permissive paths will be hugely impacted as what is now open fields will become a view of fencing likened to a prison camp.		
MP2_FF_0290_004	Paths across the site don't compensate for the current public paths that are available for us to walk around, looking at the countryside - not massive solar panels!		
MP2_FF_0293_003	The permissive paths do not seem to connect to other public rights of way and do not seem to offer anything in terms of creating useful new walking routes. Again this just looks like a token gesture to try to dress the Mallard Pass Solar project as something good when in reality the impact to the surrounding countryside will be devastatingly bad.		
MP2_CL_0168_002	The proposed DCO will among other things, authorise: "The creation of environmental mitigation and enhancement areas and the creation of permissive paths": This has also been		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Footpaths			
	described by the developers as 'benefits' to the local community ; however this work would follow the destruction of the existing natural biodiversity , wildlife habitats, wildlife corridors and food sources of wildlife including pollinators and birds.		
MP2_CL_0655_013	13. Many of our Public Rights away will be closed or diverted during construction. Causing Chaos, and complete disorder and negative unwanted confusion!!		
MP2_FF_0288_005	your maps do not show all the rights of way (for example the byway between Newstead Land and the Essendine Road)- does this imply you will seek to change these? the new rights of way will not offset the fact that the roads will be much more heavily used by construction - including people travelling to and from the site to work - and make them unsafe for people who walk, run, ride (horses and bikes) in the area.		
MP2_FF_0103_007	Would it be possible to include a track around the perimeter of the site? As a keen cross country mountain biker it would be good to have some sort of train in the area, and would possibly encourage families and beginners to use the area too given that it is relatively easy terrain. The route wouldn't necessarily have to be paved or surfaced, a compacted dirt road would suffice.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
MP2_CL_1011_001	I would be personally very interested in grazing sheep there too. So if there are any opportunities to discuss this with anyone from your company, please let me know.	Yes	The land underneath and around the PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production in order to maintain the field vegetation during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. and around the Solar PV Arrays are managed through sheep grazing, the grazing rights will be retained by landowners. The management of the Green Infrastructure and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas will be undertaken in accordance with the outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP), **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**, which sets out how this should be managed to ensure that the landscape and biodiversity objectives are met.
MP2_FF_043_009	Our fields should be used Producing crops and for grazing our cattle and sheep.		
MP2_FF_048_005	I remember seeing an example where sheep had been grazed in solar panel fields. Seemed like a good idea. I don't have a view on what should be done in this case but would definitely be good to see that land put to dual use		
MP2_FF_0137_013	this is an arable area not suitable for sheep or cattle- as you intend high security fencing to kep out deer, livestock is obviously a problem		
MP2_FF_0180_006	It is regrettable that a substantial proportion of the solar panels will be sited on land classified as best and most versatile agricultural land, mainly grade 3a. As stated in section 13.3.4 of the PEIR, this is in breach of the PV National Policy Statement, which states that land graded as 3b, 4 and 5 is preferred for this kind of development. As we stated in our answer to the previous question, we		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	agree that the majority of the retained farmland should continue to be managed as arable land, but it should also be managed to provide the big three (seed in winter, safe nesting sites in spring/summer and insect food for chicks in summer) for farmland birds, which will also benefit other wildlife. The land under the panels has, as mentioned in our previous answer, considerable potential to benefit beneficial insects and other wildlife such as hares, particularly if managed to maintain a flower-rich grassland sward. The ideal management is probably to leave it ungrazed in spring/early summer, then cut and remove the cut vegetation and then graze the aftermath using sheep. However, the management of the land under and between the panels also needs to take account of the need to maximise infiltration and minimize run off.		For more information, please see Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_FF_0195_005	5. Land Usage (3.18.2) there is no clear plan or commitment as to how the land under and around the PV arrays will be used. We would like there to be a formal commitment to on-going agricultural use of the land and a penalty imposed if this is not achieved. The current wording in the proposal is weak and would allow the land to be under utilised. The word 'could' needs to be replaced with 'will'. The land underneath and around the PV Arrays		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production, or mechanical maintenance in order to maintain the field vegetation during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.		
MP2_FF_0220_006	With due respect this is something your company should be presenting in a sensitive and convinicng manner and should not be left to concerned residents to suggest! I have never yet seen sheep grazing in a solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0354_004	3. It has been suggested that sheep will be grazed in the solar panel area. How will the sheep be managed?		
MP2_CL_0371_010	6. It has been suggested that sheep will be grazed in the solar panel area. How will the sheep be managed?		
MP2_CL_0380_001	My views on this solar farm have not changed from the first consultation. I am still totally against it. Yes a few tweaks have been made but not enough to change my mind. The sheer size on mostly agricultural land is unacceptable. Even low grade land can grow grass for hay , silage or grazing sheep. We need to be growing more not less wheat especially since the war in Ukraine started.		
MP2_CL_0583_002	Solar farms should not be taking valuable agricultural land out of production. The use of		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	sheep or other livestock to graze the areas not covered by the panels is very small as most areas will be in shade and will in no way mitigate the loss of the land for full agricultural use.		
MP2_CL_0600_079	4.18 Mallard Pass claims that the land under solar panels will be grazed by sheep and that a grazing licence will be given to the existing landowners or a third party. Mallard Pass claim that sheep are grazed on other solar farm sites in the UK. However, MPSF must be many times the size of these sites and the management challenge much greater. None of the necessary infrastructure has been included in the plans such as fencing and water supplies. Additionally, commercial grazing would require the area to be sown and resown with seed giving productive swards. A sward of a variety of grasses and wild flowers would not give the levels of feed required for a commercial flock. If sheep are grazed it will not be on a commercial basis and will simply be “greenwashing.”		
MP2_CL_0667_006	You state you will be offering back some of the land that will not now have solar panels constructed on them as arable. Yet you have no plans except to offer this back to the farmer to manage for you. The same for the sheep grazing idea. Have you completed any research into the		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	area for sheep numbers and need? I doubt it. You really do come across in any dealings I have had with you as not caring, and in fact being totally bored at yet what I am sure you view as 'another bloody webinar to shut up the locals', you seem to just want you get planning and sell up as quickly as possible.		
MP2_CL_0779_006	7. Since the pre application consultation the world order has changed and the UK because of the conflict in Ukraine and Russia faces a food emergency along with the rest of the world in addition to a climate/power emergency. MP have already realised that some of the site contains BMV and have on that basis withdrawn panels from Grade 2 land. It is also clear that following your soil surveys that the site contains far more Grade 3A land than you thought. National Policy states that developers should avoid using such grades of land. There is also a debate presently going on where George Eustice said that Grade 3B should be classified as BMV- that means the whole site is BMV. Maybe you can tell us where the lost arable production will be made up from if MP goes ahead?. Though the decision for MP will be made by the Secretary of State, Robert Jenrick Secretary of State for Housing Comminities and Local Government said on August 16th 2021 " The		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	National Planning Policy Framework expects local authorities to protect and enhance valued landscapes and sites of biodiversity and recognise the character and beauty of the countryside and the benefits of the best and most versatile farmland in their policies and decisions. Again MP goes against all those guidelines. The use of greenfield land for large scale solar developments conflicts with NPPF Chapter 11 (Para 119) as it does not make effective use of land. In 2021 the UK imported 40% of its food. With an ever growing population and the projection that 50% of our food will be imported by 2030, the country needs to protect its agricultural land. The 2021 National Food Strategy placed particular emphasis on resilience within the UK food system and highlighted the need to use more of our countryside to sequester carbon and restore nature. In one of the consultation meetings I heard the Chairman of Windel Energy say that livestock (sheep) will live alongside the panels. This was a blatant lie and what guarantee will you give that it will happen. Its up to the Landowners and if they are receiving £1000 per acre per year for doing nothing they wont engage with any livestock farming especially as they presently don't farm such.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
MP2_CL_0783_001	Whatever happens sheep grazing under elevated solar panels would be better than what is on the table at the moment but there is also another option within the proposal as it stands. There is to be a perimeter fence around the development which would add hectares of growing space based on a 2m high fence on a 17km total perimeter. This can be achieved with either a hydroponic growing system or a much cheaper but water efficient soil based system. With the escalating price of energy I moved my vertical farm out of doors and this produced 500gms to fruit every five days during a seven week growing period on an area of fence of 0.6squ metres. Do the arithmetic. This development would in effect be installing an instant hedgerow and could be mounted on both sides of the fence To upscale this the Jones Food Company in Scunthorpe would be a good point of contact who plan to eliminate imports of high value soft fruits within the next decade using vertical farming.		
MP2_CL_0938_035	42% BMV is the average farmland in England compared with the site at 53% o The world situation has shifted since the War in Ukraine. The price of farming inputs such as fertilisers, fuel, herbicides and pesticides have increased and are less viable and available. This		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	could lead to lower rates of fertiliser and agrochemicals being applied to crops thereby reducing yields. Reduced yields will also be the result of other emerging farming practices such as “regenerative farming.” It is therefore vital that arable land is not lost to other uses. o Mallard Pass land is planning to return the site to arable farming after the end of the forty years. Consequently, the claim is made that land is not lost but just unavailable for production for that period. It is a significant period, which would lead to a substantial cumulative loss of food production. o The land would require the 1 million or so 2.5m concrete pile foundations to be removed before it could be put back into a transition stage for production. o There is no evidence that land occupied by large solar farms can successfully revert to arable farming. o Mallard Pass at the exhibition claimed that the land under solar panels will be grazed by sheep and that a grazing licence will be given to the existing landowners or a third party. Mallard Pass claim that sheep are grazed on other solar farm sites in the UK. However, MPSF must be many times the size of these sites and the management challenge much		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	greater. None of the necessary infrastructure has been included in the plans such as fencing and water supplies. Additionally, commercial grazing would require the area to be sown and resown with seed giving productive swards. A sward of a variety of grasses and wild flowers would not give the levels of feed required for a commercial flock. If sheep are grazed it will not be on a commercial basis and will simply be “greenwashing		
MP2_CL_1000_006	Land use and Agriculture Apart from one small herd of sheep in an adjacent field, farming is entirely arable within the area where we live. All I can say is that farmers should do what they are born to do – farm the land not the solar system.		
MP2_FF_022_005	evidence from other solar sites suggest that areas underneath panels are rarely used for grazing or hay production.		
MP2_FF_049_005	It would be useful to confirm what the second purpose would be (grazing etc).		
MP2_FF_069_001	It would be better for the arable fields to be wilded or put into low intensify grazing with tree planting		
MP2_FF_092_004	I agree with the idea of dual use and in particular livestock grazing.		
MP2_FF_0267_004	This will not offset the losses from land currently designated as agricultural- arable and grazing.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
MP2_FF_0272_008	wild foraging spaces; hay / sileage production; beekeeping; some form of livestock grazing. Yes, all of these but it still doesn't change the fact that previously open countryside is being fenced in and repurposed when it could be used for food production and given wildlife space to roam including deer.		
MP2_CL_0368_001	I am a veterinarian, who is passionate about livestock's role in the environment. Just curious if you have considered combining grazing with your solar panels? If this is anything you would like to explore, I would be very happy to chat further.		
MP2_CL_0450_005	4. Debunk the constant references to "loss of good agricultural land". Although an unlikely scenario for many decades, the opportunity at some future date to return the land to agriculture use will be far simpler than that following any type of urban development. As you have already ruled out using grades 1/2 land show the cost benefit from the energy generation v agricultural production over time and include the cost benefit from grazing.		
MP2_CL_0679_011	The site will have a boundary of some 25 miles in length comprising security fencing and security lighting. The effects on wildlife will be		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	immense. Natural paths and grazing lands developed over many years by wildlife will be blocked causing them distress and affecting their wellbeing. I recently had to remove a dead deer from security fencing close to my home. The deer had become trapped trying to get through and not been able to get itself back. It is inevitable that this type of incident and wild animal cruel death will occur on a much more frequent basis if this obscene development goes ahead		
MP2_CL_0794_002	It will destroy the essence of the area in many ways. It will have a detrimental effect on the already shrinking wildlife and fauna, the ability to grow much needed food and provide grazing land for animals, space for people to enjoy the open countryside and gain all the health benefits associated with open rural living. In a society where house building is mushrooming in every area, why take up more valuable space by creating a solar farm twice the size of Stamford in such a prime and beautiful location.		
MP2_CL_0920_002	The most recent amendments of the MPSF suggests 'dual use' of the land under panels. Whilst hay / silage production, beekeeping and livestock grazing may make some use of otherwise redundant land, it does not offer a solution to the loss of valuable crops harvested each year. With a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	drive to increase plant based foods in our diets and reduce meat intake, for environmental benefits amongst others, it does not make sense for MPSF to offer suggestions that include livestock.		
MP2_CL_0986_001	The size and location are entirely inappropriate for an area of small villages surrounded by a beautiful rural landscape, most of which is productive arable or grazing land.		
MP2_CL_1029_007	If it is possible to have dual use of the land along some permissive paths, why not elsewhere? Can this be safely used for animal grazing, or growing certain produce?		
MP2_CL_1033_003	The NFU strongly encourages developers of large and super-large solar farms to follow existing best practice guidelines for multi-purpose land use (energy production, grazing of small livestock and agri-environmental measures).		
MP2_FF_075_009	Why always the disrespect for animals? Bee Keepers will steal the bees honey and the poor 'livestock' will just be sent to slaughter. Use the land to grow food for people so we don't need to keep abusing animals for our pleasure.		
MP2_FF_0193_005	In an area with minimal livestock I cant see how this would be very helpful		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
MP2_FF_0217_003	I think all of the above sound like good ideas. The areas underneath could provide shelter for livestock.		
MP2_FF_0253_006	The area of farmland you are trying to take over is used for arable farming, managed by arable farmers not livestock farmers!		
MP2_FF_0255_003	This should be done to facilitate community and provide more opportunities for the public to use the land despite your proposals. This should be done in addition to maximising potential for free range livestock and organic vegetation, whilst providing information health and the importance of both.		
MP2_CL_0606_004	Table 13a in your Preliminary Environmental Information Report Vol 1, dated May 2022 indicates that 430 hectares of the proposed development will be on land classified as 'Best and Most Versatile' (BMV). You then state in your Stage 2 Main Consultation Document (May 22) that: 'Furthermore, the Independent Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security.' Having examined the Food Strategy Report we can find no mention at all of Solar Farms and believe this reference is disingenuous. We assume you are drawing this conclusion from the point the Review makes that 70% of the UK land mass is used for		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
	agriculture, of which 85% is used to raise lamb, beef and dairy cattle, and on which the Review concludes 'But at present too much of our land is given over to livestock'. However, our concern here is over arable land, that classified BMV, and on this the Review states 'It is true that much of the land in the UK is not viable for arable farming.' It further goes on to say 'The Climate Change Committee has said that we need to create new woodlands covering an area the size of East Anglia. This will mostly be land converted from agriculture. It makes sense to use the least productive farmland, so that we sacrifice as little food security as possible'.		
MP2_CL_0664_001	I will start by objecting to your use of the term 'Farm'. A farm is land and buildings used for the sole purpose of growing crops or rearing livestock. Your usage of the term Farm is 'modern marketing speak' and is designed to be deceptive. It is not a 'farm' but is industrialisation of the countryside and should be called a Solar Plant or Solar Power Generation Plant or something more accurately descriptive. It is actually taking away a significant parcel of good quality farm land for many years to come.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Livestock grazing			
MP2_FF_095_006	Nothing wrong with raising the panels up so you can farm underneath them. Armour the cabling and run pigs for instance.		
MP2_FF_031_009	Will there be room for tractors and balers to bale hay? Will there be headroom for cattle to graze? Will tractors brining cattle fodder have room to turn? Sorry but I feel increasingly that you have no idea what rural life is actually like.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Dual land use			
MP2_FF_060_004	Allowing as much land as possible to be dual use is essential and enhances the overall scheme	Yes	As outlined in Chapter 5: Project Description of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the land underneath and around the Solar PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production in order to maintain the field vegetation during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
MP2_FF_084_006	The dual use examples are very fitting.		
MP2_FF_084_005	This sounds a suitable and comprehensive approach.		
MP2_FF_0196_002	If the solar farm were to go ahead then the area should certainly have dual use.		
MP2_FF_0314_002	I am not convinced that dual use is a viable nor meaningful proposition		
MP2_FF_029_001	Beekeeping, pigs, hay/sileage.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Dual land use			
MP2_FF_0324_009	I don't see wild foraging or hay/sileage being very practical and I will just bring problems unless it's all being cut by hand!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Wildflower planting			
MP2_FF_016_009	as for 108 ha of wildflowers and tussock grassland - dream on, it will just be left for weeds and bramble.	Yes	Approximately 43ha of wildflower grassland habitat would be created along with approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting, and
MP2_CL_0572_004	Environment - Some of the maps on the furthest North West boundary of the site (Pickworth Drift)		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Wildflower planting			
	did not show enough allowance around established badger sets at the public consultation. At the first public consultation I attended, it was confirmed that a 30m radius would be allowed, this was incorrect on the maps available at the public consultation. [redacted] n this area has been established for over 30 years. The Drift wildflower grassland corridor. It was confirmed to me at the public consultation that a 25m edge from the hedgerow running the length of the Pickworth Drift, with a 4.5 m wide additional newly planted hedge, then a further 6m green space, before the fencing would be start, however none of this was accurately shown on the maps and therefore I have concerns that this will be correctly actioned and adhered to. This area of the site is important h being prolific with orchids and wildflowers. The Pickworth Drift, in particular, is a very important wildlife corridor for rare birds. Records of which have been kept for many years by wildlife groups. Mallard Pass state that they have removed areas along the River Glen after listening to concerns, but I assume these areas would never have been		areas under the PV Arrays and the landscape buffers will be planted with a combination of native grassland mix, wildflower mixes, scrub, and hedgerows. Woodland blocks and belts will be planted in strategic locations to provide visual screening, ecological habitats in order to achieve biodiversity net gain. The landscape and habitat reinstatement and creation will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in the oLEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.8]** and it is considered that this will improve conditions for pollinators.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Wildflower planting			
	in the final plan anyway, as I assume water logged and flood areas are not idea for electricity panels. Therefore to skew figures by saying these are now being removed is somewhat ridiculous and dishonest.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Land management			
MP2_FF_0104_002	I would like to see further information on land management to ensure that opportunities are taken to minimise environmental impacts and maximise gains.	Yes	The land underneath and around the Solar PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production in order to maintain the field vegetation during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. As outlined in the oLEMP, if land underneath and around the Solar PV Arrays are managed through sheep grazing, the grazing rights will be retained by landowners. The management of the Green Infrastructure and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas will be undertaken in accordance with the oLEMP which sets out how this should be managed to ensure that the landscape and biodiversity objectives are met. For more information, please see the outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (oLEMP), **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**.
MP2_FF_0171_005	If it is possible to utilise the are under the panels that is great, but the primary objective is to generate renewable energy.		
MP2_FF_0207_005	Nothing other than this is not an area that should be exploited and spoilt and turned into an industrial zone. Once the area has been spoilt it will never return to it's natural state.		
MP2_FF_0271_012	What can be grown under solar panels and thrive, not much. To grade, there has to be quality hay.		
MP2_FF_0279_008	Good idea if feasible. Seems a little unlikely land underneath can be utilised without difficulty.		
MP2_FF_0296_002	The woodlands proposed need to be larger areas. Especially as some areas referred to already exist. Will Mallard Pass be responsible for their management.?		
MP2_FF_0104_006	Land management within the solar pv sites will important - not just within the specific areas listed.		
MP2_CL_0956_001	Thank you for taking the time to talk us through the proposals at the Greatford event and for following up to explain the methodology you are using to assess existing and proposed biodiversity. This is, as you say, current best practice.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Land management			
	We have submitted some comments on the proposed development, suggesting some improvements we feel are needed to the mitigation strategy and stressing the importance of monitoring in order to find out what actually happens after the mitigation measures are put in place. We hope that you will be able to incorporate these suggestions in the final plans for the development.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Soil management			
MP2_FF_0243_005	It is pretty obvious there is no use for space under solar panels. The longterm effect on soil will create land which is not habital by animals in the longterm.	Yes	The nature of the Proposed Development will not significantly impact the quality of soils which will be of the same quality as the existing scenario. The oCEMP and subsequent oDEMP will prevent impacts on the quality of soils during the construction and decommissioning phases. The Applicant makes note of this comment. An outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) has been prepared to support the DCO application. The decommissioning phase would include the removal of any permissive paths and potential reversion of grassland underneath the Solar PV Arrays to ensure that the land can be handed back to landowners to enable arable farming to be taken forward in the future. Any planting of trees, hedgerows, and scrubs
MP2_FF_0246_012	That really depends on the soil type, aspect, location etc.		
MP2_FF_0317_004	The scale of the environmental havoc caused giant wind and solar farms is out of all proportion to the economic benefits they provide; if any. - Not only would the solar panels destroy the land by clearing and compacting the soil, but it will cause increased erosion, require water for cooling (which given the heatwave we have just experienced makes this increasingly important), and cause changes in the air quality, threatening soil-carried pathogens and contamination of water reservoirs. Further, this damage is more than likely irreversible. This quote is taken from greenmatch.com's 'Impact of Solar Energy on the Environment': "some of the lands may be utilised for energy in such a way that returning to a pre-disturbed state necessitates significant energy input or time, or both, whereas		

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	other uses are so dramatic that incurred changes are irreversible." - Solar panels require large destruction of land to produce any energy of note. This interferes with the existing land use: farmland		will remain in-situ when the Site is handed back to landowners. Landowners can then use their land for whatever they wish. The majority of Mitigation and Enhancement Areas identified on the Green Infrastructure Strategy will support agricultural uses, including arable production. A total of 239ha of the Site will be retained in arable farmland. In addition to the above, an Outline Soil Management Plan will be submitted as part of the DCO Application, and details the handling of soils through the lifetime of the Proposed Development, which will enable agricultural use to be continued if the Scheme is decommissioned.
MP2_FF_0317_013	On the second purposes for land under the panels - wild foraging spaces: who will forage? what will there be to forage when the soil microbiomes is destroyed? - how can the hay be harvested? this does not seem like a realistic proposition. - beekeeping: this only works if you have pollinating plants in the locality of the hives. I, therefore, refer to my earlier comment that once the soil microbiomes is destroyed or there is soil erosion or compacting, how can anything grow?		
MP2_CL_0394_003	2/ We already import too much food so why are we taking away over 2000 acres of this land. It just doesn't make sense. The soil will become infertile and not be useable should the Solar Panels ever be removed.		
MP2_CL_0407_004	Further, construction of this site is proposed on prime agricultural land but government policy is clear that ground mounted solar should use previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grade 3b, 4 and 5. However, 53% of the land to be used in this proposal is BMV land, (best and most versatile). It		

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	is 'the government's policy to protect the nation's best and most versatile land for agricultural production', according to the British Society of Soil Science (BSSS) government guidance document published in January 2022 (www.soils.org.uk) therefore why does the proposal ignore this fact and propose to build on 53% of best and most versatile land? Should we just waiver this directive as it does not fit in with the proposal?		
MP2_CL_0410_002	I am heartened you have removed grade 2 soils from your update ,now using lower quality agricultural land.		
MP2_CL_0410_003	Land that when used by your scheme,will now have the opportunity to rest for 40 yrs from decades of intensive soil destroying agriculture.		
MP2_CL_0443_001	1. The waste of a massive area of good quality agricultural land, which should be used as a priority for the production of food and animal feed. Of note, if this arable farmland is used for this massive solar farm for 25-40 years, after that time it would take generations for the soil to recover to the present level of fertility. This would be because of the compaction of the soil from the construction and its use for decades as a solar site would have destroyed the fertility of the soil. It could not be		

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	returned to agricultural use until the fertility was restored,		
MP2_CL_0561_006	Loss of fertility to soil after the project has come to an end		
MP2_CL_0600_065	4.4 Mallard Pass has surveyed the site and has classified the soils using the Agricultural Land Classification system. Of the land to be used for the solar panels 6% is grade 2 and 47% is grade 3a. This means that 53% of the land under the solar panels site is classified as “Best and Most Versatile.”		
MP2_CL_0600_096	6.4 There are significant areas reserved for game cover. These areas are drilled in May/ June and “topped” in the following February. They provide cover for wild birds and mammals during the winter and because they are sown in the same areas every year improve soil structure and levels of organic matter. All of these areas are destined to be in the solar panel area, causing a negative impact on the ecology and biodiversity.		
MP2_CL_0609_003	3. This is a relatively short term project. A life of 40 years as opposed to lifetimes of agriculture. Once taken out of agriculture it would be unlikely to be able to put back. At present the land is protected by crops stabilising the soil. Once this is taken away and replaced by panels on 3m plus poles		

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	there will be no such protection with increased risk of erosion and flooding.		
MP2_CL_0637_001	1, Constructing these panels on a green field site is frankly an utter disgrace. This is vital prime 3B soil arable land, mainly cereal crop growth.		
MP2_CL_0681_006	· Our heating planet requires us rapidly to sequester carbon. Better and different land use, such as farming practices designed to improve soil's fertility and moisture levels, could do this, but the solar farm simply removes the area from precious food production, at a time when UK food security is gravely threatened.		
MP2_CL_0733_004	Thirdly, the site area consists of many small irregularly-shaped fields, which will be difficult to develop with large plant and other machinery more used to continuous clear runs on a far larger scale, and together with the difficulties of accessing these fields via narrow country roads, this has already been flagged up in the proposals for specific road widening before the project begins. The number and size of vehicle movements linked to the development will have an adverse effect not only on the daily lives of those who live here, but on the richly-developed and interdependent ecosystems which have built up over the centuries due to the local geology and soil systems, and which are		

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	home to rare flora and fauna which are highly unlikely to return once their habitat is disturbed.		
MP2_CL_0992_007	There appear to be no guarantees for the future use of the land to return it to its present condition and in all probability, it will never be able to be used again for farming because of the damage to the soil. There also appears not to be a bond in place for the deconstruction and clear up of the site after use.		
MP2_CL_1008_025	* Compaction of soil will mean animals cannot find food easily		
MP2_CL_0354_012	11. With regard to the land used for solar panels, what acreage is grade 2, what acreage grade 3a and what acreage is 3b.		
MP2_CL_0354_013	12. Of the total acreage of land used for the development how much is grade 2, how much is 3a and how much is 3b?		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
MP2_FF_003_005	Why would anyone want to take recreation around a solar farm.	Yes	As part of this Development Consent Order, an Amenity and Recreation (A&R) assessment has been undertaken, as shown in Appendix 6.5 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**. The A&R assessment relates to the disturbance of users of recreational resources comprising Public Rights of Way (PRoW) (public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic (BOAT)), permissive footpaths, permitted access land, cycle routes, outside public recreational facilities, open access land, common land, nature reserves, public open space and water bodies used for recreation; from physical changes (e.g. diversions), and changes to views, intrusion from noise, dust and other emissions, traffic movements and
MP2_FF_010_003	you should do more to improve the recreational opportunities.		
MP2_FF_054_003	The landscape should be left as it is without solar farms and the public are free to view the landscape and wildlife at their own recreation!		
MP2_FF_061_005	I do not regard the recreational opportunities provided as anything meaningful. These are insignificant in relation to the overall scheme and provide no positive impact.		
MP2_FF_076_006	The proposed site is not "recreational" land. It is vitally important agricultural land required for the production of food now more than ever.		
MP2_FF_077_007	Id also like to see some kind of precedent ie take me to a Canadian Solar site where these recreational facilities have already been implemented and let me experience the actual impact. If there are no reference visits available in		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
	the uk you are going to find it difficult to convince me.		numbers of people, arising from the Proposed Development. The A&R resource has been taken into consideration as part of the design process. Embedded design mitigation measures include: • The retention of all confirmed PRoWs within the Order limits maintaining their existing alignment. • The offset of the Proposed Development, including solar arrays and supporting infrastructure, from A&R resources within and adjacent to the Order limits. All existing PRoW and proposed permissive paths have an offset of at least 15m either side of the route to the wooden post and wire mesh perimeter fencing. • The alignment of internal tracks to avoid where possible existing PRoW and siting them sensitively to existing vegetation. • The offset of inverters from existing and proposed permissive paths by at least 50m as part of the Design
MP2_FF_086_006	To be perfectly honest there are plenty of other opportunities in the area for recreation		
MP2_FF_0117_007	You are destroying a recreational environment not creating one.		
MP2_FF_0127_005	Not enough recreational activities. As I have said before its too large.		
MP2_FF_0137_008	as a keen observer and recorder of nature (see my book 'Lincolnshire Lockdown' published 10.10.21) - I would not take my recreation on your solar farm. I will drive out of the area to find a real natural environment		
MP2_CL_0148_007	7) loss of recreational facility ie, public rights of way what's offered in response does not make up for current existing pleasure experienced by residents either, walking, riding, or cycling?		
MP2_FF_0198_003	So you say but so called "recreational spaces" needed are not the issue here. There are already recreational spaces in the area you wish to spoilt with your proposed build.		
MP2_FF_0199_003	The area already has sufficient recreational facilities and the proposals represent an administrative overkill.		
MP2_FF_0214_003	Require further information on what the information boards would be used for. Limited scope for		

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	recreation purposes noting the scale of the proposal.		Principles set out within the Design and Access Statement (DAS). • New and infill hedgerow planting along existing and proposed permissive PRoW within the Order limits as part of the Green Infrastructure strategy (Figure 6.11) providing visual screening. • Encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus services and pedestrian and cycle routes to and from the Order limits to all construction staff and providing facilities for the safe storage of cycles. • The provision of three new permissive path networks within the Order limits, of approximately 8.1km in total, connecting to the existing wider network and providing new opportunities for recreation. These routes are: • Essendine Western Loop – A circa 1.97km permissive path route creating
MP2_FF_0215_005	This project should not go ahead at all as we all know form other developments that have been pushed through promiese are made that do not happen and this plan is full of empty promises. You cannot cover with Solar Panels the amount of farmland you are suggesting and then come up with some half baked idea about recreational opportunities for the area. You have not looked at the land in question to know that there is bird life and wild life that need to be considered, but we all know that this will no happen as the end game is MONEY, LOTS OF MONEY FOR THOSE DAFT ENOUGH TO HAVE AN INPUT therefore all these so called Promises will not happen, this is all Sweet Talk to get your own way and paint a pretty picture so that HM Government go weak at the knees and say YES. I Hope HM Government will say NO WE DO NOT NEED THIS INVESTMENT IT IS IN THE WRON PLACE AND SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND NOT GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND.		
MP2_FF_0235_003	Why would anyone want to spend any recreational time in an area covered by huge solar panels		

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MP2_FF_0242_006	We already have new and natural open spaces. You are destroying existing local recreational opportunities that align with the local wildlife, flora and fauna that have developed over time. Creating man- made, enforced recreational opportunities does not compensate for what is in place currently. Why are picnic benches and information boards needed? What we currently enjoy is indigenous countryside; there are many other local areas we can visit if we want picnic benches and information boards.		a loop running northwest of Essendine linking back to the existing bridleway E169 and Carlby High Street and taking in the West Glen River to the north of Essendine. • West Glen River – A circa 2.9km permissive path link from Stamford Road south-eastward along river corridor to join MacMillan Way. The route would include a nature area, interpretation boards and seating. • Essendine Eastern Loop – a circa 3.2km permissive path route linking Essendine to the northern and southern ends of Bridleway E182 (BrAW/1/1).
MP2_FF_0247_001	Environmental impact to wildlife and nature. Recreational impact for exercise, walking, and running.		
MP2_FF_0247_002	The combination of Mallard Pass and the Stamford North development will leave near zero access to land for exercise and recreational purposes.		
MP2_FF_0247_005	The existing recreational connectivity should remain within all connecting villages that Mallard Pass has been allocated against including Ryhall, Essendine, Carlby, and surrounding villages.		
MP2_FF_0257_005	The revised scheme entirely disrupts the existing recreational opportunities as people wish to exercise and view the rural landscape. Removing that benefit and replacing it with paths through a blighted landscape provides no utility.		

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MP2_FF_0262_003	Opening up the site to allow local residents access to the proposal for recreational purposes is a great idea.		
MP2_FF_0265_003	THE AREA HAS ITS OWN NATURAL RECREATION.		
MP2_FF_0274_002	Any new recreational amenities should not be offered because of the proposed Mallard Pass. It would be disappointing that this is the only reason.		
MP2_FF_0292_005	Having a picnic being surrounded by voltaic panes, or walking amongst them is not recreational. Their impact on physical and mental health has not been studied enough.		
MP2_FF_0297_005	This plan only removes opportunities for recreation and work in the area.		
MP2_FF_0303_003	These are recreational opportunities in a commercial setting - this is not a theme park this is where we live - on purpose - this is so very second best.		
MP2_FF_0309_003	As per my previous answer, I think you can do more. Good quality recreational facilities would seem the right way to both benefit the local area and increase the acceptability of the proposal.		
MP2_CL_0413_001	I would be grateful if you would relay our strong concerns on the proposed Mallard Pass solar farm on the Rutland Lincolnshire border to the Secretary of State responsible for making the decision as to		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
	whether it is built completely or partially. Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Land makes up 53% of this site. This is prime arable crop land that supports UK food production. Why would you consider taking more than 2,000 acres out of arable crop production, which cannot be replaced in other areas of the UK? The Eastern counties have been known for their ability to produce high yield of quality cereal crops - production that cannot be replaced entirely in other parts of the country. I ask this in the backdrop of the former farming minister, Victoria Prentis' statement on June 30, 2022, which reads: The Sustainable Farming Incentive is designed to be accessible and recognises the importance of domestic food production to our national resilience. Events of the past six months have emphasised why domestic food production is so crucial. We are firm supporters of green energy and of measures to protect and enhance our environment. But the sense behind this renewable energy proposal is, in our view, ill-founded and driven by motives that are not in the best interest of domestic food production, use of prime farming land for food production or its recreational value..		

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MP2_CL_0459_005	- we very often, at all times of the year, go for walks on the land now designated for this project. We are not alone in this respect and have made many friends by just casually meeting people on these walks. We all enjoy the peaceful environment and the recreational benefits that such walks through this vibrant countryside, with its vegetation and animal life, provides. With so much to enjoy what happens if it is taken away from us? We understand that some paths, totalling three miles approximately will be provided. This is totally inadequate, the majority of our walks are three miles or more, and is just so little to what we currently experience. Also I do not particularly want to picnic in an environment surrounded by eleven feet high panels - who would? Cutting to the chase the whole recreational experience pretty much totally disappears, no two ways about it.		
MP2_CL_0536_002	I lived in Braceborough for more than 35 years. We moved here in part because of the beautiful landscape, quite countryside, recreational facilities and varied wildlife. This will now be blighted by an estimated 25miles of 2m high fencing to say nothing of the 2000 acres of 3.3m high panel comprising of metal poles and panels which are highly visible particularly on all sides. There is little doubt that Solar Panels are the ugliest form of		

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	development devised by man. It is totally unacceptable in this area.		
MP2_CL_0544_010 MP2_CL_0545_010	Recreation: Recreational activities will be impacted, as many people in this area enjoy walking, cycling and horse riding through our countryside. They will be severely impacted by the increased volumes of traffic and the nature of the vehicles involved. We will also find that our beautiful countryside walks have been replaced with a walk beside a very large, very unsightly industrial installation.		
MP2_CL_0600_103	7.3 The proposed developments in the West Glen River corridor are cited by Mallard Pass as a key point in providing recreational opportunities and habitat connectivity. Connectivity already exists with margins by the river containing shrubs, tress and grass. The margins are over 15 metres wide and some 500 metres long from the disused railway line to the lake at Banthorpe. Mallard Pass cannot claim this area and its impact as being new		
MP2_CL_0600_105	7.5 It is highly unlikely that the recreational facilities proposed for the West Glen corridor will be used. People living in the area do not need the type of facilities suggested. In any event, the combination of recreational facilities and a corridor for wildlife and so on, are not compatible. In the		

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	unlikely event the path being successful and well used, wildlife will be disturbed.		
MP2_CL_0603_015	Apart from the generation of green energy (which we've established could be done by a less, intrusive, more environmentally acceptable means) there is no benefit to our community from this site and all the inconveniences associated with its construction and operation. The only benefit is financial for those involved – Canadian Solar (who have admitted they develop and 'monetise ' solar farms and then sell them) and Windel, the owners of which do not live in the area, and the local farmers who choose to lease their land. We villagers would have to live with the consequences for very many years. We cannot afford to lose the agricultural, environmental and recreational benefit of this large area of land.		
MP2_CL_0622_008	Recreation and amenity There are no perceived benefits for recreation or local amenities. An enormous industrial complex in the proposed location does not provide any recreational benefits to the local population or the UK. Walking, Page 3 of 4 cycling and horse riding will be adversely affected if this proposal were to be permitted. It has been well understood for over 150 years that being able to exercise in the open air is of vital		

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	importance to the physical and mental health of the population.		
MP2_CL_0648_002	2. The proposed area is far too big for the area & will have a massive impact on surrounding villages. Every route we use for recreation will be impacted & where we currently have green fields, these will be replaced with a massive sea of ugly solar panels, this will impact on everyone's mental & physical health.		
MP2_CL_0655_015	15. We already have recreational amenities - The beautiful countryside, herds of deer which have inhabited and roamed our countryside for hundreds of years, and our abundance of wildlife habitat. What is MPSF Proposing to do about them??		
MP2_CL_0828_012	10. Loss of recreational amenity - Some public rights of way will be closed or diverted during construction. 3 new permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and some picnic benches will be provided. This is an insult when you consider the perimeter will be 25 miles long. Huge numbers of walkers, horse-riders and cyclists use the current routes. Who wants to walk along a path where views of the beautiful countryside stretched out before you are replaced by views of 2m security fencing and		

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	3.3m high solar panels, with probable humming and noise pollution from the solar farm?		
MP2_CL_0839_004 MP2_CL_0840_003 MP2_CL_0841_003 MP2_CL_0842_003	10. No, this is not the right approach to providing recreational opportunities. Local residents don't want picnic benches and viewing areas of wildlife that is already there and happy in its current environment. This goes no way to mitigate the concerns of local residents who want the farmland to be left as farmland and the countless supermarkets, hypermarkets, factories and warehouses across the East Midlands which is the heartland of distribution, to be installed with solar panels instead.		
MP2_CL_0860_007	Recreation Some public rights of way will be closed or diverted during construction. 3 new permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and some picnic benches will be provided. Will that compensate for the loss of pleasure experienced by residents walking, riding or cycling existing routes? 2.9 miles seems a paltry amount for the huge area taken over by the solar farm.		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
MP2_CL_0894_012	10. Recreation I have already touched on impact of living amongst solar panels above. Some of the public rights of way will be closed or diverted during constructions. There will be three permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and a few picnic benches. Will these compensate for the loss of pleasure when I am walking between solar panels, ditches, muddy areas, large lorries, workmen and much more? Will I want to walk amongst the solar panels when they are constructed – I enjoy using our local countryside looking across the plains as far as the eye can see. I love cycling through the country lanes – will I when a large abnormal load tries to pass me? Will I want to cycle past containers that will block the views across the countryside? Will the already poorly maintained local country lanes be destroyed further so I am unable to cycle on them?		
MP2_CL_0931_003	We made a conscious decision to live in Braceborough for many reasons, all of which relate to our quality of life. We both work busy, stressful jobs and our time spent at home and enjoying recreational activities local to home is precious and of utmost importance to our wellbeing. The proposed solar farm threatens the very fabric of		

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	our quality of life as local residents, directly affecting our enjoyment of daily life; obscuring the beautiful landscape, removing the home of varied wildlife, creating extra traffic and noise.		
MP2_CL_1000_008	Recreation & Amenity The area where we live provides a regular route for recreational walkers, runners and cyclists. During Covid19 lockdowns, the area near our home was discovered by many families and has remained a recreational place, within walking distance of the villages of Essendine, Ryhall and Belmesthorpe. We have ancient protected hedges in land under stewardship close to our home. What will happen to these?		
MP2_CL_1005_010	10. Recreation I have already touched on impact of living amongst solar panels above. Some of the public rights of way will be closed or diverted during constructions. There will be three permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and a few picnic benches. Will these compensate for the loss of pleasure when I am walking between solar panels, ditches, muddy areas, large lorries, workmen and much more? Will I want to walk amongst the solar panels when they are constructed – I enjoy using our local countryside looking across the plains as far as the eye can see. I love cycling through the country		

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	lanes – will I when a large abnormal load tries to pass me? Will I want to cycle past containers that will block the views across the countryside? Will the already poorly maintained local country lanes be destroyed further so I am unable to cycle on them?		
MP2_CL_1027_008	- Recreation – Bridleways will change here forever; I have been informed of various stables that run the risk of closure due to the construction of Mallard Pass. Walkers, cyclists, runners, will be met with an industrialised space. We have all been encouraged to 'get outside' during the pandemic, mental health has hinged on this fact and the necessity to walk in open green spaces. Mallard Pass will directly affect the option to do this.		
MP2_CL_1028_003	In this area our recreational activities include exploring the lovely countryside and enjoying the wildlife and views, not what is being proposed.		
MP2_FF_1030_003	What value do recreational opportunities have when people starve as a result of this project.		
MP2_FF_1031_008	If the countryside was left for people to enjoy as it is (with no solar farm), there would be no need for the provision of 'recreational opportunities'.		
MP2_CL_1038_007	impact on recreational facilities		

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MP2_FF_0243_003	The country side and nature is the recreational opportunity. Adding paths and bushes will not in anyway help to recreational pursuits.		
MP2_FF_006_007	I will no longer go walking in the area overlooking the solar panels.		
MP2_FF_020_005	who wants to have picnics or go for walks surrounded by this massively intrusive kind of land development? Your propaganda ignores the realities of the scheme and is simply providing sticky plasters to the horrors of it all.		
MP2_FF_027_006	Who wants to walk or ride through a sea of glass. People want to be in open, undeveloped countryside.		
MP2_FF_035_012	People want to walk their dogs, go running and live without 1400 football pitches of metal surrounding their tiny village		
MP2_FF_057_004	Who wants to walk through or near a Solar Farm. Natural Nature is unbeatable.		
MP2_FF_068_003	I don't ever want to walk around or through solar panel "farms" built on "greenfield" sites. The fields should be returned to "natural" wild areas or used as fields to grow crops.		
MP2_FF_071_007	This really isn't a case of 'not on my doorstep' it's a case of 'not on my doorstep, my back garden, the dog walk, the weekend family walk, the local bike ride and in many cases 'as far as the eye can		

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	see'. I am hugely concerned at the impact of this loss of nature on people's mental health, and I am also concerned on the size and scale of the building works to create any project this big in a rural area and the negative impact this will have. I hope these views are taken into consideration.		
MP2_FF_080_011	These routes have been for walkers and dog walkers, not for picnicking and reading information boards about a solar farm.		
MP2_FF_083_008	Walks down alleyways with 2.4 metre high fences on either side are not going to encourage me to walk in the area.		
MP2_FF_086_004	There are many other beautiful walks and cycle paths in the area. In a mainly agricultural part of the UK, the loss of 2,238 acres is minimal.		
MP2_FF_0121_002	My mother and I use the countryside to ride horses, walk dogs and cycle I don't think your implementations will be adequate and the traffic in the construction of the solar farm will be dangerous too!		
MP2_FF_0171_003	We are fortunate round here to have plenty of spaces to walk / enjoy leisure. The proposals are good and enhance our area		
MP2_FF_0203_003	your proposals cannot replace open fields and the beauty of a landscape as well as the freedom to		

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	watch and see wildlife and be able to walk in open countryside		
MP2_FF_0206_001	The proposal, while modified, still represents a massive incursion on the local area, affecting land use, biodiversity, and access by walkers and nature-lovers to a beautiful rural area.		
MP2_FF_0239_002	More amenities for walkers and wildlife watchers, with clear paths etc would be beneficial.		
MP2_FF_0281_006	This offer does not make up for the loss of land. Would prefer walks without the hideous expanse of so many solar panels. One field is more than enough for a community this size		
MP2_FF_0284_001	Scale is too large for our local environment. - Loss of such valuable agricultural, which is much needed for food production (a consideration that is even more important given the current global situation with grain supplies. - Concern over the construction/installation phase that will see a huge influx of vehicles likely passing our schools in Great Casterton at busy times - concern over safety of our local roads. - No benefit to our local community - what is in it for us? There could have been consultation as to what MPSF could provide for our neighbourhoods to mitigate the disturbance and our changing landscape. - It will take away one of our simplest pleasures - the ability to go out		

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	and walk, run, cycle through out local area and enjoy the view of fields and nature.'		
MP2_FF_0292_007	I certainly would not walk/work/go underneath any imposing panels. It's claustophobic, scary and whatever you propose now is no guarantee that you will keep to it in future. There are plenty of examples where without public knowledge proposals have changed and the public were made to lose sight of what is going on during production. I would like the area to stay as it is.		
MP2_CL_0363_008 MP2_CL_0363_023	Loss of Public Right of Way on walks.		
MP2_CL_0377_001	I find it difficult to comprehend how anyone can think to impose such devastation on our neighbourhood. We are fortunate enough to live in a very beautiful part of the country which is enjoyed by walkers, cyclists, and horse riders. Stamford also has a large number of tourists who come to appreciate the ancient beauty of our Georgian diamond. I need not mention the ruinous effect it will have on our wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0386_015 MP2_CL_0387_006	The landscaping of the area will need years to work meaning this will be an eye sore for years. The local area will gain nothing from it. The current pathways for walkers, cyclists and horse riders will		

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	be affected and who on earth wants to walk through a solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0388_004	I do not want to cycle on the flat local roads when all I can see is solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0397_001	I moved to Braceborough 17 years ago in part because of the beautiful landscape and the biodiversity. I do not want to walk, cycle, run or drive past solar panels that are up to 3.3m high and to have our landscape blighted by 84 containers, let alone the provision for up to 400 workers a day on site during construction.		
MP2_CL_0399_002	2. For 2 years or more during construction we will lose our cycling routes, walking routes, and horse riding routes down these narrow country lanes . These areas are a lifeline to the villagers and saved our sanity during lockdown. The safety aspect for us all when HGV lorries are continually using our lanes is a matter of great concern. I doubt cyclists will be afforded the 1.5 metres required by law when passing. Mothers with children will hardly feel safe as HGVs are hurtling towards them, and walkers and dog walkers will have to find new routes.		
MP2_CL_0421_004	. I can sadly envisage a future when that will not be the case.On our daily walks we see numerous bird		

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	species, herds of deer and evidence of badgers and foxes. This proposal will have a massive impact on this.		
MP2_CL_0422_003	I have lived in Essendine and the local area for over 60 years, I remember Fiat Allis which on its closure the industrial estate was born with all its issues over the years, which we villages have had to deal with, on a positive and some way to compensate the village we had the beautiful unspoilt countryside surrounding us. Over the many years of living here and especially recently through the lock down we enjoyed the countryside with numerous cycling rides and walking our dogs. I can sadly envisage if this proposal is granted a future when that will not be the case. On our daily walks we see numerous bird species, herds of deer and evidence of badgers and foxes to name a few. This proposal will have a massive negative impact on this.		
MP2_CL_0448_006	Some public rights of way will be closed or diverted during the construction and 3 new permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and benches will be provided. However, does this really compensate for the loss of pleasure experienced by local residents and many non-locals who enjoy the walking, horse riding and cycling routes?		

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MP2_CL_0462_007	Public rights of way will be closed or diverted during construction and even when opened again with some additional permissive paths, who wants to walk, run or cycle through a corridor of giant solar panel arrays?		
MP2_CL_0471_005	5. We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and these paths will be surrounded by high security fencing. No longer will we be able to walk our dogs in the peace, quiet and picturesque beauty of the countryside - the very reason I purchased a house and chose to live here. This in turn will negatively effect house prices and tourism.		
MP2_CL_0473_006	The area has a number of paths and bridleways which provide a lot of pleasure for people hiking, walking dogs , horse riding etc. who will want to walk alongside solar panels some 3.3m high with perimeter fencing with lighting and security cameras. The words presented in the presentation glosses the true implications, a couple of picnic tables do not compensate for the total loss of amenity, particularly when the fenced of area will be greater than a town three times the size of Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0474_003	3. The loss of amenities and enjoyment of the countryside: Again, the presentation document comes up with nicely worded proposals which		

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	make it sound lovely. In reality walking through corridors of security fencing and 3.3m high panels will not be enjoyable and any measures to try to create a tree belt will take 25 years plus to hide them adequately. A few picnic tables is an insult to the current situation, and will not detract from the sheer scale of the blight on the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0507_002	While stage two community consultation has addressed some issues raised initially, these do not seem to solve the problem. Walking, or cycling and indeed driving up and down corridors with six foot plus hedges would be far from pleasurable and only encourage people to drive out of the area to find more enjoyable areas to be in. This seems some what counterproductive. Part of living in the countryside is to be able to enjoy the scenic views of rolling fields and trees and to be able to observe nature evolving during the year. 2 000 acres covered in very large solar panels with high hedges cannot be viewed as aesthetically pleasing.		
MP2_CL_0589_008	Loss of Public Right of Way on walks.		
MP2_CL_0600_101	7.1 Mallard Pass are proposing three new permitted pathways. These pathways will largely be bordered by solar panels, on one or both sides. Walking the pathways will be like going through an		

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	industrial development bordered by security fencing, security cameras and lights.		
MP2_CL_0600_102	7.2 The permitted pathways will not give views across the landscape which is an essential aspect of walking in the countryside. Solar panels at a height of 3.3metres will block any view entirely and the much vaunted screening will also block any view. It is unlikely that the permitted pathways will be well used if used at all!. They will not compensate for the damage caused by MPSF to the Public Rights of Way and in particular the views of open countryside		
MP2_CL_0617_001	People here love living and utilising the countryside and though provision to retain access has been mentioned, walking through a solar farm will severely reduce any pleasure derived from being outdoors. Plus disruption to local rights of way over a two year period is massively disruptive. Similarly when driving past on local roads we have views of the countryside and not of industrial vistas. I don't think that visitors to our beautiful county will have many positive comments either, which could negatively effect tourism.		
MP2_CL_0618_004	The view of our local group is that, despite the amendments you suggest, this proposed solar farm is still of such a size and scale that it is		

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	inappropriate and should not be constructed in this rural part of Rutland and Lincolnshire. Gently undulating farmland with some superb views, it is very much a 'valued landscape', and there is no doubt that the enjoyment for walkers and riders - from the local community and from further afield - will be seriously compromised by such a massive project.		
MP2_CL_0636_002	This is an area of great natural beauty which the residents have purposely moved to, to enjoy. The thought of walking through a glass wilderness is repugnant added to which we will be under constant CCTV surveillance which will impinge our personal liberty. Further, such a blot on the landscape will inevitably devalue our properties		
MP2_CL_0640_004	I enjoy walking, cycling, riding or driving through the countryside, and experiencing the health and well-being that brings (something that has proved to be so important during Covid) , then imagine the impact of being surrounded on public rights of way and quiet country roads by solar panels and associated equipment in storage containers. Whilst Mallard Pass is planning on offering some 2.9 miles of permissive routes in 3 different locations, this in no way compensates for the negative experience of walking alongside what is effectively an industrial plant. Note public rights of way are		

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	likely be moved or closed during the 2 year construction phase, which could have a significant impact on all users. Public rights of way may be moved or closed during the construction phase.		
MP2_CL_0643_002	2. Size and location- proposed area is far too big for the area - negative impact on surrounding villages will be huge - currently local every route that we walk, run and cycle will be surrounded by fields of solar panels - will no longer be a pleasure to exercise in our locality.		
MP2_CL_0686_007	7. Local residents enjoyment of walking, cycling, riding in lovely countryside which would become an industrial landscape.		
MP2_CL_0687_001	As a local resident who frequently walks and cycles in the area of the proposed development, I strongly object to the proposed solar farm for the following reasons:		
MP2_CL_0689_007	Everyday pursuits such as walking, cycling and riding around the local area will never be the same again faced with an industrial backdrop.		
MP2_CL_0693_002	· Size and location. The proposed site is far too big for the area. It will have a huge negative impact on surrounding villages. It will no longer be a source		

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	of pleasure and well-being to walk, run, cycle or ride, with fields surrounded by solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0695_006	Walking, cycling and riding around the local area and along public rights of way will never be the same faced with an industrial backdrop.		
MP2_CL_0697_004	The total site of MPSF has increased particularly due to highway changes. Farm machinery has for years used these country roads but the necessity to widen the Ryhall / Casterton Road bodes huge changes in the look, feel and use of this part of Rutland County highways! Many roads surrounding the proposal for access are “B” roads, many very narrow and some with load limits. This beautiful countryside is enjoyed by so many by cycling, riding, sightseeing, walking, holidaying, visiting, exercising, dog walking etc as well as many children travelling by various means to schools using these very roads destined for heavy large transporters. For a minimum of 2 years the increased HGV’s is estimated to make a minimum 54 /2-way movements per day from 0700 to 1900hours, 6 days a week, with up to 400 workers at or travelling to work. This traffic and transport will directly impact on Ryhall and Belmesthorpe. It will cause continuous incessant major complex disruption with delay and access issues; increased traffic numbers which already have noticeably		

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	increased with the larger population in Bourne and their commute; substantial environmental damage; dust /mud contamination; air and noise pollution; potential higher risk of accidents. Realistically the whole area will become noisy, congested, dirty and an incredibly polluted area of Rutland County. These villagers' lives will be intolerably unbearable. Why? The pollution and impact of transportation and construction throughout this proposal will without doubt increase global warming. Some of these impacts will be irreversible. Nothing can mitigate 2 years of your chosen happy way of life lost. It's gone forever.		
MP2_CL_0702_001	I wish to launch my objection to tliis proposal to build a solar farm around the village which I grew up in. This would completely ruin a rural landscape. As somebody that walked and ran around the narrow rural roads of this area, I can tell you categorically they are not suitable for heavy vehicles to go to and from the area if this is built. The wildlife would massively suffer the biodiversity of the area would be in crisis with such a proposal.		
MP2_CL_0732_003	On a more local level Rutland being the smallest country could be greatly impacted with a huge eyesore covering many miles of beauty and would greatly impact the local economy as walkers and		

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	those looking to view local wildlife would be less inclined to visit.		
MP2_CL_0733_005	Fourthly, the plans of many families and businesses, who have chosen to live and work here because of the characteristics of the area, are likely to be impacted on a scale ranging from the very personal, such as everyday routines like walking the dog through open fields, to wider implications such as whether people would want to come and live and work next to an industrial site, which would have an obvious effect on property values. The associated lowering of the quality of life for thousands of people will potentially have a detrimental effect on both physical and mental conditions.		
MP2_CL_0742_039 MP2_CL_0749_039	I have already touched on impact of living amongst solar panels above. Some of the public rights of way will be closed or diverted during constructions. There will be three permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and a few picnic benches. Will these compensate for the loss of pleasure when I am walking between solar panels, ditches, muddy areas, large lorries, workmen and much more? Will I want to walk amongst the solar panels when they are constructed – I enjoy using our local countryside looking across the plains as far as the eye can see. I love cycling through the country		

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	lanes – will I when a large abnormal load tries to pass me? Will I		
MP2_CL_0754_003	7. I walk through the local area on a daily basis and I know that the land mass to be used has an abundance of wildlife with a significant population of deer, a very healthy population of brown hares, badgers, lots of other small mammalian species, farmland birds with flocks of ground nesting birds (lapwings and skylarks) evident, birds of prey including red kites, buzzards and owls are frequently seen flying and hunting over the area and on summer evenings bats can been seen flying close to our home so are clearly living in trees in the surrounding area. The habitat for many of these species will change, siting of solar arrays and perimeter fencing will inevitably impact wildlife's ability to move across the site even with the provision of badger gates. 18. Deer proof fencing to prevent deer accessing the solar site areas will increase pressure on the surrounding areas increasing crop damage from deer grazing. There is also a significant risk of increased road traffic incidents caused by deer disorientated by the loss of their habitat as a consequence of site fencing. 19. One justification for panels being appropriate on arable land is that it is of poor ecological value and that ecological value can be		

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	improved alongside solar arrays. This rather misses the point that the primary purpose of the agricultural land is to produce human and animal feed not, in this situation, to deliver high levels of ecological value. That said much of the land has historically been in various Stewardship Schemes which will have delivered improved biodiversity and the new Environmental Land Management scheme, a focus on sustainable farming practices, soil management and the increasing use of organic manures will all continue to change the way we farm with the added benefit of improved biodiversity across our farmland. For example the NFU is leading its members to make their pledge to Net Zero and supporting their members to build sustainable and resilient farming businesses. 20. Whilst the proposal for the MPSF says it will deliver 'a project-wide bio-diversity net gain' there is little detail. When asked the following list of questions at the consultation event and webinars: a. how this will be achieved b. what habitat will be created c. where and how it will be managed to optimise the biodiversity outcomes d. what the biodiversity loss will be in the short to medium term as the site is developed e. over what timescale the bio-diversity gain will be achieved f. importantly how this will be measured. We are advised it will		

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	be in the Environment Management Plan – which is yet to be made available providing no opportunity for comment! The indications are that the focus will be on habitat creation rather than the delivery of measurable outcomes – without active management it is unlikely that habit creation alone will deliver the outcomes you anticipate		
MP2_CL_0757_002	The impact of such a huge area of large solar panels will for certain increase the flood risk in this village, impact negatively the wildlife and biodiversity and adversely affect the current existing benefits of people who use the corridors of this farmland to cycle, walk and simply exist in the peace and beauty. The visual impact will be catastrophic.		
MP2_CL_0779_002	3. Our amenity is to walk , horse ride and cycle on the surrounding footpaths and country roads- but many of these especially during construction will be affected by increased traffic/noise/pollution let alone the visual impairment especially after construction		
MP2_CL_0791_005	* losing our beautiful countryside, especially for keen local walkers like me		
MP2_CL_0798_003	3. Current roads around the proposed site are not suitable for the volume of traffic the construction phase will see. Cyclists, walkers, horse riders use		

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	these roads. What plans are there to ensure they can still use the area during construction. There will also be increased noise to local residents.		
MP2_CL_0806_007	Walking trails and the enjoyment of the local countryside for local residents and tourists will be severely hampered		
MP2_CL_0812_005	Each morning, I take my dog for a walk on the public footpaths around Braceborough. On these walks we see herds of wild deer, single muntjac deer, hares, pheasants, rabbits, owls, woodpeckers, mice, squirrels and voles. It is a joyful experience, and the prospect that this rich environment will be lost or marred by rows of solar panels is extremely distressing and upsetting.		
MP2_CL_0816_007	Public rights of way will be closed or diverted during construction and even when opened again with some additional permissive paths, who wants to walk, run or cycle through a corridor of giant solar panels?		
MP2_CL_0847_004	The area surrounding Essendine, Ryhall and Braceborough is an amenity area for the local population and is greatly used for walking and cycling, especially being adjacent to local townships. This would be a considerable loss; currently it is of increasing value to the local community, especially to relax from the day-to-day		

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	stresses of modern life, whilst mental health issues are being encountered by a rapidly growing section of our population. This aesthetic appeal is invaluable and should not be compromised by such a large development that includes tall buildings, high fences, CCTV cameras, etc on what is currently a section of prime green countryside. Solar farms could be made more modular, and distributed across areas of England.		
MP2_CL_0848_001	I write to voice my concern and utter distress at the proposal of Mallard pass solar park. If you haven't driven up here and enjoyed the beautiful countryside with its rolling hills and wooded areas then shame on you. Perhaps if you did you would understand what an absolute nonsense it would be to build a huge solar park on this land. I walk my dog every morning along the lanes and pubic pathways seeing every morning, hares playing in the fields, herds of deers , hedges full of yellow hammers and beautiful goldfinches. I'm heartbroken to think that all this may be gone very shortly and for what? A solar park which will supply only 11% of the power projected on a normal daylight day (more on a very sunny day) non of which will benefit the local residents or businesses.		
MP2_CL_0861_003 MP2_CL_0862_003	Lastly, it is claimed that 'all public rights of way will be retained' but surely they should also be visually		

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	protected, including the B1176, to maintain the country aspect which walkers, runners, and bike / horse riders have enjoyed for centuries.		
MP2_CL_0876_013	Public rights of way will be closed or diverted during construction and even when opened again with some additional permissive paths, who wants to walk, run or cycle through a corridor of giant solar panel arrays?		
MP2_CL_0885_001	I moved to the area at the beginning of 2021 and I choose the area because of its beautiful countryside, peace and tranquillity. I enjoy walking the many footpaths and cycling the many quiet rural roads and to think that this is all going to be disturbed by an unsightly solar farm proposed to be located across 906 hectares of this beautiful countryside breaks my heart. This is not what I moved here for.		
MP2_CL_0892_004	Lastly, it is claimed that 'all public rights of way will be retained' but surely they should also be visually protected, including the B1176, to maintain the country aspect which walkers, joggers, runners, and riders have enjoyed for centuries.		
MP2_CL_0906_008	7. Walking, cycling and riding around the local area and along public rights of way will never be the same when faced with an industrial backdrop.		

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	Who wants to walk down a footpath/ bridleway (or cycle down a country lane) with security fencing and 3 metre solar panels on either side? The government and Health Services have recently been acclaiming the physical and mental health benefits of walking, cycling etc. The Mallard Pass proposal will deter people from wanting to exercise in their local countryside..... in an area that actually needs many more public rights of way/spaces for a population that is increasing hugely. I believe the developers have said they will create a token amount of 2 or 3 miles of permissive ways - this in no way compensates for the loss of thousands of acres of Lincolnshire landscape and ruination of existing public routes.		
MP2_CL_0907_004	3. Some of the best walking a cycling routes in the area would be inaccessible for at least two years, then blighted for almost two generations of local residents. For example the view west from the Braceborough to Carlby road is currently one of the most picturesque in the area.		
MP2_CL_0917_005 MP2_CL_0918_005	- Loss of open spaces for dog walkers (I walk my dog around here as so many others) and others		
MP2_CL_0921_003	The proposed tall fencing will be uglier than the panels themselves, feeling like there's a prison nearby - and not a solar farm. The fields will be lost		

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	for our local wildlife; for farming; for walks. Why at the very least can hedges be used? Why can't animals such as sheep be kept on the fields so the fields are not lost from farming altogether?		
MP2_CL_0927_006	Some public rights of way will be closed or diverted during the construction and 3 new permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and benches will be provided. However, does this really compensate for the loss of pleasure experienced by local residents and many non-locals who enjoy the walking, horse riding and cycling routes?		
MP2_CL_0930_007	7. Walking, cycling and riding around the local area and along public rights of way will never be the same when faced with an industrial backdrop. Who wants to walk down a footpath/ bridleway (or cycle down a country lane) with security fencing and 3 metre solar panels on either side? The government and Health Services have recently been acclaiming the physical and mental health benefits of walking, cycling etc. The Mallard Pass proposal will deter people from wanting to exercise in their local countryside..... in an area that actually needs many more public rights of way/spaces for a population that is increasing hugely. I believe the developers have said they will create a token amount of 2 or 3 miles of permissive ways - this in no way compensates for the loss of thousands		

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	of acres of Lincolnshire landscape and ruination of existing public routes.		
MP2_CL_0938_031	Currently, Public Rights of Way and bridle paths have views across the countryside. It is the open views that are valued by walkers, cyclists and horse riders.		
MP2_CL_0944_004	The effect on views from and close by the village would be totally spoilt, long views of pleasant countryside would become row upon row of solar panels or with screening so high as to hide the panels, it would be like walking down a narrow high sided walled corridor. Our daily dog walk would be ruined. The proposed extra footpaths have not been properly researched as to viability and in one case involve crossing the main East Coast railway line at a point where there is no bridge and railway notices prohibit any access. All of rthe rights of way in the area would be impacted and spoiled in the long term and likely to be closed while construction is underway. Two years is a long time to wait to take the dogs for a walk!!!		
MP2_CL_0950_005	5. We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and these paths will be surrounded by high security fencing. No longer will we be able to walk our dogs in the peace, quiet and picturesque beauty of the countryside - the very reason I		

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	purchased a house and chose to live here. This in turn will negatively effect house prices and tourism.		
MP2_CL_0952_005	The roads where this is proposed are small narrow country roads, some of which will need widening so that the excessive amount of construction vehicles per day can gain access to site. This will impact on drivers, cyclists, horse riders, walkers and runners etc.		
MP2_CL_0954_005	5. We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and these paths will be surrounded by high security fencing. No longer will we be able to walk our dogs in the peace, quiet and picturesque beauty of the countryside - the very reason I purchased a house and chose to live here. This in turn will negatively effect house prices and tourism.		
MP2_CL_0960_013	At a time when we are experiencing an explosion of mental health issues, we are being advised by health professionals and The Government to spend time being at one with nature. This area is used extensively by dog walkers, horse riders, cyclists, ramblers and tourists who work in towns and cities and their experience will be greatly diminished by looking at tall, ugly solar panels.		

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MP2_CL_0962_001	The picture attached is of the combine harvester harvesting the field opposite my house. The view is from my hall window and drive way. We moved to this house in Essendine to have that view for our future life. We walk around that field most weeks and cycle around the area constantly. Why would we want some 11ft plastic panels in place. These local farmers who have leased their land have made a fortune this year from having a fantastic harvest, which as a country we so desperately need. The couple who have brought the rights to the access to the local electricity hub, live in the north and have no clue how devastating 😢 this solar farm will have on our environment. They have not had the decency to attend any meetings. We do not want plastic solar panels from the worse areas of China, who would 😓		
MP2_CL_0963_007	Some public rights of way will be closed or diverted during the construction and 3 new permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and benches will be provided. However, does this really compensate for the loss of pleasure experienced by local residents and many non-locals who enjoy the walking, horse riding and cycling routes?		
MP2_CL_0967_006	With regard to footpaths, it has been established that when walking along these (both existing and		

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	new) within the confines of the Solar Farm, it will be like walking along a "green corridor", with no views over the surrounding countryside, which will, in any case, be covered by solar panels. There would appear to be little pleasure in that activity.		
MP2_CL_0992_012	Public rights of way will be closed or diverted during construction and even when opened again with some additional permissive paths, who wants to walk, run or cycle through a corridor of giant solar panel arrays?		
MP2_CL_0993_006	6. Walking, cycling and riding around the local area and along public rights of way will never be the same faced with an industrial backdrop.		
MP2_CL_0995_002	2. The desecration of an unprecedented size of an area of our beautiful countryside, having altered its use into acres and acres of ugly solar panels, with the associated effect on local residents, walkers, horses and wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0995_004	All this could be lost for ever within a few years should this ill-conceived commercial project be allowed to proceed. After years of being surrounded by a hideous replacement of our fields, walkways and ever-changing views and skies, we would be left with an aftermath of useless junk and compacted soil incapable of producing anything – a complete		

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	human-made disgrace of waste. Is this what we want to pass on to the following generations, and for them to accuse their elders of being wreckers of their heritage?		
MP2_CL_1008_011	* Walkers, joggers, cyclists and horse riders enjoy the quiet lanes		
MP2_CL_1013_002	· Considering the size and location. The proposed site would overwhelm the area. It will have a massive negative impact on surrounding villages. It will no longer be a source of pleasure and well-being to walk, run, cycle or ride, with fields isolated by solar panels.		
MP2_CL_1017_002	The size of this is not in keeping with a village we bought homes here to live a rural life growing crops and riding and walking through an untouched country is what we paid for not dreadful panels taking up space which should be used by crops and food production.		
MP2_CL_1029_005	Too many rights of way are to be closed or diverted. The 3 new permissive paths (NOT automatic Right of Way) totalling 2.9 miles would not provide pleasant walking opportunities because of high fences on either side, nor any pleasant and refreshing views as currently in this		

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	area. Picnic benches are great – but they need to be open to the sun and with a pleasant view!		
MP2_CL_1041_006	There appears to be an error in Figure 6.10 (Stage 2 Green Infrastructure Strategy Plan) of the PEIR. There is a label for a "3.4km Essendine to Braceborough Permissive Path Connection" but it doesn't appear there is the associated feature on the map, nor is this route referenced elsewhere in the document. While I assume that this may have been considered and now no longer part of the proposals, such a route would be very welcome, avoiding unpleasant and unsafe road walking, and I'd encourage the developer to consider if it would be possible to include.		
MP2_CL_1044_008	The proposed solar farm will be massive. It will completely surround local villages. Enjoyment of the area for walks, bike rides, etc., will be destroyed. The impact on local wildlife cannot properly be assessed but will undoubted be huge.		
MP2_CL_1050_001	I would like to express my view in relation to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm development. I do not agree with the development and do not want it to go ahead. The loss of agricultural land that produces food for our nation is extremely concerning particularly at the current time. The sheer scale of the proposed development also		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
	concerns me a great deal. I walk my dog everyday in the summer months around the Braceborough area and I strongly feel that this development will without doubt have a negative impact on the visual richness of the area. My view is a resounding NO to Mallard Pass Solar Farm		
MP2_FF_0184_009	I do like the idea of walking / nature reserve areas following the west glen river although this may need some raised board walks to ensure it remains usable all year round.		
MP2_FF_0230_003	I am a cyclist and don't want to cycle in an area where I'll be surrounded by panels.		
MP2_CL_0742_057 MP2_CL_0749_057 MP2_CL_0894_027	- There will be loss of pathways, cycleways and bridalways.		
MP2_CL_0742_040 MP2_CL_0749_040	want to cycle past containers that will block the views across the countryside? Will the already poorly maintained local country lanes be destroyed further so I am unable to cycle on them?		
MP2_CL_0931_004	My partner and I are keen cyclists and love that we live outside of town and are fortunate enough to have lovely lanes right at the end of our driveway. Currently we are able to immerse ourselves completely in the surrounding characterful		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
	countryside. The two-year construction phase and the resulting MPSF will take all that away and is of grave concern to us. Our local lanes simply are not built for the HGVs which will be required for the development. They pose a direct risk to our safety as road cyclists. Furthermore, these haulage vehicles create potholes and unsafe road surfaces which makes road cycling treacherous.		
MP2_CL_0941_006	Cycling I also noted that it had been reported that there are no existing cycle routes in the area which may well be true. However, as a keen cyclist I regularly use the roads around the proposed solar farm site, along with many others. There are several cycling groups in the area which will use the roads identified as 'service roads' for the construction compound. I believe the proposed use of these roads by heavy goods vehicles will be a danger to cyclists, and a threat to the enjoyment of cycling in the area.		
MP2_CL_1019_002	I live within sight of the scheme. I use the local roads as I am a keen cyclist. From the description of vehicle movements given in the documentation all the roads surrounding the scheme will effectively become no go areas to cyclists and		

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Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
	horse riders. I know as cyclists we have no special rights (unlike a great crested thingy), but a very big area will become cut off by lorry movements. As a cyclist, horse rider, etc lorries are very intimidating and do not give way. In addition, they chew up the verges casting mud stones etc on the small road. If you are in a car these are minor irritations but on a bike, or horse they are a real problem. It may not appear to be a big issue but for a cyclist (who proceeds under their own power) for me to get to Essendine would probably means going via Stamford or Greatford and Manthorpe, miles out of my way.		
MP2_CL_1041_003	I would encourage the developer to consider if their use by cyclists can also be permitted. While acknowledging that it would unlikely be feasible to make such routes suitable for all cyclists, even without any particular surface treatment, these routes could be used by some. I think a surface of compacted MOT Type 1 aggregate or similar might be a suitable compromise that would enable use by a variety of cyclists while also minimising impact on the environment and being only a modest cost.		
MP2_FF_0312_005	you have chosen to ignore the concerns of the horse riding community completely despite being asked on numerous occasions .		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
MP2_FF_0312_006	again no provison for horse riders !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!		
MP2_CL_0868_001	I believe the proposed development is far too large . I feel it will have a detrimental affect on the wildlife and the enjoyment of the current rights of ways / bridle paths . We have very limited riding in the area and all three of the bridle paths will be surrounded / lined by solar panels . Horses are flight animals and are easily spooked , therefore I feel riding the bridleways will no longer be an enjoyable experience , in fact it may be more dangerous than the roads.		
MP2_CL_0652_005	A particular and personal concern I have is the impact on the local equestrian community, which is signficant in such a rural area. Local bridleways and byways will become impassable for many horses and riders, because of the size and scale of the solar panels and the noise that accompanies them. They will be forced onto the roads, a much less safe place for them.		
MP2_CL_0868_004	I feel that the size of the Mallard Park scheme is very detrimental to horse riders in the area. Who really wants to ride bridle paths that are blighted by the sight of solar panels ?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
	The bridle paths and safe roads are vital for our wellbeing plus the well being of our horses . I accept that compromises have to be made for our energy requirements , but really does the development have to be on such a large scale and to the detriment of food production .		
MP2_CL_0997_005	A particular and personal concern I have is the impact on the local equestrian community, which is significant in such a rural area. Local bridleways and byways will become impassable for many horses and riders, because of the size and scale of the solar panels and the noise that accompanies them. They will be forced onto the roads, a much less safe place for them.		
MP2_FF_0181_003	at least build play areas in all the adjacent villages and support the builing an appreciable amount of village facilities.		
MP2_FF_0214_006	Lack of consideration for those impacted who already use the land. Why not use the land for community projects such as allotment,		
MP2_FF_0217_002	Honestly this sounds like it would make the site an interesting place to visit!		
MP2_FF_0273_003	Put in more community projects.		
MP2_FF_0301_003	Is it the right place for any kind of leisure activity?		
MP2_FF_0315_009	Insufficient. Creating areas where dogs can safely be let off lead to run would be useful		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Recreation			
MP2_FF_0324_010	I think allotments, beekeeping, educational projects, conservation management skills, open air gymns, tai-chi etc;		
MP2_CL_0970_005	What exactly do you mean by potential mitigation and enhancement areas ? Are they or aren't they and what will be done with them ?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Picnic benches			
MP2_FF_011_006	locals may use the facility- I cannot imagine anyone researching the area would ear mark this for a picnic/stroll. It will put visitors off.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_016_005	picnic benches = litter		
MP2_FF_043_011	We dont need you to create picnic areas for us. Just take your solo plans elsewhere and go away.		
MP2_FF_091_007	Bee keeping, wild foraging spaces, areas closer to properties to have more community spaces (E.g. picnic tables, parks, skate parks, outdoor gyms)		
MP2_FF_097_014	People will not want to picnic in a solar park		
MP2_FF_0108_007	We have all this in its natural state already. Picnic benches and viewing areas just don't cut it		
MP2_FF_0289_003	This makes me feel sick. Its an attempt to curry favour for a proposal that is simply wrong. In fact its a complete joke viewing sites for wildlife how		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Picnic benches			
	dare you even propose such a thing? People cant be won over with a picnic bench? Absolutely sick.		
MP2_FF_0311_003	When the countryside is being destroyed, why would I want to read twisted lies on 'interpretation boards'? Why would I want to have a picnic next to an ugly solar farm? We have a perfectly good nature area now....which will be ruined forever.		
MP2_FF_0322_011	Local residents don't want picnic benches and viewing areas of wildlife that is already there and happy in its current environment. This goes no way to mitigate the concerns of local residents who want the farmland to be left as farmland and the countless supermarkets, hypermarkets, factories and warehouses across the East Midlands which is the heartland of distribution, to be installed with solar panels instead.		
MP2_FF_0334_005	Leave area as it is now. who would want to picnic in the middle of these monsters.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Interpretation boards			
MP2_FF_0288_007	a wooden interpretation board isn't going to offset the disruption to the environment caused by the installation or provide habitats to displaced species. It's more likely they'll be set on fire or vandalised.	Yes	The Proposed Development will create opportunities for people to engage with the natural world in the form of nature areas, viewing hides and interpretation boards.
MP2_FF_0137_010	interpretive boards will be poor consolation to the rape of the countryside in lincolnshire and rutland		
MP2_FF_0324_006	I think you should be a lot more imaginative and explore the opportunities for involving the local community, especially the younger generation - (who are less prejudiced and will value these developments) rather than just being onlookers reading information boards. These are just token gestures really. I have already mentioned educational opportunities		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Hedgerows			
MP2_FF_093_004	All your examples will have a wider benefit and help counter the damage to our environment caused by the removal of hedgerows in the past few decades, monoculture farming practices and excessive use of herbicides and insecticides	Yes	As outlined in the DAS, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, 443ha of land (48%) would be retained as existing woodland, hedgerows, or arable farmland. In addition to this, the following mitigation measures set out how the Applicant proposes to protect existing green infrastructure: • Hedgerows would be managed in accordance with the specifications in the oLEMP. • Perimeter fences will not be constructed through existing hedgerows.
MP2_CL_0342_003	2/ We understand that the access x-y to the field labelled Field C where shown as existing access now will be sealed off and the points between x and y will form part of the new proposed treelined hedgerow between points v and w. Please confirm this is our understanding as you suggested to ourselves.		
MP2_CL_0342_005	4/ Please also confirm as you suggested on site that you will be installing sufficient and full working Deer protection measures to any treelined hedgerow planting as we stressed on site that any planting of a new nature that has taken place around our hamlet does require protection as the local deer population thrives on this and the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Hedgerows			
	enhancement that you will be making will be destroyed very quickly and totally wasted and ineffective.		• Offsets of at least 10m either side from all existing hedgerows will be provided. • A Green Infrastructure strategy for the Proposed Development has been prepared which both mitigates the impacts of the Proposed Development and provides enhancements through the planting of approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting This is secured through the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**. The decommissioning phase would include the removal of any permissive paths and potential reversion of grassland underneath the Solar PV Arrays to ensure that the land can be handed back to landowners to enable arable farming to be taken forward in the future. Any planting of trees, hedgerows, and scrubs will remain in-situ when the Site is handed
MP2_CL_0354_005	4. Retained areas of woodland and hedgerows that are already in existence form part of the 420hectares of land for mitigation and enhancement. Of that 420hectares what area is already existing?		
MP2_CL_0371_007	7. It is stated that retained areas of woodland and hedgerows that are already in existence form part of the 420hectares of land used or mitigation and enhancement. Of that 420hectares what is the area already in existence?		
MP2_CL_0450_008	7. Modern farming methods have severely reduced the acreage of hedgerows, smaller copse woodland and larger trees within hedgerows (something those who complain about the loss of farm land overlook). In my Parish the mileage of hedgerow is less than one tenth of that in place in 1904, with a consequential impact on wildlife. Mallard Pass is great opportunity to redress some of this and although I welcome the various reports you have sponsored on the subject they need to be able to impact on the general public view of the project and not just the enthusiastic eco warriors.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Land Use and Agriculture – Hedgerows			
MP2_CL_0476_004	Hedging around the site needs to be substantial and well established from the off.		back to landowners. Landowners can then use their land for whatever they wish.

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_FF_004_005	annual reports on biodiversity would be welcome	Yes	Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity, of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, presents the approach and findings of the assessment of potential impacts on Ecology and Biodiversity. The ecological and biodiversity assessment follows the general approach to undertaking EIA as explained in Chapter 2 of the ES, albeit it has been modified to take account of the main guidance document used when assessing impacts on ecological features, which is the Ecological Impact Assessment (EcIA) guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) in 2018. The embedded mitigation measures have been considered as part of this assessment, when considering the potential effects of the Proposed Development. These are described in Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the Green Infrastructure Plan, the Works Plans **[EN010127/APP/2.2]**, the design Guidance
MP2_FF_025_001	We need more sustainable energy in the UK, and solar plants can be more biodiversity friendly than crop fields can (essentially a desert that kills everything apart from the crops!)		
MP2_FF_066_002	I believe this will have a significant negative impact onto the biodiversity and health of our flora and fauna.		
MP2_FF_075_005	I do not trust that the plans to enhance biodiversity and ecological connectivity will come to much. Your words are great but they do not commit to anything and putting up one bird box and planting a couple of trees and a packet of wildflower seeds will not suffice. You may think me cynical but developers always run out of money and time by the time they get to the 'finishing touches' to a development.		
MP2_FF_097_006	Biodiversity and amenity the idea that the solar farm will encourage biodiversity does not make any sense. Wildlife will not live around solar panels and battery storage units, inverters and transformers, with the hum of electrical cabling in the background. Habitats will be disrupted and lost, as well as amenity land and views enjoyed by everyone in the area and beyond.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_FF_0103_005	It is good to see natural buffering being used in order to create and enhance the biodiversity in the area		as set out in the Design and Access Statement **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**. These include the retention and offsets to landscape and ecological features and designations. Further embedded mitigation measures include the details set out in the outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) [**EN010127/APP/7.6**], outline Decommissioning and Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) [**EN010127/APP/7.8**] and outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) [**EN010127/APP/7.9**]. These documents have been prepared and include mitigation measures which are intended to avoid the risks of effects during the construction and decommissioning phases, such as indirect and direct damage to retained features, direct damage to active bird nests and injury to protected species or damage to the habitat of those species. The assessment of potential effects takes these measures into account.
MP2_FF_0113_003	Will support green spaces that connect habitats, enhance biodiversity and link recreational routes. You cant possibly support green spaces. Your plan intends to occupy 2,238 acres of green space! We wouldnt be getting anything extra. There might be a few extra hedgerows but leisure pursuits in the countryside will be severely impacted let alone ones mental health with all the glass & ironmongery in view.		
MP2_FF_0113_007	Will help the UK reach urgent climate change targets whilst supporting the local environment by delivering a biodiversity net gain. How??		
MP2_FF_0137_012	I believe you are paying lip-service to the ecology of the area so that you can obtain 10% net biodiversity. If you cared for the biodiversity of this site, you would make it much smaller like the exton plan for 200 acres not 2,000		
MP2_FF_0137_015	I do not consider it possible that a truthful 10% net gai biodiversity will be created by this vast industrialisation of a rural landscape… statistics… statistics...		
MP2_FF_0180_002	The greater degree of detail provided on the proposed mitigation measures in this round of		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	consultation is very welcome. Mallard Pass staff have also been helpful in explaining the approach and the evidence used to underpin it. The approach outlined in section 5.13 of the PEIR of retaining and buffering existing features, retaining and enhancing the biodiversity value some arable land and creating areas of flower rich grassland is appropriate. Mammal access gates will help to keep the area accessible for hares (a declining species of which there are currently a considerable number within the area of the proposed development), badgers, hedgehogs and other species. The creation of woodland blocks, scrub and tree belts for landscape purposes should also have some benefits for biodiversity, providing they are sited well away from areas where skylark and other ground nesting birds are encouraged to nest or forage. However, although the mitigation proposals should go some way towards offsetting the likely impacts of the development on biodiversity. We still have a number of concerns, and think more needs to be done.		In addition, a Green Infrastructure strategy for the Proposed Development has been prepared which both mitigates the impacts of the Proposed Development and provides enhancements through the planting of approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting This is secured through the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**. The combination of measures identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy results in the Proposed Development delivering a Biodiversity Net Gain of 72.19% for Habitats, 40.83% for Hedgerows and 0% for Rivers (as not ditches or rivers are being enhanced as assessed by the metric) as assessed via the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Biodiversity Metric 3.1.
MP2_FF_0180_005	Management of the proposed grassland areas How the proposed flower-rich grassland is managed will be crucial to securing the biodiversity gains that are envisaged. The flowering plants need to be allowed to flower, but the sward must be kept open to avoid		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	a small number of competitive plant species dominating the sward. Cutting for hay followed by light aftermath grazing should achieve this, but it is suggested that, rather than rigidly prescribing the management in the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), an adaptive approach should be adopted where the desired end result is specified but the site manager(s) are given the ability to adjust the management in the light of what works. The way that the land under the panels is managed has the potential to further benefit biodiversity. If a diverse grassland sward can be established and maintained, and particularly if pollen and nectar bearing plants can persist and be allowed to flower, the large acreage of solar panels could become a significant resource for beneficial insects, as well as benefitting other wildlife, including hares. The approach to the management of the sward under and between the panels should be similar to that described above. Management of hedgerows The proposal to relax the cutting regime for the retained hedgerows is welcome, but it should be noted that the latest research shows that optimal biodiversity benefits can be obtained by having a variety of hedgerow management regimes on a holding, with some continuing to be closely trimmed.		Therefore, the Proposed Development does not negatively impact ecology and biodiversity in the area.

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	Allowing all hedgerows to attain a reasonable size is however always likely to be beneficial, particularly for invertebrates, nesting birds and bats.. The importance of monitoring Without adequate biological monitoring throughout the life of the development, it will be impossible to know whether of not the mitigation has been successful and whether the promised biodiversity net gain has actually been achieved. We would therefore ask that the LEMP includes an unequivocal commitment to monitor the biodiversity of the development area and make the results publicly accessible. This will not only provide reassurance to the local community, but would also provide valuable information to inform the mitigation of other similar developments in future.		
MP2_FF_0195_003	3. Habitat Creation (3.15.1) there are no timescales for when the habitat creation and enhanced biodiversity will be achieved. These tasks / objectives need to be time bound to ensure they are delivered as quickly as possible and criteria agreed on how success will be measured and how failure will be penalised. Section 5.2.6 is directly related to this issue and is mentioned next.		
MP2_FF_0227_003	Laughable really. A few benches, paths and signs to counteract the loss of hundreds of acres of natural		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	land, wildlife, biodiversity, and negative impact to the area? Laughable.		
MP2_FF_0230_004	I remain unconvinced because the area is currently unspoilt, the ecology and biodiversity ecosystem as it is is clearly very good.		
MP2_FF_0242_007	I have no idea what ecological connectivity and deliver a biodiversity net gain means! But I suspect that it will not compensate for what we currently enjoy. The area already has wildflowers and a wide variety of mammal and bird life! Numerous tree snd bush species and areas that support a diverse ecological environment. A vast solar panel development such as the one that is proposed will never truly replace what we already enjoy.		
MP2_FF_0246_004	Simply saying you will do your best to avoid biodiversity loss does not instill confidence in your ability to deliver anything that would reduce the impacts from the development.		
MP2_FF_0248_002	iii) The mitigation procedures proposed to protect biodiversity are ineffective at best and a token gesture, See Renewable energy and biodiversity: Implications for transitioning to a Green Economy April 2017		
MP2_FF_0251_008	The removal of biodiversity in the surrounding areas of mallard pass is immense. A tiny amount of bird boxes doesnt reflect the size of the solar farm.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_FF_0251_013	The proposal is weak. The EIA is floored. The damage to the environment is irreversible. Species will suffer. Biodiversity will be lost. The visual appeal of the countryside is removed.		
MP2_FF_0264_010	negative impact on wild life and biodiversity		
MP2_FF_0271_011	Yes to biodiversity but not within a horrendous solar farm.		
MP2_FF_0288_008	New hedgerows - are these to replace existing ones? New hedgerows take many years to establish before they yield any wildlife benefits. If old hedgerows are removed then there will be a net loss to biodiversity. a solar panel farm is a new form of monoculture. This reduces the mosaic of habitats providing fewer opportunities for wildlife to live and find food. Monocultures also mean that large areas are subject to the use of pesticides - whilst farmland is already affected by pesticides in a mosaic of fields the effects are lessened. who is going to look after these new habitats - they will need management and what protection will they have at the end of the solar farm? You could be destroying habitats now and then destroying what you are replacing them with later leading to an overall net loss to biodiversity.		
MP2_FF_0319_007	There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it.		
MP2_FF_0320_007	There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it.		
MP2_FF_0321_007	There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it.		
MP2_FF_0322_007	There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it.		
MP2_FF_0324_001	I strongly support it but am curious as to why your targets for biodiversity net gain are set so low. I don't know who you've commissioned to come up with these low figures but they are a gift to the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	opponents of renewables who in this county will be considerable. It seems to be calculated just on the new mitigation habitats created as in ....."PEIR NTS 3.15.1 Woodland blocks and belts will be planted in strategic locations to provide visual screening, ecological habitats in order to achieve a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain'..... . Surely just removing 470 ha from intensive arable production and leaving it fallow for natural regeneration would achieve 30% net gain without doing anything !! And that doesn't take into account the gains from less soil erosion, pollution from fertilisers, agricultural machinery emissions, chemical treatments etc;		
MP2_FF_0324_004	I haven't waded through all the documentation but I've seen enough to see you're woefully underplaying the potential biodiversity net gain here and there are glaring inconsistencies in your intentions. It read s like it's been put together by cut and paste rather than being thought through properly. Don't know who you've hired to do this but I'm sure I (and most ecologists) could do a better job myself. There is also an opportunity to come up with some more community based initiatives here e.g some small areas could be set aside between		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	the panels for vegetable growing, bee-keeping, school projects to monitor rewilding ?? In fact you could frame the whole PV array area as a re-wilding project - but not if it's going to be cut for silage of course. A lot more imagination required in your proposals I think and a lot less regurgitation of PEIRs for similar schemes.		
MP2_FF_0324_011	I strongly support it but am curious as to why your targets for biodiversity net gain are set so low. I don't know who you've commissioned to come up with these low figures but they are a gift to the opponents of renewables who in this county will be considerable. It seems to be calculated just on the new mitigation habitats created as in ....."PEIR NTS 3.15.1 Woodland blocks and belts will be planted in strategic locations to provide visual screening, ecological habitats in order to achieve a minimum 10% biodiversity net gain'..... . Surely just removing 470 ha from intensive arable production and leaving it fallow for natural regeneration would achieve 30% net gain without doing anything !! And that doesn't take into account the gains from less soil erosion, pollution from fertilisers, agricultural machinery emissions, chemical treatments etc;		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0401_011	11. Damage to habitats and biodiversity on a huge scale!!		
MP2_CL_0410_004	Of great significance your are proposing new enhancements to the local area, such as creating additional publicly-accessible routes, introducing new wildflower and wetland habitats to improve biodiversity, and strengthening connections between different habitats, which would also link to the wider landscape and propose to provide new planting which would provide wildlife and environmental benefits, and to improve some retained agricultural land with plots for ground-nesting skylark.		
MP2_CL_0413_002	On this particular point, it is clear that there is a lack of understanding - or at least inclusion - in the developer's assessment of biodiversity, It seems somewhat that a 'blind-eye' has been turned to the damage the solar farm would cause to the area's ecosystems and wildlife habitats.		
MP2_CL_0426_007	I am a member of the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and know full well that while you may put up gates for badgers , tunnels here and there ,and plant new hedges and trees , these present ancient hedges and trees are the result of countless years of biodiversity and life-encouraging /enhancing bacteria , as well as offering sanctuary , as old trees and hedges do to thousands of invertebrates and		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	birds. Our local bird populations are in free- fall and declining each year and the 'Red List' for endangered species grows bigger inexorably; yet you deem them unworthy of consideration Oh, you will see your new saplings and congratulate yourselves on what you think you have achieved..but you are ignorant ...yes , I mean ignorant in a respectful unconfrontational way , because you think instant cosmetic replacement will bringback the species which have vanished when your bulldozers came. The hares of the area will have gone, the foxes ,the rabbits , the birds ,the badgers (you yourselves though will be able to use the badger- gates you will have installed) because nothing else will have stayed around. You are merely, landscapers you see profit where we see beauty and life...there lies the sadness of all this.. Apart from the despoliation of the land and		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	irreversible destruction of habitats you are causing great distress to many who live here. You are promising to change our area beyond recognition and NOT for the better. A site covering 1400 football pitches you wish to cover with sterility where creature access to insects will be denied and biodiversity destroyed. Here lies the promise of a desert ; denuded of life. Do you know I have lived in these parts 34 years and am aged 65. Notwithstanding , I care so deeply though , that this environment will stay as it is for centuries ,unsullied by any proposed action to defile it and I abhor the contagion you plan to visit upon it.		
MP2_CL_0427_004	3. It is clear that there would be very significant adverse environmental impacts to biodiversity and the loss of habitat. You clearly acknowledge that there will be many impacts and refer to them countless times in your proposals. You say you will reduce their “severity, seriousness or painfulness”. You simply say you will do your best to avoid them		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	but I see no substance to support your statement - a clear indication that you have neither properly considered the issues or that you have the motivation to address them.		
MP2_CL_0432_005	At the recent consultation I was assured that biodiversity would be increased over time, but not exactly how. During the construction of the farm MPSF identify themselves the adverse impact on flora and fauna, and say they have included mitigation in their new proposals setting aside even more agricultural land for wildlife and plants to find their way to. Smaller sites would not have such a dramatic effect.		
MP2_CL_0438_002	2. The area is important for biodiversity and public amenity. The more so since proposed large scale residential development in the area already implies loss of habitat and countryside, making it even more important to preserve what remains.		
MP2_CL_0452_005	I am hugely concerned with the impact on biodiversity & loss of habitat. What does MPSF have to say about the impact on the area?		
MP2_CL_0461_003	c) The local biodiversity would be severely affected.		
MP2_CL_0477_007	> I am hugely concerned with the impact on biodiversity & loss of habitat. What does MPSF have to say about the impact on the area?		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0480_002	The damage it would do to Rutland's biodiversity and birdlife.		
MP2_CL_0480_009	"Will support green spaces that connect habitats, enhance biodiversity and link recreational routes." The Mallard Pass can't possibly support green spaces. It is intended to occupy 2,238 acres of green space! We wouldn't be getting anything extra. There might be a few extra hedgerows but leisure pursuits in the countryside will be severely affected let alone one's mental health with all the glass & ironmongery in view. There are numerous areas where the panels will still be in view from adjoining roads if cycling & if you're hiking you couldn't possibly miss seeing the solar farm panels.		
MP2_CL_0482_002	· Damage to local biodiversity and loss of habitat;		
MP2_CL_0491_003	I am very concerned about damage to local biodiversity. I believe this proposal along with its 3.3m high solar panels and 2m security fencing will destroy our local ecosystem. Every type of insect, land animal, and bird depends on the ecosystem. I believe it is inhuman to set solar farms near to wildlife. There is an abundance of wildlife in the area you propose for your solar site.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0491_004	I do not agree with the destruction of green sites for the development of this sort of project as it will decrease the potential for natural carbon capture and destroy the biodiversity of plants, insects and animals in the area and nature's food chain.		
MP2_CL_0500_004	I do not understand how you can claim an increase in biodiversity other than in those areas used for the production of arable crops. The proposed site has many woodlands, hedges and uncultivated field margins that already provide a variety of habitats. It is of course easy to claim an increase on arable land as it s not farmed to increase biodiversity but to maximise crop production. Not a valid claim under the circumstances.		
MP2_CL_0503_003	The natural environment is one of the most important and effective solutions we have for capturing and sequestering carbon long-term. We will safeguard our cherished landscapes, restore habitats for wildlife in order to combat biodiversity loss and adapt to climate change..		
MP2_CL_0514_003	It is clear that there would be very significant adverse environmental impacts to biodiversity and the loss of habitat. You clearly acknowledge that there will be many impacts and refer to them		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	countless times in your proposals. You say you will reduce their "severity, seriousness or painfulness". You simply say you will do your best to avoid them but I see no substance to support your statement - a clear indication that you have neither properly considered the issues or that you have the motivation to address them.		
MP2_CL_0523_001	Firstly I object to the sheer scale of the proposed sight and the impact this will have on the wonderful diverse wildlife we have in those areas. I have seen nothing within your plans that convinces me that any measures you may take to “Mitigate” the horrendous impact that the solar farm will have on wildlife will actually help. Research suggest that it will take at least 15 years before the biodiversity will begin to recover , this being at least 15 years after the site has been completed and all work is complete. The everyday running and maintenance of the site will continue to impact on the wildlife. The loss of habitat and disruption caused by this proposal with have a long term effect, not only on the local environment but also on the people who use the local area to support their own physical and mental health. It seem that very little actual thought has gone into how the animals and plants will survive after their habitats are ripped apart, they can’t read signs, they		

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	don't know your planned re-routing proposal and with therefore suffer and most probably die as a direct impact of this proposed scheme. We are in a time frame where nature must be preserved for our own survival and this scheme goes directly against that. The large herds of deer which roam around the fields and woods have been given no consideration. They are England's wild animals and therefore deserve to be allowed to roam as they please. Forcing them to stay within one area will inevitably lead to more being on roadsides, presenting an accident hazard as well as forcing them to focus their feeding in woods and on farm land, causing more damage to the remaining local habitat.		
MP2_CL_0524_001	Firstly I object to the sheer scale of the proposed sight and the impact this will have on the wonderful diverse wildlife we have in those areas. I have seen nothing within your plans that convinces me that any measures you may take to "Mitigate" the horrendous impact that the solar farm will have on wildlife will actually help. Research suggest that it will take at least 15 years before the biodiversity will begin to recover , this being at least 15 years after the site has been completed and all work is complete. The everyday running and maintenance of the site will continue to impact on the wildlife. The loss of habitat		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	and disruption caused by this proposal with have a long term effect, not only on the local environment but also on the people who use the local area to support their own physical and mental health. It seem that very little actual thought has gone into how the animals and plants will survive after their habitats are ripped apart, they can't read signs, they don't know your planned re-routing proposal and with therefore suffer and most probably die as a direct impact of this proposed scheme. We are in a time frame where nature must be preserved for our own survival and this scheme goes directly against that. The large herds of deer which roam around the fields and woods have been given no consideration. They are England's wild animals and therefore deserve to be allowed to roam as they please. Forcing them to stay within one area will inevitably lead to more being on roadsides, presenting an accident hazard as well as forcing them to focus their feeding in woods and on farm land, causing more damage to the remaining local habitat.		
MP2_CL_0528_003	Effect on local wildlife and biodiversity. I am very concerned about the potential for this development to impact on our wildlife, and the loss of food and habitat for birds and animals from the loss of trees, hedgerows and crops. This development, with high		

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	fencing, will undoubtedly disrupt wildlife corridors and the movement of wildlife through the landscape, and many local animals will lose their homes.		
MP2_CL_0529_003	Effect on local wildlife and biodiversity. I am very concerned about the potential for this development to impact on our wildlife, and the loss of food and habitat for birds and animals from the loss of trees, hedgerows and crops. This development, with high fencing, will undoubtedly disrupt wildlife corridors and the movement of wildlife through the landscape, and many local animals will lose their homes.		
MP2_CL_0530_002	This area is known for its beauty and wildlife and I am very concerned following an installation of the largest solar farm in the UK, that the area will become known as the largest eyesore in the UK. Many local businesses rely on tourism and this is bound to be affected by such a plan. Many local residents have chosen to settle here because of the amazing walking opportunities and the local wildlife including muntjac, fallow deer, bats and red kites. The time and disruption involved in construction and the eventual solar farm, on such a scale, will have a drastic and detrimental impact on the biodiversity in this area. I am aware that studies have reported the 'lake effect' of large expanses of solar panels; appearing like water; can have deadly		

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	consequences for bird life. Recent studies have also reported that the way wildlife perceive solar panels is not fully understood so it would be impossible to mitigate the effect on local wildlife when a project of this size has not been attempted before and the mitigation factors are still an unknown.		
MP2_CL_0547_003	damage would be caused to the biodiversity of the area.		
MP2_CL_0553_003	Page 7 [1] also states “The updated design supports the West Glen River in its vital role as an ecological corridor. This will conserve and enhance its biodiversity and strengthen it as a link between habitats for different species.” a. How will a solar farm enhance its biodiversity and strengthen its links between habitats for different species? You will be undertaking construction of the solar farm with panels installed only 10m from the river (the workers and their equipment will therefore be much closer to the river) which will immediately damage and affect the biodiversity of the river and will weaken and not strengthen the links between habitats.		
MP2_CL_0554_002	-damage to biodiversity		

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MP2_CL_0555_003	I suspect that no one can accurately predict what effects on biodiversity , flooding etc but I do know that from trains running North from London the existing solar farms are a real eyesore and ruin the view of the English Countryside. This proposal is huge and should not be allowed.		
MP2_CL_0558_004	Negative impact on biodiversity The 10% net gain of biodiversity which must be created assumes that there is not a good environment in the first place.We are fortunate to have a wide variety of trees, hedges , wildflowers such as orchids and bluebell woods, arable fields with wide wild life margins supporting rich insect, birds and mammal life. Much of this will be ruined by fields of glass yet they will create figures to show how they have improved the environment with artificial additions like skylark nesting plots, bat and bird nesting boxes ,wild flowers which we have.The deer will not have freedom to roam so route ways to connect woodland are essential, but they are not a net gain.		
MP2_CL_0561_011	Damage to habitats and biodiversity on a huge scale!!		
MP2_CL_0578_003	There will be great loss of biodiversity. Herds of deer roam on the proposed site. Hares are seen regularly		

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	and birds of prey including large numbers of barn owls and red kites are common sights. The suggestion that animals might graze under the panels is ludicrous, and the proposed provision of owl nesting boxes is laughable, as there will be nothing for the birds to feed on. Wildflower meadows are suggested, but no plans have been described for the extensive regular care needed to maintain these. Beehives will be empty with no flowers for the bees to visit.		
MP2_CL_0587_003	The scheme plans to use nearly 40% of the land to mitigate the scheme's impact on wildlife habitats. The scheme is required to show a 10% biodiversity net gain. By implication, the biodiversity of the land containing the panels will be almost wiped out.		
MP2_CL_0589_005	Bio-diversity and loss of habitat.		
MP2_CL_0600_093	6.1 The construction of the site will have a negative impact on its ecology, biodiversity and soil structure. Therefore, whatever baseline established prior to the start of construction must be adjusted for that negative impact.		
MP2_CL_0600_094	6.2 If much of the biodiversity gain relies on the change of use of land growing arable crops then, surely, this must be ignored . Any gain is would be based on the destruction of a valuable food		

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	production area. It is vastly different from claiming biodiversity gain on a brownfield site.		
MP2_CL_0600_095	6.3 To the extent that arable land is retained, it will not have an impact on ecology and biodiversity unless the method of farming is changed.		
MP2_CL_0603_011	The inevitable loss of biodiversity in this area is unconscionable. No doubt herbicides will be used at the construction site. There is a wide diversity of ancient animal, insect and plant habitats that cannot be mitigated by human action in the short or medium term. Perimeter fencing will cause problems for animals following time-worn tracks. There appears to be no thought as to how this site is actually used by the deer, badgers and foxes which currently live there		
MP2_CL_0614_006	Biodiversity and loss of habitat: The area impacted has a wonderful and diverse range of wildlife on it. Herds of deer, badgers, foxes, birds, plants etc. Although Canadian Solar/Windel Energy have made provision in their proposal for biodiversity and they do suggest this will have an adverse environmental impact, indeed, with such a vast site, surrounded by 2-3 metre high security fencing and 24/7 security lights local wildlife will be uprooted and flora native to the area will be lost.		

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	Their suggestions of mitigation feel like simply box ticking to get this through the door. For example the copious herds of deer in this area have been completely ignored with no suggestion as to how this will be 'mitigated' - the size of the plot means with a huge reduction to their roaming and grazing area and they will have to go elsewhere and that is likely to be the roads, which will increase the likelihood of car accidents and injury to both vehicles and pedestrians. Again the location is simply inappropriate with no detailed thought as to the impact.		
MP2_CL_0617_003	I do not feel that the biodiversity calculations are completely honest either, there's a possibility that in 40 years the fields can be returned to farming resulting in the removal of some of the habitats. You are essentially saying that you can achieve a net positive but creating and subsequently removing habitats is disruptive to the wildlife that would have come accustomed to these resources, which leads me to wonder if any gain can be counted at all, or if this is simply a box ticking exercise for you to meet the BNG targets. There is very little long term or landscape scale thought put in to this development.		
MP2_CL_0637_003	2, The negative and harmful impact on wildlife will be massive, lose of habitat and biodiversity are		

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	deeply concerning. security fences that can harm and endanger animals and birds.		
MP2_CL_0647_003	Research suggest that it will take at least 15 years before the biodiversity will begin to recover , this being at least 15 years after the site has been completed and all work is complete. The everyday running and maintenance of the site will continue to impact on the wildlife. The loss of habitat and disruption caused by this proposal with have a long-term effect, not only on the local environment but also on the people who use the local area to support their own physical and mental health.		
MP2_CL_0653_007	The development site is home to healthy populations of large mammals including deer (Roe, Fallow & Muntjac), foxes, hares and badgers, all of which have territories that currently enable them to roam freely throughout the proposed development site. Fencing off large swathes of these territories for the security of the site will inevitably lead to the loss of these animals from our locality which would further alter the character of the landscape. Populations of other bird, small mammal, invertebrate and plant species will no doubt change		

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	as a result of this development, and will no doubt be part of the claimed 10% biodiversity gain, however the large mammals mentioned above will largely be lost and this will be a tragedy for the area.		
MP2_CL_0663_003	Loss of habitat, visual impact, and loss of possible archaeological sites. The mitigation suggested shows the potential impact and will not ensure the adverse effects of construction, use and future decommissioning will be able to achieve the 10% biodiversity net gain suggested.		
MP2_CL_0665_001	The mitigation suggested shows the potential impact and will not ensure the adverse effects of construction, use and future decommissioning will be able to achieve the 10% biodiversity net gain suggested.		
MP2_CL_0667_004	3: The damage to the biodiversity of the existing environment cannot and I argue, will not be counteracted by your proposed introduction of biodiversity and mitigation areas. Should this proposal be allowed to go ahead then the damage and loss of the existing biodiversity will never be restored or improved upon. I have seen nothing in any of your literature or reports which tells me that the existing biodiversity will be improved upon. The loss of growing crops has not been taken into account. The fields full of crops are full of		

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	biodiversity and animal life that has never been taken into account during you're so called in depth studies. Walking along a hedge line and counting the amount of birds etc. is surely not a true measure of the existing wildlife numbers. When working in the fields we see so many hares, deer, mice and ground nesting birds that make the fields their home. You have mentioned many times the introduction of sky lark plots; these are such a misunderstood thing. All they amount to is a bare patch of earth so no big effort required. It also seems to be convenient that the stated target for a 10% increase in biodiversity is exactly what you are saying you will achieve.		
MP2_CL_0677_004	4. Impact on wildlife and biodiversity 4.1 Having sought the views of experienced and qualified ecologists and environmentalists they believe there are key weaknesses in your PEIR, and therefore your baseline assessment is inadequate and unrepresentative. 4.2 Firstly the impact report relies heavily on local environmental record data, but it is well known records for common species in particular are often out-of-date or insufficient. Most of the land is cut off to members of the public, with only limited access via PRoWs, therefore reporting is likely to highly limited. 4.3 Secondly insufficient survey work has been undertaken and it has not been		

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	adequately focussed. There appears to be a lack of survey for bats, newts, reptiles and harvest mice. Within the area there are a number of European and nationally protected species including great crested newts, harvest mice, red kites, otters, water voles, hares, bats, badgers, deer and a variety of flora. Some of the quantities of species you found we know are on the low side based on the local knowledge of the area. That is no doubt down to the limited survey work, survey timing in some cases, and the sheer expanse of the huge site that has not been covered properly. 4.4 To justify putting solar panels on arable land on the basis it is of 'low ecological value' and that it can be made to be of 'higher ecological value' is not a valid reason. Agricultural land's prime use is to produce crops for feeding humans and animals, its remit is not to have the highest ecological value as that was never its intended purpose, and therefore a comparator should not be made. Ironically it looks like you have realised that arable production is actually more important than grassland, otherwise you could have just left the mitigation land as grassland, and not continued with growing crops. That fortuitously provides you with an opportunity to compensate for the loss of skylark habitats on the solar panel area,		

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	by providing new skylark areas on the arable land now removed from the mitigation area. Surely these points were apparent at Stage 1. 4.5 There is little detail on the proposed environmental management plan and the ongoing management of the site other than many references to it during the webinars. The scheme focuses on habitat creation, rather than the delivery of measurable long term ecological benefits and outcomes. Feedback at the consultation events suggested much of the mitigation would be for the life-cycle of the project, therefore you can't claim a bio-diversity net gain by undoing some of it 25-30 years later, or when the scheme is decommissioned. If the mitigation is transitory it will not address the bio-diversity losses. 4.5.1 It will take time to establish mature grassland, yet there is a sense project timescales will take precedence over delivering an effective bio-diversity outcome. Looking after the soil health and ongoing fertility can only start to be achieved by avoiding soil compaction at the construction phase. That means the grassland needs time to establish before heavy vehicles run up and down all over the solar areas to erect the solar array frames. 4.5.2 If the soil is out of production for a long time it will affect soil fertility. Normally once the crops are harvested, farmers		

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	spread organic manure onto the fields, ready for them to then sub-soil the land. This process undoes any compaction from the year, and the mixed in organic manure adds extra structure (as well as nutrients) to the soil. This won't be able to happen once the fields are moved over to solar arrays and any construction damage is embedded. The likelihood of being able to grow crops after decommissioning is highly unlikely as there will have been no way to protect the soil health. 4.5.3 Effective maintenance and management will be key for grassland and hedgerows. Biodiversity cannot be delivered purely though planting. Effective ongoing management will be essential and no detail is included in the PEIR. You talk about grazing the land covered with arrays in your webinars, but it is not clear how you will provide effective management of the land between the arrays both for the function of the solar panels and biodiversity. No evidence is provided on how the 2 functions can be delivered effectively. After planting hedges they will need to be regularly and carefully trimmed and laid to achieve a dense healthy hedge. 4.5.4 When asked about exactly what you are planting, the answers were very vague. There was no mention in the PEIR that demonstrates thought and an understanding of the		

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	local flora and fauna, and how that changes across the site to ensure that any planting uses seed mixes that are sourced locally (flora locale). The risk of not doing so is the introduction of non-native or alien species s in a given area. On paper it may create a habitat but the reality may give a different and poorer bio-diversity outcome. 4.6 Your bio-diversity net gain calculator looks at habitat not species and it is clear that the welfare of many species will be affected by this scheme through all 3 phases. The security fencing will interfere with the movement of animals which is largely an open landscape today. Different species require different mitigations and by virtue of the fencing you have a “1 size fits all” approach which we believe won’t work. The fencing is too low for most deer, the badger gaps need to be carefully positioned to fit with existing routes, but this may not work for many other small mammals. Loss of habitat for many will lead to further welfare issues with species pushed back across the roads, causing accidents with road users and inevitable casualties for all parties. 4.7 It is not clear whether you have adequately factored in the negative impacts of environmental damage through the construction phase, including transport issues, into your biodiversity net gain calculations. Whilst the CEMP		

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	may talk about avoidance plans, the reality is there will be damage to bio-diversity, the many SSSi verges surrounding the site, and on-site habitats. This will prove extremely difficult and costly to repair and recover to your baseline status		
MP2_CL_0679_010	As well as the low utilisation the proposal does not take consideration of the massive effects on biodiversity.		
MP2_CL_0686_003	3. Long term damage to environment, wildlife and biodiversity.		
MP2_CL_0687_009	Bio-diversity and loss of habitat -		
MP2_CL_0687_011	best to avoid them. To achieve the 10% bio-diversity net gain will only be possible with ongoing investment and management as well as setting-aside huge areas of productive land. Most construction companies have a very poor record of ongoing management of biodiversity once the development has been built		
MP2_CL_0697_005	Biodiversity and Ecology in Ryhall and Belmesthorpe has taken decades and even hundreds of years to become established. This area provides enormous habitat diversity of wild plants and flowers, meadows, hedgerows, trees, river banks, woods and verges. This in turn provides a rich environment for all wildlife vertebrates and invertebrates to make homes, have cover, roam		

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	freely and thrive. Nature in this area becomes balanced and developed to the point where rare and endangered species may even be spotted -wild orchids, kingfishers, otters, roe deer, water voles, bats, dragon flies, particular moths and butterflies. The list is far too long to specify here. The devastation on this environment by:		
MP2_CL_0697_009	Is not only unthinkable but tragic to every living thing in this beautiful area. The loss of the biodiverse stability could never be replaced, as well as the reduction or even worse, of the obliteration of plants and animals. Creatures and living things need our protection. Why would this Government pay land owners to set aside farmland for biodiverse areas when we already have this natural biodiversity established? To destroy it then try and reinstate it elsewhere, at a cost, unnaturally, makes no sense. Nothing can mitigate death and loss. It's gone, lost forever.		
MP2_CL_0709_004	2.3 Enhancing biodiversity and ecological connectivity As stated above, much of the 420 ha of land outside the solar array area already has very good ecological connectivity and Government agricultural and environmental policies are only going to result in greater emphasis of enhancing biodiversity and connectivity of these areas, without		

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	the need for inclusion of this land in the proposed development area. The proposals do not demonstrate net environmental benefits over and above what the emerging agri-environments schemes will deliver. The Drift Grassland Corridor – The Drift is not only an important grassland habitat but a very valuable bird, and other wildlife habitat. Regular ringing of birds by the BTO in the past demonstrates the wide range of species using the hedges and scrub as both a corridor and a breeding habitat. No measures to improve this have been proposed and no evidence has been presented to indicate what adverse effects the proposed development would have on the ecological value of the Drift Grassland Corridor. 30 ha of wildflower grassland – much of the area shown is already grassland with a rich grassland flora. In particular the field (part field No 1) immediately north of Heath House and the headlands have a particularly rich flora and are also valuable habitats for ground nesting birds, reptiles, mammals and insects. These areas should be excluded from the development site and certainly should not be included as mitigation as little could be done to improve the existing habitat or management on much of the grass headland and permanent grass areas as illustrated below.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0715_003	Biodiversity is set to be massively affected. Areas will be ruined by this development.		
MP2_CL_0779_010	11. In the Consultation literature you mention there will be a biodiversity net gain of 10% but it is very unclear what this means bearing in mind all the biodiversity that will be destroyed during construction and operation of MP. With smaller solar farms the effect on nature and biodiversity is somewhat limited but by your own admission MP will have a major environmental impact.		
MP2_CL_0796_007	Local biodiversity		
MP2_CL_0799_010	4. Effect on Natural Habitat and Damage to Biodiversity: We have an abundance of wildlife in the area including Otters, Coveys of Wild English Partridge, drove of Hares, and herds of deer. Wild watercress, trout and chubb in our stretch of river, Pairs of Egrets Returning multiple flights of Swallows and magnificent red kites. These all roam, fly and swim freely in the fields river and air and have only increased with the open and UNFENCED areas of their natural habitats. Mallard Pass proposes to secure the solar panels from wildlife. – Currently NO Fencing is required for this already established wildlife and bio diversity. Most of the farmers in this		

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	proposal have already provided Stewardship areas – paid for through subsidies - which Mallard Pass want to piggy back on to provide / show the 10% bio diversity net gain – This is not required as it is already here and is as much as stated required – No only because of the impact the production, creation and decommissioning requires – is needed to OFFSET! …., what will happen to wildlife trafficked down fenced off areas leading to roads and away from their Natural HABITATS? The Wild Deer from Greatford and Uffington, they will be culled as has been stated by Mallard Pass, please can you verify?		
MP2_CL_0803_003	Loss of biodiversity and and disturbance to wildlife, both during the construction, operation and projected decomissioning or replacement of panels in the future. Red List birds of Conservation Concern including Yellohammer, Fieldfare, Skylark and Linnet all use the proposed site and would suffer further loss of habitat as a result.		
MP2_CL_0826_003	Over 2000 acres of open countryside offers a home to thousands of wild animals, any solar farms claim of biodiversity is minimal in comparison to leaving the land as it is.		
MP2_CL_0828_007	6. The environmental impact will be devastating for wildlife, both flora and fauna. The proposal is very		

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	clear about this and how much damage will be caused. It mentions 'mitigating' this in various ways 32 times - a clear indication of how severe the impact will be. Mitigation is a poor substitute for the retention of biodiversity.		
MP2_CL_0829_004	Damage to local biodiversity The current land retains 100% of biodiversity including crop nesting birds, deer and protected species such as kingfishers and barn owls to name a few. The solar farm mitigation under biodiversity net gain requires full mitigation of habitats plus 10%, however this is not possible in the local area and under Biodiversity Net Gain, it is permissible to offset this elsewhere in the country at a cost to the local area where there will be a net loss to 100% biodiversity. In addition, the proposed size of the panels (3ft) and volume (7,00 solar panels) in the SMALLEST COUNTY IN THE UK will severely affect the local wildlife that remain with evidence from other UK solar farms showing long and painful deaths to wildlife caught up in the parameter fences.		
MP2_CL_0834_001	Please find enclosed our objection to the proposal to construct Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Whilst we completely understand there is an urgency to develop alternative energy sources to fossil fuels, the Mallard Pass Solar Farm does not seem to be a		

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	sustainable development in view of the massive detrimental effect on the quality of life for residents of the surrounding areas and also for the huge loss of biodiversity in the destruction of animal habitats.		
MP2_CL_0843_009	I believe that this solar monstrosity is too large and will have a detrimental effect on biodiversity and therefore the cost to our environment will be greater than any gains in electricity production. I am also extremely concerned about the production of these panels by use of slave labour not to mention the health impact of the mining process which is far from Green.		
MP2_CL_0859_002	The massive scale and industrial nature of it will change the character of the landscape for many generations to come. No amount of screening or so-called biodiversity improvements can address the loss of this beautiful countryside and the wildlife that depend on it.		
MP2_CL_0909_007	The natural biodiversity of this area is outstanding with many species of native animals and birds established and thriving in these open areas and ancient woodlands . Suggesting that a development of this nature would " boost local wildlife diversity " is simply ridiculous. The whole ecology of the area would be lost which seems to be the very opposite of a green approach.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0910_007	The natural biodiversity of this area is outstanding with many species of native animals and birds established and thriving in these open areas and ancient woodlands . Suggesting that a development of this nature would " boost local wildlife diversity " is simply ridiculous. The whole ecology of the area would be lost which seems to be the very opposite of a green approach.		
MP2_CL_0928_005	4. Natural Habitat & Biodiversity: Hawks, buzzards, red kites, barn owls, bats, deer, hares - these are just a small selection of the many animals which can regularly be seen in the area, hunting, breeding and nesting in a habitat which has remained unchanged for many years. The erection of so many solar panels in such an environment will change the natural landscape for the rest of my lifetime (I am only in my early 40s) and will, I believe, do irreparable damage to the local ecosystem and wildlife which has been sustained here for so long. You have yourselves highlighted the many negative environmental impacts which will be sustained by constructing this development and I have no confidence that the 'mitigation' you have proposed will achieve your targets of repair and 10% biodiversity net gain. Who will be measuring this and		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	how? How frequently will you be reporting back to local communities? What about the areas where swathes of habitats are damaged and lost? How do you replace that?		
MP2_CL_0932_003	Lasting damage on biodiversity and loss of habitat in the environment, an artificial habitat in no way substitutes for the natural habitat.		
MP2_CL_0938_039	Mallard Pass Solar Farm will not deliver positive environmental enhancements as claim by the developers. The construction of the site will have a negative impact on its ecology, biodiversity and soil structure. There are triple SI sites on verges where construction traffic and wide loads will butcher the landscape. The actual construction process will impact all elements of the site and natural ecosystems. When asked at the exhibition % enhancement 50% was cited – this is misleading as the algorithms require 10% biodiversity gain. o The ecosystems which have evolved over decades and centuries that work in balance will be irreversibly changed and the current ecosystems collapse. o The resident deer population in excess of 300 will be decimated– collateral damage and there has in both consultations been a dismissive		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	disregard for their existence and value. o No consideration for bat flight patterns, surveys or roosting have been conducted. Why not? o There are significant areas reserved for game cover. These areas are drilled in May/ June and "topped" in the following February. They provide cover for wild birds and mammals during the winter and because they are sown in the same areas every year improve soil structure and levels of organic matter. All of these areas are destined to be in the solar panel area, causing a negative impact on the ecology and biodiversity o These areas will be within the solar panel area and their removal will have a negative impact on the ecology. o Any new habitats that Mallard Pass states will be created of grassland, wild flower grassland and so on will take years to establish, grow and achieve a positive ecological impact and diversity of fauna and flora. It will be essential to introduce plant species already found within the area having due regard to the genetic make up of the plants. The ecologist at the exhibitions was not even able to state or share		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	examples of seed type – for a site of this size is access to these seeds available?		
MP2_CL_0950_003	3. The plant would damage Rutland biodiversity and local habitats and ecosystems, particularly putting at risk Rutland's rich birdlife and deer. The developers have already missed off whole species from their biodiversity 'assessments' and several wildlife experts are deeply concerned about the proposals. We see deer each week when we walk along the bridleway.		
MP2_CL_0954_003	3. The plant would damage Rutland biodiversity and local habitats and ecosystems, particularly putting at risk Rutland's rich birdlife and deer. The developers have already missed off whole species from their biodiversity 'assessments' and several wildlife experts are deeply concerned about the proposals. We see deer each week when we walk along the bridleway.		
MP2_CL_0966_008	7. As a wildlife and nature lover and having lived in Carlby for over 17 years, I welcome some of the suggested proposals around the bio-diversity improvements and improving the wildlife corridors and land usage for the local fauna. However I don't see the local deer, hare & badger population benefiting from your plans as they will be prevented their current freedom of movement if large areas are		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	then fenced off in order to secure your solar panels. I don't believe your mitigation plans go far enough to compensate for the impact this site may have on the local fauna including the bird life. I'm not starry eyed enough to know that UK farmland is not natural but is an industrial man-made landscape and a challenge for wildlife and biodiversity, but your plans do not go far enough to address these issues and actually if there was willing from the local community and government, your biodiversity improvement plans could be implemented regardless of whether a solar power-plant was constructed or not.		
MP2_CL_0980_003	Biodiversity impact I moved to Braceborough over 12 years ago, with its main attraction being a rural village surrounded by beautiful countryside, walks, variety of plant and animal life. The Mallard Pass proposal acknowledges that there will be many adverse environmental impacts during the construction and decommissioning phases of this project, and they will do their best to avoid them. We all know that any adverse impacts to the biodiversity environment is nye on impossible to recover post the damage by		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	the nature of how fragile these environments can be. Can we really look the other way!		
MP2_CL_0983_001	We vehemently oppose the prosed solar farm as it will take away very valuable farmland for growing food, the suggested panels are far too high and will damage the biodiversity, the scheme itself is far too large and will disrupt the proposed areas in its construction massively to a huge negative impact of householders who live in aunby		
MP2_CL_0996_002	2. Biodiversity destruction The existent biodiversity has the potential to be destroyed and/or driven away by the construction and subsequent operation of the solar farm. This land in this area has been farmed for thousands of years in one way or another. The existent biodiversity has evolved and learnt to coexist with each other over the same thousands of years. Land that is fenced off using manmade fence materials will potentially create undue suffering and potential death to the animals, birds and insects that currently populate the proposed solar panel site. The existing resident flora, fauna, animal and bird life that everyone takes great joy in seeing and watching will be driven out of the area seeking		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	shelter in neighbouring unfamiliar territory potentially upsetting the biodiversity of the territory they are forced to move into. The existing biodiversity does not need to be "enhanced" as stated by the developers in its marketing materials. It works very well without the intervention of a commercial developer.		
MP2_CL_0999_002	2. Impact on biodiversity and ecology and the loss of prime agricultural land		
MP2_CL_1008_028	THIS IS NOT THE PLACE FOR A SOLAR FARM, THIS IS OUR HOME AND THE HOME OF MANY, MANY SPECIES OF FLORA AND FAUNA. DO NOT INTERFERE WITH THE BIODIVERSITY OF OUR ENVIRONMENT!		
MP2_CL_1010_002	Other concerns are the loss of agricultural land for many years at a time, damage to local biodiversity and the huge variety of wildlife we see daily when walking our dog; deer, rabbits, foxes, butterflies, kites and much more. We are also concerned by the increased risk of flooding - particularly given the proximity to our home.		
MP2_CL_1012_006	Bio-diversity and loss of habitat - the size and scale of the development loss of active farmland and countryside will have an impact on biodiversity and habitat. This is acknowledged in the main consultation document with MPSF clearly		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	highlighting the many adverse environmental impacts that will occur during the construction phase and subsequent decommissioning, stating only that they will do their best to avoid them.		
MP2_FF_1031_009	Wildlife and biodiversity is already thriving in this location - a 2,238 acre tract of virtually unadulterated countryside. The biggest threat to its proliferation would be the building of Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_FF_1032_004	c) perceived negative impact on biodiversity;		
MP2_FF_1032_010	Many residents are concerned about the impact of the proposed MPSF on biodiversity, ecology and wildlife. Personally, I am content that the stated aim of biodiversity net gain is realistic and, despite the installation of the solar panels and associated equipment, the reduction in intensive agriculture will result in less use of herbicides and pesticides and consequently wildflowers, flora and fauna will benefit with a knock-on positive effect for insects, birds and other wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0180_001	The fact that almost half the area proposed for the solar panel arrays is best and most versatile agricultural land is a continuing cause for concern, especially as we are aware of other proposed solar farms on good quality land. We remain concerned at the risk of damage to the Ryhall Pastures and Little Warren Verges SSSI from increased traffic,		

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	particularly during the construction phase. In our answer to question 8b we propose some additional safeguards to further reduce this risk. Whilst the general strategy for biodiversity mitigation and enhancement seems appropriate, there are a number of areas, detailed in our answer to question 8b, where we feel the proposed measures are not yet adequate and need improvement. We feel that the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan needs to detail the management of the retained arable, the proposed grassland areas and the land under the panels in order to secure their biodiversity value over the lifetime of the development and to secure the projected benefits of the development in reducing run off and improving water quality. More details on what we propose are given in our answers to questions 8b and 9.		
MP2_CL_0480_012	"Will help the UK reach urgent climate change targets whilst supporting the local environment by delivering a biodiversity net gain." How??. The extent of the damage it would do to Rutland's biodiversity and birdlife is still to be calculated - I'm sure we can all agree with all the ironmongery it will NOT be zero, it will certainly not SUPPORT the local environment. The loss of grade		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	2 and 3 agricultural land is lazy engineering and the increased flood risk is well documented.		
MP2_CL_0466_004	4 Bio - diversity. The 10% net gain in bio diversity will be achieved by allocating 420 kIctares of agricultural land for mitigation.This resultant loss of bio diversity within the panelled area is to be compensated by claiming land in completely different areas. This is a complete sleight of hand claim, The disturbance and likely harm to animal life, paricularly the deer herds will be considerable		
MP2_FF_0313_004	effect in bio-diversity as well as natural habitat.		
MP2_CL_0442_006	There will be considerable loss of habitat and bio-diversity and a scar on this land for decades.		
MP2_CL_0624_002	The impact to the rich bio-diversity of this area should not be underestimated, which in turn may well have significant safety issues. Currently large herds of deer roam this area and this proposal would change movement, habitat and will inevitably lead to additional deer on the roads, given the block to their current movement. In addition species such as badgers, hares and bird habitats will be changed for decades to come. Our area is known for this rich diversity, and the solar farm will absolutely detrimentally effect their habitats. Little has been done to consider this impact and mitigate it. Areas of 'mitigation' have little information attached to		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	them, with no concrete details or binding promises to ensure our local ecology, or indeed deliver them.		
MP2_CL_0860_005	Bio-Diversity and habitat loss. Any changes to the existing makeup of the land, that involved creating large fenced areas (1000's of acres) will be a loss of habitat, especially to mammals for whom this are is their home and their habitat. How can fencing this off be mitigated and improve habitat for any of these animals. The word mitigation is mentioned 32 times in the Main Consultation document, what does this say about the impact on the area? It is clearly going to be huge. Already, with the pylon improvements underway, there has been a huge volume of increased traffic along the quiet country lanes. They start arriving at 6.45 am and are up and down the roads at speed all day. MPSF clearly highlight the many adverse environmental impacts that will occur during the construction phase and subsequent decommissioning, stressing they will do their best to avoid them. Is it only possible to repair and achieve 10% bio-diversity net gain by their proposed setting-aside huge areas of productive land – this seem a very low return for the huge area impacted and the amount of disruption caused.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0963_006	Mitigation is "the action of reducing the severity, seriousness or painfulness of something". Mitigation is mentioned 32 times in the Main Consultation document which speaks volumes about the impact on the area. You also clearly highlight the many adverse environmental impacts that will occur during the construction phase and subsequent decommissioning and stress that you will "do your best" to avoid them. Is a 10% bio-diversity gain really worth the proposed setting aside of huge areas of productive land? The development would damage Rutland's bio-diversity and local habitats and ecosystems including our varied birdlife and especially the deer.		
MP2_CL_0991_006	I do not believe there is a clear strategy in terms of protection of bio-diversity and has been treated as a tick box exercise rather than having a qualitative approach with clear habitat management plans - again, minimum work for maximum profit.		
MP2_FF_027_007	If you didn't build on this land it would remain natural, unspoilt, bio diverse.		
MP2_FF_0283_002	disrupt ecosystems and disrupt local communities during construction with no benefit to them.		
MP2_CL_0353_005	Will they come back when the eco system is so shot to pieces by acre upon acre of metal concrete and glass?		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_CL_0448_005 MP2_CL_0927_005	Mitigation is "the action of reducing the severity, seriousness or painfulness of something". Mitigation is mentioned 32 times in the Main Consultation document which speaks volumes about the impact on the area. You also clearly highlight the many adverse environmental impacts that will occur during the construction phase and subsequent decommissioning and stress that you will "do your best" to avoid them. Is a 10% bio-diversity gain really worth the proposed setting aside of huge areas of productive land? The development would damage Rutland's bio-diversity and local habitats and ecosystems including our varied birdlife and especially the deer.		
MP2_CL_1044_005	• The impact on local flora and fauna will be massive.		
MP2_CL_0433_004	The effect on flora and fauna		
MP2_CL_0584_005	Blighting the countryside, the flora and fauna that occupy it and the lives of those residents/voters who will be adversely impacted by the development visually and acoustically as well as reduced amenity and loss of asset value to their houses.		
MP2_CL_0647_006	Not only will the Flora and Fauna be pertinently damaged and altered, will impact on the local community , both physically and mentally. We are in a health care crisis. Nationally the NHS are		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	struggling to cope with the amount of mental health support needed and resent research suggests that being outdoors, engaging with nature and exercise are all more beneficial to our mental and physical health. The solar panel site will be visually unsightly with not just a sea of solar panels, but also maintenance sites, high fencing, floodlighting and security cameras. That doesn't paint a picture for peace , tranquillity and being at peace with nature. Many of the pathways used will be lost or visually destroyed, solar panels are not attractive and will not heal or encourage better health as nature can. The pathways you are proposing are quite frankly an insult compared to what we currently have.		
MP2_CL_0755_004	(II) wrecking of verges rich in flora and fauna		
MP2_CL_0913_005	The impact on local flora and fauna will be massive		
MP2_CL_1005_007	7. Flora Impact As with wildlife impact how has the impact been measured? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs through to February 2022. This is out of season when many of the plants are dormant for the winter. Around the proposed site we have many roadside verge nature reserve? How will these be impacted? Will they too be destroyed to make profits?		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
MP2_FF_0313_007	The project will destroy the ecological balance in existance. Any mitigation will have little effect over the destruction caused in the first place.		
MP2_CL_1039_016	• Nature conservation		
MP2_FF_061_006	I do not recognise any meaningful attempt to achieve ecological enhancements in the proposal.		
MP2_FF_0104_005	I'd like to see much more low-key recreational access, subject to controls that are necessary to buffer ecologically sensitive areas.		
MP2_FF_0116_009	Ecosystem will be drastically changed.		
MP2_FF_0189_004	I do not disagree with the proposals for enhancing the ecology- But the loss that will be suffered by the solar farm itself is far greater in its impact		
MP2_FF_0187_004	More wild areas		
MP2_FF_0222_004	Don't upset the ecology in the first place.		
MP2_FF_0257_006	The revised schemed fundamentally disrupts the area's existing ecology which should be avoided in the first place which would avoid the need for these interventions.		
MP2_FF_0290_005	Looking at other solar farm sites, I don't believe that these ecological proposals will actually come to fruition.		
MP2_FF_0318_003	You do not explain the ecological losses from the building of MPSF and so the overall position may be one of loss. The situation is dynamic as ecological diversity improvements could be made by the		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	farmers own actions and so the MPSF would not represent an overall gain.		
MP2_CL_0392_007	7. An ecological disaster.		
MP2_CL_1018_005	Our concerns would be fully addressed by the simple expedient of assigning the whole eastern half of Field 3 (abutting our property and that of our neighbours) into an 'enhancement' area. The lower half of this field is already proposed for conversion to new calcareous grassland, linking the neighbouring SSSI and ancient woodland (to the east and west respectively) and providing further connection to The Drift. Further to our personal concerns, we believe the ecological function and value of this enhancement area would increase significantly if the whole field were included. 1 It appears to us that 'Field 3' actually comprises two fields – so that when we refer to 'the eastern half of field 3' we are actually referring to a whole hedgerow-bounded field on the ground.		
MP2_CL_1021_008	Ecology I do not believe any proper ecological survey can be made in just one year. Summary/		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	For these and many other reasons I am totally against the Solar farm proposal. It is too large, in the wrong place and not wanted.		
MP2_CL_0374_007	7. An ecological disaster.		
MP2_CL_0600_098	6.6 These areas will be within the solar panel area and their removal will have a negative impact on the ecology.		
MP2_FF_0116_004	4. The approx 25 year life will fly by and the area will forever have had it's ecosystem changed.		
MP2_FF_0324_007	There is an inconsistency between what your claiming to do above (which should be far more than 10 % BNG) and the low (10%) BNG figure and the text within the PEIR docs.		
MP2_CL_0747_001	I am writing to object in the strongest possible terms, to the plans to build the enormous, so-called Mallard Pass solar farm on the wonderful countryside at Essendine and surrounding villages in Rutland. This proposed development will scar the landscape for decades and do untold and irreparable damage not only to the fragile ecosystem, but to the morale and optimism of all residents who will lose so much as a consequence.		
MP2_CL_0804_006	· The significant damage to the land ecology.		
MP2_CL_1001_003	It will scar the landscape for decades and do untold and irreparable damage not only to the fragile		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological impacts			
	ecosystem, but to the morale and optimism of all residents who will lose so much as a consequence.		
MP2_FF_1030_004	This project totally destroys the local ecology. The loss of thousands of acres of valuable agricultural land and the ecology it supports cannot be mitigated by this "fig-leaf" approach.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological connectivity			
MP2_FF_054_004	A proposal to add/enhance ecological connectivity still does not change the fact that a solar farm would have a much greater impact on the area. DO NOT build the solar farm and let nature do her natural thing.	Yes	The Proposed Development would deliver a number of environmental benefits, including significant areas of new habitats that respect and enhance features within the landscape, including riparian, wildflower with calcareous species grassland and hedgerows – delivering a significant biodiversity net gain improvements in ecological connectivity.
MP2_FF_081_006	No. MPSF destroys the ecological connectivity that already exists. Some of the species that already live and thrive on this land will never return. And that will permanently damage the ecological connectivity.		
MP2_FF_0179_004	The mitigation would require further extension to offset. Fundamentally only an unfenced site could provide sufficient ecological connectivity.		
MP2_FF_0265_004	THE AREA HAS ALREADY GOT ITS OWN ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY ITS CALLED NATURE.		
MP2_CL_1028_004	I cannot see how anything you can propose can ENHANCE the ecological connectivity, when as it stands now there is complete connectivity.		
MP2_CL_0572_006	Ecological Connectivity - On all the plans produced by Mallard Pass none show how and where the connecting cabling from one field to another will be installed. Some fields are shown surrounded by mitigating areas, this directly contradicts the areas that are shown as being undisturbed and mitigated. This is very misleading and dishonest approach to showing the intentions of Mallard Pass.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Ecological connectivity			
	Plans show some 'mitigation areas' that already exist, so I question how they can be claimed as being 'add proposed improvement measures' by including these to make your figures looked more enhanced when they are already there is misleading and again dishonest.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
MP2_FF_031_008	This is simply bolting the stable door after the horses have galloped off. Otter holts? Will otters come from far away to use these? Skylark plots? It's well known that skylarks are in steep decline. The sight of all the solar panels is unlikely create an increase in numbers. It's just a fanciful statement which does not persuade those who actually live here.	Yes	Mitigation measures for birds, including wintering farmland birds, is included in Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. The wintering bird surveys carried out have recorded a very limited number of species wintering on the Solar PV Site and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas. Of note have been small flocks of yellowhammer with a peak of 50 individuals, skylark with a peak of 40 individuals, redwing with a peak of 200, fieldfare with a peak of 450 (but lower numbers at other times). The majority of the breeding bird interest within the Order limits is currently supported by the habitats of higher value for birds, such as hedgerow, scrub, and woodland, as opposed to the dominant habitat which is arable land. The higher value habitats are to be retained and enhanced within the Solar PV Site, such as by reducing the intensity of hedgerow management.
MP2_FF_0180_004	Whilst the commitment to provide skylark plots is welcome, it is not by itself sufficient to protect the skylark population. It will also not benefit the wintering birds. The survey found that redwing, fieldfares, starlings and yellowhammers all use the site in considerable numbers in winter (see section 7.2.63 of the PEIR) and we have also seen substantial numbers of mistle thrush and flocks of finches and other passerines in the area to be developed. Although the PEIR argues that the numbers of wintering birds using the area of the proposed development are only of local significance, we would dispute this. Because of cropping patterns and other factors, not all fields provide suitable conditions every year. In some years, or in some weather conditions, a particular field or group of fields may become very important, as evidenced by the large number of starlings observed within the		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	area of the proposed development on one occasion during the survey. We therefore feel that measures should be taken to offset the likely impact of the development on wintering farmland birds and to more fully protect the skylark population. What is needed are measures to meet all of the big three habitat requirements for farmland birds (seed in winter, safe nesting sites in spring/summer and insect food for chicks in summer). This would benefit the populations of wintering birds and also do much more to secure the skylark population. There are well established techniques for ensuring provision of these habitat requirements alongside continued arable production. These include wild bird seed mix areas, flower rich margins, uncropped margins and overwintered stubbles. These measures have been offered to farmers as management options under successive Government agri-environment schemes and so should be familiar to farmers. We feel that adequate mitigation for specialist farmland birds is particularly important given the number of other solar PV arrays already developed or currently proposed for farmland in Eastern England.		The Scheme also provides for skylark plots to be created on land within the Order limits that is to be retained for arable use. With these measures in place, no significant effects are expected to arise to wintering farmland birds from the Proposed Development. For more information, please see the draft oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, and oDEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.8]**.
MP2_CL_0742_028	Birdlife – owls, nesting red kites, skylarks, kingfishers, house martins, swifts, swallows. Again I am not expert but would assume that there are		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	plenty more other species in our area. Taking their nesting away (hedgerows, trees etc will diminish their numbers) The only thing that I have read is nesting for skylarks!		
MP2_CL_0743_005	Other elements of the project are also worrying , the high fencing around the fields preventing local herds of deer accessing their usual roaming areas of land , the storage of the batteries as a fire and health hazard, the extra pollution from vehicles during installation, the extra run off of rain into the local river being a flood risk, loss of nesting sites for skylarks and other birds, loss of habitat or disturbance of habitat for hedgehogs, hares and other small mammals.		
MP2_CL_0821_002	A landscape full of ancient woodlands, home to deer herds, badgers, hares, great numbers of pollinators and many varieties of bird species from birds of prey to Skylarks.		
MP2_CL_1014_011	It also bothers us that in your consultation just one species of bird has been mentioned- the skylark. An emotive subject that has clearly been put in your document for all of the Rachel Carson generation. If any one of your professional consultants spent time across these fields they would realise that the skylarks are thriving in the current agricultural landscape and if left alone will continue to thrive.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
MP2_FF_0184_008	Also I would suggest no "dead end" corridors - so that there is at least two ways to head at any point within the wildlife corridors and connected woodlands. With regard to the proposed skylark nesting I would be keen to see this more proactively managed. Rather than leaving some farmland as is I would prefer to see that "undeveloped land" to be managed to promote skylarks and other local wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0319_005	Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons â€“ to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0320_005	Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons â€“ to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0321_005	Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons â€“ to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0322_005	Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails,		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons â€“ to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0398_006	f. The fields in the area are also full of skylarks, meadow pipits and other ground nesting birds. Where will they go?		
MP2_CL_0684_003	The adjacent field has a proposal for Skylark plots; whilst this is a positive proposal, we do strongly feel it could be better. Apparently, these plots do work to a degree but please tell us what happens when the crops have applications of insecticide sprays and fertilizers applied? We feel they are only a part-time assistance and do not aid the rearing of chicks. It is a known fact that including spring sown cereals is most beneficial especially the overwintered stubble land; please refer to Species Information Sheet of Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust for Skylarks. Sadly, your proposed plots are only targeting one species whereas with a bit of fine tuning to detail it could, as well, easily attract other species equally as vulnerable as the skylarks. We do agree that skylarks are present in this field but only during early spring and not during the breeding season. We would like to see a much, much larger		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	buffer area given over to encourage all wildlife not just the species knowingly struggling. With skylarks actually visiting this area already why not remove the whole field from farming and allow a grassy/weedy/scrub area to develop, not unlike a set-a-side field, this would have a massive impact on seed availability for adults and insect populations for chicks and give skylarks and other species the all year-round help needed to survive and thrive.		
MP2_CL_0709_005	"We are also adopting skylark plots, grazed grassland, hedgerows and woodland belts…" It is not clear what this means or how this will offset the harms to wildlife of proposed development. Species such as skylark are frequent throughout the site and will be displaced by the solar arrays. The large, continuous blocks of solar arrays will result in exclusion of species like skylarks from these areas and evidence has not been presented to demonstrate that nearby land outside the array areas would be capable of holding greater numbers of birds like skylarks or barn owls than at present. Quail - One notable rare bird species ignored in the development proposal is Quail. Quail are regular summer visitors to the higher ground limestone areas in the west of the site (their calls can be heard every 2 or 3 years from The Drift). As far as we are		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	aware, they last bred on the land north of The Drift in 2020, their very distinctive calls at dusk being present throughout June and July of that year. Quail are an Amber List species, listed in schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, and the proposed development would result in significant loss of suitable habitat for them in the western area of the development site. Evidence has not been presented to demonstrate how other displaced species will be accommodated. Hares are frequent throughout the development site, particularly on the upland limestone in the western area of the development site. Hares will not use badger flaps in fencing. Hares restricted Old major badger setts visible from satellite image. Also illustrates existing headlands, grass fields and hedgerows 8 by the proposed security fencing will be put at greater risk of illegal hare coursing as their opportunities to escape would be restricted by the security fencing. The development would greatly harm hare populations. Lizards and Grass Snakes – The proposals ignore the effect of the proposed development on these two protected species. Common Lizards and Grass Snakes are common throughout the development area and it must be made clear how these Priority		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	Species would be protected both during construction and afterwards		
MP2_CL_0749_028	Birdlife – owls, nesting red kites, skylarks, kingfishers, house martins, swifts, swallows. Again I am not expert but would assume that there are plenty more other species in our area. Taking their nesting away (hedgerows, trees etc will diminish their numbers) The only thing that I have read is nesting for skylarks!		
MP2_CL_0839_005	13. No, this is not the right approach to providing ecological connectivity enhancement and mitigation. Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons – to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0840_004	13. No, this is not the right approach to providing ecological connectivity enhancement and mitigation.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons – to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0841_004	13. No, this is not the right approach to providing ecological connectivity enhancement and mitigation. Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons – to name but a few.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0842_004	13. No, this is not the right approach to providing ecological connectivity enhancement and mitigation. Countless specialists have demonstrated that there will be significant damage to populations of all of the following species with the installation of Mallard Pass, the piecemeal proposals to mitigate this are meaningless in relation to the damage caused. The animals and birds impacted will be: hunting red kites, buzzards, kestrels, barn owls, skylarks, quails, hedgerow birds, osprey, otters, badgers, foxes, grazing geese, resting egrets and herons – to name but a few. The proposed site should not go ahead due to the irreparable damage to our national wildlife.		
MP2_FF_003_007	Your proposals at the top of the page already exist. As for bird boxes they need to be managed.		
MP2_FF_0305_003	Don't forget the ground nesting birds like the plover.		
MP2_CL_0371_008	7. Considerable areas of game crops planted are every year together with blocks producing seed for wild birds. These will be lost as they are on land ear-marked for panels? Is this negative effect included in the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	measurement of area retained for mitigation or enhancement?		
MP2_CL_0515_005	Bio-Diversity and Loss of Habitat The vastness of MPSF will wipe out the habitat for millions of insects, which in turn will reduce the bird species that feed on these insects. Further, other bird species will lose feeding and nesting habitat as will many mammal species, amphibians and reptiles, and the local flora will be devastated. MPSF clearly highlight the many adverse environmental impacts that will occur during the construction phase and subsequent decommissioning, stressing they will do their 'best' to avoid them. This is plainly not good enough - MPSF should be held account for the loss of the local Bio-Diversity and Habitat loss during any construction phase, the lifetime if the solar farm goes ahead and any subsequent decommissioning.		
MP2_CL_0600_097	6.5 There are also areas of land of Manor Farm and Lodge Farm left uncultivated to provide shelter for game birds. Consequently, they also provide shelter for wild birds and mammals.		
MP2_CL_0622_001	a) Local ecology and bird life The size of this proposal has to have an enormous impact on the wild life habitats in this area. This will lead to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	depletion of species and number of species, plants, animals and birds. They will be lost forever to this area. Migrating birds may also be adversely affected by the light reflection created from this development.		
MP2_CL_0678_003	3. Birds of Prey. We see more and more Red Kites, Buzzards and Sparrowhawks here. Where are they to feed when the land is covered in solar panels?		
MP2_CL_0684_001	I visited Essendine village hall during the above consultation period. The outcome being a meeting held with your Ben Croot, my nephew Tom Robinson and my-self on our land at Carlby. As you may be aware this piece of land, nudging four acres, is nestled between the main East coast railway line and the West Glen River. We have developed it over the past six years in to a thriving wildlife haven with a network of ponds, reed-beds, wildflower and meadow areas with nest boxes for owls, swifts, small birds and kestrels. All of these boxes have been used excepting the Swift which we have seen being investigated and really hope to have occupancy next May. Over and above this the whole set-up provides daily food for regular visitors of Egrets, Herons, Swallows, House Martins, Kingfisher, Red Kites. Our sole intention with this piece of land is to keep improving it for all wildlife, large and small.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
MP2_CL_0865_009	The wild birds migrating and nesting over such a huge area will be significantly impacted by this imported sea of glass and destroyed natural habitats.		
MP2_CL_0885_005	We have been encouraged by the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) and other wildlife organisations to place bird feeders, nesting boxes, ponds, hedgehog boxes, insect hotels, and make parts of our gardens wildflower areas to help increase our decreasing wildlife and by doing this, we have seen Gold and Greenfinches come to our garden, Robins and Blue Tits nesting in the boxes and many other visitors – all this will be disrupted, if not lost completely over the years as mentioned above.		
MP2_CL_0998_002	We have been encouraged by the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds) and other wildlife organisations to place bird feeders, nesting boxes, ponds, hedgehog boxes, insect hotels, and make parts of our gardens wildflower areas to help increase our decreasing wildlife and by doing this, we have seen Gold and Greenfinches come to our garden, Robins and Bluetits nesting in the boxes and many other visitors – all this will be disrupted in the first instance by the work that will take place to actually prepare the area for the solar farm – heavy		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on birds, in particular skylarks			
	plant and machinery that will use our lovely country lanes as short cuts. I know you say that they won't – but they will …….		
MP2_CL_1008_002	* Our view of a small lake, watching the migratory birds return and the resident birds enjoy the tranquillity		
MP2_CL_1008_008	* Birdwatchers come to our area to catch sight of these birds and mammals which brings tourism to nearby Ryhall, Belmesthorpe, Essendine and Stamford		
MP2_CL_1008_020	* Lighting for security will upset the night birds and disrupt our night views and tranquility		
MP2_CL_1008_023	* Daytime glare from the panels will scare the birds and interrupt their view of ground food		
MP2_CL_1008_003	* A barn owl family has lived in farm buildings for over 20 years, protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981		
MP2_CL_1008_004	* Kestrels, peregrine falcons, red kites and sparrow hawks enjoy soaring and finding live food in the fields surrounding our house		
MP2_CL_1008_005	* Swallows, swifts and house martins return every year to make their nests in the farm buildings		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on animals (other)			
MP2_CL_1008_007	* Hares, rabbits, badgers, hedgehogs, field mice and many other mammals make the fields their home because of the abundance of nutrition	Yes	Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, outlines the possible impacts on habitats during construction, operation and decommissioning, any proposed additional mitigation, and residual effects. This includes: • Badgers • Water vole and otters • Dormouse • Great crested newt • Breeding birds (skylark) • Bats • Reptiles • Amphibians • Invertebrates • Other mammals Please see Section 7.7: Embedded Mitigation and Section 7.9: Proposed Additional Mitigation of Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity of the ES. Section 7.7 sets out a series of embedded mitigation measures which will be implemented as
MP2_FF_0111_004	Please include hedgehog boxes and provide log stacks and wood piles for bugs and beetles.		
MP2_CL_0742_031	Other animals – badgers, foxes, hares, rabbits, field mice, hedgehogs, voles. So there will be gates for mammals (all of them) to use? Will this take in to consideration their usual tracks etc? Why would some of the mammals use these gates in which their predators use? The fencing being used will not stop mammals trying to get through, they will get stuck and we will see deaths of mammals which can be avoided.		
MP2_CL_0742_029	Bats – I know the church in Ryhall has bats so would assume they are in the local area including the woodland. I have seen no acknowledgment of these?		
MP2_CL_0749_031	Other animals – badgers, foxes, hares, rabbits, field mice, hedgehogs, voles. So there will be gates for mammals (all of them) to use? Will this take in to consideration their usual tracks etc? Why would some of the mammals use these gates in which their predators use? The fencing being used will not stop mammals trying to get through, they will get stuck		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on animals (other)			
	and we will see deaths of mammals which can be avoided.		they have been designed to avoid certain potential adverse effects, and Section 7.9 sets out what further mitigation will be implemented to reduce or avoid the impacts of the Proposed Development on the ecological features identified in this Chapter. This chapter concludes that there are no residual likely significant effects that arise to these receptors as a result of the Proposed Development.
MP2_CL_0364_004	4) Ryhall Heath is heavily populated by badgers. At the consultation event I was asked to provide details of badger setts in the vicinity; as context, please let me know how many setts have been identified in fields 1 and 3.		
MP2_CL_0786_008	How are you planning on making the site accessible for species such as badgers, foxes & hares? A little gate here & there may tick one of your boxes but this is no where near good enough.		
MP2_CL_0786_006	How will you manage species protection if this went ahead?		
MP2_CL_0749_029	Bats – I know the church in Ryhall has bats so would assume they are in the local area including the woodland. I have seen no acknowledgment of these?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact of noise on wildlife			
MP2_CL_0843_007	The build will also impact on the level of noise no longer will we have the bird song and probably due to all of the noise and pollution from the construction lose birds and wildlife.	Yes	The impacts of noise during construction have been considered but these are likely to be of very short duration and management of the impact of noise is outlined in the oCEMP and oDEMP. This will include the restriction of working hours and good practice measures, set out in the oCEMP, to mitigate the impacts of noise and vibration. As this has been included in the embedded mitigation, there is no further assessment needed regarding this potential impact. For more information, please see Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_FF_078_004	Like ive mentioned before the noises, and building work going on will scare all of these animals off and will never comeback!		
MP2_FF_0304_004	and detrimental to the local wild life along with the noise pollution created by the sound of the solar farms.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_FF_031_003	I continue to be very concerned about the effect on wildlife, especially deer, which will have difficulty accessing grazing and water, and the growing number of Red Kites which will be unable to find carrion on the solar 'farm'	Yes	Perimeter fencing and CCTV systems around the solar array will comprise of wooden posts and wire mesh fencing. Perimeter fences will not be constructed through existing hedgerows or across ditches. There will also be clearances above ground, or the inclusion of mammal gates to permit the movement of wildlife. For more information, please see Chapter 5: Project Description of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, and the oLEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**.
MP2_FF_031_007	What wildlife will be viewable from the proposed viewing areas? Deer will be no more, Red Kites will have migrated to feeding grounds and songbirds will have disappeared due to work on installing the 'farm' People want NATURAL beauty in the countryside, not mile after mile of solar panels		
MP2_FF_035_005	5. Huge herds of deer being cut off from commuting towards Stretton.		
MP2_FF_035_013	You can't mitigate having larger animals, like deer and badgers, getting caught, confused and dying in fencing "corridors "		
MP2_FF_038_002	There are at least 2 large Deer herds who will be pushed out onto the roads and cause many accidents as they try to find food.		
MP2_FF_041_005	Eco but ignoring the deer, herons, buzzards, hares etc yet another way you have completely misunderstood the countryside		
MP2_FF_073_003	Details on the fencing surrounding the panels would be useful, I believe they are to keep the deer out but what impact would this have on the deer population i.e. migration routes, grazing etc?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_FF_083_003	The 2.4 metre high fences will stop movement of deer in the area, and will be an eyesore.		
MP2_FF_0135_002	not enough trees and no access for deer and larger creatures		
MP2_FF_0136_001	it is the size of the proposal that is of concern- taking away farmland and the freedom of movement of all wildlife (including the deer that roam the area)		
MP2_FF_0136_007	what consideration will be given to the deer that roam large areas? I believe from consultations will be denied access to many areas they have previously wondered/ grazed through.		
MP2_CL_0151_001	My principle objection is the vast size of the proposed scheme and significant detrimental impact this would have on the countryside. It would completely remove huge swathes of green field countryside and create both an eyesore and lead to loss of habitat for existing animals, birds, deer, rabbits etc.		
MP2_FF_0173_004	This will not benefit the deer population		
MP2_FF_0179_001	The proposal is far too large and out of keeping with the natural landscape of the area. The scale of the proposal would result in a 'urbanisation' via fencing and solar structures of an area of locally high landscape and recreational value. The proposal would adversely affect the setting of the important conservation town of Stamford. The proposal would		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	have a materially negative affect on the walking routes and open views from them, and the impact on local wildlife would be significant. Local deer populations would be forced out of the area that is presently available to them. The proposal is contrary to the Polices contained within the National Planning Policy Framework.		
MP2_FF_0184_003	negative impact on deer movements and other wildlife		
MP2_FF_0185_002	I am also concerned about the potential damage to the thriving wildlife in the area; we have free roaming herds of deer and munt jack deer, as well as hares, badgers and lots of smaller creatures.		
MP2_FF_0216_007	How do 2m-high fences around the perimeter of the panelled areas, and security lighting, help with ecological connectivity? It's probably fine for birds and insects but what of deer, foxes, badgers, hedgehogs, hares etc?		
MP2_FF_0226_006	The current arable farming pattern is the ideal use for this land. Harvesting hay or silage from fields of solar panels would require more energy than would be regained from selling the crop, and access for machinery would need to be built into the design layout at a very early stage. If wildflower hedges or headlands are not protected there is no food for bees, and the vicious circle of loss of pollinators		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	would tend to preclude crops such as beans, linseed or oilseed rape being cultivated in nearby fields, which in turn would discourage beekeeping as economically unviable. Large livestock whether domesticated or wild, e.g. horses, cattle or deer, and solar panel installations do not mix well for reasons of installation safety let alone potential injury to the animals, smaller livestock such as sheep or hens require investment, animal health and management budgets which do not appear to be part of the proposals of this project		
MP2_FF_0226_007	Whilst many species are mentioned by name in the PEIR, the potential loss or change to habitat and thus to their numbers in the majority of cases is often stated as 'not significant', at site and/or regional level. A particular mention is made of skylarks, which are nationally recognised as declining in number, and the consequence of any habitat loss is therefore intensified, even with proposed supportive measures. The latter requires long-term habitat management and there is no guarantee that the birds will breed on an industrial site for many years, if ever. In general, a timescale for the impact on existing flora and fauna is unclear, and no acknowledgement appears regarding the disruption to species which having been displaced		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	are less likely to return to the site. One area of wildlife management which seems to be lacking is the movement of deer which currently roam across the site: their routes would be severely disrupted and they would be more likely to intrude on to both highways and domestic properties with consequences for accident rates and potential personal injury.		
MP2_FF_0264_017	Wild deer habitats and every kind of wildlife living within it all. Whilst real alternatives exist for the location of solar panels around the UK! This particular plan is heartbreaking and wrong. Adjustments promised by an organisation that doesn't have much of a track record are hard to believe. Once this land has gone into such use its current residents of deer, badgers, foxes etc will be threatened and are unlikely to adjust or survive.		
MP2_FF_0266_007	These proposals are good but there will much harm done to the environment for wildlife which does not come under the specific mitigation proposals - such as deer, rabbits etc.		
MP2_FF_0272_007	Currently wildlife roam free across this agricultural landscape. Herds of deer are frequently seen and would be hugely impacted by this fencing. The impact on badgers would be significant despite the mitigations.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_FF_0291_005	The focus is entirely on mitigating impact on human beings, not on reducing the impact on local wildlife and nature. Deer, rabbits, frogs etc do not follow footpaths, read interpretation boards or sit a picnic table!		
MP2_FF_0317_008	Whilst this may be a way to reduce the visual impact, there are much more pressing issues and concerns. The solar park is still behind those trees and hedges. Wildlife will live in those hedges. I have seen countless horrific images of foxes, badgers, rabbits, birds, and deer hanging to death on fencing surrounding solar parks. How do you propose to 'reduce the visual impact' of this?!		
MP2_FF_0333_001	The proposed development is too large in size and will have a lasting effect on the local wildlife, including Peregrine falcons, owls, deer including the rare white species, and a variety of migrating birds. It will also take away valuable arable land for now and the future.		
MP2_CL_0361_014	The project will deprive a large number of deer from roaming their natural habitat. While deer numbers do need to be managed it is totally unacceptable to remove such a large area of their roaming land, and could well force them into areas they do not currently frequent		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_CL_0386_011	I worry about the habitat for birds, badgers deer and other wildlife. They are enough pressures on the eco system as it is without this being added to.		
MP2_CL_0387_002	I worry about the habitat for birds, badgers deer and other wildlife. They are enough pressures on the eco system as it is without this being added to.		
MP2_CL_0398_005	e. I understand there will be a fence all round the site and it will have small “badger gates” in the fence. These will only be large enough for small animals therefore the large population of deer in the area, I have seen herds of over 100, will have to cross roads rather than fields. More safety concerns.		
MP2_CL_0399_001	1. The loss of habitats for wildlife that abound the fields around our villages. Ground nesting birds (skylarks and meadow pipits); roe, fallow and muntjac deer: badgers; butterflies and bees that need the wild flowers for pollination. The proposed badger gates will not be large enough for deer to pass through so more will be on the roads causing a danger to motorists and themselves.		
MP2_CL_0464_002	2. It will have an adverse effect on the flaura and fauna that has been developed over centuries & simply cannot be replaced by planting new trees or making artificial runs for wild animals. That’s excluding the deer of course who, as they are not a protected species, will no doubt injure themselves		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	trying to negotiate a way through the mass of panels etc.		
MP2_CL_0471_003	3. The plant would damage Rutland biodiversity and local habitats and ecosystems, particularly putting at risk Rutland's rich birdlife and deer. The developers have already missed off whole species from their biodiversity 'assessments' and several wildlife experts are deeply concerned about the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0488_005	This area that you wish to destroy by covering with solar panels is well known and well used, for its beautiful walks, bridleways and wildlife, including deer, muntjac, foxes and badgers. The deer are used to roaming these fields, being nomadic and beautiful to see and film. The woods and copse will be hidden from full view by the fencing, and I am sure the time it would take to complete such a large development, there will be a huge impact on the biodiversity because of machinery transportation and contractors over the fields, which we understand will be up to 400 workers, 6 days a week 7am to 7pm. The 2+ years it will take to construct, the 40+ years it will be there and then de-commissioning (if ever as I am sure the company will have moved on well before that time) and the land, flora and fauna will never recover.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_CL_0496_005	Habitat loss and disruption Mallard Pass give no explanation as to why they need to set aside 49% (1,114 acres) of the total site (2,238) for mitigation. They claim the area underneath the panels is more bio-diverse than arable crops, therefore they should be able to achieve their 10% bio-diversity nett gain target from the solar panel area alone, and leave the remaining land in full agricultural production. Bio-diversity improvements can only be achieved through careful design and ongoing management, with each area requiring a bespoke approach rather than one-size fits all. There is no clear strategy in this respect, bio-diversity has been treated as a quantitative measure and tick box exercise, rather than having a qualitative approach with clear habitat management plans. The construction process will take up to 2 years during which time there will be disruption and damage to some of the habitat through construction traffic, new tracks built, compaction of the soil, drilling and piling, noise and vibration. Unless this phase is done with the utmost sensitivity to the environment, it will damage the delicate bio-diversity and takes many years to re-establish if ever at all. Deer will no longer be able to run freely faced with		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	miles of security fencing blocking their natural routes. Not only is the welfare of deer at risk, but that of road users as well. Faced with a reduced area to graze the deer will cause additional damage to ancient woodland, impacting other species, as well as inflicting more concentrated damage to other farmers' crops. Some badger setts are going to be removed altogether, those that remain will have to navigate their routes though badger gates. Brown hares risk losing much of their habitat also due to security fencing restricting their access.		
MP2_CL_0510_005	Biodiversity- At a time when government policy is supposedly trying to promote biodiversity the proposed Solar Farm is totally at odds with this policy. The construction of huge areas of solar panels will destroy existing wildlife and habitat permanently. The current land is rich in biodiversity - large herds of 40-50 deer, for example, roam unhindered across huge swathes of the proposed site. Even if these herds survived, new fencing would be impenetrable and the necessary woodland habitat and vegetation destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0544_012	Impact on our Wildlife and their habitat: We have a lot of deer in this part of the world. They will no longer be able to run freely, as they will be faced with miles of security fencing, blocking their natural		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	routes. Faced with a reduced area to graze, it is likely that they deer will cause additional damage to ancient woodland, and impact other species, as well as inflicting more concentrated damage to other farmers' crops. Badger setts will also be impacted – as some are going to be removed altogether. This means that those that remain will have to navigate their routes though badger gates. Brown hares also risk losing much of their habitat due to security fencing restricting their access. This is an absolute crime. It's our role to protect the wildlife, not to further destroy their habitats. We take great joy out of glimpsing these beautiful animals in their natural habitats.		
MP2_CL_0545_012	Impact on our Wildlife and their habitat: We have a lot of deer in this part of the world. They will no longer be able to run freely, as they will be faced with miles of security fencing, blocking their natural routes. Faced with a reduced area to graze, it is likely that they deer will cause additional damage to ancient woodland, and impact other species, as well as inflicting more concentrated damage to other farmers' crops. Badger setts will also be impacted – as some are going to be removed altogether. This means that those that remain will have to navigate their routes though badger gates. Brown hares also		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	risk losing much of their habitat due to security fencing restricting their access. This is an absolute crime. It's our role to protect the wildlife, not to further destroy their habitats. We take great joy out of glimpsing these beautiful animals in their natural habitats.		
MP2_CL_0562_012	You have put forward a list of initiatives in support of the application but most of these are without any substance. No mention is made of the fact these vast open fields are used by herds of deer. Nor is there any mention of the use of these fields by Red Kites which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the loss of such a large area of their natural hunting ground will impact on their numbers. The biodiversity improvements, most of which are in connection with attempts to green over the high perimeter fencing, does not mitigate the harm the solar farm will cause to the local deer and bird population.		
MP2_CL_0566_002	2. It will have an adverse effect on the flaura and fauna that has been developed over centuries & simply cannot be replaced by planting new trees or making artificial runs for wild animals. That's excluding the deer of course who, as they are not a protected species, will no doubt injure themselves		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	trying to negotiate a way through the mass of panels etc.		
MP2_CL_0568_002	Damage to local biodiversity including habitats for bats, deer, badgers, foxes and other native creatures		
MP2_CL_0576_002	Canadian Solar may be paying lip service with their attempts at mitigation but existing habitats will be destroyed. I'm no expert but I can see that the local deer population will be forced to move on, birds of prey will find it harder to find food and ground nesting birds won't choose to bring up their young in fields of solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0635_001	1, The decimation to local wildlife and ecological habitat. The herds of deer, who have roamed on this land for centuries have had no provision made for them. All the wildlife and insects living on the ground will, ironically get no sunlight, and therefore have their habitat destroyed under these monstrous huge panels. How do you expect hares, badgers and other mammals to know where your proposed “gates” will be? You will have destroyed their pathways and environment during construction.		
MP2_CL_0692_005	Deer and other wildlife roam the area and this would be terminated		
MP2_CL_0735_009	At one of the consultation meetings a resident asked what the impact would be on the local deer herds,		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	and was told by a Mallard Pass representative that they would not be a problem as the local farmers shoot them! As a relative of one of the major landowning farmers on the site, I can confirm that although there are large shoots for pheasants and similar game birds, nobody shoots deer. Are Mallard Pass proposing a cull of the several hundred deer in the area? There are also a large number of wild fowl on the former gravel pit at North Lodge farm. Are Mallard Pass also intending to cull the birds to remove the impact of bird droppings on that part of the site? The Consultation brochure states “It is our intention that the on-site woodlands, trees, hedgerows, ditches and other important areas of habitats that support protected species will be retained so far as this is feasible within the solar layout.” The use of the word intention renders the statement null and void. It also diminishes the ecology, landscape and so on, to a position of importance behind that of the solar farm. The current arable farms support a wide variety of wildlife including roe deer, muntjac deer, badgers,		

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	foxes, hares, nesting buzzards, owls, nesting red kites, ground nesting skylarks, little egrets and kingfishers. Skylarks are on the “red list” the highest conservation priority. There are many bats in the Ryhall Grange farm buildings as it also well known that there are six identified bat species in the churches at Essendine, Ryhall and Carlby. There is therefore a high likelihood of many bats in the woodland areas which require our protection. The Stage 2 proposals found on-line detailing environmental impact usually end each paragraph with the words “of limited significance”. The text has very many typographical errors and bad grammar which suggest a lack of both attention to detail and rushed or poor proofreading. If the same errors are in the technical proposals then I fear for any accuracy in the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0739_005	Deer and other wildlife roam the area and this would be terminated		
MP2_CL_0742_027	Local deer herds (road warning signs on the A6121 from Ryhall all the way through to Carlby show how far they roam) from the material there has been no provision for the deer, they are shut out, their living		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	area will be decreased, we will see more of them on the roads, more accidents waiting to happening.		
MP2_CL_0749_027	Local deer herds (road warning signs on the A6121 from Ryhall all the way through to Carlby show how far they roam) from the material there has been no provision for the deer, they are shut out, their living area will be decreased, we will see more of them on the roads, more accidents waiting to happening.		
MP2_CL_0750_009	At one of the consultation meetings a resident asked what the impact would be on the local deer herds, and was told by a Mallard Pass representative that they would not be a problem as the local farmers shoot them! As a relative of one of the major landowning farmers on the site, I can confirm that although there are large shoots for pheasants and similar game birds, nobody shoots deer. Are Mallard Pass proposing a cull of the several hundred deer in the area? There are also a large number of wild fowl on the former gravel pit at North Lodge farm. Are Mallard Pass also intending to cull the birds to remove the impact of bird droppings on that part of the site? The Consultation brochure states “It is our intention that the on-site woodlands, trees, hedgerows,		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	ditches and other important areas of habitats that support protected species will be retained so far as this is feasible within the solar layout." The use of the word intention renders the statement null and void. It also diminishes the ecology, landscape and so on, to a position of importance behind that of the solar farm. The current arable farms support a wide variety of wildlife including roe deer, muntjac deer, badgers, foxes, hares, nesting buzzards, owls, nesting red kites, ground nesting skylarks, little egrets and kingfishers. Skylarks are on the "red list" the highest conservation priority. There are many bats in the Ryhall Grange farm buildings as it also well known that there are six identified bat species in the churches at Essendine, Ryhall and Carlby. There is therefore a high likelihood of many bats in the woodland areas which require our protection. The Stage 2 proposals found on-line detailing environmental impact usually end each paragraph with the words "of limited significance". The text has very many typographical errors and bad grammar		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	which suggest a lack of both attention to detail and rushed or poor proofreading. If the same errors are in the technical proposals then I fear for any accuracy in the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0755_005	B. Herds of wild deer live in this area. This will necessitate high deer fencing around the panel plots which will		
MP2_CL_0756_003	If the project were to go ahead, this would bring disruption to the wildlife of the region who at present enjoy the freedom to roam among the countryside. They include Roe and Fallow deer, Badgers and Hares .		
MP2_CL_0838_003	The biodiversity of our rolling countryside supports many different species of wildlife including deer, badgers, bats, birds and small mammals. My understanding is that the solar farm will be fenced in, this will mean that the wildlife who have roamed this space for hundreds of years will have their ancient byways interrupted leading to increased deaths and impacting on the balance of biodiversity. I was also absolutely flabbergasted to hear that at one of the events you held for it to be said that the deer would be shot, Im sure you are aware of the Protection of Deer Act 1991 which is in place to protect these beautiful animals who play their part in keeping a balance to our countryside. I am also		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	unclear on the impact the panels will have on birds and flying insects who are key to maintaining our biodiversity. What is the impact of solar panels on creating thermals and damaging the air flow above the ground alongside the solar glare impact on wildlife?		
MP2_CL_0843_003	The biodiversity of our rolling countryside supports many different species of wildlife including deer, badgers, bats, birds and small mammals. My understanding is that the solar farm will be fenced in, this will mean that the wildlife who have roamed this space for hundreds of years will have their ancient byways interrupted leading to increased deaths and impacting on the balance of biodiversity. I was also absolutely flabbergasted to hear that at one of the events you held for it to be said that the deer would be shot, Im sure you are aware of the Protection of Deer Act 1991 which is in place to protect these beautiful animals who play their part in keeping a balance to our countryside. I am also unclear on the impact the panels will have on birds and flying insects who are key to maintaining our biodiversity.		
MP2_CL_0855_006	Deer and other wildlife roam the area and their habitats would be damaged.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_CL_0857_006	Deer and other wildlife roam the area and their habitats would be damaged.		
MP2_CL_0865_003	Where will this force the existing large herds of wild deer and other large animal species to migrate to ? ;		
MP2_CL_0876_005	This will in turn have a detrimental impact on the bio-diversity of the area. Wildlife will lose their habitat and no amount of saying by Mallard Pass that it will all be ok, or in your words 'mitigated' will make it ok. Deer could get caught in the fencing and die a horrible death as well as many other wildlife inhabitants of the fields and woodlands. I fear that bio-diversity net gain, something that the Government insists upon, will not be realised at all.		
MP2_CL_0877_003	B. Herds of wild deer live in this area. This will necessitate high deer fencing around the panel plots which will (I) obstruct the movement of other wildlife across the area e.g. badgers (II) give the appearance of passing a huge rambling industrial site plonked in the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0893_008	7. Effect on Natural Habitat and Damage to Biodiversity: We have an abundance of wildlife in the area including an otter, wild watercress, trout in our stretch of river, red kites. The wild deer that roam the fields, what will happen to these? There		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	have been rumours that they will be culled, please can you verify?		
MP2_CL_0929_006	This would bring harm to the the local deer and wildlife that roam the area, and		
MP2_CL_0961_003	The natural habitat of deer, hares and badgers will be devastated during the construction process and even when complete the animals will have security fencing and solar panels to navigate. Enjoying a walk along footpaths through local fields and watching the hares box and the deer run is one of the highlights of living in this special rural locality. This way of life will be ruined.		
MP2_CL_0964_002	2. It will have an adverse effect on the flora and fauna that has been developed over centuries & simply cannot be replaced by planting new trees or making artificial runs for wild animals. That's excluding the deer of course who, as they are not a protected species, will no doubt injure themselves trying to negotiate a way through the mass of panels etc.		
MP2_CL_0976_010	We have numerous herds of wild deer these will be affected as will the wide variety of wild life that inhabit these locations. ONCE LOST THEY DON"T RETURN.		
MP2_CL_0992_004	This will in turn have a detrimental impact on the bio-diversity of the area. Wildlife will lose their		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
	habitat and no amount of saying by Mallard Pass that it will all be ok, or in your words 'mitigated' will make it ok. Deer could get caught in the fencing and die a horrible death as well as many other wildlife inhabitants of the fields and woodlands. I fear that bio-diversity net gain, something that the Government insists upon, will not be realised at all.		
MP2_CL_1008_006	* Roe deer, fallow deer and muntjacs have familiar footpaths in the fields and woodland around our house. It's their habitat too and it's their vegetation for food		
MP2_CL_1025_002	The area in which Mallard Pass is planned currently suffers from several large wild deer herds. The tall fencing which will surround the park will obstruct the free movement of the deer and they will find themselves trapped in pockets of land and corners of fields. This will lead to increased grazing and trampling damage in these areas. Assuming the Mallard Pass fences are successful at keeping the deer out of the solar farm there will be less land available for them to graze and therefore non solar farm land will be grazed more intensively with the associated crop losses. Once the deer have made it onto the public roads their easy escape route through hedges and into fields will be restricted by the		

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	fencing resulting in confused deer running along the road trying to escape on coming vehicles with the associated safety issues. We own the Ryhall Heath SSSI at Vale Farm. Have there been any studies on the effect of the solar farm on the insect population at this important environmental site?? Will the reflection from the panels surrounding the SSSI have a negative effect on this fragile eco system??		
MP2_CL_0710_004	In addition, a newly developed local vineyard would be severely threatened by the proposed project, let alone the impressive herd of deer that roam the immediate area.		
MP2_FF_0184_007	When reviewing the plans for wildlife corridors I note there are little to no east-west corridors. As a regular walker in the area I can relay the fact that deer regularly traverse east-west, in fact more so than north-south in my experience. Ideally I would want to see both east-west and north-south corridors criss-crossing the site (connecting up the small patches of woodland as has already been done.		
MP2_FF_003_006	You state that the areas of solar panel will have deer fences around, surely this will inhibit wildlife.		
MP2_FF_047_005	Have the wild dear agreed?		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on deer population			
MP2_CL_0157_001	Henry and Sarah Wells have written separately to you and we are using their map as a point of reference. We have read and agree with all of Henry and Sarah Well's comments. We appreciate that you have removed fields A and B from the solar farm proposal and have included screening to protect our views from our houses. This would definitely need protection from the deer that roam over the farms.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_010_006	you should do as much as possible to ensure the wildlife is protected.	Yes	The Green Infrastructure (GI) strategy for the Proposed Development has been prepared to consider opportunities for connecting habitats within that would deliver environmental and/or biodiversity net gain and consider other community enhancements and is secured through the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**. Some of the key principles of the GI Strategy include: • The use of Mitigation and Enhancement areas for retention of arable agricultural production with the creation of skylark nesting plots creating new habitat on intensively managed land to increase habitat diversity. • The use of Mitigation and Enhancement areas where underlain by chalk geology (principally in the west of the Order limits) for the creation of wildflower grassland with calcareous species reflective of the underlying geology, respect the distinctive and unique
MP2_FF_017_003	anything to encourage wildlife		
MP2_FF_025_002	This is very fair and probably even better for wildlife than what is there currently		
MP2_FF_025_003	Great to be thinking about renewable energy and wildlife too		
MP2_FF_034_003	The wildlife around here is already set in we don't need you lot destroying it and driving out some of the protected species we have around here		
MP2_FF_054_002	This will not stop the disturbance to the local wildlife or change the blot on the landscape.		
MP2_FF_055_002	Bee keeping and wildlife support areas.		
MP2_FF_057_001	Way to big for the area. it will ruin the country side, walks, views, wildlife.		
MP2_FF_057_005	How do the Solar Panels affect wildlife ?		
MP2_FF_060_002	I believe that a solar farm and sustaining local wildlife can go hand in hand and that Mallard Pass should be an inspiration for other parts of the UK.		
MP2_FF_063_006	The pure size of this development is beyond comprehension and I don't believe it will have registered with many SKDC residents yet. It wasnt until I sat down and listened to views at a local meeting that I understood just how much precious farmland, wildlife habitat and countryside this proposes to swallow.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_067_003	Wild foraging areas, beekeeping, More wildlife friendly things		character of the countryside. The creation of this valuable habitat makes a positive contribution to Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) aspirations and connects designated ecological sites, improving the GI network. • The recognition of the West Glen River, informed by ecological and landscape studies detailed in Section 3 as a key structuring GI component of the Proposed Development and its use as a Mitigation and Enhancement area founded on its riparian environment. The GI strategy seeks to connect two ecological diverse sites by creating new habitat on intensively managed land, increase habitat diversity and buffering the West Glen River, enabling greater connectivity and sustainable access. Discussions with Anglian Water regarding their proposed ecological works to the West Glen River have been undertaken as part of the consultation process and emerging designs produced
MP2_FF_071_002	Firstly, we should not be destroying vast areas of the natural environment to save the planet when there are other options. It makes no sense to me at all. The vast scale of the farm land and wildlife habitats that will be taken over and destroyed is quite astounding.		
MP2_FF_071_010	None of this would be needed if the wildlife was left to use the area as it currently is - unspoilt natural countryside!		
MP2_FF_073_005	We are very fortunate to have such rich local wildlife in our area with a healthy population of barn owls, deer, skylarks and it would be good to provide additional habitats for these animals and birds.		
MP2_FF_075_003	The disruption to the local area will be extreme and to the local wildlife, devastating.		
MP2_FF_075_007	If this were to happen it would be a nice touch but it is a very long way off and the destruction of land and the disruption to the wildlife in the process of developing the site far outweighs the installation of a few picnic benches and info signs, if they even appear.		
MP2_FF_076_002	Damage to wildlife habitat		
MP2_FF_076_007	Local flora and fauna have developed over centuries to live in harmony with the agricultural use of this		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	land. The best "enhancement" for wildlife is to leave it alone!		by Anglian Water align and complement the GI Strategy. • The retention of existing vegetation within the Order limits wherever possible with the Proposed Development set back from these and the utilisation of existing field gateways, tracks and ditch crossings to avoid the removal of vegetation wherever possible reflecting the existing distinctive vegetative network of the area. • The planting of new tree belts, hedgerow trees and hedgerows reflective of the characteristics of the Rutland Plateaux D(ii) Clay Woodlands LCA and the Kesteven Uplands LCA, contributing positively to management guidelines set out for them as detailed in Section 3. • The reconnection of existing habitats and designated ecological sites through new woodland, grassland and hedgerows planting that is reflective of local soil conditions and existing species and as part of landscape scale GI
MP2_FF_078_003	How can you create nature and wildlife viewing areas on the site when the majority of the wildlife will have disappeared due to all the distruction of their habitat!		
MP2_FF_078_007	I think its shocking that this is even going ahead, we have seen so many different wildlife in this area including the Ospreys flying over on a regular basis, and otters/minks down by the river!		
MP2_FF_079_004	Destruction of habitat		
MP2_FF_080_005	I have concerns about the impact on wildlife		
MP2_FF_080_013	The wildlife that exists is happy in its habitat, and will be disrupted or potentially killed by the development.		
MP2_FF_080_014	The amount of land and wildlife habitat that will be destroyed by the proposal cannot be mitigated with a few bat boxes.		
MP2_FF_086_005	I do expect MPSF to implement this in an environmentally friendly way with corridors for wildlife. But the outrageous protest from the action group against this is NIMBYism at its worst.		
MP2_FF_089_004	Loss of wildlife and habitat		
MP2_FF_0108_002	Wildlife affect		
MP2_FF_0109_001	destruction of habitat		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_0111_002	Reduce the site size slightly more by offsetting infrastructure (if this means the fencing) it needs to be more than 15 metres away from public rights of way and woodlands to allow for wildlife corridors.		enhancements and facilitating a network of permeable 'wildlife corridors' throughout the Order limits. For more information, please see the Design and Access Statement, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**. In addition to the above, the embedded mitigation measures include the details set out in the outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, outline Decommissioning and Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.8]** and outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**. The landscape and habitat reinstatement and creation will be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in the oLEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.8]**. These documents have been prepared and include mitigation measures which are intended to avoid the risks of effects during
MP2_FF_0112_005	I do however have concerns about the impact on wildlife in the area which is one area I concede I should like further reassurance on.		
MP2_FF_0117_001	Environmentally Mallard Pass will destroy one environment and replace it with another which may not be suitable for the existing wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0117_008	Leave the natural environment alone and stop tampering with it. Large areas of reflective surfaces cause disruption to wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0120_002	its impact on wildlife during installation		
MP2_FF_0121_004	Leave nature alone! All these ideas are trying to appease the community but we don't want you ruining our countryside and wildlife!		
MP2_FF_0121_006	Livestock will not graze near the solar panels and wildlife will be forced to leave these spaces. Leave alone!		
MP2_FF_0121_007	This project will be destructive to the natural habitat of wildlife and health of the community.		
MP2_FF_0128_004	The farming voice is not being heard and the countryside voice is not being heard or valued. Yet again big business from an urban environment is stamping all over local inhabitants, natural habitats,		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	and wildlife which, as a direct consequence, will undoubtedly decline forever.		the construction and decommissioning phases, such as indirect and direct damage to retained features, direct damage to active bird nests and injury to protected species or damage to the habitat of those species. The assessment of potential effects takes these measures into account.
MP2_FF_0134_003	your proposal development will have a fenced, defensive curtilage- how is prolific wildlife in the area expected to frely traverse your proposed site area, which as much freedom of movement availible at present?		
MP2_FF_0136_003	I am not convinced that the impact to the area, to people, to wildlife etc is as minimal as the consultation is trying to portray		
MP2_CL_0156_002	Stamford is a renowned and beautiful market town, and the area around it adds to its charm and is a reason for people to come and stay in the area and enjoy its beautiful surroundings - our village is small and peaceful and the environment will be permanently damaged by such a large and intrusive plan. It will totally change our way of life and our happiness, not to mention the local wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0173_001	The impact on local wildlife and habitat would be catastrophic and totally unacceptable. Therefore I strongly object to this development.		
MP2_FF_0173_003	My objection is not about human access it is about speaking up for wildlife who has no voice to be heard		
MP2_FF_0179_003	The negative impact of the proposal materially exceeds the very limited offset measures suggested.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	The proposed nature and wildlife viewing areas will not adequately replace the natural wildlife viewing that can occur by walking in the area at present. This is how the environment and amenity of the area should be seen, and not as some urbanised country park with tokenism interpretation boards. The natural wildlife and environment, the visual amenity of the local and wider area will be materially negatively impacted by the proposal. To such an extent that the proposed gains from the project do not outweigh the disbenefits.		
MP2_FF_0198_004	There is already ecological connectivity enhancement in the area. It is called fields and wildlife habitat. By building you will be taking this away. You then will make out you are being so eco and wildlife friendly by introducing : "Based on Stage One feedback, we are specifically proposing to: Â· Create 108 ha of wildflower and tussock grassland; Â· Implement 3.7 ha of natural wetland habitats along the West Glen River; Â· Introduce wildflower grassland areas with calcareous species; Â· Set up otter holts, skylark plots, and bird, bat and owl boxes" You don't need to introduce these things as I expect they are already there		
MP2_FF_0198_006	I am sure all the surveys and consultations carried out will show your proposals in a positive light.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	Whilst you tell us what you propose do to enhance the area's environment with regard to wildlife, you don't need to as the wild life is already there. Once you start your work the wildlife will not be there.		
MP2_FF_0200_002	I have walked through other areas with solar panels and it was hideous. I did not see much wildlife. The solar panels will still have a detrimental effect on residencies, even though are screened		
MP2_FF_0205_002	. Ecology and wildlife concerns should also consider impact to the microrizal layer in the soil.		
MP2_FF_0206_007	The solar farm is wrongly sited and the proposals in its favour are deeply flawed: The project is out of scale with the environment; It is damaging to the ecology of the area, and its impact on wildlife and the local communities will be negative and longlasting. The project should be abandoned.		
MP2_FF_0221_003	By increasing public access you are only decreasing the environmental benefits. No wildlife will be there if there are people all around. It also increases the inevitable littering and dog poo issue!		
MP2_FF_0226_004	The provision of artificially designed open spaces cannot replace the existing flora and fauna which will be displaced. Without a full-scale provision of experienced personnel dedicated to wildlife management the current environment will be severely degraded to the point of no return. The		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	industrialisation of previously open farmland will not be balanced by the provision of picnic areas and information boards.		
MP2_FF_0227_001	It is not eco-friendly to destroy natural environments and wildlife habitats. The ALLEGED amount of power that the farm would produce is minuscule in comparison to the damage caused.		
MP2_FF_0227_007	Yes; It is unsustainable, polluting, harmful to the environment, unnatural, damaging for wildlife, ecosystems, residents and the local area, immoral, unlawful, and bloody ugly. Leave our land alone.		
MP2_FF_0235_005	A. Poorly thought out project which has no interest in the effects on the local people and wildlife.		
MP2_FF_0242_003	The impact on our local wildlife, flora and fauna will be irreversible, both during construction and afterwards. The beauty of the local area will be destroyed . I just do not believe that a development on this scale is justifiable or required locally.		
MP2_FF_0246_014	The benefits outlined in the proposals do not offset the costs to the community and its wildlife. Other ways to generate non-fossil fuel energy will less impact (to people, the environment and have longer life spans) are available and should be considered.		
MP2_FF_0251_003	Harmful impacts on the movement of wildlife forcing them onto roads, taking away their natural roaming space as well as ecological corridors.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_0253_002	Environmental impact to the local wildlife that currently roam & live on this land. Environmental impact to local residents who will have to put up with increased traffic in the area while it's being built. There are so many better options to consider before solar farming should be allowed to take over our food farming!		
MP2_FF_0253_003	Hiding it may make it look better but you are still taking over farmland that will impact the environment & the local community. Even if you cut down the number of solar panels the area is not being returned to farmland. And local wildlife will still feel the impact of the solar farm		
MP2_FF_0264_018	Some of the hedgerows in these areas are over one hundred years old. The process of building, construction, lorry traffic and replanting will not ensure the flourishing of existing wildlife, fauna and flora.		
MP2_FF_0266_003	The full effect on wildlife during construction is not likely to be completely recovered by the mitigation proposals for many years, as new trees and hedgerows take a long while to grow and integrate.		
MP2_FF_0271_009	Why destroy natural habitat and wildlife. You cannot pretty-up a solar farm, I have seen several.		
MP2_FF_0279_003	My main concerns are: Wildlife habitat damage due to scale		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_0282_004	If you dont fill the fields with solars panels there is already natural habitat for wildlife		
MP2_FF_0290_003	The areas do not need picnic benches or wildlife viewing areas. We need to see wildlife in their natural habitat not man made ones.		
MP2_FF_0298_003	'Create new nature and wildlife-viewing areas'. What wildlife are you going to be able to see with 2238 acres of farmalnd being removed!!		
MP2_FF_0299_003	It is outrageous to think that these solar panels are going to encourage wildlife. It will do the complete opposite. You will be destroying eco systems by building on valuable countryside, let alone the damage and disruption it will cause to the people who actually live here and use the fields.		
MP2_FF_0301_004	Good you are doing something, but introducing â€œexcitingâ€ wildlife and flora will do nothing for all the displaced animals and shrubs etc all part of our natural ecosystem		
MP2_FF_0302_005	Wildlife habitats and plants do not need to be introduced where they already exist. Artificial 'enhancements' are rarely successful and never natural. Rewilding is not done by 'creating' and 'introducing'. It is done by allowing what is already there to thrive and by connecting wildlife corridors to other areas to allow species movement through the landscape.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_0312_001	detrimental to the wildlife		
MP2_FF_0315_005	Significant impact on environment & wildlife		
MP2_FF_0317_003	Local ecosystem destruction - In order to create the space required for this sprawling solar park, our ecosystem needs to be cleared, meaning all local wildlife will need to relocate. Not only will this destroy our ecosystem and have potentially significant effects on the environment, but damage land that is retained for farming. The park will also increase noise pollution, fire risk and water consumption â€“ all with knock on effects on our local ecosystem. I have lived here all my life, and I am depressed at the thought of this local area being destroyed beyond repair. Further, a study in the US has indicated that solar parks have killed 140,000 birds annually, and no one is sure why. This is less than 1/10th of 1% of the estimated number of birds killed by fossil-fuel power plants.		
MP2_FF_0317_010	These proposals are a futile attempt to mask the core issue of ecosystem destruction - In order to create the space required for this sprawling solar park, our ecosystem needs to be cleared, meaning all local wildlife will need to relocate. Not only will this destroy our ecosystem and have potentially significant effects on the environment,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_0328_003	The wildlife deserves more and so do local resedents! It should not have even got to this stage of consultation, shame on everyone involved.		
MP2_FF_0330_007	I think you are over optimistic about how wildlife will see your attempts to provide for them. How will they cope with all those big shiny things you propose to fill the landscape with? If it was so easy to get skylarks back to an area that would frequently happen but it doesn't. Also your panels will confuse other birds - either too bright, in the way or imply that it is an area with water when it isn't		
MP2_FF_0331_005	5) Significant impact on environment & wildlife		
MP2_FF_0332_001	I can see in the changes made that my views that the scheme should be done to mitigate environmental impact during construction and benefit wildlife etc. During operations I've been satisfied in the revised proposals.		
MP2_FF_0333_005	I was alarmed about how many wildlife concerns have just been ignored.		
MP2_FF_0333_006	We will need alternative power sources in the future but to destroy a huge area of natural country side is no way to go about it. The future impact of the proposed site would have a huge detrimental effect on the native wildlife population		
MP2_CL_0344_003	3 Wildlife and the natural habitat would be badly affected.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0350_002	Not only this, but a lot of wildlife thrives on the hedgerows and would impact it negatively.		
MP2_CL_0352_002	ii) It will destroy the land and habitat for wildlife		
MP2_CL_0361_013	The project would result in the loss of natural habitat for many plant and wildlife species		
MP2_CL_0363_005 MP2_CL_0363_020	Bio-diversity and loss of habitat.		
MP2_CL_0380_005	Bio diversity and loss of habitat is also another big issue. I have read what your plans are as regards hedgerows, wildflowers badger gates etc. The 2 years to construct this will incur certain losses to wildlife and it will take years to get back to where it was. As far as I could see there was no mention of access for hedgehogs, if they used the the badger gates it could put them more at risk from their main predator. Also no mention of the huge deer herd in the area.		
MP2_CL_0384_010	10. To ensure protection of the wildlife and habitat around the ponds on the proposed site and nearby what mitigation measures do you propose during the transportation and construction phase ?		
MP2_CL_0388_006	The local habitat will be irrevocably damaged. The UK Government Local Nature Recovery scheme does not in any way mean 'build massive solar arrays and then tack on a few mitigating schemes to make it look better'. The harm to the local population		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	and wildlife will be immense and permanent if it goes ahead and we must instead look to find a less damaging solution to reach our carbon emission targets. The word 'mitigation' means to reduce the severity, seriousness and painfulness of something. The use of it admits the effects of this proposed scheme.		
MP2_CL_0393_002	We need to look after our wildlife - their habitat should NOT be destroyed by covering it in panels and surrounding it in 2 metre high fencing.		
MP2_CL_0394_004	3/ ALL wildlife will suffer as a result. Grazing is not possible between panels despite what we are told.		
MP2_CL_0390_006	The loss of habitat for many native wild animals.		
MP2_CL_0418_006	6. The natural habitat and bio diversity will be destroyed for wildlife		
MP2_CL_0425_003	3. The wildlife environment will be damaged beyond repair and local walks and landscapes will suffer irreparably.		
MP2_CL_0426_009	I love where I live. I care for those habitats and green fields , some I will never visit,but I know are there .They are dear and special and I love them. I love the wildlife , the birds , the sight of the cavorting hares, and glimpses of foxes and the way the wind moves about the foliage...but it is no use telling you about such things, for you are different ,bereft of the spirit of that communion....		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	The difference is that while the denizens interact and go about their affairs in this beautiful , rich environment, your eyes see opportunity in our heritage..... I should feel sad for you, but as you perceptibly don't give a damn about our beloved environment , I can only feel sadness for what you threaten to take from us.		
MP2_CL_0428_002	I am very concerned about the impact on our wildlife. This proposal is for construction of an electrical energy plant the components of which have a high value, it follows then that the whole area will be security fenced thus stopping the passage of wildlife through the area. We have herds of wild deer which traverse this area, how can they co-exist with this proposal? This will also impact wild fowl, badgers, foxes, hares, skylarks there are also bats to consider as well as aquatic creatures.		
MP2_CL_0429_002	I am very concerned about the impact on our wildlife. This proposal is for construction of an electrical energy plant the components of which have a high value, it follows then that the whole area will be security fenced thus stopping the passage of wildlife through the area. We have herds of wild deer		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	which traverse this area, how can they co-exist with this proposal? This will also impact wild fowl, badgers, foxes, hares, skylarks there are also bats to consider as well as aquatic creatures.		
MP2_CL_0430_002	I am all for switching to green, renewable energy, but I believe a development of this scale is not appropriate for where it is planned and I am worried about the impact it will have on wildlife and the risk of flooding. Feel free to use my name on any petitions or this email when gathering evidence against the proposal.		
MP2_CL_0454_003	3 Loss of local wildlife and habitat - the only place I have seen glow worms.		
MP2_CL_0462_004	This will in turn have a detrimental impact on the bio-diversity of the area. Wildlife will lose their habitat and no amount of saying by Mallard Pass that it will all be ok, or in your words 'mitigated' will make it ok. Deer could get caught in the fencing and die a horrible death as well as many other wildlife inhabitants of the fields and woodlands. I fear that bio-diversity net gain, something that the Government insists upon, will not be realised at all.		
MP2_CL_0470_006	6. Loss of habitat for many animals.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0473_003	Wild life will be totally disrupted during the process from which it will take years to recover , green land and trees will be destroyed, and the natural environment will never recover despite the glossy promises.		
MP2_CL_0478_009	9. The area concerned is a beautiful natural haven for wildlife, deer, badgers, foxes, rabbits, hares, squirrels and a multitude of bird life that bring joy to all the population of the surrounding villages.		
MP2_CL_0476_001	Pleased the paths are wider and worries about some habitats seem ok.		
MP2_CL_0481_008	8. Habitat will be lost for much of our wildlife, in spite of the "mitigations and enhancements" that we are told about (nature doesn't need enhancing).		
MP2_CL_0487_004	I've already signed the government petition and I'm part of the mallard pass action group where I read each day articles which concern me more and more. The destruction of wildlife habitats, our beautiful countryside ruined and slave labour on the production of the panels to name a few of my concerns. The energy made is not worth the outlay of the cost of the farm but i'm sure there'll be some fat cats making a whole lot of money out of these contracts!		
MP2_CL_0495_001	I write to express my huge concern regarding the above. We live in a pretty rural community with		

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	narrow roads, good farmland, huge amounts of wildlife, all of which will be destroyed, or compromised, should this solar farm be built.		
MP2_CL_0499_006	6 Major disruption and eradication of resident wildlife. (Mallard stress they will create wildlife hedge rows and corridors, but initially all local wildlife will be decimated in my opinion). Where are all the animals going to go during construction?		
MP2_CL_0502_002	I am very concerned about the impact on our wildlife. This proposal is for construction of an electrical energy plant the components of which have a high value, it follows then that the whole area will be security fenced thus stopping the passage of wildlife through the area. We have herds of wild deer which traverse this area, how can they co-exist with this proposal? This will also impact wild fowl, badgers, foxes, hares, skylarks there are also bats to consider as well as aquatic creatures.		
MP2_CL_0507_003	As we all know with rewilding on a small scale, this is a far more involved and difficult task than it first seems. With our current climate will new trees and plants be watered regularly until they are established. Will wildlife return to a noisy and floodlight area? I doubt it.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0511_002	The massive effect that will impact our wildlife. For myself possibly the best reason for living in this area is the unspoilt nature of the landscape and vast natural wildlife, I do hope you have taken serious consideration to the negative affect that this proposal if passed will cause ? We are so lucky to see on a daily basis a vast range of wildlife from Deer (various species) Badgers, Fox, Voles, Owls, Red Kite etc etc the list goes on….		
MP2_CL_0531_005	It will affect the wonderful wildlife we all enjoy preventing animals and birds from living in their natural habitat .		
MP2_CL_0532_002	I'm concerned for the wildlife. Only recently I stoped along a lane and waited for a whole heard of dear to pass from one field to another. It was a magical moment. I wonder where these animals will go once you start to build the solar farm. Frankly it fills me with horror.		
MP2_CL_0538_003	Ecology The ecology of this area has evolved over many many years to become the lovely haven for so much wildlife, fauna and flora. We have wonderful meadows, hedgerows, trees, river banks, woods and verges. This in turn provides a rich environment for all wildlife, that can be free to roam and thrive. There are some endangered species that can be		

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	spotted -wild orchids, red kites, kingfishers, otters, water voles, great crested newts,bats, dragon flies, moths and butterflies; the list of wildlife to be seen is endless. If this area is covered by the panels and high fencing, our wildlife will suffer. Ancient tracks and habitats that they currently occupy, will be lost and this can only worsen their breeding potential for the future. Information that I have read, states that many birds and insects become very confused by the reflection of solar panels, which appear to them to be water and there are many incidences, reported on the RSPB website where birds have been injured or killed, as a result of landing on these panels. Insects also are confused by the panels and have been known to lay eggs on their surfaces, which means that they do not hatch and then the food chain for other animals which rely on insects for feeding are affected. This could have a devastating long term effect on the food chain. Sadly recently, we have learned of the terrible consequences of animals that try to negotiate fences unsuccessfully. We had to remove a dead muntjac dear that had become trapped in fencing adjacent to the railway line behind our house. This		

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	animal had suffered a long and painful death. With more than 25 miles of perimeter fencing this entrapment of animals will be become more commonplace. The photograph below illustrates this problem.		
MP2_CL_0540_003	I am worried about the wildlife that live here too. Why take away farmland and wildlife when we actually want to make these two things work better to help our planet?		
MP2_CL_0550_002	As a country we are losing so much wildlife and projects like this in the countryside will only exacerbate the problem. How do you treat and manage the land underneath the panels?		
MP2_CL_0557_002	I do not feel that wildlife will be attracted to a site that will have so much glare from solar panels and possible noise issues.		
MP2_CL_0560_002	The environmental impact would be huge - to believe that a proposal of this scale could be developed without a massive detrimental effect to the local wildlife and ecology is pure folly. It is unlikely that it would ever recover.		
MP2_CL_0570_004	During lockdown I walked many of these fields and wondered at the wildlife and the crops growing. I cannot image how things will look if this massive humongous project is ever allowed to happen in such a beautiful part of our country.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0573_006	There will be a loss of wildlife and their habitat.		
MP2_CL_0575_002	Wildlife I think would be disrupted. I can't see how it wouldn't? There's not enough information there to suggest it would be benificial to the locals, so no I don't want it.		
MP2_CL_0579_002	We should not under estimate the impact on wildlife and their habitat.		
MP2_CL_0581_005	it will affect the wildlife preventing animals and bird from living in their natural habitats.		
MP2_CL_0590_002	Damage to countryside. Both wildlife habitats and quality human lives will be reduced from fencing and height of solar panels . The fact that mitigating measures are suggested confirms that damage to the existing natural habitat will be incurred. Animals will not be able to traverse the area as before and the joys and benefits on mental health from walking in the countryside by residents of the area will be affected visually due to the height of fencing and solar panels. Also the sound from the inverter containers will destroy the peace of the countryside and impact on residents.		
MP2_CL_0596_005	4. The welfare of wildlife, you will be stopping wildlife from roaming freely.		
MP2_CL_0601_006	The impact will be felt on habitat by wildlife and flora as well. We are already experiencing more extreme weather events and with the potential for more		

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	frequent, heavy downpours from electric storms. The increased, rapid run off from this development will, potentially, lead to more frequent flooding, soil erosion due to the rapid run off and a significant deterioration in soil quality and habitat over a wider area than just that occupied by the scheme.		
MP2_CL_0612_004	local wildlife will be severley impacted never to return as the living condiitons of fauna in addition to that of the local residents will be badly disrupted.		
MP2_CL_0617_002	Recent research has shown that access to nature, countryside, waterways, encounters with wildlife etc. can positively improve mental well being and as this development will negatively impact all these elements, it is essential the countryside is protected so that our communities can continue to benefit from it. Having ours covered by solar panels will have a detrimental impact beyond what can be summarised in a report, or that can be mitigated by some grass mixes, hedgerows and trees.		
MP2_CL_0619_004	There are so many other considerations to take into account opposing this proposed application, including the effect on wildlife, the possible result of flooding, the effect on property valuations and tourism, but today I am highlighting my personal concerns and I will never be persuaded that		

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	supporting the Mallard Pass Solar Farm Application would be beneficial to our local communities.		
MP2_CL_0625_006	Destruction of local habitat for the resident wildlife has been given minimal consideration.		
MP2_CL_0629_001	My main concerns, as a retired biologist, are re the wildlife impact of this development. At present this area is pleasant arable land with paths for humans and animals. This character and most of the wildlife would be lost if security fencing and solar panels replaced it. Additionally., valuable crops would be lost at a time when food production needs to be maximum for a growing population.		
MP2_CL_0639_002	The question of the wildlife is also a huge concern, the loss of habitat for our wildlife is a terrible thought , once this habitat is lost so is our wildlife in this area .		
MP2_CL_0643_003	3. Industrialisation of the countryside- leading to loss of habitat for wildlife		
MP2_CL_0644_002	2. The scale will undeniably impact on the ecological environment for wildlife living in the area, on those families living in the area and surrounding villages who pass through, and on those tourist visitors from outside the area who visit this part of the beautiful country to enjoy the countryside, including my own extended family. Simply put, an infrastructure project		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	of this scale, cannot fail to impact on the environment, regardless of any offering.		
MP2_CL_0648_003	3. Industrialisation of the countryside, leading to loss of habitat for wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0649_003	3. Industrialisation of the countryside, leading to loss of habitat for wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0652_002	Impact on local ecology and wildlife - the many and adverse environmental impacts caused during the two year construction phase and the subsequent decommissioning.		
MP2_CL_0654_001	Firstly I would say that I am and always have been concerned about our environment and so looking to cleaner energy is important, however, this shouldn't be achieved at the expense of the environment. In particular essentially building on productive green field land which helps us be self sufficient and reduce food miles and risk wildlife and the ecosystems. Solar farms of this scale are obscene - they are an eye saw for residents and visitors and a blot on the landscape. This appears a knee jerk reaction without the evidence to back up that solar on this scale is the answer. There are electrical power lines and in between those it would seem more sensible to look at placing wind turbines as it would have less impact on the level of land required and environment. Solar panels could be placed on		

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	car park roofs, factory roofs etc which would be more better - whilst this may be more expensive this would mean that the environment wouldn't be damaged by what is supposed to be an environmentally friendly option.		
MP2_CL_0659_004	The damage to the beautiful countrside and destruction of wildlife also un acceptable.		
MP2_CL_0661_001	I am against the Solar Panel Farm because of the negative effect on the local wildlife. There are Barn Owls in the River Eden valley between Essendine & Carlby & if the scheme goes ahead they will simply starve to death because of lack of grassland to hunt in, particularly during winter months. Incidently, this is the period when very little electricity will be made from the panels. I know because I have panels on my roof		
MP2_CL_0662_002	The huge damage to the local environment in terms of loss of habitat with so many acres being swamped with panels, security fencing and CCTV.		
MP2_CL_0666_005	4. Local wildlife will be significantly affected.		
MP2_CL_0670_004	Loss of wildlife habitats-both during the construction phase , running of scheme and projected removal of panels in 40 years plus.		
MP2_CL_0671_001	1, The decimation to local wildlife and ecological habitat. The herds of deer, who have roamed on this land for centuries have had no provision made for		

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	them. All the wildlife and insects living on the ground will, ironically get no sunlight, and therefore have their habitat destroyed under these monstrous huge panels. How do you expect hares, badgers and other mammals to know where your proposed "gates" will be? You will have destroyed their pathways and environment during construction.		
MP2_CL_0676_002	Whilst we appreciate the need for alternative sources of electricity this scheme will affect the countryside for decades, not only will the habitat of local wildlife be destroyed but also the enjoyment of the thousands of city dwellers who visit this once wonderful land of ours.		
MP2_CL_0678_002	2. The effect on wildlife. Animals roam freely. They require shelter, grazing and access to water. You cannot expect them to use the corridors mentioned. That is not how wild animals function.		
MP2_CL_0681_002	· It seriously damages the natural environment at the expense of both recreational users and local residents, and of its wildlife, such as Brown hares, Hedgehogs, Yellowhammers, Sparrow-hawks, Lapwings and Buzzards. The pleasure so many of us take in walking and cycling in the area will be gone. High fences and solar panels standing three meters high will cut off animals and destroy views.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0683_007	Wildlife and loss of habitat Generic: 463Ha of the site is going to be fenced off changing the habitat for so many animals. It is not a natural activity for mammals to have to navigate their way around this complex labyrinth of fencing. Some will get stuck on the inside, others will be excluded, when the reality is they need a wide variety of habitat type to survive. 6ft high deer fencing will not keep the deer out, consequently there will be accidents where some succeed, some fail. The sheer scale of the site could cause confusion for many birds and the noisy inverters close to woodland could drive them away from their normal habitats. You might be planting tussocky grassland, additional hedgerows and trees, and that might tick your bio-diversity net gain box of habitat creation. However a good outcome is wholly dependent on what you plant (flora locale) and how you manage it. I am concerned about the ecological credentials of some farmers who have demonstrated that their intensive farming techniques do not support bio-diversity		

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	development. Therefore if you are planning to use them to maintain trees, hedgerows and grassland across the site, that potentially could undo any biodiversity benefits. There is going to be damage to the whole environment to both plant and animal species during construction period of 2 years. Best avoidance is a nice ambition but not a reality, and you don't seem to have factored that in or have a recovery plan. That includes likely damage to the soil due to the vehicle usage across the site to pile the frames and create the access tracks. Personal: Will Mair at Grange Farm does not care about bio-diversity, that can be seen by his tight field margins and ruthless hedge-cutting every year. I would be hugely concerned if he was responsible for the management of the mitigation enhancements. Looking at your survey results, I have lived here for 17 years, your numbers of recorded species is considerably lower than the reality, indicating your survey process was inadequate. You need to spend time in different weather conditions, at		

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	different times of year to experience the full variety and presence. No one day is the same. The survey data is too limited and too much is desk based		
MP2_CL_0689_004	Loss of habitat and huge impact to wildlife.Many already declining species of fauna and flora will be destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0690_006	5. Our natural life is under threat as never before. There are countless programmes all over the country to try to preserve and/or regenerate what remains. This area is one of the richest in the country for natural wild life. Your proposal will bring untold damage to an eco system that man and wildlife have learned to share very successfully over the centuries. The language you have used in your literature reveals you have virtually NO knowledge of what country living is about and how to live in balance with the natural world. Proposals to create corridors for wildlife is a strategy to be employed only when natural habitat has already been destroyed and to try and encourage regeneration. If you want to benefit wild life, don't destroy its habitat in the first place. Your works will destroy what already works fine, and will never be regenerated by your proposals after the event to anywhere near the divers levels at present.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0693_003	· Industrialisation of the countryside leading to loss of habitat for wildlife and damage to the surrounding environment.		
MP2_CL_0695_007	The loss of habitat and impact to wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0698_005 MP2_CL_0699_005 MP2_CL_0701_005 MP2_CL_0703_005 MP2_CL_0705_005 MP2_CL_0706_005 MP2_CL_0713_005 MP2_CL_0714_005 MP2_CL_0718_005 MP2_CL_0719_005 MP2_CL_0720_005 MP2_CL_0721_005 MP2_CL_0722_005 MP2_CL_0723_005 MP2_CL_0724_005 MP2_CL_0725_005 MP2_CL_0772_006 MP2_CL_0774_006 MP2_CL_0776_005 MP2_CL_0777_005 MP2_CL_0778_005	It will affect the wonderful wildlife we all enjoy, preventing animals and birds, from living in their natural chosen habitats.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0709_001	2.0 Proposals “420 ha will be for ecological mitigation” This is a highly misleading statement The site includes large areas of farmland (420 ha), most of which will remain in agricultural use. These areas should not be included as part of the site as their use will remain unchanged. To state that these areas would be Mitigation Land is misleading, giving the impression of 420 ha of new wildlife habitat creation. Much of this land is already in Agri-Environment Schemes (see attached Magic Map screenshot) and has good habitat connectivity and significant areas of valuable wildlife habitat in its own right, especially grass field margins and hedges which are maintained by the existing farming operations for their habitat and environmental value. These agri-schemes are due to end by 2028 but, with the introduction of Environmental Land Management (ELMs) as a fundamental pillar of the Government’s post Brexit agricultural support policy which is “intended to support the rural economy whilst achieving the goals of the 25 Year Environment Plan and the commitment to net zero by 2050”, it is reasonable to assume that most of the existing habitat enhancement features will remain and, in all probability, will be increased as farmers and landowners enter their land into ELMs as		

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	necessary part of their farm/land management plans. Accordingly, the “ecological mitigation” proposals are largely a replication of current and future farming practises and should not be included in the development site area and the public should be actively advised that the 420 ha of new ecological mitigation is not being proposed.		
MP2_CL_0738_001	- harming the wildlife as well as damaging the living conditions for local residents such as losing important footpaths.		
MP2_CL_0742_032	How has the wildlife impact been assessed? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs through to February 2022. This will not take in account any species ‘routines’ whether nesting, or just not around due to the weather i.e. butterflies. Have you conducted another assessment?		
MP2_CL_0742_034	As with wildlife impact how has the impact been measured? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs through to February 2022. This is out of season when many of the plants are dormant for the winter. Are you able to answer? Around the proposed site we have many roadside verge nature reserve? How will these be impacted? Will they too be destroyed to make profits?		
MP2_CL_0749_032	How has the wildlife impact been assessed? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	through to February 2022. This will not take in account any species 'routines' whether nesting, or just not around due to the weather i.e. butterflies. Have you conducted another assessment?		
MP2_CL_0749_034	As with wildlife impact how has the impact been measured? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs through to February 2022. This is out of season when many of the plants are dormant for the winter. Are you able to answer? Around the proposed site we have many roadside verge nature reserve? How will these be impacted? Will they too be destroyed to make profits?		
MP2_CL_0755_006	(I) obstruct the movement of other wildlife across the area e.g. badgers		
MP2_CL_0763_002	Impact on local ecology and wildlife - the many and adverse environmental impacts caused during the two year construction phase and the subsequent decommissioning.		
MP2_CL_0763_005	Impact on local ecology and wildlife - the many and adverse environmental impacts caused during the two year construction phase and the subsequent decommissioning.		
MP2_CL_0766_003	3. Wildlife / Loss of habitat– the effect on the local wildlife would be horrendous. Especially dear herds who roam this land. Only this week I witnessed a herd of deer cross the road in Essendine, into a field		

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	that it is proposed to “solar up”. If this proposal went ahead, where the deer had come from and where they were going would not be accessible to them. There are also many other wildlife that would be uprooted and/or affected.		
MP2_CL_0775_006	5.) The ruination of habitat for wildlife. Recent reports highlight the declne of mammals, birds and butterflies due to climate change and this proposal would alter our local environment irrevocably.		
MP2_CL_0782_004	The land in question has an abundance of wildlife and fauna, once their habitat is destroyed they will be lost from this area forever! Again, as parents of young children I stress the importance to preserve for our future generations our British countryside! I want them to know about deer, owls, bats, animals which are on the decline and not anywhere near as prevalent in towns and cities. Tourists visit our country to see our beautiful countryside!		
MP2_CL_0786_007	Will you have a team of ecologists at hand observing & making sure no wildlife crimes are committed?		
MP2_CL_0791_002	* loss/threat to wildlife		
MP2_CL_0796_004	It is indeed unfortunate that consideration for the wildlife in these areas appears to have been forgotten and upsetting the various eco-systems seems incredibly naive.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0796_013	Re-directing and creating dead end routes for the local wildlife		
MP2_CL_0798_002	2. Loss of habitat and fencing off of this area to wildlife. Especially disruption during the 2 year construction phase.		
MP2_CL_0800_005	5) Significant impact on environment & wildlife		
MP2_CL_0804_005	· The significant loss of habitat for wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0812_004	the impact on the wildlife and bio-diversity in this area		
MP2_CL_0816_003	All of the wildlife in the area will be impacted enormously as it will simply not be able to move between and around their habitats and Mallard Pass maintaining that it will be 'mitigated' is ludicrous. The bio-diversity investment by Mallard Pass is nothing more than a managed process to meet a target and one that will result in pockets of manufactured and unnatural habitats amongst hundreds of thousands of solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0818_002	This will have a detrimental effect on the native wildlife population, which includes protected and rare species.		
MP2_CL_0819_002	2. The wildlife including their muntjacs will and could be harmed by the solar panel supporting legs.		
MP2_CL_0825_007	Local wildlife – There are a significant number of different wildlife species that will be		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	directly impacted by the proposed development. In the field behind my property skylarks can frequently be both seen and heard – what will happen to then as their natural environment is changed beyond recognition. Also there is a significant herd of fallow deer that use the site as do other species of deer, stoats, quail, other birdlife, other mammals and amphibians. The nature of the site surrounded by ancient woodland will no doubt have a detrimental impact on the local wildlife and ecology by removing established habitat. Creating fenced off pathways through vast areas of panels on the site will not replicate in any way a natural environment. The local ecology should be protected and not destroyed. As a beekeeper with an apiary sited on my property several hundred metres from the site I also believe that the proposal would remove crops and other plants that the bees use as forage. It is not a natural environment and as such local species will be discouraged from breeding and living in the area. We should I would be interested to see full details of all the affected species within the site and what mitigation is planned to ensure that		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	the local ecology is not disadvantaged at a time we are being urged to protect our environment.		
MP2_CL_0834_007	6. The effects on wildlife, destruction of habitats particularly during construction, will be appalling and take years to recover from.		
MP2_CL_0843_004	What is the impact of solar panels on creating thermals and damaging the air flow above the ground alongside the solar glare impact on wildlife? I am concerned about the loss of field hedging which provides safe landing and food for many insects that are needed to pollinate their range is vast and therefore the impact of these solar panels could be felt across neighbouring farms decreasing yields and therefore having a more significant impact on farming for Lincolnshire and Rutland.		
MP2_CL_0844_002	The killing of wildlife areas that support large amounts of nature. Areas which residents use for recreation and the enjoyment of connecting with the local area.		
MP2_CL_0850_007	Local wildlife – There are a significant number of different wildlife species that will be directly impacted by the proposed development. In the field behind my property skylarks can frequently be both seen and heard – what will happen to then as their natural environment is changed beyond recognition. Also is a significant		

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MP2_CL_0863_004	There are also considerations around the loss of habitat and the impact to wildlife. It presents an increased risk of flooding not to mention the huge		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	impact from the two year construction process on local roads and the environment.		
MP2_CL_0866_002	It would change the way of life of a whole community by sacrificing productive land and wildlife habitat.		
MP2_CL_0867_006	5. The loss of habitat and impact to wildlife, damage to the environment and increased risk of flooding. The impact of large solar farms on the environment and potential increase in flood risk is simply not yet known. Approval of this scheme (given its scale) prior to long term studies on the impact of solar farms would be reckless and irresponsible.		
MP2_CL_0873_003	3. Detriment to wildlife in and around the Stamford area.		
MP2_CL_0874_003	3. Detriment to wildlife - Stamford and the surrounding areas have been subject to vast amounts of development in recent years and we've watched vast areas of ecosystems be completely obliterated. The removal of a further 2000 acres will destroy habitats even further.		
MP2_CL_0882_006	5. The loss of habitat and impact to wildlife, damage to the environment and increased risk of flooding. The impact of large solar farms on the environment and potential increase in flood risk is simply not yet known. Approval of this scheme (given its scale)		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	prior to long term studies on the impact of solar farms would be reckless and irresponsible.		
MP2_CL_0890_004	3. The beautiful scenery with its vibrant wildlife would be lost forever		
MP2_CL_0892_002	Whilst I understand that the production of carbon neutral energy must play an important role in everyone's future, it should not be justification for changing the way of life of a whole community or sacrificing productive land and wildlife habitat, when solar energy can be 'harvested' using rooftops, carparks, brownfield sites and uninhabited areas.		
MP2_CL_0894_008	6. Wildlife Impact Local deer herds (road warning signs on the A6121 from Ryhall all the way through to Carlby show how far they roam) from the material there has been no provision for the deer, they are shut out, their living area will be decreased, we will see more of them on the roads, more accidents waiting to happening. Birdlife – owls, nesting red kites, skylarks, kingfishers, house martins, swifts, swallows. Again I am not expert but would assume that there are plenty more other species in our area. Taking their nesting away (hedgerows, trees etc will diminish their numbers) The only thing that I have read is		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	nesting for skylarks! Bats – I know the church in Ryhall has bats so would assume they are in the local area including the woodland. I have seen no acknowledgment of these? Bees/Butterflies – how are these impacted? As far as I can see they will be impacted. During construction (two years) their habitats will be destroyed and what is left they would be disturbed. Other animals – badgers, foxes, hares, rabbits, field mice, hedgehogs, voles. So there will be gates for mammals (all of them) to use? Will this take in to consideration their usual tracks etc? Why would some of the mammals use these gates in which their predators use? The fencing being used will not stop mammals trying to get through, they will get stuck and we will see deaths of mammals which can be avoided. How has the wildlife impact been assessed? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs through to February 2022. This will not take in account any species 'routines' whether nesting, or		

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	just not around due to the weather i.e. butterflies. Have you conducted another assessment?		
MP2_CL_0894_009	7. Flora Impact As with wildlife impact how has the impact been measured? The assessment started in October 2021 and runs through to February 2022. This is out of season when many of the plants are dormant for the winter. Are you able to answer? Around the proposed site we have many roadside verge nature reserve? How will these be impacted? Will they too be destroyed to make profits?		
MP2_CL_0897_004	There is also considerations around the loss of habitat and impact to wildlife. It presents an increased risk of flooding not to mention the huge impact from the 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment.		
MP2_CL_0901_002	I am very concerned about the impact on our wildlife. This proposal is for construction of an electrical energy plant the components of which have a high value, it follows then that the whole area will be security fenced thus stopping the passage of wildlife through the area. We have herds of wild deer which traverse this area, how can they co-exist with this proposal? This will also impact wild fowl,		

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	badgers, foxes, hares, skylarks there are also bats to consider as well as aquatic creatures.		
MP2_CL_0906_009	8. The loss of habitat and impact to wildlife. Hedgerows, Red Kites, Buzzards, Skylarks, Badgers, Hares etc etc. Many birds and animals, including protected species, will be lost in the area as a result of the Mallard Pass proposal. Their feeding and breeding territories will be lost..... the construction process and noise will drive them out and afterwards the land they lived on will be covered in solar panels, not an environment that many species would continue to live in! Yet more decreased Bio-diversity and loss of habitat for our area!		
MP2_CL_0912_004	We are also concerned about the loss of wildlife habitats, which we, over the last fifty years or so, have always striven to improve and enhance. Although you say you will be taking measures to enhance bio-diversity in the area, we fear that, during establishment of the solar farm, there will be much disruption caused to wildlife habitats, which will then take some years to become re-established.		
MP2_CL_0917_002	Loss of wildlife habitat		
MP2_CL_0918_002	- Loss of wildlife habitat		
MP2_CL_0920_004	The MPSF will also cause profound damage to our local ecology and to the local wildlife. Their habitat is		

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	set to change forever, the existing hedgerows and farming boundaries will no longer exist, and movement within their habitat will be constrained by the perimeter fence of the MPSF. As a local resident, I can vouch that the deer and muntjacs, to name a few, move freely around the site on a daily basis. Considerable change to their habitat will impact the animals, birds and wild plants that are based here.		
MP2_CL_0930_008	8. The loss of habitat and impact to wildlife. Hedgerows, Red Kites, Buzzards, Skylarks, Badgers, Hares etc etc. Many birds and animals, including protected species, will be lost in the area as a result of the Mallard Pass proposal. Their feeding and breeding territories will be lost..... the construction process and noise will drive them out and afterwards the land they lived on will be covered in solar panels, not an environment that many species would continue to live in! Yet more decreased Bio-diversity and loss of habitat for our area!		
MP2_CL_0934_002	2. Wildlife and Habitat The location and huge size and scale of this scheme will cause a major adverse impact on our local wildlife. Large herds of deer and muntjac live and		

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	roam across this whole area and have done for many years and it is also home to foxes, hares, badgers and many other small mammals.		
MP2_CL_0935_003	We should not underestimate the impact on wildlife and their habitat.		
MP2_CL_0936_003	Precious wildlife and eco-systems will disappear as the habitats are irreversibly disrupted and destroyed by the solar farm. Wild deer will be driven away from the area, and as soon as one part of the food chain goes, others will also disappear, bird life, wild hares, foxes, badgers and many more. What a tragedy that will be. I hope it never happens and plans for this solar farm are rejected entirely.		
MP2_CL_0940_004	Why not install some panels on every new build or ask home owners if they can have them fitted to their roofs. This way they are out the way and we still have farm land as well as wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0948_007	- the size of the plans are huge, is anyone familiar with the area? What about the wildlife habitats that will be ruined?		
MP2_CL_0952_003	The fields will be overrun with huge solar panels, removing the habitat of numerous wildlife both during and after construction.		
MP2_CL_0959_003	Not enough consideration has been given to the protection of wildlife and their habitats. All wildlife should be considered not just protected species.		

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	The fences will affect the wildlife, even though a corridor is being made along the river the animals movements will be disrupted. We see deer on the land behind our house, which travel down the field across the proposed boundary. Any fencing along the boundary would obstruct their path. The vast expanse of land proposed to be covered by the solar panels will reduce the hunting land available to birds of prey such as red kites substantially.		
MP2_CL_0967_005	We are also concerned about the loss of wildlife habitats, which we, over the last fifty years or so, have always striven to improve and enhance. Although you say you will be taking measures to enhance bio-diversity in the area, we fear that, during establishment of the solar farm, there will be much disruption caused to wildlife habitats, which will then take some time to become re-established.		
MP2_CL_0985_004	4. There will be a huge impact on habitat and wildlife in this area.		
MP2_CL_0986_004	Mallard Pass Solar Farm has been downplaying the effect of this development by any means possible, from quoting areas in hectares not acres (more meaningful for most of us) therefore sounding smaller, to highlighting the provision of “habitats” when the wildlife driven out during the construction process may never return.		

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MP2_CL_0987_005	5. The loss of natural habitat		
MP2_CL_0990_004	I suspect that the impact of the construction work needed would have a far greater impact on wildlife than the developers suggest. At a time when we are all becoming more conscious of the effect of human needs encroaching on those of wildlife, I would be reluctant to see such a large construction project in our area. This would affect our future, but we should also remember our past in an area rich with archaeological remains.		
MP2_CL_0993_007	7. The loss of habitat and impact to wildlife during and after construction		
MP2_CL_0997_002	Impact on local ecology and wildlife - the many and adverse environmental impacts caused during the two year construction phase and the subsequent decommissioning.		
MP2_CL_1000_003	Ecology and Wildlife We moved with our family to Goose Lodge on 8th July, 1999 - for two main reasons. It was a chance to live in a quiet rural secluded property with no neighbours and enjoy the countryside, peace and quiet and open views. There was never a possibility of the surrounding land being developed in our lifetime and we expected to stay here. The area around our home is teeming with wildlife, all of which will suffer to varying degrees if the		

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	planned solar farm arrives. The disturbance during construction to my family and the wildlife in this area will be immense, despite assurances we feel that the nature of the area will be destroyed forever. At a time when food supplies are short throughout the UK and beyond, is now the time to remove this particular arable land from our short supply of growing capacity? I could name barn owls, red kite, kestrels and many other local birds of prey. Shy animals like muntjac, roe deer, badgers, hares and there are many more no doubt you are aware of. All will suffer during the construction and subsequent intrusion of this vast power plant being imposed upon them and their habitat. It is just not the right place for a monstrous solar farm and the argument that the 400KV substation has under used capacity is not a justification.		
MP2_CL_1004_012	9 Wildlife impact At one of the consultation meetings a resident asked what the impact would be on the local deer herds, and was told by a Mallard Pass representative that they would not be a problem as the local farmers shoot them! As a relative of one of the major landowning farmers on the site, I can confirm that although there are large shoots for pheasants and similar game birds, nobody shoots		

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	deer. Are Mallard Pass proposing a cull of the several hundred deer in the area? There are also a large number of wild fowl on the former gravel pit at North Lodge farm. Are Mallard Pass also intending to cull the birds to remove the impact of bird droppings on that part of the site? The Consultation brochure states “It is our intention that the on-site woodlands, trees, hedgerows, ditches and other important areas of habitats that support protected species will be retained so far as this is feasible within the solar layout.” The use of the word intention renders the statement null and void. It also diminishes the ecology, landscape and so on, to a position of importance behind that of the solar farm. The current arable farms support a wide variety of wildlife including roe deer, muntjac deer, badgers, foxes, hares, nesting buzzards, owls, nesting red kites, ground nesting skylarks, little egrets and kingfishers. Skylarks are on the “red list” the highest conservation priority. There are many bats in the Ryhall Grange farm		

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	buildings as it also well known that there are six identified bat species in the churches at Essendine, Ryhall and Carlby. There is therefore a high likelihood of many bats in the woodland areas which require our protection. The Stage 2 proposals found on-line detailing environmental impact usually end each paragraph with the words “of limited significance”. The text has very many typographical errors and bad grammar which suggest a lack of both attention to detail and rushed or poor proofreading. If the same errors are in the technical proposals then I fear for any accuracy in the proposals.		
MP2_CL_1005_006	6. Wildlife Impact Local deer herds (road warning signs on the A6121 from Ryhall all the way through to Carlby show how far they roam) from the material there has been no provision for the deer, they are shut out, their living area will be decreased, we will see more of them on the roads, more accidents waiting to happening. Birdlife – owls, nesting red kites, skylarks, kingfishers, house martins, swifts, swallows. Taking their nesting away (hedgerows, trees etc will		

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	diminish their numbers). The only thing that I have read is nesting for skylarks. Bats – I know the church in Ryhall has bats so would assume they are in the local area including the woodland. I have seen no acknowledgment of these. Bees/Butterflies – how are these impacted? As far as I can see they will be impacted. During construction (two years) their habitats will be destroyed and what is left they would be disturbed. Other animals – badgers, foxes, hares, rabbits, field mice, hedgehogs, voles. So there will be gates for mammals (all of them) to use? Will this take in to consideration their usual tracks etc? Why would some of the mammals use these gates in which their predators use? The fencing being used will not stop mammals trying to get through, they will get stuck and we will see deaths of mammals which can be avoided.		
MP2_CL_1014_012	To fence in these vast areas and prevent the natural movement of birds, badgers, deer , rabbits, mice, hedgehogs to name just the obvious, is an outrage. The free movement of wildlife should be protected at		

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	all costs. This is a vast tract of countryside that will be disrupted and disfigured forever.		
MP2_CL_1022_006	6. "Times New Roman"">Wildlife and Habitat The scheme will cause a major adverse impact on local wildlife in the area for large mammals to include deer, foxes, hares and badgers but also to small mammals, birds and plants. In summary therefore I oppose this scheme on sound planning grounds. We all realise the need to increase our sustainable energy sources but only in the right locations i.e. brownfield sites, poor quality land and obviously on to existing buildings where possible.		
MP2_CL_1023_003	2) Impact on Wildlife and Destruction of Prime Agricultural Land: This proposal is going to have a massive impact on the environment as mentioned several times throughout the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). Whilst I do support the habitat enhancement and mitigations / buffer zones I feel at its current levels, it doesn't go anywhere near far enough to compensate for the overall impact of the proposal. I do not believe the current provisioning of Green Infrastructure go far enough to link up the existing fragmented woodlands and habitats and the		

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	requirement for new and improved road infrastructure in and around the site will further exacerbate habitat fragmentation. I am also concerned by the disruption that will be caused to many species including badgers and skylarks which are mentioned in the PEIR. I still believe that many species that are common in the local area have been overlooked so far and more detailed species surveys are required. For example, I have seen barn owls in the vicinity of the Uffington lane area and at appropriate times of the year I regularly see hare, deer, foxes, Red Kites, Osprey, Corn Bunting, Yellowhammer, Little Owls, Heron and Egrets around the area of the proposed site. In addition, I travel through the proposed area every week along the permissive footpaths that run through most of the proposed area. Most of the area where the panels are going to be placed are currently under arable crops which is again at odds with the current world situation with the war in Ukraine and the pressures of climate change and government strategy for more home-grown crops to help mitigate against food shortages. The pressures of the more extreme weather conditions are further		

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	compounding the need for as much farmland as possible across the country to be producing food in more sustainable ways and this proposal looks to be removing 463 ha of prime food producing farmland.		
MP2_CL_1027_007	- Environmental – this will directly adversely impact wildlife and ecosystems. The fact is, wide open spaces will be replaced with sheets of glass. It is not natural and is not an encouraging environment for life to grow and thrive. The conservation and preservation of animals, their habitats and their homes, is more important than ever.		
MP2_FF_1031_010	In this area, there are already fields with no solar panels that are being used as arable farmlands. In fact there are no solar panels in this area as far as the eye can see. The irony lies in the fact that after you have ruined our countryside, you'll be looking to give us back a piece of what we already have like you're doing us some big favour. The word mitigation means making something that is very bad, less bad. The Mallard Pass project IS very bad for the local towns and villages and countryside that we call home and the wildlife and ecology that we highly value. No mitigation can ever satisfactorily redress the amount of permanent damage that is being proposed. And simply put, if Mallard Pass Solar		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	Farm was not built, no mitigation would be necessary in the first place.		
MP2_CL_1040_008	4. It is noted that potential mitigation and enhancement features are proposed in the long term, but inevitably, significant disturbance will be encountered by residents and wildlife alike during the construction period because of the scale of the development. Wildlife may well become permanently dislocated.		
MP2_CL_1038_005	bio diversity and loss of habitat		
MP2_CL_1051_002	It will destroy the entire essence of the area in many ways. It will have a detrimental affect on the already shrinking wildlife and fauna, areas for growing much needed food and grazing animals, space for people to enjoy the open countryside and gain all the health benefits associated with open space living. In a society where house building is mushrooming in every area, why take up more valuable space by creating a solar farm twice the size of Stamford in such a prime and beautiful area.		
MP2_CL_0351_001	It threatens to decimate such a large area of wildlife which brings joy to the local residents. It seems ironic that producing 'green' energy should require such destruction of the very thing we are trying to preserve - our green planet!!		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	There must be a more sympathetic solution to this conundrum.		
MP2_CL_0694_005	It will affect the wonderful wildlife we all enjoy, preventing animals and birds, from living in their natural chosen habitats.		
MP2_FF_063_014	And thats before, of course, we get to the loss of habitat, bridleway access and general aesthetic impact both during and after construction on the countryside we all love.		
MP2_FF_0103_008	Great to see ecology and habitats are being enhanced as part of this scheme		
MP2_FF_0119_005	This will have limited positive effect compared with the overall detriment to animal habitat.		
MP2_CL_0148_005	5) loss of bio diversity and loss of habitat...totally unacceptable and never recovered or replaced.		
MP2_FF_0191_003	Loss of habitat and amenity are other factors.		
MP2_FF_0212_001	1. Its size is overwhelming and will destroy the local beauty and damage many local habitats and ecosystems.		
MP2_FF_0226_001	The benefit of solar power generation via this development is outweighed in my opinion by the loss of habitat and large scale disruption to the local community.		
MP2_FF_0226_005	The value placed on providing new habitats does not seem to be matched by an understanding of the timescale needed to replace the existing		

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	ecosystems, with consequent budget and personnel provision.		
MP2_FF_0251_007	Based on the scale of the solar farm the provisions listed dont reflect the damages MPSF will have on the people and the environment. A tiny picnic bench in a small wooded area dont make up the damages the solar farm creates. The environmental interpretation boards are entirely ridiculous as MPSF will remove all of the nature in the area. Almost all of the nature interpretation boards I have come across have become damaged and shabby due to poor maintenance creating a blot on the landscape. If you feel that the nature in the area is worth a nature interpretation board, then there is nothing to stop you placing them along the sides of our scenic footpaths. We want the nature not the interpretation boards. The interpretation boards are not a mitigating factor to the irreversible environmental damage. Your idea of the nature viewing area is downright inappropriate as with the solar panels coving all of the surrounding natural area and being 3.3 metres of the ground there will be no nature to see, not to mention the panels will have already removed the nature by destroying natural habitats and ecosystems.		

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MP2_FF_0251_010	ns. The wetland habitats in the environment already exist and species thrive, MPSF will cause species relocation on the reliance of these areas, causing stresses and tensions on the animals. Wildflowers benefit the environment and the species within it, but there must be species for it to benefit, MPSF will remove the species causing heavy strains and deaths of these creatures.		
MP2_FF_0263_004	Again, the destruction of a huge area of habitat is not mitigated by leaving behind a small area of habitat.		
MP2_FF_0268_010	The study has missed many natural habitats ie Red Kites and buzzards.		
MP2_FF_0271_010	You cannot replace a natural habitat with artificial. If you attract people, the infrastructure will be overwhelmed.		
MP2_FF_0281_007	Creation of new spaces does not make up for the erosion of existing habitats		
MP2_FF_0281_009	No amount of mitigation will make up for lost habitats and farm land.		
MP2_FF_0278_003	Still doesn't replace what has been destroyed		
MP2_FF_0297_006	this is an area with numerous protected species and the proposed mitigations are completely in effective in preserving those habitats.		
MP2_FF_0324_003	n the full PEIR doc section 7, p.214 you state .....' Invertebrates. The LRC and LRERC		

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	returned 681 records of 47 invertebrate species within 2km of the Site. The Site generally offers habitat of poor or very poor value for invertebrates due to the intensive management of the arable land, and the majority of habitats are unlikely to support any notable populations or assemblages of invertebrates '..... Whilst true it is disappointing that this is the only real mention of the desert that is arable land I can't find any explicit mention of the benefits to invertebrates that 470 ha of wildflower (if they're not cut for silage) would bring.		
MP2_FF_0324_014	The LRC and LRERC returned 681 records of 47 invertebrate species within 2km of the Site. The Site generally offers habitat of poor or very poor value for invertebrates due to the intensive management of the arable land, and the majority of habitats are unlikely to support any notable populations or assemblages of invertebrates '..... Whilst true it is disappointing that this is the only real mention of the desert that is arable land I can't find any explicit mention of the benefits to invertebrates that 470 ha of wildflower (if they're not cut for silage) would bring.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_FF_0328_005	The habitats will do better to be left alone there is already bridal ways people can walk if they wish to and local woods they can visit.		
MP2_FF_0328_006	Habitats are best left alone rather than disturbed		
MP2_FF_0333_004	No ecological mitigation can cover the huge amount of lasting damage the site will have on natural untouched habitats, home to a range of protected species.		
MP2_CL_0426_001	This is a copy of my email that has formerly been sent to you and which I now resubmit with regard to the Consultative Response necessary to be received by the 4th August 2022. That you still countenance such an abomination being fostered on us ,the people of South Lincolnshire , the Flora and Fauna, Bio- Diversity ,the consequential Habitat Loss and Agricultural Land Rape , says more about you and your low life gambit .		
MP2_CL_0426_004	Here is my hand were the threats to a despoliation of habitat , land loss and my realisation that some' Chancer' wanting to make a quick buck under the guise of Solar Power and benevolent promises was to RAPE the area I hold so dear! How dare you ? You are not from these parts and		

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	therefore you are unable to commune with , nor understand a land that has been nurtured , loved, ploughed and inhabited by the denizens ,flora and fauna for generations past. Where we see beauty and an environment rich in species you see opportunity. I tell you again " how dare you"! Your marketing people and 'in house-planners' and 'on- board ' scientists know full well how to 'work' the people. It is all tried and tested and , what is more , in my opinion ,your presentation is apt to mischievously confuse and convince .		
MP2_CL_0451_003	3. Decimation of natural habitats of plants and protected animals		
MP2_CL_0584_004	Damage to the natural habitat from this proposed installation cannot be accurately evaluated as there is no similar case study data. It will surely be significantly damaging beyond the developers' projections and their 'mitigating measures'. The fact that mitigating measures are suggested confirms that damage to the existing natural habitat will be incurred. We have ignored this in the past to our peril and cost today.		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
MP2_CL_0600_099	6.7 Any new habitats that Mallard Pass states will be created of grassland, wild flower grassland and so on will take years to establish, grow and achieve a positive ecological impact and diversity of fauna and flora. It will be essential to introduce plant species already found within the area having due regard to the genetic make up of the plants. These points are not made by Mallard Pass either through lack of knowledge or by omission		
MP2_CL_0664_008	4. The serious affect on the bio diversity in the area and the loss of habitat. I do not think you care one jot about the affect on the local bio diversity or loss of habitat. I am sure you would do the very bare minimum required, if that. There are many mitigations in your proposal which demonstrate the many adverse effects on the bio diversity with you merely stating that you will do your best to minimise them. I do not trust you as a developer, either during the building process or in the future, to invest in the security and enhancement of our local bio diversity. I also do not trust you for future compliance, maintenance, security and safety of the site itself.		
MP2_CL_0672_006	And that's before, of course, we get to the loss of habitat, bridleway access and general aesthetic impact on the countryside we all love. Or the fact that we are suggesting that key national		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	infrastructure is owned by businesses that are owned by Chinese interests.		
MP2_CL_0813_004	4. There will be a loss of social amenity and a loss of habitat for many animals.		
MP2_CL_0883_005	massive natural habitat loss and long term lasting negative impact on all forms of habitat in the area, not just the proposed 900H site,		
MP2_CL_0961_006	In conclusion I cannot see what positive impact this development will have on the rural communities within the proposed area. What incentives are you offering? It seems that our communities will be faced with detrimental construction for years, a huge loss of habitat and complete change from a rural scenic vista to an industrial landscape, productive farmland will be taken out of action and the housing market of the area will slump all at a time when we are entering a recession and a mental health crisis. All this for the sake of some cheaper electricity? Will we see the benefit of this? Will our soaring bills be reduced?		
MP2_CL_1020_001	I moved to the area (PE9 4EA) over two years ago and was so happy to find a lovely space for my family – including two young girls. Over the last couple of years we've been so lucky to explore our local area and watch all the nature / wildlife around us (I'm sure you can imagine during covid and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	various lock downs this was great at keeping two little ones busy without any childcare or seeing family / friends). We captured some lovely footage on various outdoor cameras – I've included a couple of screen shots but we've seen families of foxes, badgers, deer and hares. We've also spotted otters in the little river that runs 100m from our house and various reptiles including snakes and lizards in our own garden. I feel really sad knowing these beautiful habitats will be destroyed for the animals we've grown to love and watch and although new habitats might be made, we know that there will be big changes and that some might not adapt / survive the change. The scale seems overwhelming and I feel there must be alternatives to placement of solar panels on farm land (such as buildings / infrastructure) that wouldn't take away from natural habitats or impact small villages and family homes.		
MP2_CL_1027_012	I am completely aware of the growing need to seek alternative, green energy sources. But not at the expense of arable land or at the cost of habitats and ecosystems, which will undeniably suffer at the hands by mass industrialisation such as Mallard Pass Solar. We simply cannot rob Peter to pay Paul or allow money making, detached corporations to try		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	to solve one problem by chaotically creating another.		
MP2_FF_0291_004	Whilst increasing the distance from woodland and PROWs may help visually, it will not help local wildlife and must impact air quality.		
MP2_FF_091_006	This is still destroying a habit.		
MP2_FF_089_014	The current countryside enables all the suggested measures and more without disrupting natures natural evolution.		
MP2_FF_0289_004	See previous response. All of the above sounds great unless you werent destroying habits in the first place. Its a joke, its offensive, its green washing.		
MP2_CL_0487_002	This huge solar farm plan is absolutely horrendous it will have a detrimental effect on the countryside, wildlife within it and the communities health.		
MP2_FF_0245_004	Will build a future scrap heap that will end up costing the taxpayers to rectify Will destroy the natural countryside that our wildlife may not adapt to Creating a future nightmare for national grid management Despite denials the builders/operators will find way to obtain public funding,		
MP2_CL_0647_002	Every aspect of what you threaten to destroy is more important to this planet than the solar farm and therefore, I believe the Flora and fauna of the land should be at the forefront of the minds and hearts of all concerned in this project. Unfortunately, that		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	doesn't appear to be the case and your 'mitigation' and idea that you will just redirect the wildlife massively understates their importance and value. Not only to the tranquil picturesque fields hidden in rural Lincolnshire but also to the planet as a whole, it moving as one busy working part. If the balances are interrupted too greatly, we will be under threat ourselves. We need to see more preservation of natural habitats, such as the many that will be destroyed if the solar farm goes ahead, and less money hungry investors trying to swallow up the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0923_008	The impact of vegetation removal. regardless of how limited it might be, is going to be devastating on the wildlife. The construction process is going to compound the impact on the wildlife, exposing them to more human activity for a prolonged period of time, affecting their access to feeding areas, the ability to find shelter, make shelters, reproduce. Will the wildlife recover from this? No certainty, despite the proposals put forward to MITIGATE the adverse impact made by the company when construction is completed.		
MP2_CL_0762_005	This is currently a fabulous rural community close to the historic designated conservation town of Stamford. We need to retain this and the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Concern regarding habitat loss			
	countryside around our villages, to protect the open fields, hedges, & wildlife species that we value so highly. The token mitigation suggestions of beehives, otter holts, bat and owl boxes are simply absurd – there will be no feeding grounds to sustain our wildlife with the complete loss of habitat over 4.17 miles. This would include the massive negative impact on the herds of deer roaming the woods and fields near Greatford		
MP2_CL_0684_006	We would be willing to take control of the management of the adjacent field alongside our own field. Although our field is partly providing a living for Tom and his family what we have is a partnership with the wildlife, we give to them and they give to us. To have the opportunity to produce and manage an extension of habitat in the adjacent field would create a truly significant area and go some way to counteracting the impact of solar panels.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on otters and water vole			
MP2_FF_006_009	Otters are a pest and we are already suffering this artificial release into local rivers	Yes	The retention of the West Glen River and associated habitats will ensure no adverse effects on these species will occur through habitat loss. The internal cable network will be horizontal directional drilled (HDD) underneath the West Glen River so not to impact on the water course or the immediately adjacent habitat. Any works required to the existing crossing points of the West Glen River will be designed so as to allow continued movement through the area by both species (such as by designing bridges with a tall span clear of the water level). The additional measures put in place for water vole and otter will ensure there are no residual effects on these species.
MP2_FF_0106_003	Otter holt Saw no fish in the rivers that's not good. After they eaten all the fish (there is hardly any fish in the rivers) They make towards people ponds.		
MP2_FF_0136_008	will the otter holts be accessible to people / dog walkers? If so they are likely to be disturbed.		
MP2_FF_0221_004	This is a completely tick box exercise. Who is actually going to manage these areas going forwards? Wildflowers still require maintenance as do other areas, as the UK is no longer a wild country and human maintenance is required to keep the balance. Otters are not good for fish		
MP2_CL_0353_003	Quite apart from the damage to and impact on the environment such a scheme will have? We have otters in the river here now, just discovered.		
MP2_CL_0957_001	Please could you tell us if your environmental surveys listed any presence of Water Voles inhabiting the banks of the West Glen River? If not, would you consider sponsoring a re-introduction programme? I read in your Stage Two Main Consultation Document, page 14, first paragraph "…..and measures will be introduced to not only retain but enhance the overall biodiversity of the site." The Water Vole is a species that I am sure should		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on otters and water vole			
	be present along this river. According to research the cause of its now 'red listed' status is due to being predated by the non- native American Mink. Tom and myself have and do operate effective mink control along our stretch of river and are absolutely confident there are none at present. Although we remain diligent in this respect we are aided by the presence of Otters; it is a known fact that they do deter mink. We feel our piece of river would provide a perfect, safe place for re-introduction. Also, we have the additional benefit of having ponds and reed-beds above the river offering further habitat possibilities. Our understanding is that Water Voles adapt well to re-introduction providing habitat is correct and a plentiful supply of food.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
MP2_FF_010_002	if this project goes ahead you should make even more changes so that the environment is not damaged.	Yes	The embedded mitigation measures include the details set out in the outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, outline Decommissioning and Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.8]** and outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**. These documents have been prepared and include mitigation measures which are intended to avoid the risks of effects during the construction and decommissioning phases, such as indirect and direct damage to retained features, direct damage to active bird nests and injury to protected species or damage to the habitat of those species. The assessment of potential effects takes these measures into account.
MP2_FF_010_004	do as much as possible to look after the environment.		
MP2_FF_013_009	Utter rubbish , devastating , irretrievable impact on the environment forever.		
MP2_FF_014_005	Utter rubbish ,proposals will have a devastating impact on the environment		
MP2_FF_016_006	the key environmental features would be destroyed		
MP2_FF_019_003	there's a strong feeling you do not fully appreciate the environmental implications, especially in this rural landscape and Georgian town.		
MP2_FF_038_008	There won't be any 'Key Environmental Features' - the disturbance of fitting/ placing the panels will have sorted that. Who wants to sit and eat a picnic surrounded by Solar Panels?		
MP2_FF_066_009	There needs to be more details, and I personally don't trust that this development is good news for us or for the environment, so there needs to be significantly more benefits - particularly on ensuring ecological connectivity.		
MP2_FF_079_008	This is a rural area and not an environment that can be improved by so called man made facilities		
MP2_FF_081_009	Unfortunately, the PEIR is predicated upon MPSF actually going ahead. As such all it does is provide a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
	little window dressing to something that will be an environmental disaster.		
MP2_FF_085_001	I feel that the cost , disruption , environment disturbances out ways the benefits of this project .		
MP2_FF_0103_011	I fully support the proposal and hope to see it go ahead in the near future. Clearly any work needs to be sensitive to the surrounding ecology and environment but it looks as though this has been covered with plenty of retained green areas and secondary uses of the site underneath the panels.		
MP2_FF_0104_007	If in agricultural use, the land management practices adopted should be consistent with the ecological and environmental enhancements (e.g. low intensity, minimal fertiliser or pesticide/herbicide use, botanically diverse).		
MP2_FF_0104_008	Good to see the environmental enhancements that have emerged during the evolution of the project.		
MP2_FF_0113_010	To mitigate potential impacts on the local environment and ecology I urge you NOT to install your solar farm		
MP2_FF_0133_002	Near to Stamford the loss of agricultural land will adversely affect the environment.		
MP2_FF_0184_011	I have not yet had chance to read the PEIR but spoke at length with representatives at both your consultations. I believe there are some positive efforts being made but that the project could go		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
	substantially further with regard to the environmental impact - as per my earlier comments.		
MP2_FF_0200_003	solar panels will still have a huge impact (negative) on the environment		
MP2_FF_0202_007	inevitable depletion awaits the local environment with serious consequence for the local population both in the short term and the long term without any beneficial return.		
MP2_FF_0206_005	You actually recognise the need "to mitigate potential impacts on the local environment and ecology". It is clear that the word "potential" should be omitted. There is no potential. It is real. There will be incredible and lasting devastation on the wildlife and environment with a project this huge. The "potential" to create a massive mistake is obvious. This is the wrong place for such an ambitious development.		
MP2_FF_0219_004	I would like to see more land used for environmental projects if the solar farm goes ahead.		
MP2_FF_0235_004	Again, these measures would need years to have any significant effect on the environment.		
MP2_FF_0251_001	The scale of MPSF is too large for a local area on the fringe of a Georgian conservation area. Significantly negative environmental and amenity impacts.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
MP2_FF_0267_001	There have not been enough assurances given regarding environmental impact and the loss of high grade agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_0271_003	Destruction of natural environment.		
MP2_FF_0273_006	needs less adverse impact on local environment		
MP2_FF_0282_003	We already have natural open spaces that we can walk around or sit we don't need our environment changing		
MP2_FF_0287_003	This does not nearly compensate for the environmental and ecological damage done by covering all that farmland.		
MP2_FF_0288_009	it will totally depend on what is appropriate - but not sure what wild foraging you are talking about - blackberries - there's plenty available now and from a non-industrialised environment. Obviously finding multiple benefits from the area is important but it doesn't distract from the fact you will be completely changing the character of a massive area and the impact this will have on people and the environment.		
MP2_FF_0291_003	3. Environmental Impact Covering such a vast area with glass must have an impact on global warming, drainage and indigenous nature		
MP2_FF_0292_001	destruction of the environment change of natural balance		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
MP2_FF_0292_008	I am not an environmental expert but no amount of surveys, studies or paperwork is convincing enough to show benefit of a solar farm on the environment		
MP2_FF_0293_004	There will be a much lower ecological and environmental impact if the Mallard Pass Solar farm is not built. The "Ecological Connectivity" is again just window dressing to try to disguise that this project will damage the local environment.		
MP2_CL_0482_003	· Damage to local environment;		
MP2_CL_0514_001	The size and scale of the proposal is unprecedented and has the potential for enormous environmental damage and disruption. Bearing in mind the only motivation for the project - ie profit ,will we see an ever increasing expansion in light of the easy access to the national grid.		
MP2_CL_0574_003	I feel that the ethical and environmental concerns in the construction of the solar panels along with the long-distance transport of these panels from the country of manufacture should also be considered along with the problems the decommissioning process will bring in the future for the area. I have not seen these challenges resolved in any publicised materials. I have no confidence in the claimed 40 year life of the industrial landscape being restored to its original condition. If approved the site has the potential to continue to expand, mitigation		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
	ignored and restoration never taking place due to the financial collapse of the industry, causing clean up compensation paid for from the public purse.		
MP2_CL_0623_002	This proposal will have a detrimental affect on the environment not only locally but due to the damage as stated above will have a knock on effect Nationally and I implore you to seriously consider your decision on this matter and hope you agree that this proposal goes no further.		
MP2_CL_0625_003	There has been minimal consideration given to the environmental impact on the area.		
MP2_CL_0651_018	focusing on increasing action to improve the environment from all sectors of society."		
MP2_CL_0666_006	5. The Canadian and Chinese companies involved in this proposal are simply after a profit and will not care about the environmental damage that they will be doing to a huge area.		
MP2_CL_0687_010	MPSF clearly highlight the many adverse environmental impacts that will occur during the construction phase and subsequent decommissioning, stressing they will do their		
MP2_CL_0742_054	- Mallard Pass note many adverse environmental impacts! So why develop?		
MP2_CL_0749_054	- Mallard Pass note many adverse environmental impacts! So why develop?		
MP2_CL_0751_009	Impact on the local environment		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
MP2_CL_0752_003	Mallard Pass Solar accept that site construction will have a huge environmental impact and aim to mitigate this by setting aside large areas of productive farmland.		
MP2_CL_0796_002	I suppose it would be easier to understand if there were some benefits to the environment. Unfortunately, there are none. Solar power is the least effective way of creating energy. Have you actually thought about this before putting forward ideas to upset the ecology in an area I guess you do not frequent?		
MP2_CL_0814_010	It is difficult to understand how your proposal is considered environmentally friendly, when it will be fencing off land that deer roam wild and free on. Creating corridors, you are expecting animals to migrate along, when they previously had their own well-worn pathways and then have an expectation, they will use a 'man-made' door way.		
MP2_CL_0846_003	3) The Grid access white elephant: The National Grid has been expanding and adding grid access for the last 60-odd years, it is not hard, but it does cost. For the promoters to claim that an existing grid access point is vital to the location of the plant is, quite simply misleading, if not an outright lie. An existing grid access point is not a good enough excuse to destroy vast swathes of		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
	agricultural land and wildlife habitat when a new access point could be added to a brownfield site by adding the appropriate infrastructure. The current availability of grid access simply makes the project more profitable – thus we are seeing a profit over the environment issue. Let's face it, Mallard Pass will exist to make a profit first and foremost, it is not being done as an act of altruism or with any real concern for the environment.		
MP2_CL_0909_009	The impact of this development would have immense detrimental effects on the amenities and livelihoods of the people living in the villages in the area . The disruption of the construction phase would be appallingly disruptive and beyond that our countryside environment would be gone . The well used footpaths and bridleways that are now more important to peoples lives than ever before would be reduced to walkways between steel stockades which would be no more useable to people than to the animals whose territories once crossed the fields. The animals would be long gone and people taken to their cars to access open spaces elsewhere .		
MP2_CL_0910_009	The impact of this development would have immense detrimental effects on the amenities and livelihoods of the people living in the villages in the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Environmental damage			
	area . The disruption of the construction phase would be appallingly disruptive and beyond that our countryside environment would be gone . The well used footpaths and bridleways that are now more important to peoples lives than ever before would be reduced to walkways between steel stockades which would be no more useable to people than to the animals whose territories once crossed the fields. The animals would be long gone and people taken to their cars to access open spaces elsewhere .		
MP2_CL_0992_005	Environmental damage caused by the construction of this development will be enormous.		
MP2_CL_0670_001	Environmental		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on West Glen River			
MP2_FF_094_006	As I own a stretch of the West Glen river, I have long been frustrated by the lack of support from the Rivers Authority and the Environment Agency with any requests for advice or support in managing our stretch of river to further enhance wildlife - therefore, if you are able to undertake improvements to the stretch up stream of us, this would be welcomed.	Yes	The Proposed Development will be cognisant of and contribute positively where possible to conservation works planned by Anglian Water to the West Glen River. Areas for potential solar development have been removed along the West Glen River corridor to remove the majority of PV Arrays from the flood plain. This has also provided the opportunity to reduce any potential impacts on protected species using the river corridor and provide ecological habitat enhancement. The combination of measures identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy results in the Proposed Development delivering a Biodiversity Net Gain of 72.19% for Habitats, 40.83% for Hedgerows and 0% for Rivers (as not ditches or rivers are being enhanced as assessed by the metric) as assessed via the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Biodiversity Metric 3.1.
MP2_CL_0354_014	13. The claim is made that the design supports the West Glen River in its vial role as an ecological corridor. Given that there is a wide uncultivated area of land already next to both of the banks of the river, and given that it is on private land and therefore undisturbed, how will the design improve what is already there?		
MP2_CL_0371_011	9. The West Glen River is vital as an ecological corridor. Given that there is an uncultivated area of land some 12 to 15 metres wide already next to both of the banks of the river, and given that it is on private land and therefore undisturbed, how will the design improve what is already there? How has this area been treated in the calculation of new versus existing land?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on West Glen River			
			In addition, scrapes and otter holts will be provided along the West Glen River Corridor in accordance with the oLEMP.

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
MP2_FF_011_005	tree belts need to be well established trees and need to be looked after for 18 months.	Yes	As outlined in the DAS, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, 443ha of land (48%) would be retained as existing woodland, hedgerows, or arable farmland. The Green Infrastructure strategy within the Mitigation and Enhancement Areas will be used to deliver a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity. This is enhanced through the planting of approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting. In addition to this, the Applicant proposes to protect existing green infrastructure through the following mitigation measures: • Hedgerows would be managed in accordance with the specifications in the oLEMP. • Perimeter fences will not be constructed through existing hedgerows. • Offsets of at least 10m either side from all existing hedgerows will be provided. • Approximately 43ha of wildflower grassland habitat would be created along
MP2_FF_018_005	How are you going to get Skylarks to come and nest in between the panels? Trees take a long time to grow		
MP2_FF_049_003	Broadly, I believe the impact mitigation measures are reasonable but I am not going to be directly impacted in this regards. However, I do believe that more trees should be planted as part of the project more generally.		
MP2_FF_066_003	I think we need even further hedgerow and tree planting, in order to realise the opportunity for increasing the benefit to nature.		
MP2_FF_0124_005	This project should not be allowed to go ahead because if hedges and trees are taken out, replacing them will take many many years before we have the benefit again.		
MP2_FF_0252_006	. I am concerned about the length of time it would take for re-wilding to establish following destruction of resident trees and hedgerows.		
MP2_FF_0254_005	Trees.		
MP2_FF_0278_002	By removing trees, hedgerows, grass edges flora and fauna are displaced, planting new trees and hedges take time to grow, fauna have died by then		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
MP2_FF_0311_004	There is no evidence of otters in the river now and owl boxes don't work. Owls want to live in barns and tree hollows, not owl boxes!		with approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting.
MP2_FF_0332_005	would like to see hedgerows restored with trees where possible. Meadow areas are also beneficial which could be Hay cropped taking into account nesting birds etc		
MP2_CL_0647_001	Firstly the countryside is renowned for its outstanding natural beauty, From the plethora of animals and insects, whose presence, each and every one of them, is vital to keep the ecosystem moving and intern keeping the planet briming with life, to the trees who have watched generations of farmers working the land and hopefully will see many more.		
MP2_CL_0709_002	2.2 “In addition, new hedgerow planting and tree belts and woodland blocks have been introduced to limit any potential visual impact from particular public vantage points” The main structures of the development (the solar arrays) will be 3.3 metres high and there will be lightening conductors and shipping containers. It will take at least 20 years for any new planting to screen these structures when viewed from adjacent ground level. Consequently, at best, the development would remain highly visible for at least half of the proposed 40 year design life of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
	the development. Further, the proposed planting (as illustrated viewpoint 4 – Carlby Road photomontage below). Of three rows of broadleaf trees and shrubs will not act grow to be an effective visual screen, even when fully established, and in winter would have virtually no screening effect		
MP2_CL_0922_004	4. My primary concern is with the so called Wood Wide Web. What effect will this project have on the Mycorrhizal network. The underground network that connects plants together and transfer water and carbon, nitrogen and other nutrients to orchids which goes beyond the scope of you project. This network will be deprived of sun which is primordial to its survival. It is not clear to me that in a few years time the ancient trees we have in the area which depends on this network will die as consequence of this deprivation. As it has been scientifically proven that the fungi networks travels thousands of kilometres.		
MP2_FF_095_005	Hedgerows and things are good. You should not have to bribe people with them, or to pay for undoing years of neglect and destruction by the farming community. The local community should be embracing this development wholeheartedly. Many are. But a vocal minority make life difficult.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
MP2_FF_0195_002	2. Protecting Existing Hedgerows (3.13.1) The following quote does not reassure us that the protection of existing hedgerows will have a sufficiently high priority, particularly in relation to the proposal's emphasis on security and security fencing:- 'The existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins will be retained, with the exception of small breaks and/or crossings required for new access tracks, security fencing and cable routes.'		
MP2_FF_0202_005	To create wildflower grassland, hedgerows etc- you need to look after the areas they are to develop and thrive. it is not a position of scattering a few seeds and leaving them to their own thing. You have to ensure that one variety doesn't stifle the other seedlings, that the birds do not feed on them etc. The would be wildflower grassland will be wilted if it does not have regular management. are you going to employ those to do the jobs? How are you defining full responsibility of the project to ensure success?		
MP2_FF_0209_003	Any hedges you plant should include the mix of plants found in old hedgerows.		
MP2_FF_0246_011	You mention creation - what about on-going management of the grassland? What happens at the end of the solar farm lifetime? Is the whole area		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
	calcareous? Do you know how many hectares of hedgerow will be lost? what is your mitigation against that? Although you can recreate some habitats this does not allow for species currently using the area to move - indeed some species don't move along corridors.		
MP2_FF_0324_012	n 3.15.1 again you state : .....'that areas under the PV Arrays and the landscape buffers will be planted with a combination of native grassland mix, wildflower mixes, scrub and hedgerows'..... REALLY !! you're going to plant hedgerows and scrub UNDER !!! the PV arrays. And then come through with a hedge cutter under the panels to trim them . The wildflowers is good news but absolutely no mention of the huge benefit this will give for invertebrates, birds etc; but you make no mention of this.		
MP2_CL_0600_038	3.1 The Preliminary Environmental Information Report Chapter 6.2 concludes “Potential landscape effects derived from the Proposed Development could include effects on the local landscape character where the character of agricultural fields would change to that of a Solar Farm. Potential visual effects derived from the Proposed Development could include effects on the visual resource experienced by people in and		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
	around the Solar PV Site and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas where views may change from open outlook across agricultural fields, to views Mallard Pass Solar Farm – across the Proposed Development, broken up by and contained within the existing field parcel, hedgerow and woodland block network that covers the Solar PV Site and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas and surroundings."		
MP2_CL_0786_005	Instead of completing key species surveys you seem to want to rely on local records centres submissions, which any decent ecologist knows would be very sparce with few entries compared to getting out & completing full species surveys. Having lived in the area for almost a decade & working in the conservation sector, I know there are red list & key species in the area close to & on the proposed land. Many in good numbers, rather than what is presented in your report of may be present etc! There hasn't even been an effort to survey or find records for bats. How can you propose to have so much heavy machinery on the land, close to your 'biodiverse' woodland & hedgerows & not bother to survey for bats or bat roosts?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Impact on trees and hedgerows			
MP2_CL_0856_003	Loss of Existing Natural Habitat & Bio-Diversity The removal of ancient copses in particular and the existing pattern of field margins and hedgerows will completely disrupt the existing natural habitat and bio diversity that has developed largely undisturbed. The proposed 'replacements' are a poor substitute for what is being lost.		
MP2_CL_1008_009	* Ancient hedgerow, surrounding our house, is hundreds of years old and is a valuable habitat for many species of flora and fauna, it may be protected under the WCAct 1981		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Land use under panels			
MP2_FF_004_006	sheep would please some - I am ambivalent	Yes	The land underneath and around the PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production in order to maintain the field vegetation during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. For more information, please see the oLEMP **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**.
MP2_FF_010_005 MP2_FF_011_008	hay and silage / beekeeping / sheep grazing		
MP2_FF_098_003	In Spain I've seen solar panel farms where sheep are allowed to graze around and under the panels.		
MP2_FF_0136_011	grazing by sheep/goats could also help the soil and encourage wildflowers that thrive in those environments.		
MP2_FF_0184_010	As mentioned before, I would prefer the undeveloped fields within the footprint be used for wildlife enhancement and amenities rather than retained for arable farmland. For the land under the panels I understand this could be used for sheep grazing / wild flower meadows and I would be supportive of that. If beekeeping were considered this should not introduce a monoculture of bees so my preference would be that the natural balance of a wildflower meadow take precedence over commercial bee keeping. Local residents could consider keeping hives.		
MP2_FF_0185_006	Grazing land for sheep or other creatures.		
MP2_FF_0216_008	Yes, all of the above. But grazing for sheep or cattle would require arable farmers to take up a new style of farming.		
MP2_FF_0221_005	Livestock would be best option but all previous sites I have seen have promised this and then never		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Land use under panels			
	delivered as they use sheep may damage the panels as an excuse. I'm also very sceptical that ground beneath will sustain enough grass for grazing as the sun wont get through much		
MP2_FF_0230_005	Not convinced that much will be able to happen on the land beneath the panels, can't imagine sheep grazing there.		
MP2_FF_0234_006	Have seen fields of solar panels being grazed by sheep, which is a help for a while. Doesn't look very rural environment for the sheep though.		
MP2_FF_0252_010	Wild flowers Bee hives Sheep grazing		
MP2_FF_0261_002	I believe it would be beneficial to utilise the land for grazing ruminants. The carbon cycle benefits from this, as they prevent the grass sequesters carbon, whilst sheep or cattle can produce food with a lower environmental footprint that other systems. The solar panels also offer shade and shelter for the animals.		
MP2_FF_0261_003	Again, I would encourage the grazing of ruminants. Dairy sheep could graze this land, and produce milk at a lower carbon footprint that most other systems. Mainly due to the carbon sequestration from grass regrowth, plus the ability to fertilise the grass. Shelter and shade would be available from the panels.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Land use under panels			
MP2_FF_0261_004	Livestock grazing in these areas would be the most efficient use of the land. Food could be produced (eg sheep milk), with little to no additional inputs. This would provide one of the lowest carbon footprints possible.		
MP2_FF_0261_005	3.18.2 The land underneath and around the PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production, or mechanical maintenance in order to maintain the field vegetation during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. I would agree with the above proposal. This provides a great opportunity to utilise the land efficiently.		
MP2_FF_0261_006	The addition of livestock eg sheep, would be a very positive step. The land would be utilised to its full environmental potential. As food and energy could be produced, in a very sustainable manner.		
MP2_FF_0324_002	In 3.15.1 again you state : .....'that areas under the PV Arrays and the landscape buffers will be planted with a combination of native grassland mix, wildflower mixes, scrub and hedgerows'..... REALLY !! you're going to plant hedgerows and scrub UNDER !!! the PV arrays. And then come through with a hedge cutter under the panels to trim them . The wildflowers is good news but absolutely no mention of the huge		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Land use under panels			
	benefit this will give for invertebrates, birds etc; but you make no mention of this. Then later on in 3.18.2 .....'The land underneath and around the PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production'..... YOU CAN'T DO this and gain the benefits from wildflowers. Apart from that how would you manoeuvre silage machinery between solar panels. Even if you could you'd damage the panels from stones kicked up from the mowers.		
MP2_FF_0324_013	Then later on in 3.18.2 .....'The land underneath and around the PV Arrays could be managed through a combination of sheep grazing and/or hay/silage production'..... YOU CAN'T DO this and gain the benefits from wildflowers. Apart from that how would you manoeuvre silage machinery between solar panels. Even if you could you'd damage the panels from stones kicked up from the mowers		
MP2_FF_073_006	Fantastic idea, a combination of livestock grazing and wildflower meadows would be great.		
MP2_FF_080_016	I would be concerned about the health risks to livestock grazing beneath solar panels, both to the animals and the food chain.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Land use under panels			
MP2_FF_0103_009	All of the above suggestions sound good, especially bee keeping and live stock grazing which could hopefully make use of the new structures for shelter		
MP2_FF_0223_003	Livestock grazing around the panels and/or a haven for pollinating insects would be brilliant uses of the margins and areas below the panels.		
MP2_FF_0242_008	Again, grazing livestock under solar panels, beekeeping, silage production will not compensate for the loss of the local naturally occurring landscape and countryside. There is no added value to these proposals which can replaced what naturally occurs currently.		
MP2_FF_0261_001	I believe there is a tremendous opportunity to create greener energy, and combine with ruminant grazing to improve soil health, carbon sequestration and the environmental footprint of food.		
MP2_FF_0262_004	With the infrastructure being installed I see no issue with the land also being used for animal grazing, as it is on other solar farm sites across the UK.		
MP2_FF_0309_004	I do not know the proposed spacing between the panels, but if there is enough to allow some sunlight, then grazing would seem like an excellent use.		
MP2_FF_0325_005	Grazing and beekeeping would seem ideal.		
MP2_FF_1032_011	All of the above (wild foraging spaces; hay / sileage production; beekeeping; some form of livestock grazing). I think it is also important to monitor the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Land use under panels			
	progress of wild species, particularly wild mammals including deer, badgers, foxes, hedgehogs etc.		
MP2_FF_030_006	This is rubbish - it will not be possible to grow anything under the panels		
MP2_FF_006_010	Land underneath will be in partial darkness and nothing will grow properly. Photosynthesis is essential for vegetative growth		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Beekeeping and wildflower creation			
MP2_FF_025_004	Great again, need more wildflowers- way better than pesticides killing bees, you are replacing with flowers to feed them and help them thrive	Yes	Approximately 43ha of wildflower grassland habitat would be created along with approximately 7,500m of structural tree planting, and approximately 14,000m of structural hedgerow planting, and areas under the PV Arrays and the landscape buffers will be planted with a combination of native grassland mix, wildflower mixes, scrub, and hedgerows. The embedded mitigation measures include the details set out in the outline Construction and Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, outline Decommissioning and Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.8]** and outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**.
MP2_FF_066_011	I'm not an expert on this subject, but it is likely that beekeeping won't be beneficial for our wild landscape - as the bees are effectively farmed, and this can leave less essential resources for wild pollinators. So, I would suggest that wildflower meadows are the best choice - these have reduced significantly within the past decades, with a huge corresponding drop in our insects and pollinators. (Remember how dirty windscreens used to get with squished bugs in the past!)		
MP2_FF_086_007	Beekeeping is a nice idea!		
MP2_FF_0136_010	I presume beekeeping will be away from public access.		
MP2_CL_0167_003	You seem to think that birds, bees and butterflies will behave similarly on solar panels as they do in the fields where you intend to build panels.		
MP2_FF_0241_002	All options make sense, it would be foolish not to. An investment in beekeeping would be very sensible.		
MP2_FF_0285_001	Maximize the areas of wildflower meadows and bee hives. In doing this can you please ensure that the meadows are managed properly, not just left to their own devices.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Beekeeping and wildflower creation			
MP2_FF_0324_015	You need to plug BNG gains and community involvement with more substantive and thought through proposals not just brain storming. A more detailed plan of where you would have bee-keeping or wildflower areas.		
MP2_FF_0326_002	Beekeeping.		
MP2_CL_0668_003	The environmental impact on the area would be appalling for tens of years - we talk about the loss of bees and the impact that is having - there would be a severe loss of insects, birds and animals as they look for habitats elsewhere. The area would become barren, an industrial site can never become a natural environment.		
MP2_CL_0742_030	Bees/Butterflies – how are these impacted? As far as I can see they will be impacted. During construction (two years) their habitats will be destroyed and what is left they would be disturbed.		
MP2_CL_0749_030	Bees/Butterflies – how are these impacted? As far as I can see they will be impacted. During construction (two years) their habitats will be destroyed and what is left they would be disturbed.		
MP2_FF_022_004	what plans and funding exist for the maintenance of these measures. Wildflower areas are unlikely to survive if not maintained.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Beekeeping and wildflower creation			
MP2_FF_025_004	Great again, need more wildflowers- way better than pesticides killing bees, you are replacing with flowers to feed them and help them thrive		
MP2_FF_0291_006	Given the scale of the project, 3.7ha of wetland and 108ha of wildflower meadow cannot offset the impact of 463hs of solar panels		
MP2_CL_0926_004	The false appeasement being offered - for example the re wilding of areas such as The Drift and the Pickworth Road. Both areas already blessed with an abundance of wildflowers and wild life.		
MP2_CL_1008_010	* Wildflowers grow on the verges, some of which are endangered		
MP2_FF_039_002	Wild flower meadows for insects.		
MP2_FF_049_004	The ecological impact mitigation measures are reasonable but, given the size if the project, I question if more can be done (more acres of wild flowers etc) to assist in ecological improvements.		
MP2_FF_0111_005	Any secondary use of the space underneath the panels would be good - wild flower areas including cowslips, primrose & wild foxgloves and lots of them		
MP2_FF_0215_006	Why should you need to plant Wild Flowers etc, if you leave things as they are and take your Big Idea and F*** Off with it then every one in South Lincolnshire and Rutland will be happy, but this is another Bullshit idea to try and draw on side those that question the Big Idea of this Solar Farm. You		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Beekeeping and wildflower creation			
	are going to destroy farmland and lots of it installing metal frames set at an angle to house Solar Panels made in China to generate renewable energy and for this you are going to make BIG PAYOUTS to the land owners for the Privilege to do What Ever You Want To Do just for Renewable Energy, if this plan gets the NO then things stay as they are we still have the hedges for the birds to nest in, we still have wild flowers growing, you have just had your nose pushed ot of joint. These are all so called promises that will not happen, these promises have been made in the past by others who have invested in different infrastructure in the area and once you get your way all these get lost in the big plan.		
MP2_FF_0220_005	Considerably more needs to be done, who will manage the 'wild flower' area? What species are being planted and specific, honest scientific statistics must be presented in regard to benefits. There are already may wild areas where nature is happily and successfully thriving without the interruption of a solar farm and the destruction of the process of building it!!!!! The idea that nature does not survive on farm land is not true!		
MP2_CL_0902_001	Why are you still using all the area when you need to cut right back to let the land continue to grow food for our country, we can't eat wild flowers. They will		

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Ecology and Biodiversity – Beekeeping and wildflower creation			
	not generate the amount of electricity which you estimate, so they will be under performing for 40 years, then you will sell it off for housing making more profit for you but utter misery to local people.		
MP2_CL_0786_009	How do you propose to plant up your proposed 'meadows'?		
MP2_CL_0786_010	What seed mixes will be used?		
MP2_CL_0786_011	What species are present in each area close to where you propose to add seed?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Ecology and Biodiversity – Pond creation			
MP2_FF_011_007	positive recreational aspects: no pond? A pond?	Yes	As outlined in the DAS, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, areas for potential solar development have been removed along the West Glen River corridor in order to remove the majority of Solar PV Arrays from the flood plain. This has also provided the opportunity to reduce any potential impacts on protected species using the river corridor and provide ecological habitat enhancement. In addition, there will be a 50m offset of solar stations from PRoWs, and an offset of at least 10m either side from main rivers and ponds.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
MP2_FF_018_010	have you been in touch with archaeological society to see if there are any prehistoric remains beneath this vast amount of our land?	No	Desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching investigations have been undertaken to assess the likely presence and potential importance of buried archaeological remains. These have revealed some discrete locations where buried remains are present. Industry standard mitigation measures will ensure construction activities will avoid the most important remains and where appropriate archaeological excavations will take place to record remains prior to construction. Further details on this can be found in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES (and its appendices). Industry standard mitigation measures will ensure construction activities will avoid the most important remains and where appropriate archaeological excavations will take place to record remains prior to construction. Further details on this can be found in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES (and its appendices). In addition, as outlined in Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the baseline surveys indicate that buried archaeological remains of early prehistoric to post-medieval date survive within the Order
MP2_FF_080_021	I note that there are concerns around archaeological finds. The report states that there are unlikely to be any significant finds, which is very amusing, given the two recent local significant archaeological finds - the mosaic at Ketton and the dinosaur at Rutland Water. I would suggest that its highly likely there will be damage to potential archaeological finds through this work		
MP2_FF_080_023	For example, pile driving that damages the archaeological finds is deemed insignificant, but the report does note that the cessation of ploughing will have a benefit! surface ploughing is hardly as concerning to buried archaeological finds as drilling big holes through them!		
MP2_CL_0148_010	10) archaeology, and heritage many prehistoric remains are in situ, the proposed development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several listed buildings.		
MP2_FF_0272_010	Also point 5.4.2 Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the Solar PV Site and its surrounding area. This is attested by the presence of the findspots, monuments and former settlement activity, aswell as multiple areas of activity identified on the geophysical survey of the Site. The archaeology must be fully considered and you cannot say it must have been disturbed by agriculture as this is often not the case.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
MP2_CL_0363_012 MP2_CL_0363_027	Danger of destroying archaeology remains which we know date back to prehistoric times & many Roman remains are in the area.		limits. These are no more than of Medium Importance. Following the implementation of the embedded mitigation, effects can be avoided or minimised to a non-significant level.
MP2_CL_0386_012 MP2_CL_0387_003	The archaeological heritage of the area should be preserved and explored not ripped up.		
MP2_CL_0399_008	8. A loss of archaeological sites, all of which are not yet determined.		
MP2_CL_0419_004 MP2_CL_0687_014 MP2_CL_0742_042 MP2_CL_0749_042	4-Archaeology and heritage.		
MP2_CL_0448_009	I also understand that there are archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period in abundance within the solar site and its surrounding area. These areas must not be built on as this development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of listed buildings.		
MP2_CL_0459_007	- the local area is famed for its archaeological heritage, some even going back to the prehistoric period. It appears that such archaeological remains are plentiful within the Solar PV site and surrounding area. We remain at a bit of a loss why this should all be put at such risk.		
MP2_CL_0462_008	This is an area of archaeological heritage and importance, going back to prehistoric times, with many remains within the Solar PV site and the surrounding area. It has not yet been decided if all areas within the site can be built on. This whole development fundamentally changes the character of the land.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
MP2_CL_0466_007	7 Archaeology and heritage. Architectural listed building remains, some dating to the prehistoric period lie within the Solar PV site The development will alter the character of these land parcels.		
MP2_CL_0478_020	20. The whole area of the proposed site is full of archaeological remains, going back to prehistoric times. Much of the land will need to be examined carefully to ensure that no damage is done to these sites of historical interest.		
MP2_CL_0482_011	· Loss of archaeological material / sites in the area potentially of cultural significance; and		
MP2_CL_0495_002	No account has been made of the archaeological remains on the site.		
MP2_CL_0515_008	Archaeology and Heritage Locals are aware of Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the MPSF site and the surrounding area and many are shocked that these will be lost forever under this plastic hell.		
MP2_CL_0528_006	Archaeological Concerns. There is abundant prehistoric archaeological remains in this area and the impact of this development on these remains is of concern to me, as is the effect on the 12th Century church of St Mary Magdelene at Essendine, not only through flooding, but purely aesthetically, changing the fundamental landscape around this beautiful and historic building forever.		
MP2_CL_0539_007	Recent very important archaeological sites over the local area have been unearthed, Roman mosaics in a Rutland field, (and many years ago in Greatford too) a Roman		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	Coffin (complete with a skeleton inside) in a field in Braceborough, and an ichthyosaur skeleton found in Rutland water last year. Which suggests that there are many more ancient archaeological sites under our areas, which obviously need protection from construction such as yours.		
MP2_CL_0544_014 MP2_CL_0545_014	Archaeology and heritage: Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within this area and are likely to be found in proposed site. What has been done to ensure that these sites are protected?		
MP2_CL_0589_012	Danger of destroying archaeology remains which we know date back to prehistoric times & many Roman remains are in the area.		
MP2_CL_0653_006	I am concerned that if Mallard pass eventually decide to use ground penetrating structures for the solar arrays and other equipment they will disturb or destroy significant archaeology that may be present throughout the proposed site. Significant archaeology has already been found throughout the local area (eg Roman Coffins, Roman Mosaic Floors etc...) and other developments are subject to strict conditions which prohibit ground works until the development area has been properly surveyed and trial trenches dug. It is my opinion that this has not yet been adequately done and I am very concerned that as yet undiscovered artefacts and structures will be destroyed by this development unless more detailed archaeology survey work is done prior to, and during the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	development. Local and national heritage should be properly preserved and protected as it is with other NSIP developments such as HS2.		
MP2_CL_0655_009	9. Archaeology and heritage sites are in abundance within the Solar PV Site and its surrounding areas. It is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on??		
MP2_CL_0673_007	13. The proposed site has a large amount of known archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the Solar PV site and its surrounding area" It is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. "The proposed development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several listed buildings".		
MP2_CL_0677_009	Heritage and archaeological issues 9.1 You quote “Archaeological remains dating to the pre-historic period are in abundance within the Solar PV site and its surrounding area” and this is very clear from the geophysical survey results. E.g. 9.1.1 Suspected Bronze Age barrow surviving as an outstanding monument in Field 35 which is in the centre of the Solar PV Site, therefore the landscape suggests that there has been considerable funerary activity. 9.1.2 In the centre of the Solar PV Site, there is evidence of an Iron Age settlement in Fields 18 and 19- postholes, ditches, and a possible waterhole dating from the 5th century BC till the 2nd century BC. 9.1.3 Further geophysical surveys required due to the presence of Roman occupation as a result of the discovery of a Roman male skeleton in a sarcophagus and artefacts dating from the 4th century		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	AD in Field 36 (Figure 8.2: Asset 10) to the west of Braceborough plus more Roman artefacts found in Fields 24,26 and 29. 9.2 It feels you are underestimating the impact that this solar farm will have on the archaeology and heritage of the proposed site .The PIER states that this form of proposed development has little effect on the disturbance of archaeological remains compared to the construction of foundations for residential developments or during the extraction of minerals, but the sheer scale of the solar area and piles driven into the ground 2.5m deep will undoubtedly cause irreparable damage. It also suggests modern ploughing techniques would cause more damage than an installation of solar arrays, yet typically ploughing only goes 8” deep, 14” max for sub-soiling. Most farmers use minimum cultivation techniques and direct drilling. 9.3 The archaeological impact can only be properly assessed through targeted trial trenching to determine if solar should be constructed over certain areas. Who is going to be responsible for the deposition, recording and repository if there are archaeological findings during the trial trenching? Also what authority will this be approved by? Will there be a heritage statement accompanying this section of the ES? 9.4 Outside the solar site, but within the site boundary on Pickworth Road at Great Casterton you should be very mindful of this very rare roman find, and the potential implications of highway changes in the area, and also the potential for other remains on or close to the solar site. In 2015, an unusual burial was uncovered during		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	construction works at Great Casterton, Rutland. A radiocarbon date (AMS) from the burial produced a date of A .D . 226–427 with 95.4 per cent probability. This example appears to be the first definitive archaeologically excavated instance of an individual buried in this manner in Roman Britain. https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/britannia/article/anunusual-roman-fettered-burial-from-great-castertonrutland/1C2ECF53B1B14CEB0790E170FD5AE442 Yet you plan for all this HGV traffic to take this route. 9.5 Many of the local villages and Stamford town centre have conservation areas and historic buildings, some listed, some not. The placement of a solar plant in direct proximity to these buildings undermines the value and historical status of the area.		
MP2_CL_0683_011	. Archaeology and heritage Generic: By your own admission there are many archaeological remains across the site, it is not clear yet how you are going to establish and validate those of potential significance/importance, and earmark areas of the site that should not be constructed on. The area adjacent to the site has plenty of listed buildings and conservation areas, and heritage assets are never far away. The historic market town of Stamford and Burghley House don’t want to be tainted by industrialisation of the area. It will have		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	a knock-on effect on the historic nature of the area, with industry becoming a higher priority than heritage assets, ultimately affecting tourism and the overall desirability of the area to live in.		
MP2_CL_0687_015	The environmental statement says that "Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the Solar PV site and its surrounding area". It is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on and if the development is allowed will seriously damage our archaeological heritage.		
MP2_CL_0695_010 MP2_CL_0993_010	Heritage and archaeological concerns.		
MP2_CL_0697_011	The Archaeology and local heritage of Ryhall and Belmesthorpe as well as the Counties of Rutland and Lincolnshire are steeped in history. Archaeological remains dating to prehistoric times are many. Ryhall is mentioned in the Domesday book. Ryhall and Belmesthorpe have many beautiful Grade 11 listed buildings, a 13th Century Church and a stunning Hall. A nationally significant civil war hoard of coins was found in a village garden by the river Gwash. There are also remains of Corn Mill floodgates and buildings, some with dates, scattered around the village which paints a picture of the village heritage. These invaluable pieces of history are treasures. The custodial responsibilities of these historical treasures are considered very highly amongst the residents of this village. Currently the village is proactively engaged in the restoration and renewal of the		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	Church roof. Every village in this area affected by the MPSF proposal have similar archaeological and heritage factors. To degrade the area by this enormous monstrosity of industrialisation renders our heritage almost worthless. Tourism would potentially deplete. This disregard deprecates our national heritage. You cannot mitigate this loss. It's gone forever!		
MP2_CL_0742_043 MP2_CL_0749_043	It is noted that there are archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric period in abundance and it is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. The development would change the character of land parcels and it also has to be noted that there several listed buildings within or close the development.		
MP2_CL_0798_005	5. What are your plans for dealing with the heritage and the archaeology of the area. Will these areas be left untouched.		
MP2_CL_0828_015	13. "Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the Solar PV site and its surrounding area" It is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. "The proposed development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several listed buildings".		
MP2_CL_0860_010	Archaeology: "Archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period are in abundance within the Solar PV site and its surrounding area" It is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. "The proposed development would		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several listed buildings".		
MP2_CL_0876_014	This is an area of archaeological heritage and importance, going back to prehistoric times, with many remains within the Solar PV site and the surrounding area. It has not yet been decided if all areas within the site can be built on. This whole development fundamentally changes the character of the land.		
MP2_CL_0894_014	12. Archaeology and Heritage It is noted that there are archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric period in abundance and it is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. The development would change the character of land parcels and it also has to be noted that there several listed buildings within or close the development.		
MP2_CL_0906_012	11. Heritage and archaeological concerns- many prehistoric , Iron Age, Roman sites exist in the South Lincolnshire/Peterborough area. Mounting solar panels on piles driven 2 metres into the ground will destroy any archaeology evidence that may still survive in the proposed area of Mallard Pass. There will also be a massive visual impact on the landscape that several historic villages are an integrated part of. The villages and their surroundings cannot be regarded as separate items, they blend together to create the landscape that is the essence of our area.		
MP2_CL_0919_007	7. The proposed site has a large amount of known archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	are in abundance within the Solar PV site and its surrounding area" It is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. "The proposed development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several listed buildings".		
MP2_CL_0927_010	I also understand that there are archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period in abundance within the solar site and its surrounding area. These areas must not be built on as this development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of listed buildings.		
MP2_CL_0928_011	10. Archaeology & Heritage: As long-term owners of a listed building, we have been ever-mindful of the fact that we are custodians of the place in which we live and, when we have wanted to repair or maintain our property, have paid careful attention to the Listed Planning department at South Kesteven District Council and their view that it is important to avoid allowing 'creeping urbanisation' in an area where buildings and landscapes of historical significance exist. The current proposal by Mallard Pass Solar Farm appears to totally contradict this view. Your own report identifies that there are an abundance of "archaeological remains dating to the pre-historic period" located within the proposed development area and that the proposed development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	listed buildings. Again, it is another fact which points to this being a poor choice of location for this development. I am deeply uneasy about the fact that there appears to be a complete lack of a national infrastructure plan owned by the incumbent government as, if there were, proposals such as Mallard Pass Solar Farm would never see the light of day. The Government should be working with existing infrastructure providers such as the National Grid and private enterprise and should already have identified appropriate sites for this type of development which would avoid people like me having to point out what I would have thought should be blindingly obvious - that the current proposed development is inappropriate for this location for a number of reasons and, as such, is vehemently opposed by local residents. As a general comment, I am also unsure as to why we are investing in what is one of the least efficient forms of green energy at a time when solar technology itself is continuing to develop and improve. Surely there is a risk that the panels which are proposed to be installed at Mallard Pass Solar farm could well be obsolete or superseded by more efficient technology before the initial 40-year investment period has come to an end?		
MP2_CL_0930_011	11. Heritage and archaeological concerns- many prehistoric , Iron Age, Roman sites exist in the South Lincolnshire/Peterborough area. Mounting solar panels on piles driven 2 metres into the ground will destroy any		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	archaeology evidence that may still survive in the proposed area of Mallard Pass. There will also be a massive visual impact on the landscape that several historic villages are an integrated part of. The villages and their surroundings cannot be regarded as separate items, they blend together to create the landscape that is the essence of our area.		
MP2_CL_0987_007	7. Archaeology and heritage disregarded for future generations		
MP2_CL_0963_011	I also understand that there are archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric period in abundance within the solar site and its surrounding area. These areas must not be built on as this development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of listed buildings.		
MP2_CL_0992_013	This is an area of archaeological heritage and importance, going back to prehistoric times, with many remains within the Solar PV site and the surrounding area. It has not yet been decided if all areas within the site can be built on. This whole development fundamentally changes the character of the land.		
MP2_CL_1005_012	12. Archaeology and Heritage It is noted that there are archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric period in abundance and it is yet to be determined if all areas can be built on. The development would change the character of land parcels and it also has to be noted that there several listed buildings within or close the development.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
MP2_CL_1008_012	* Roman remains were found in the 1970s, we must protect our history		
MP2_CL_1012_005	Archaeology & heritage - The area covered under the proposal is steeped in history and it is important that our generation do all we can to preserve that for future generations. The proposed development would change the character of land parcels lying within the wider and peripheral setting of several listed buildings		
MP2_CL_1038_010	archaeology and heritage disturbance		
MP2_CL_0637_011	8, Damage to archaeology and heritage, harm to local economy, less tourism, lower house prices.		
MP2_CL_0980_006	General & Future I have to ask myself; do I trust a private developer that will be motivated to maximise revenues and minimise costs to look after local communities and the environment during the construction process once in operation…my answer is, I very much doubt it. The surrounding area of Stamford has significant archaeological & heritage presence, with the likely occurrence of archaeological remains and sites on the proposed Mallard Pass location. The area we live in has fantastic markets, historic market town of Stamford, Burghley House with some lovely historical assets. I believe this kind of industrialisation of this countryside is going to impact these heritage assets with only being 2 or so miles from the Stamford area.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Archaeological remains			
	The performance of the solar farm will not be 350MW, as we know solar energy is one of the least efficient ways of producing renewable energy. Over an average year it will only produce 11% of what is stated and only on certain days when the weather conditions align and of course not at night! We shouldn't forget that if approved it will take 2 years to build and will then be in place for a minimum of 40 years affecting future generations. So, in conclusion and based on just the few objections above, I can't sit back and allow this terrible mistake to go unchallenged and therefore for clarity, I am totally opposed to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development.		
MP2_CL_0529_006	Archaeological Concerns. There is abundant prehistoric archaeological remains in this area and the impact of this development on these remains is of concern to me, as is the effect on the 12th Century church of St Mary Magdelene at Essendine, not only through flooding, but purely aesthetically, changing the fundamental landscape around this beautiful and historic building forever.		
MP2_CL_0388_007	Archaeological sites will be lost and the historic town of Stamford, with our great Elizabethan visitor attraction of Burghley House, will be the poorer for losing the landscape in which these are set.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Field survey			
MP2_CL_0168_003	Any Environmental Statement and Preliminary Environmental Report included with the planning application must be a true, up-to-date record of land, water (river & dykes) and air (birds & bats), of the proposed development site and adjoining countryside, This should include surveys made during different seasons. It is essential that any surveys should not be desk-top surveys. Any heritage assessment should be the result of a field walking survey covering the 2,238 acre site to establish the potential for archaeology and to assess the harm on nearby heritage assets, including listed buildings parks and gardens. This should be a current survey which includes Heritage at Risk from the development not a desk top exercise. The proposed "temporary removal of street furniture' highlights the need for care (and safe storage) when removing any heritage assets, such as listed milestones and boundary markers.	No	This work has been completed and reported in the ES, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Methodology **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings			
MP2_CL_0932_004	Damage to historical assets and identity, or I would imagine possible total destruction.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. In Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES, Document Reference, it presents the approach and findings of the assessment of potential impacts arising from the Proposed Development on Cultural Heritage, encompassing built heritage and the historic landscape (cultural heritage assets). These cultural heritage assets can be either designated (such as a Listed Building or Scheduled Monument) or non-designated (such as building of limited architectural interest or buried archaeological remains). In summary, the Proposed Development would alter the setting of surrounding heritage assets, including the Scheduled Essendine Castle and Grade II* Listed Church of St. Mary, Grade II Listed Banthorpe Lodge, and the non-designated Braceborough Grange. However, the key elements of the asset's values, derived from their surviving historic fabric and form, and from where they are experienced, would be preserved. Mitigation measures have been built into the design to reduce any potential effects and include the retention of existing vegetation screening and the inclusion of Mitigation and Enhancement Areas to preserve the asset's
MP2_CL_0912_006	Within the area of the proposed Solar Farm, there are a number of historic farmsteads and villages, many of which are constructed of local stone, with Collyweston slate roofs. The proposed Solar Farm will have a detrimental visual effect on these heritage assets.		
MP2_CL_0733_008	To sum up, I believe it would be a cultural despoliation for a relatively short-term development to wipe away the pattern of land use which has been created over thousands of years of management, and has benefited local, regional and national communities and economies, where farming practices have evolved which have preserved the assets of this open countryside, the biodiversity, and the very shape of the land. These are not sparsely-populated open prairies but small fields, bordered with trees and hedges which have grown in harmony with the land they shelter, and the villages around and within them are the home of many families, close-knit communities who are good neighbours, aware of the needs of those they see day by day and year by year, and with whom they have built up relationships, friendships, and the support systems which are the strength of any civilisation.		
MP2_CL_0733_002	Firstly, as a nation, many of us have come to rediscover the wealth of our heritage, both natural and the built environment, through exploring our own villages, towns, and cities during two years of restricted travel. Covering an area of unspoilt English countryside with 3.3m high		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings			
	solar panels which would be in place for 40 years, together with all the associated infrastructure which would severely disrupt local lives both in the building and operational stages, seems to discount the value to both physical and mental health which has been placed on green spaces for many years, particularly and with renewed emphasis in recent times. The knock-on effect of open fields disappearing under concrete and metal may not be easily measured, but the consequences of this loss would be felt by thousands of people in the short term, and regretted in future years by all those who would lose any chance to enjoy a prime example of traditional land use in the English Midlands.		immediate settings. Owing to these measures, there would be no significant effects upon these assets as a result of alteration to their settings. The Proposed Development includes the retention of the existing hedgerow field boundaries and areas of woodland. As such, there would no significant effects in relation to these assets, or on the historic landscape character of the Order limits, which in the most part reflects post-war field amalgamation of negligible importance.
MP2_CL_0709_009	Cultural heritage The western area of the development site would be visible from The Drift and Walk Farm, a grade 2 listed building. The famous poet John Clare used to walk from Pickworth to Walk Farm and 10 followers of the poet often walk along The Drift to experience the landscape written about by John Clare. The proposed development would undermine the heritage experience and consequently harm the character of the area, contrary to the principles of sustainable development.		
MP2_CL_0614_004	Heritage: This area of the UK is full of charming old historical period villages and breathtaking ancient countryside and farmland. I also understand that this area has an abundance of prehistoric remains in the ground which would be lost with the construction. Canadian Solar and		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings			
	Windel Energy have no local knowledge of the land or area (given some of the faux pas in the proposal) and the proposal has not thought through the impact this will have or how to mitigate this damage. Their entire focus is on the position of the substation.		
MP2_CL_0603_013	This is an area of many sites of ancient settlements. Has Historic England been consulted?		
MP2_FF_0280_001	The solar farm covers a significant area of agricultural land adjacent to historic villages and the town of Stamford, the UKs first Conservation Area.		
MP2_CL_0780_001	As a resident of Castle Bytham I am writing to express my concerns regarding the Mallard Pass solar farm, while living 12 miles from the proposed site I do not think this distances us from the impact of the development. While most people locally are assuming the focus will be on Essendine and Ryhall the impact will be felt by the many other nearby historic villages, also not forgetting Stamford which was designated an area of special architectural and historical interest 55 years ago		
MP2_CL_0930_013 MP2_CL_0906_014	This part of Lincolnshire should be recognised for its wonderful built heritage and landscape - this character is already under threat from ongoing change and does not need the additional negative impact of 'Mallard Pass'. The local communities are against this development and the local MPs don't support it - any planning decision needs to reflect this and respect the views of the people who actually live here.		
MP2_CL_0912_001	We are residents of South Lincolnshire and our family home is situated roughly half a mile south of the		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings			
	southern-most boundary of the above-mentioned proposed Solar Farm. Our home and surrounding buildings are Grade II listed. We have lived here for over fifty years and have had experience of farming some of the land which is to be included within the Mallard Pass Solar Farm project. We know that most of the land has been and still is, used for arable farming.		
MP2_CL_0880_001	As the owners of Molecey Mill and the Granary on the Stamford Road, a Grade 2* Listed Heritage asset and major events venue, we strongly object to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Development. There has been a mill on this site since 1086. The setting of the mill within its fenland landscape is important to its context and history. The flat open spaces allow sound to travel very well. Our whole area is an area of archaeological heritage and importance going back to prehistoric times.		
MP2_CL_0754_005	Across the site there are many heritage properties many listed and some which are not. Collectively they form an intrinsic part of the landscape. It is also well recognised that landscape setting is an intrinsic part of the heritage asset and if the landscape surrounding the heritage asset is changed, in this case covered in panels, the value of the heritage asset is lost. When planning permission is given for the development of, for example redundant farm buildings to bring them back into new use the consent will normally require the building to retain its integrity and original look in order, that the area in which		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings			
	it sits and the wider landscape retains its look and feel. The same consideration should be given when proposing to cover a landscape in solar panels and their impact on heritage buildings whether listed or not. I propose that the siting of solar panels in this area will damage many heritage assets in this way.		
MP2_CL_0729_007	· Is this going to affect our archaeological and architectural heritage? What will be the impact on the many listed buildings in the area and the 'ancient settlement' sites which are dotted around the farmland in this area?		
MP2_CL_0622_003	Archaeology and Local Heritage There are no assurances about the preservation of any local buildings in this proposal. "Give consideration" is not sufficient.		
MP2_CL_0478_012	12. This ingress route will also pass exceeding close to the remains of a roman villa in Great Casterton and untold damage will be caused to this historic piece of our local heritage.		
MP2_CL_0478_021	21. Many of the parcels of land on the site will have their character completely changed, especially those within the setting of the many listed buildings in this area.		
MP2_CL_0544_001 MP2_CL_0545_001	It simply beggars belief that consideration is being given to building such a huge installation, in an area of natural beauty, that will affect a number of ancient villages including: Essendine, a village that has history dating back to the Bronze Age and is featured in the Domesday Book Carlby, a tiny, close knit, hamlet that will be dwarfed by		

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Archaeology and Cultural Heritage – Cultural Heritage and Listed Buildings			
	this unsightly blot on the landscape Braceborough, a peaceful, countryside parish that's existed since 1562 Greatford, once home to King George III, who spent time being treated in a private asylum here – certainly not a location that would have been chosen, had it been surrounded by 10ft high solar panels. Barholm, first recorded in 1086, boasting a Grade 1 listed church. Uffington previously the seat of the Earl of Lindsey (Casewick Hall) and home to an Augustinian Canonry, founded at Newstead in the time of Henry III. Ryhall & Belmesthorpe, both of which date back to 664, when they were given to the monastery of Medeshamsted by Wulfere, King of Merica. Both villages contain historic artefacts including the 13th century vaulted cellar in the Green Dragon Inn and a two-story slate house that's being standing since 1685.		
MP2_CL_0655_022	22. MPSF - THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WOULD CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF LAND PARCELS LYING WITHIN THE WIDER PERIPHERAL SETTINGS OF SEVERAL LISTED BUILDINGS. YES THAT'S CORRECT SEVERAL LISTED BUILDINGS!		
MP2_CL_0815_003	3. Character. The introduction of this technology and infrastructure will change the character of the local area and the opportunities available to residents such as myself. I would no longer opt to spend leisure time in that area, for example by the river in Ryhall.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Air Quality – Concern about pollution caused by increased traffic			
MP2_FF_0290_011	noise pollution, increased traffic and pollution.	No	Construction traffic flows, as reported in Appendix 9.4 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, are well below screening criteria for potential impact to air quality in Environmental Protection UK and Institute of Air Quality Management guidance. As such, impacts to air quality are expected to be insignificant. The oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, sets out measures for the management of dust, secured by DCO Requirement.
MP2_CL_0531_007	We will all suffer from increased noise from the construction traffic and high levels of air pollution.		
MP2_CL_0637_005	4, Increased air pollution from road traffic, dusty conditions with the large construction lorries and workers vehicles for this site, causing chaos and major disruption and further damage to small country roads that are unsuitable for more traffic on this scale, the roads around this proposed site are already very busy and this could cause more dangers arising.		
MP2_CL_0662_004	Years of traffic chaos and disruption for the local community and the impact of the pollution and congestion resulting from all the HGV's.		
MP2_CL_0703_007	We will all suffer from increased noise from construction traffic and high levels of air pollution		
MP2_CL_0834_004	3. There will be increased air pollution, dust and noise.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Air Quality – Concern of air quality to local schools			
MP2_FF_083_006	The road passes two local schools and will subject children to excessive fumes from the lorries.	No	Construction traffic flows, as reported in Appendix 9.4 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, are well below screening criteria for potential impact to air quality in Environmental Protection UK and Institute of Air Quality Management guidance. As such, impacts to air quality are expected to be insignificant. Furthermore, HGV deliveries will be restricted to avoid school start and end time. HGVs will therefore only deliver to the primary construction compound between the hours of 09:00 to 15:00, giving an effective six-hour window for HGV deliveries to take place.
MP2_CL_0616_006	There will major disruption and pollution caused during the construction phase, which is planned to last at least 2 years. In particular, the local road network and community are totally inadequate for proposed construction traffic and planned workforce. Mallard Pass have stated that there will be over 100 HGV movements every day coming through narrow country roads and busy junctions. On Ryhall Road, for example, these HGVs will pass Casterton Community school and Casterton Junior school, thundering through a 20 mph zone and causing local pollution. The junctions at either end of the road are already busy and totally unsuitable for large vehicles.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Air Quality – Toxic fumes caused by batteries			
MP2_CL_0636_003	There is no mention in the report with regard to pollution both toxic and noise emanating from the site. There is also concern that batteries most probably will be used in the future and that they can self ignite, thus not easily extinguishable potentially causing toxic fumes which will be carried on the prevailing winds.	No	Not applicable, there are no batteries as part of the Proposed Development.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
MP2_FF_0202_002	construction period: about four years. During that time an army of workers and machinery invading the area is going to generate a tremendous amount of noise, dust and disturbance to the current traffic and access to properties.	No	A detailed and robust noise assessment forms part of the ES (Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**). This considers the nature of the noise sources associated with the Proposed Development, including construction, operational noise from electrical plant including that of the proposed substation, and the construction traffic. The assessment methodology used was agreed to be in line with best practice in consultation with the local authorities. The conclusions of the assessment presented in Chapter 10 is that, following implementation of the embedded and additional mitigation measures (proposed in sections 10.3 and 10.5 of Chapter 10 respectively), no significant noise or vibration impacts are identified (Section 10.6 of Chapter 10). When considering the potential noise impacts of the Proposed Development as a result of construction activities including related traffic passing to and from the Site,
MP2_FF_0252_003	I am concerned about the increase in noise and general pollution of the area during construction.		
MP2_CL_0363_009, MP2_CL_0363_024	Construction of solar panel mounting and the constant noise pollution during and after work is finished.		
MP2_CL_0486_003	There is absolutely no doubt that the building of the solar farm will take a long time & be extremely upsetting for the countryside and local inhabitants. There is the noise factor of siting the panels, and the transportation of such huge items. The roads we have here are not built for such huge items and with the best will in the world, despite lorry restrictions, it is unlikely that the drivers will abide by any restrictions.		
MP2_CL_0589_009	Construction of solar panel mounting and the constant noise pollution during and after work is finished.		
MP2_CL_0791_004	* noise pollution during construction, including transport		
MP2_CL_0812_003	the disruption to the lives of local people during the proposed installation phase		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
MP2_CL_0853_002	2. I am concerned about the impacts during construction, particularly noise and dust. This village is a very quiet location (another reason for moving here) and this will not be the case if this development proceeds.		the relevant embedded mitigation measures are described within section 10.3 of Chapter 10 of the ES. These include the general construction working hours (07:00 to 19:00 – Monday to Saturday), with further restriction on some noise-generating activities and HGV movements on Saturday afternoons (13:00 to 19:00). These measures are set out in the oCEMP and oDEMP. Additional mitigation measures described in section 10.5 of Chapter 10 include control of Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) if undertaken at night, as well as controlling piling noise and informing residents of noisy works: these measures will also be implemented through the CEMP and DEMP. Given the angle and location of the panels it is unlikely that any amplification of the railway noise would occur at sensitive receptors.
MP2_CL_0856_005	Construction Noise We can expect many years of noise disturbance from construction, particularly foundation piling and construction equipment. The ambient noise levels across the proposed site are very low at present.		
MP2_CL_0860_008	Construction: Piling of solar panel mounting structures up to 2.5m deep will be noisy and very dusty during construction. The primary substation will have tonal noise higher than that experienced at night-time, affecting some residents. This will also have a large impact on the wildlife, with particular disruption during breeding seasons.		
MP2_CL_0893_018	17. Noise: Inevitably there will be noise from the site. There is limited noise from the site currently due to agricultural use. The increase in noise from the site will be over and above the usually expected in this rural community. Particularly when construction is to take place on site. Noise will be present 24 hours a day. In addition, the noise from		

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Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
	the inverters is a constant whirring sound, is this safe to have next to a bridleway?		
MP2_CL_0932_005	Construction noise and dust,		
MP2_CL_0936_004	As a local resident, I am also opposed to the huge amount of disruption, noise and pollution that the building of this solar farm will cause to what is a green and peaceful part of the countryside. Access to most of the proposed site is via narrow lanes, and there will be more damage to road surfaces with more heavy goods vehicles circulating, all of which is likely to create unsafe driving and cycling and a higher risk of accidents and serious injuries.		
MP2_CL_0944_007	The labour requirement for such a project would be huge, it is estimated that up to 400 workers could be on site. That is more than the population of Essendine. Who will these workers be, will they be vetted, where will they live, what will they do for recreation? These are all pressing worries. The noise and dirt generated during construction would be considerable especially as the construction sites surround the village so closely.		
MP2_CL_1005_011	11. Noise Disturbance During construction (7am – 7pm working hours Monday to Saturday for two years), the structures that are used to mount the panels will need to be 2.5		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
	metres deep so piling driving for these will be extremely noisy. The tonal noise of the primary sub station will be higher than that experienced at night time. What tonal noise will be emitted from invertors/transformers? Plus, during the two years of construction we will experience noise from the construction, the traffic and the workers.		
MP2_CL_1008_016	* Constant disruption and noise for 2 years whilst construction takes place- we already had this for 2 years when Ryhall Substation was built		
MP2_CL_1008_017	* Heavy machinery and many people working in the area, so there will be constant noise, day and night		
MP2_FF_1032_015	The style of panel should be not risk creating too much noise during installation or maintenance.		
MP2_CL_1039_014	• Noise		
MP2_FF_0207_002	The solar farm will harm wildlife, be unsightly, create noise pollution during and after construction and cause on-going safety issues in the future.		
MP2_CL_0742_041	During construction (remember 7am – 7pm working hours Monday to Saturday for two years), the structures that are used to mount the panels will need to be 2.5 metres deep so piling driving for these will be extremely noisy. The tonal noise of the primary sub station will be higher than that experienced at night time. What tonal noise will be emitted from invertors/transformers? Plus, during		

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Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
	the two years of construction we will experience noise from the construction, the traffic and the workers.		
MP2_CL_0749_041	During construction (remember 7am – 7pm working hours Monday to Saturday for two years), the structures that are used to mount the panels will need to be 2.5 metres deep so piling driving for these will be extremely noisy. The tonal noise of the primary sub station will be higher than that experienced at night time. What tonal noise will be emitted from invertors/transformers? Plus, during the two years of construction we will experience noise from the construction, the traffic and the workers.		
MP2_CL_0617_005	During construction I have concerns about increases in pollution and risk of pollution events whilst the infrastructure is being installed and during operation. Additionally there will be disruption to local traffic, increased noise levels, increased hgv movements and I don't feel the local roads are suitable for this level, or type of traffic which in turn could have safety implications to road users. Or it'll mean the roads will need to be adapted which brings about a whole new set of environmental, visual and human health impacts.		

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Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
MP2_CL_0649_007	7. We have concerns over the negative impact of our environment during construction i.e. noise, heavy traffic, HGV's on all local roads & the safety concerns for pedestrians, cyclists & in fact all road users whilst this work progresses along with concerns over the safety of children on their way to school, & when using the roads & paths for recreation, not to mention the additional pollution caused by this traffic.		
MP2_CL_0678_006	6. Noise and disturbance during the proposed installation. We have in Essendine a road that is single track for much of its distance. How will this be affected by the number of vehicle movements proposed? The road from the A1 to the site is already overused by large vehicles and unsuitable for them. How will this problem be solved?		
MP2_CL_0693_006	· Huge negative impact during construction from noise, dust, heavy traffic. Small local roads will not be able to cope with the extra HGV traffic.		
MP2_CL_0698_007, MP2_CL_0701_007, MP2_CL_0705_007	We will all suffer from increased noise from construction traffic and high levels of air pollution		
MP2_CL_0906_011	10. Huge impacts from 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment. Noise, dust, hundreds of vehicle movements per day including HGVs. Some of this traffic adding to overcrowded		

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Noise and Vibration – General concern regarding noise and vibration during construction			
	roads in Stamford, others moving through small villages to get to and from construction sites. Additional damage to roads that are already in an incredibly poor condition plus increased safety risks for the many walkers and cyclists already using these roads.		
MP2_FF_0184_005	potential "reflected noise" from the panels magnifying the railway noise		
MP2_CL_0931_005	Of course, this is all in addition to the new quarry site at Greatford being recently approved and a proposed housing development at Quarry Farm, Stamford. Our homes will be blighted by these developments, designed to bury us in noise, dust and traffic.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Concern regarding noise from solar infrastructure			
MP2_CL_0478_017	17. The noise produced by the substation and ancillary works will bring pain and headaches to local residents with hearing problems, particularly those who use hearing aids as they will pick up the resonance and multiply it. A well know form of torture.	No	Noise from electrical plant was assessed against stringent noise limits on a precautionary basis and no significant impacts are expected subject to a suitable finalised design and selection of the plant to meet these noise limits. This can be

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Concern regarding noise from solar infrastructure			
MP2_CL_0582_004	It will be very noisy while it is being built and the primary substation will have tonal noise affecting local residents at night.		controlled through a DCO requirement for the scheme.
MP2_CL_0616_003	The plant will have a permanent detrimental effect on both visual and noise impacts. The proposed solar plant will have 3.3m high solar panels, major industrial buildings housing the inverters and operational facilities and surrounded by 2m high fencing. This will create a major blot on the landscape and destroy the rural environment that is a key part of the local area. During its operation, residents close to the primary substation will be subject to constant tonal noise, which will be more noticeable in the evenings.		
MP2_CL_0637_008	6, Noise pollution and loud sounds from construction over a prolonged period and continual humming from the site (as come from other much smaller solar panel sites) from the substations, inverters and transformers housed in ugly storage containers is completely unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0828_013	11. Piling of solar panel mounting structures up to 2.5m deep will be noisy and very dusty during construction. The primary substation will have tonal noise higher than that experienced at night-time, affecting some residents.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Concern regarding noise from solar infrastructure			
MP2_CL_0894_013	11. Noise Disturbance During construction (remember 7am – 7pm working hours Monday to Saturday for two years), the structures that are used to mount the panels will need to be 2.5 metres deep so piling driving for these will be extremely noisy. The tonal noise of the primary sub station will be higher than that experienced at night time. What tonal noise will be emitted from invertors/transformers? Plus, during the two years of construction we will experience noise from the construction, the traffic and the workers.		
MP2_CL_0799_013	7. Solar Panel Fires and Noise: Over the last few weeks with the heatwave we have seen images of Solar Farms on fire. It has been shown that fires start at the inverters, yet despite safety features a number of incidents of solar fires have been recorded as initiating at the inverter. How can you reassure residents that this will not happen here and what mitigation you will undertake to avoid any future fires? In addition, the noise from the inverters is a constant whirring sound, is this safe to have next to a bridleway?		
MP2_CL_0838_007	The build will also impact on the level of noise no longer will we have the bird song and probably due		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Concern regarding noise from solar infrastructure			
	to all of the noise and pollution from the construction lose birds and wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0433_003	The disruption to the infrastructure during construction		
MP2_CL_0433_005	The residual noise once built from tonal abnormalities.		
MP2_CL_0474_007	7. Noise: the process of construction will create noise from plant and piling during the installation and erection processes, but afterwards compounded by the many transformers and inverters, which will issue a low ambient noise which will be disturbing .		
MP2_CL_0614_010	· Another concern which I cannot see covered in the proposal is regarding noise pollution. The transformers and inverters do make noise – to have this constantly droning where now we have bird song and quiet is distressing.		
MP2_CL_0801_002	The noise and safety aspects are also a huge concern. There were fires during the heat wave at a solar farm in Devon! If that happened here it would taken a lot of service men to stop. Finally the noise that will be generated from these solar farms will have a detrimental impact on the residents		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – How will noise impact be measured?			
MP2_CL_0683_010	Noise Generic: I have particular concern for the residents of Essendine closest to the proposed sub-station, understanding that they will hear a tonal noise above average levels at certain times of day. Can you qualify that that noise won't cause stress, anxiety and upset for those residents who have to live with it 24/7? Personal : I am concerned about noise creepage across the residential buffer from the panels, if they are trackers, and the inverters on-site. Having listened to video footage of inverters, with the prevailing S/S Westerly wind, a frequent feature even in the summer, that noise could be easily heard at my property. It would be very invasive and extremely stressful and upsetting to live with. I hear the wildlife, the traffic which is infrequent and passing except at rush hour, and the occasional train. Hearing an industrial noise all the time would be very disturbing. I ask that you review your assumptions about residential setback distance, taking into account the wind factor across this particular part of the site	No	The impact of construction/decommission noise has been assessed in line with relevant British Standards and relevant Guidance, in consultation with the local authorities. The assessment of the temporary impacts of construction noise is primarily aimed at understanding the need for dedicated management measures and, if so, the types of measures that are required. The impact of operational noise has also been assessed in line with relevant British Standards and considering stringent noise limits which account for the existing noise levels in the area.
MP2_CL_0709_007	Noise – The developer is reserving the right to install Single Axis Tracker Arrays which it is understood would move throughout the day and return to their		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – How will noise impact be measured?			
	original position over night. Much of the site development site and adjoining land is a very quiet area with background noise levels often below 10db at night time, especially on still summer nights. Background noise from SAT Arrays on the proposed development would be very audible from within nearby dwellings, especially on warm summer nights when windows are open, and would result in undue harm to the living conditions of the occupiers of those dwellings. This would be contrary to the principles of sustainable development as sought by the National Planning Policy Framework. 9 Landscaping would not overcome these adverse effects and, given the size of the proposed development, it is unclear how location in relation to dwellings would overcome disturbance by noise.		
MP2_CL_0145_004	How will air and noise impact be measured?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Mitigation			
MP2_CL_0544_007, MP2_CL_0545_007	Noise is a huge concern. The inverters and transformers that will be located across the site, in large and unsightly containers, emit significant and constant noise. What measure are in place to reduce this? What is the impact of this noise on local residents and on our wildlife? It's simply not good enough. Piling of solar panel mounting structures up to 2.5m deep will be very noisy and very dusty during construction. The primary substation will also have tonal noise, higher than that experienced at night-time, which will affect residents, spoiling the quite in this oasis of calm.	No	Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, provides a review of the Embedded Mitigation measures for the Proposed Development. Additional Mitigation measures are also presented to minimise the impacts of the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning phases. In addition, in Table 35 of the oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]**, a list of mitigation and/or enhancement measures have been outlined to minimise noise and vibration at noise sensitive receptors, including neighbouring residential properties and other sensitive receptors arising from construction activities. These include, as appropriate: a. Ensuring that all appropriate processes, procedures and measures are in place to minimise noise before works begin and throughout the construction programme; b. All contractors to be made familiar with current legislation and the guidance in

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Mitigation			
			BS 5228 (Parts 1 and 2) (2014) which should form a prerequisite of their appointment; c. Ensuring that, where reasonably practicable, noise and vibration is controlled at source (e.g. the selection of inherently quiet plant and low vibration equipment), review of the construction programme and methodology to consider quieter methods, consideration of the location of equipment onsite and control of working hours; d. Use of modern plant, complying with applicable UK noise emission requirements; e. Hydraulic techniques for breaking to be used in preference to percussive techniques, where reasonably practicable; f. Drop heights of materials will be minimised; g. Unnecessary revving of engines will be avoided, and equipment will be switched off when not in use; h. Plant and vehicles will be sequentially started up rather than all together;

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Mitigation			
			i. Offsite pre-fabrication used where reasonably practicable; j. Use of screening locally around significant noise producing plant and activities. Screening would be designed to minimise landscape and visual impacts; k. Regular and effective maintenance by trained personnel will be undertaken to keep plant and equipment working to manufacturer's specifications; l. All construction plant and equipment to be properly maintained, silenced where appropriate, operated to prevent excessive noise and switched off when not in use; m. Loading and unloading of vehicles, dismantling of equipment or moving equipment or materials around the Order limits to be conducted in such a manner as to minimise noise generation, as far as reasonably practicable; n. All vehicles used onsite shall incorporate reversing warning devices as opposed to the typical tonal reversing alarms to

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Mitigation			
			minimise noise disturbance where reasonably practicable; o. Appropriate routing of construction traffic on public roads and along access tracks pursuant to the CTMP; p. Provision of information to local planning authorities and local residents to advise of potential noisy works that are due to take place; q. Section 61 Consents would be obtained for the Proposed Development which would include agreed construction noise limits for nearby noise sensitive receptors; r. Monitoring of noise complaints and reporting to the Applicant for immediate investigation and action. A display board will be installed onsite. These will include contact details for the Site Manager or alternative public interface with whom complaints can be lodged. A log book of complaints will be prepared and managed by the Site Manager; and s. Consideration will also be given to traffic routing, timing and access points to the Order limits to minimise noise impacts at

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration – Mitigation			
			existing receptors following appointment of a principal construction contractor, and as construction working methods are developed. The contractor will issue a project route map and delivery schedule to control construction traffic. Management of heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) within the Order limits and being let onto the highway network will be managed through the CTMP developed pursuant to the Outline CTMP. The relevant access route road surface will be checked prior to use.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration - Wind			
MP2_CL_0754_009	Noise, security and lighting 39. We chose our home as it was outside the village envelope, is very tranquil and surrounded by countryside with long vistas to the South and west. Yes we get some traffic noise but it passes quickly and we have little if any light pollution. 40. We have a major concern that this will change should the solar farm be built – we expect that there will be noise from both the panels and inverters. Given the quietness we currently	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As described above, control of operational noise to stringent noise limits as implemented through the DCO will control the potential for significant effects of the noise from the equipment associated with the Proposed Development.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration - Wind			
	enjoy any noise will be intrusive. The prevailing wind from the south-west which is strong as it blows up Barbers Hill, locally known by some as 'windy ridge', will mean that noise pollution could be a major issue impacting our everyday lives and the tranquillity we currently enjoy. I am a keen gardener and spend significant time outdoors in the garden and walking locally. That we will be surrounded by this noise constantly is causing me real angst. The impact of constant background noise has been highlighted recently by the work to upgrade the main power line. Noise from the wires and from the CCTV and security protecting the site has been significant and extremely irritating – the only saving grace is we know it is temporary – noise from the Solar Farm won't be and there is no doubt it will affect our mental health & well-being. 9 41. The non-technical PEIR describes the use of operational lighting around the proposed development – stating 'it will include Passive Infra-red Detector Systems' – that implies there may be other items included which are not specified – this needs to be clarified as for isolated properties any lighting will increase light pollution and potentially affect wildlife particularly those which are nocturnal.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Noise and Vibration - Wind			
MP2_CL_0784_013	13. With the PV area relatively close to our property I have concerns about noise during construction and ongoing operation. We are fortunate to live in a quite rural environment any noise from the panels or invertors will be intrusive and with a strong prevailing south west wind frequently blowing noise will travel from across the site in our direction.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_FF_003_010	The road that I was shown, that is going to be used for construction traffic is unsuitable as it passes two schools and is not suitable for heavy traffic.	No	Traffic impacts are outlined in Chapter 9: Highways and Access of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. The Applicant notes that the primary traffic impacts associated with the Proposed Development will be linked to the construction phase. The measures to mitigate the traffic impacts of construction are outlined within the supporting Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP), **[EN010127/APP/7.11]**. In relation to traffic generation, the hours for the Proposed Development will be in 12-hour shifts each day, with employees travelling to and from the Order limits an hour either side of these times (i.e., between 06:00 and 07:00, and 19:00 and 20:00). Where onsite works are to be conducted outside the core working hours, they will comply with the restrictions pursuant to the consenting process. Therefore, it was agreed with Lincolnshire County Council, Rutland County Council
MP2_FF_018_008	traffic- at least 54 lorries going back and forth for two years. Disruption for local traffic.		
MP2_FF_035_007	7. 2 years of construction traffic and associated safety.		
MP2_FF_038_004	And not forgetting that the increased traffic will mean that the quiet roads that we are used to using due to the distinct lack of Public Bridleways will become increasing dangerous.		
MP2_FF_057_002	Produce even more traffic on an already dangerous road.		
MP2_FF_073_008	Although there will be a number of HGV lorry movements, this cannot be avoided but if there solar farm is granted planning permission it would be useful nearer the time to have information on the traffic management. Recent road resurfacing in the area has caused a lot of disruption and increased traffic in the villages.		
MP2_FF_078_002	The traffic for the next few years would be horrendous causing so much complications!		
MP2_FF_079_003	Long term disruption		
MP2_FF_079_006	Will cause huge disruption along narrow lanes in a rural area		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_FF_089_003	Increased traffic, disruption and pollution due to contractor vehicles, deliveries and construction		and National Highways that no localised capacity assessments needed to be undertaken as the impact of the Proposed Development fell below the threshold of 30 two-way vehicle movements during the morning (08:00-09:00) and evening (17:00-18:00) peak hour – as there is to be no impact during the identified peak hours. Whilst the uplift in daily traffic flows may result in more delay than at present, it is not considered that this will be significant due to the restrictions in the timings for construction vehicles and the arrangements for staff who will arrive and depart outside of the peak hours set out in the oCTMP. Therefore, it is considered that there will be no traffic impact on the morning and evening peak hours when the local road network is generally the most congested.
MP2_FF_0116_002	2. Traffic involved in construction will put huge stress on rural lanes.		
MP2_CL_0148_006	6) massive traffic and transport disruption in small rural areas, unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0154_002	There also must be other land available that does not encroach on farming land or have a negative effect with associated traffic, that would be more suitable.		
MP2_FF_0180_003	Our areas of concern are listed below with, in each case, an explanation of the extra measures that we think are necessary: Continuing concern about damage to species-rich road verges Our greatest concern remains the potential impact on the species rich road verges of the area, especially those within Ryhall Pasture and Little Warren Verges SSSI. The commitment in sections 9.2 and 9.3 of the PEIR to route HGV and LGV traffic away from these verges is welcome, but we note that section 15.14 of the PEIR states that the construction works will require up to 400 staff at peak periods. All these people, many of them contractors, are likely to arrive on site by car, which could greatly increase traffic along what are very narrow roads, with the consequent risk of increased verge erosion and damage. We		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	think further measures are necessary to route car and van traffic as well as HGV and LGV traffic away from the most sensitive roads, especially the road through the Ryhall Pastures and Little Warren Verges SSSI. We also feel it is important that a strategy is developed for effectively enforcing these measures. Inadequate enhancement measures on the retained arable We are concerned that the measures proposed to enhance the retained arable do not go far enough.		
MP2_FF_0191_004	The traffic involved in the construction process through the surrounding is also a nightmare scenario.		
MP2_FF_0208_002	The road system in the area couldn't cope with the huge extra traffic during construction, from the conversations I had at the Essendine consultation there was very little knowledge of the area or the roads and there was no plan as far as I could see to resolve the traffic issue.		
MP2_FF_0210_004	The current road structure will not be able to tolerate the amount of traffic needed to build this site.		
MP2_FF_0216_003	The disruption to the area during the construction phase will be enormous: I am particularly concerned about the main access route (the minor road through Great Casterton to Ryhall in particular), which is a narrow, winding and potentially dangerous road		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	(passing two schools in Casterton). It also has florally rich verges and hedgerows that act as invaluable wildlife corridors; how can the proposed "highway improvements" be achieved while preserving these? Will Part 1 Compensation (under the 1973 Land Compensation Act) be payable to those living along the improved roads? Another road that will experience vastly increased traffic is the very narrow lane between Essendine and Uffington. There are large populations of wild deer in the locality, often encountered crossing the roads, particularly from dusk to dawn; they often panic in front of a car and however slowly one drives they will often run for considerable distances along the road before finding a gap in the hedge, so there is a real danger that if they can no longer access the fenced-off areas of solar panels they will be corralled onto the roads, increasing the danger to motorists as well as the deer themselves.		
MP2_FF_0232_002	The disruption during construction with all the lorries and extra traffic would be horrendous.		
MP2_FF_0244_004	. Experience at the time of the construction of the Ryhall National Grid substation showed that the local roads are not suitable for construction traffic, so construction would not be possible unless all		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	roads serving the site were widened and strengthened to accommodate two way HGV traffic.		
MP2_FF_0246_006	The maps supplied with the consultation documents do not show all current rights of way. This is concerning because it does not feel that you have actually considered how the area is used and by whom. I regularly use this area for recreation the roads are already busy an increase in traffic will detrimentally affect my use of the area for this. In particular the heavy lorries associated with the construction will be dangerous to more vulnerable road users such as pedestrians, horse riders and cyclists		
MP2_FF_0247_003	Traffic and transportation disruption - before, during and after completion,		
MP2_FF_0252_004	I am concerned about the inevitable increase in traffic through our village and in surrounding areas, potentially involving Stamford which already has problems with queuing traffic.		
MP2_FF_0260_002	Then there is the matter of increased transport whilst the site is built, noise from the building site and thereafter from the solar farm itself		
MP2_FF_0266_004	The traffic situation around the area will be particularly badly affected during construction and would be exacerbated by the future proposed development in Stamford.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_FF_0279_005	Traffic caused by construction works, prolonged by scale		
MP2_FF_0288_002	the construction will cause major disruption to the local communities affected - increasing traffic and noise. Making the area dangerous for vulnerable road uses and completely changing the character of the area.		
MP2_FF_0312_002	disruption re heavy traffic during the building process Have you seen the state of the local roads , dangerous for residents		
MP2_FF_0313_003	the increase in traffic		
MP2_FF_0319_008	There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale.		
MP2_FF_0320_008	There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_FF_0321_008	There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale.		
MP2_FF_0322_008	There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale.		
MP2_FF_0331_006	6) Traffic movements - there are no good roads for lorries to come in on, and one obvious one runs past 2 schools on a junction which is already very blocked at school start & finish times, on a narrow road with multiple accidents (the Great Casterton-Ryhall road)		
MP2_CL_0369_007	The increase of heavy construction traffic through our villages during the initial construction, and ongoing maintenance.		
MP2_CL_0381_003	3. The current size of the proposed farm is obscene and does not have the infrastructure or roads to support such a massive development. The volume		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	of traffic through Great Casterton and on the Uffington lane will have a real impact on local residents and I do not feel that this has been considered by the Mallard team. If this gets approval how do we know it wont be expanded ? The panels are 3.3 meters tall and an eye sore on the countryside removing a green landscape		
MP2_CL_0383_003	3. The current size of the proposed farm is obscene and does not have the infrastructure or roads to support such a massive development. The volume of traffic through Great Casterton and on the Uffington lane will have a real impact on local residents and I do not feel that this has been considered by the Mallard team. If this gets approval how do we know it wont be expanded ? The panels are 3.3 meters tall and an eye sore on the countryside removing a green landscape		
MP2_CL_0390_007	The traffic congestion and impact during the development and building stages.		
MP2_CL_0396_007	The increase of heavy construction traffic through our villages during the initial construction, and ongoing maintenance.		
MP2_CL_0401_003	3. Increased traffic and HGVs to unsuitable roads - a danger to pedestrians, car users, cyclists and horse riders		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0404_004	The traffic congestion and impact during a 2 year build, plus maintenance would cause major problems on these local roads.		
MP2_CL_0405_004	The traffic congestion and impact during a 2 year build, plus maintenance would cause major problems on these local roads.		
MP2_CL_0415_001	I live in Stamford and am very concerned about the scale and sheer size of your plans for mallard Pass. I am concerned about the traffic that will be involved during construction. Stamford traffic is already a huge concern and the town is often gridlocked. It feels dangerous cycling here which is such a shame. The traffic is a major reason why some don't use the town centre and prefer to do out of town shopping, affecting the shopkeepers.		
MP2_CL_0416_004	The massive disruption to local residents from lorries on roads that are not even suitable for cars to pass		
MP2_CL_0417_003	traffic impact on roads etc		
MP2_CL_0418_010	10. Construction traffic and construction methods will be noisy and dusty.		
MP2_CL_0419_003	3-Increase of Traffic and Transport.		
MP2_CL_0420_001	1) In order to construct such a development on such a vast scale it would mean major disruption to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	many villages in the affected area. Our rural lanes will be choked with lorries and the construction traffic cause endless delays.		
MP2_CL_0422_002	The local roads are already a disgrace and in poor state of repair, this proposal will only compound the issue, not to mention the high volume of extra traffic over the years of installation.		
MP2_CL_0428_006	During the construction period this project would have a very negative effect on our road system. Once off the A1, traffic would come through Great Casterton then Ryhall and then on to Essendine. These are all narrow rural roads and are already busy and congested at certain parts of the day, school drop off and pick up particularly. The large increase in volume of traffic to this site would undoubtedly increase congestion and decrease safety.		
MP2_CL_0429_006	During the construction period this project would have a very negative effect on our road system. Once off the A1, traffic would come through Great Casterton then Ryhall and then on to Essendine. These are all narrow rural roads and are already busy and congested at certain parts of the day, school drop off and pick up particularly. The large increase in volume of traffic to this site would		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	undoubtedly increase congestion and decrease safety.		
MP2_CL_0432_006	Particularly during construction but also thereafter, there will be a huge increase in HGV and other traffic on local roads. The new plans include some widening of roads (not necessary for any other reason and destroying even more flora and wildlife habitats. A smaller site could be limited to areas where such roadworks are not needed. In my village we are already concerned about HGV drivers ignoring restrictions to save time and for their own convenience.		
MP2_CL_0435_005	Traffic - I noted from the plans a very large amount of heavy traffic is to be passing along narrow lanes near villages. Parts of the area already experience heavy vehicles from the gravel pit activity in the area, and are really not suited to this type of traffic. The experience of gravel pit traffic suggests that compliance with agreed routes is less than 100%, and I would expect this to be the case in the future.		
MP2_CL_0452_006	I have severe concerns about traffic, transport & construction. Only a couple of weeks ago there was a double fatality from a road accident in this very area. Given the volume of traffic & workers likely to be engaged on site, how much increased risk will		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	there be to the lives of locals and visitors to the area?		
MP2_CL_0454_004	4 Increased traffic on narrow roads with abundant verges for plants and insects.		
MP2_CL_0456_005	The impact of the increased traffic in the local area will be horrendous, for us. The small lanes are not designed for heavy lorries and we cannot avoid the area when we take our kids to school or as we go about our daily lives.		
MP2_CL_0459_006	- comment on the adverse impact of construction is not really necessary as it is so painfully obvious. The noise, dust, constant disruption of HGVs and the mud mess they create on the roads, workforce traffic, cranes etc. All of this in a rural setting with an infrastructure built for non commercial traffic. The detrimental effect on the local communities mental wellbeing and general day-to-day living is probably off the scale.		
MP2_CL_0464_004	4. It will bring huge traffic problems to our tiny roads and lanes. They are not suitable for the 54 – 2 way HGV lorry movements each day. Nor are they suitable for the increased traffic caused by up to 400 workers on site. We will have cyclists and horse riders being put at risk – along with young children accessing their schools.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0464_005	5. Those 400 workers on site will virtually create another village – for 2 years at the very minimum – and the cars/vans & lorries they will be using will add to the traffic problems & risks.		
MP2_CL_0470_007	7. Traffic congestion and impact for the 2 year build.		
MP2_CL_0471_006	6. The local roads around the area are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will be required to access the site to build, along with a large workforce. The whole community will suffer from increased noise from construction traffic and high levels of air pollution.		
MP2_CL_0473_005	The construction process will create traffic disruption to the local villages which will have a knock effect on Stamford, tourism to the area, which is vital to the local economy which will be affected .		
MP2_CL_0474_005	5. The construction process is glossed over and the effects on the local infrastructure put into nice words in the presentation. The amount of traffic created for the workers and site movements is significant. I understand they will be bused in. Do we believe that? The local roads are dangerous enough without 400 workers arriving in their cars and parking where convenient . It will be impossible to control . I have been in construction and practicing as a Civil and Structural Engineer Consultant for over 50 years		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	and I fully understand what a project over 4miles long and 2miles wide will require. It will be much worse than the glossy desk top nice presentation suggests. Roads will be damaged, verges destroyed, and be a danger to life, irrespective of the mud, smoke, dust, noise, smells and visual disturbances.		
MP2_CL_0474_006	6.The straightening of roads is also glossed over, this will have a significant traffic impact in the process while the normal users use alternative routes through already restrictive routes through the local villages. Most of these roads suffer badly from potholing and damage to the verges by use of too many large vehicles, the situation will get worse, and maintenance will have to be funded by the local authorities to maintain the roads. The change in the roads and their usage will make it more like an industrial area.		
MP2_CL_0477_008	> I have severe concerns about traffic, transport & construction. Only a couple of weeks ago there was a double fatality from a road accident in this very area. Given the volume of traffic & workers likely to be engaged on site, how much increased risk will there be to the lives of locals and visitors to the area?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0488_003	The environmental damage that will be caused by the transportation of these panels will be huge, with at least 54, 2 way HGV and transporter movements a day and the country roads in this area are not built for this volume of traffic, they are totally unsuitable and are poorly maintained. I understand one route chosen is through a village, passing a primary school and senior school, which with this volume and type of vehicles could endanger the lives of children going to and from the schools because of the extra traffic and pollution.		
MP2_CL_0491_006	I am very concerned about traffic disruption and damage. The construction phase will take up to 2 years with all HGVs, abnormal loads and workers' construction traffic coming through or past the outskirts of many local villages, with the major impacts through Great Casterton, Ryhall and Essendine. Can you imagine living near this? What will this do to the air? There will be so much carbon released into the air from all the additional traffic. This will create added noise, pollution, and damage to the local area. I am also very concerned about the negative impact of the disturbance on bio-diversity down more rural side lanes.		
MP2_CL_0496_007	Traffic disruption and damage The construction phase will take up to 2 years with		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	all HGVs, abnormal loads and workers' construction traffic coming through or past the outskirts of many local villages, with the major impacts through Great Casterton, Ryhall and Essendine. This will create added noise, pollution, and damage to roads and associated verges, as well as extra risk for pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders. It is also likely to disturb the bio-diversity down more rural side lanes. Some of the roads will be too narrow and Mallard Pass has increased the total site size by a further 56 acres to accommodate road changes, such as temporary localised road widening. There will be one main construction compound opposite the current Ryhall sub-station down the narrow Uffington Lane, and a further 6 secondary construction compounds and site access locations, creating concentrations of traffic, noise and disruption in those areas.		
MP2_CL_0499_004	4 Anticipated major disruption and increased traffic during construction, at a time when there are already various major construction projects in process in the local area (housing developments).		
MP2_CL_0515_006	Traffic and Transport		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	MPSF will impose huge disruption locally with massive increases in traffic on tiny country lanes which are clearly not suitable for HGV traffic. These country lanes are not constructed for such heavy traffic and huge environmental damage and erosion to road surface will occur causing potholes, dust, road safety and potential accident issues for pedestrians, horse riders, cyclists and motor vehicle drivers for 2 years during construction. The site will have 400 workers with main working hours 12 hours per day Monday to Saturday. More than 54 x 2-way HGV movements per day will affect routes with local villages and Stamford. The site will have 1 main construction compound accessed from a minor road and 6 secondary compounds and all accesses affecting small local roads.		
MP2_CL_0531_006	The local country roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0533_001	Rarely have I ever seen a project so badly managed to date. I went to several "meetings" and asked several identical questions- and received differing answers all the time. one example is the amount of traffic movements- restricted to heavy lorries over a 12 hour period. Another admitted no movements		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	during 0800-0900 and 1500-1700 PM rush hours are1500-1600 and 1630-1800 so the total lorries per hour during the remaining hours of 0700-1900 are higher than indicated. Also there is no mention of the traffic congestion as the workers come and go, from the site. Will they go off site to get lunch? If so, where do you suggest 200 plus can go in such a rural area where most of the villages do not even have a shop? I totally agree with all the objections put forward on ecological. archaeological. Visual impact etc as I am sure you are already aware of. add in the recent report which states that solar power in the UK is the least effective source of power at about 11% efficiency.		
MP2_CL_0562_007	The disruption and dangers of the increased traffic during the long construction phase will not be acceptable. One route in and one route out is simply ridiculous as it is along country roads in the immediate vicinity that are already well used. The routes pass through villages and by a large school, the experience we had when the substation was built which involved a tiny fraction of the HGV traffic this project would need, demonstrated the damage and disruption that will be incurred in the surrounding area. The way your narrative deals with this aspect is pure marketing speak and fails to recognise the true implications on our community		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0572_009	Construction and Traffic- The access roads were not made particularly clear at the public consultations and no transport specialist was available to speak to. The increase in traffic through Great Casterton, Ryhall and Belmesthorpe will be considerable and the roads will be insufficient to take this heavy traffic and large vehicles safely. There are 2 schools on this route, with the Casterton to Ryhall road having some difficult corners as this is still a semi-rural road with very important hedging either side along its length. This hedging is very important in the country scene and for wildlife corridors and would be devastating as any loss, if some of this was removed to accommodate site traffic. The village of Belmesthorpe suffers from speeding traffic at present and additional heavy lorry traffic and machinery would further blight the village and its residents. Additionally, at this South Westerly side of the site plan there is a potential plan for 650 houses on the north of Stamford which will be in the vicinity of this traffic area. If this is to go ahead, the North of Stamford will be seriously under stress on the highways.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0574_004	The damage and impact caused by the significant traffic needed to enable a construction of this scale is not acceptable to the local area.		
MP2_CL_0578_008	The construction process will be majorly disrupting to the local community. The roads serving the site are small local roads and it is hard to see how they will cope with the extra traffic when the site is completed. The impact during construction is unimaginable.		
MP2_CL_0579_004	The local roads, which are narrow and winding will not cope with the volume of construction traffic which would be required.		
MP2_CL_0581_006	the local roads are not suitable for high levels of construction traffic used for the construction		
MP2_CL_0592_003	In addition the increased amount of traffic and road disruption would be huge whilst this proposed development takes place (over a 2 year period apparently).		
MP2_CL_0598_004	The solar farm will require extensive construction work – presumably not using electric vehicles or machinery, but those burning more fossil fuels, and will result in a huge increase in traffic in small villages, where the current road infrastructure will not be suitable.		
MP2_CL_0599_004	The solar farm will require extensive construction work – presumably not using electric vehicles or		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	machinery, but those burning more fossil fuels, and will result in a huge increase in traffic in small villages, where the current road infrastructure will not be suitable.		
MP2_CL_0603_012	Our experience of lorry traffic through the village of Greatford has shown that drivers are usually employed on a freelance basis and frequently disregard instructions about 'acceptable' routes. Our village roads suffer too much lorry traffic already		
MP2_CL_0616_007	We are told by Mallard Pass that there will be a workforce of around 400 people visiting the site every day. It is not clear where this workforce will come from and it is likely that many will be from outside the region. This will also generate huge volumes of traffic to and from the site, at peak hours for local commuting and school runs. Again, the local rural roads and environment are totally inadequate for this increase in traffic and associated pollution it will cause		
MP2_CL_0619_003	The resulting possible upheaval necessary to install the Mallard Pass Solar Farm in our local communities is also totally unacceptable. The increased traffic and local disruption during construction is unthinkable.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0625_008	Heavy traffic on unsuitable roads will endanger life and cause major issues for local residents and visitors.		
MP2_CL_0628_005	There is already a high level of HGV traffic through Greatford from the neighbouring quarries whose HGV contractors do not honour the Section 106 agreements in place. Greatford has narrow roads and a small T-junction at its centre, which is so small that only two cars can pass there and where any vehicle that is bigger (ie. lorries) needs to mount the pavement in order to turn when another vehicle is oncoming. The streets of Greatford (Main Street and Carlby Road) are bordered by many ancient (C18th and older) and listed dwellings, whose stonework is vulnerable to the movements and pollution of diesel traffic. The routing plans for the Mallard Pass, I predict, would end up the same way; satnavs do not indicate the routes of section 106 agreements and this is one main reason why lorry-drivers linked with Mallard Pass would inevitably end up driving through Greatford		
MP2_CL_0638_006	6. The other major concern is the implication of the construction traffic accessing an area that has poor road infrastructure, in particular many narrow twisty roads that are very unsuitable/inadequate for the level and type of traffic envisioned.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0646_006	The increase of heavy construction traffic through our villages during the initial construction, and ongoing maintenance.		
MP2_CL_0653_003	I strongly object to the assertion in the PEIR that the area of the proposed development is a semi-industrial landscape as it has a line of pylons, a railway and small industrial estate present in one of the villages. The proposed site for the solar farm is in a rural landscape that is made up of open fields, hedges, woodland and single trees. As a rural landscape it is served by rural roads which are narrow, winding and in some areas dangerous. Each of the proposed access routes to the proposed development are inadequate for the HGV traffic required to build, service and dismantle the proposed development. An increase in traffic and particularly HGV traffic will cause more accidents than is currently the case I have looked at the publicly available data on the Crashmap website for the village of Essendine which could be at the epicentre of the proposed development and I found that there have been 1 fatal accident, 3 serious accidents and 1 minor accident in the last 5 years. From what I have been able to glean from the PEIR this information was not		

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	included when it should have been. I have some experience of the problems that HGV traffic (specifically tipper trucks servicing local quarries) cause for the residents of the area. Most of the local quarries have section 106 routing agreements that require their lorries to use prescribed routes along the A roads of the locality. This is the same approach Mallard Pass will adopt in delivering materials to their site. These agreements simply do not work, HGV drivers follow their satellite navigation devices despite the routing agreements and the drivers are often drivers not aware of routing agreements.		
MP2_CL_0655_010	10. 27 HGV twice a day will be thundering along our village's roads. Which obviously are not built or meant to take this type of construction traffic, or HFV.		
MP2_CL_0666_007	6. Site traffic during the construction will have a huge, adverse impact on the local area.		
MP2_CL_0683_006	Traffic and transport Generic : There is no question the impact will be felt by all residents either living in and around the site or commuting on the same transport routes. Whether it is extra traffic, general disruption, road safety issues,		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	dust/dirt/noise and pollution, the local infrastructure will not be able to cope. That is before you consider the cumulative impacts of all the other developments in the area (your shortlist is already out-ofdate). Some of the roads are only suitable for 1 vehicle wide, others going through local villages like Great Casterton, Ryhall and Essendine on the so-called prescribed routes will just be inundated with extra traffic – with up to 400 workers in one place - that is inevitable. That doesn't account for all the traffic that takes shortcuts. Irrespective of any condition of consent given which is legally binding, HGV and vans will get away with shortcuts, especially the sub-contractors. LCC and RCC won't have the resource to police it. Residents are also concerned therefore about the subsequent impact on wildlife and the environment through damage caused by the construction process. Saying in the CEMP you will do your best to avoid damage is not good enough. Personal: I am concerned about the change to the proposed access of the secondary construction compound on Carlby Road.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	It seems like you are moving it a few yards east. Whilst on paper it may look logical to you, in reality moving it any further east leads closer to a blind bend with the sightline blocked by trees/hedge. I know you have done swept path analysis and I can't see why the existing farm entrance does not work. It already takes a huge amount of farm traffic and the access is very wide. Cars travel very fast along that road and it would be an accident in the making. Given you are now prescribing for traffic to use route 3 when leaving the site, that means traffic will have to turn right onto the busy main A6121 at both Essendine (off Uffington Lane) and at the end of Carlby road. Again with the speed of the traffic, bends and blind hills, this is going to increase the accident risk, as HGVs can't pull out very quickly across a fast road. Unauthorised HGV traffic is already using Carlby Road through Greatford and to the A6121. More and more damage is being done to the road and also vibration from the HGVs is not good for older properties.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0687_012	Traffic & transport Disruption, traffic, road safety and potential accident issues for pedestrians, cyclists and drivers for 2 years -		
MP2_CL_0694_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0698_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0699_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0701_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0703_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0705_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0706_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0713_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0714_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site.		
MP2_CL_0715_004	The road infrastructure will not be good enough to cope with the huge volumes ofHGV's that will need to get to the site. There will be huge levels of pollution, both noise and dust.		
MP2_CL_0718_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0719_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0720_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0721_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0722_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0723_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0724_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0725_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0726_001	The increase in traffic on the main road at the entrance to my property , adding to the pollution which already exists. Will construction traffic be turning into Mallard Pass through the entrance and exit opposite my home?		
MP2_CL_0738_003	- disturbances on roads causing traffic and noise pollution.		
MP2_CL_0755_003	(I) (i) seriously disrupted traffic flow along narrow country lanes particularly during the construction phase		
MP2_CL_0766_005	5. Traffic & Disruption – The disruption to local road systems, villages and communities during the build phase would be enormous.		
MP2_CL_0772_007	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0774_007	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0775_003	2.) The massive disruption to locals during a 2-year construction period. With HGVs and the associated construction vehicles creating congestion and damage to our small country lanes.		
MP2_CL_0776_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0777_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0778_006	The local roads are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will need to access the site		
MP2_CL_0784_012	12. Traffic impacts during construction and to a certain extent during operation do not fully reflect the nature of the road network and the mix of road users. The Carlby/Hollywell crossroads just below our house has frequent accidents and near misses at present - who knows what it will be like with more HGV & LGV traffic associated particularly the construction and decommissioning phases.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0803_006	Large-scale disturbance and increased traffic on inadequate rural roads during construction and decommissioning phases.		
MP2_CL_0806_006	Traffic and transportation during the construction and maintenance. The country roads cannot support the level and scale of traffic required.		
MP2_CL_0813_005	5. There will be considerable traffic congestion and impact during a 2 year build.		
MP2_CL_0819_005	5. Those 400 workers on site will virtually create another village – for 2 years at the very minimum – and the cars/vans & lorries they will be using will add to the traffic problems & risks.		
MP2_CL_0828_009	8. Disruption, traffic, environmental damage, dust, road safety and potential accident issues for pedestrians, cyclists and drivers for 2 years; up to 400 workers on site; main hours working 7am-7pm Mon-Sat; 54+ 2-way HGV movements per day; 3 major road routes assigned affecting		
MP2_CL_0833_001	I write to voice our concerns over the plan to totally ruin the area with this vast solar farm. Whilst it is obvious we need to embrace alternative power sources, the siting of such a vast solar farm in this area is totally wrong and will bring major disruption with construction traffic on the road we need to use to get into Stamford.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0834_003	2. The rural roads are not built to withstand additional large volumes of heavy construction traffic. Indeed, the condition of some roads is already very poor and they will only deteriorate further and who will pay for the repairs?		
MP2_CL_0847_005	If construction is approved we have grave concerns regarding the protracted construction phase. There would be a very considerable increase in the usage of local roads by heavy traffic - the sections of the solar farm itself, and also the associated construction workers involved.		
MP2_CL_0860_006	Traffic Disruption, traffic, environmental damage, dust, road safety and potential accident issues for pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders and drivers for 2 years; up to 400 workers on site; main hours working 7-7 Mon-Sat; 54+ 2 way HGV movements per day; 3 major road routes assigned affecting local villages & Stamford; 1 main construction compound and 6 secondary compounds and access points all affecting local roads. I was have already seen a large number of traffic increases for the pylon improvements, with a large		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	number of vans and lorries arriving daily at 6.45 and speeding up and down the road all day.		
MP2_CL_0890_006	5. 2years of extra construction traffic & disruption would cause serious problems for the whole community		
MP2_CL_0906_007	6. Increased traffic; this area continues to suffer from massive housing development and additional quarrying activities - with all the related increases in traffic but no improvements to the existing road system. The Mallard Pass proposal will simply add to the transport issues already affecting our local villages and towns - there will be at least 2 years of HGV lorries and other Mallard Pass vehicles moving hundreds of times per day through small villages/country roads while construction takes place. Our roads are already in a terrible condition and the villages are being used as 'rat runs' by cars and HGVs to avoid being delayed on the main roads at places like Tallington railway crossing, Mallard Pass will only increase these existing problems.		
MP2_CL_0911_005	4. The construction of a site on this scale will have a massive impact on the road system which simply does not have the capacity to support the increase in HGV traffic . It will create travel and safety issues for existing road users and particularly for local businesses, schools and people travelling to and		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	from work. The crossing at Great Casterton is already a major point of congestion given the volume of traffic leaving and joining the A1. Furthermore traffic associated with the school at Great Casterton and commuters from the Bourne area, who use the Ryhall Road as a cut thru to the A1 already causes significant congestion and construction traffic will create gridlock at certain points in the day. Other smaller roads are simply not big enough to allow for the free flow of traffic and proposals to create passing areas acknowledges the problem but simply pays lip service to it.		
MP2_CL_0916_005	4. The construction of a site on this scale will have a massive impact on the road system which simply does not have the capacity to support the increase in HGV traffic . It will create travel and safety issues for existing road users and particularly for local businesses, schools and people travelling to and from work. The crossing at Great Casterton is already a major point of congestion given the volume of traffic leaving and joining the A1. Furthermore traffic associated with the school at Great Casterton and commuters from the Bourne area, who use the Ryhall Road as a cut thru to the A1 already causes significant congestion and construction traffic will create gridlock at certain points in the day. Other smaller roads are simply not		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	big enough to allow for the free flow of traffic and proposals to create passing areas acknowledges the problem but simply pays lip service to it.		
MP2_CL_0923_003	Transport issues were not adequately addressed either. The representatives admitted that there would be increased HGV and LGV traffic during construction, but failed to acknowledge the adverse impact this increased traffic would have on the local communities, the environment, air quality and safety. Stamford, and the surrounding villages are already struggling with the current volume of traffic levels, the road networks are not fit for purpose. Having one main entrance to the proposed construction site does not MITIGATE the acknowledged extra volume of traffic created by this proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0925_004	4. The local infrastructure is not good enough to take the extra traffic required to implement such a Solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0928_008	7. Traffic & Disruption As a local resident who regularly uses the local roads both in a car and on a bicycle, I am very concerned about the amount of noise, pollution, dust and increased traffic (especially construction vehicles) during any construction period which I		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	understand could take up to 2 years. With so many local routes affected, the hours the site will be in operation (7am and 7pm), and 400 construction workers on site at any one time, my fear is that the roads will become congested or impassable, more dangerous for non-car users (cycylists, dog-walkers etc) and that both noise and dust/fume pollution will increase considerably over the period. This will be intolerable for those local residents who will be most closely impacted (i.e. Essendine and others where construction vehicle traffic will be greatest) and a major source of annoyance, inconvenience and frustration for those who live slightly further afield. Again, why should local residents be subjected to this? Why can't a more appropriate site be found for this development?		
MP2_CL_0930_006	6. Increased traffic; this area continues to suffer from massive housing development and additional quarrying activities - with all the related increases in traffic but no improvements to the existing road system. The Mallard Pass proposal will simply add to the transport issues already affecting our local villages and towns - there will be at least 2 years of HGV lorries and other Mallard Pass vehicles moving hundreds of times per day through small villages/country roads while construction takes place. Our roads are already in a terrible condition		

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	and the villages are being used as 'rat runs' by cars and HGVs to avoid being delayed on the main roads at places like Tallington railway crossing, Mallard Pass will only increase these existing problems.		
MP2_CL_0932_006	Traffic disruption		
MP2_CL_0934_006	5. Traffic during the Construction Period The solar farm is to be located in a rural setting with poor access provided by the local road network. The impact will be massive with 54 HGVs x 2 movements per day, 400 workers on site with a range of vehicles for a period of two years plus. The local roads are used by a huge number of cyclists and walkers, inevitably there is a serious risk of accidents, destruction of roads and verges, environmental damage, noise and dust. In summary I therefore oppose this scheme on sound planning grounds. We all realise the need to increase our sustainable energy sources but only in the right locations and size of scheme.		
MP2_CL_0935_005	The local roads, which are narrow and winding, would not cope with the volume of construction traffic which would be required.		
MP2_CL_0938_007	6. The construction phase will have massive impacts to the residents with rural roads becoming		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	grid locked and saturated with HGV's, wide loads and construction traffic – near schools, villages and residents.		
MP2_CL_0946_001	I live in Stamford and am very concerned about the scale and sheer size of your plans for mallard Pass. I am concerned about the traffic that will be involved during construction. Stamford traffic is already a huge concern and the town is often gridlocked. It feels dangerous cycling here which is such a shame. The traffic is a major reason why some don't use the town centre and prefer to do out of town shopping, affecting the shopkeepers.		
MP2_CL_0952_006	The proposed works will take place from a Monday through to a Saturday from 7am to 7pm so just a Sunday off for us to not have to put up with noise, construction traffic and disruption.		
MP2_CL_0954_006	6. The local roads around the area are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will be required to access the site to build, along with a large workforce. The whole community will suffer from increased noise from construction traffic and high levels of air pollution. The roads are not wide		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	enough in part for to cars to pass side by side in many places.		
MP2_CL_0959_005	With regard to traffic during construction, The information states that the majority of existing access points are currently agricultural access points that can accommodate large, heavy agricultural machinery. The farmers use these on occasion, at a time that the farmer feels that the weather and the ground is ok, the machinery is not in these areas day in day out whatever the weather in the way that the construction traffic will be.		
MP2_CL_0960_009	With the expectation that at the busiest stage of construction there could be 54 two-way HGV deliveries per day and an average of between 100 - 150 workers required onsite with a maximum of up to 400 construction staff at the peak construction period, these alone will increase traffic.		
MP2_CL_0960_010	This increase in traffic will inevitably cause noise as well as general pollution for adjacent villages but also during the construction of new roads, an inevitable increase in the traffic around the Stamford area which already has problems with heavy weight of traffic.		
MP2_CL_1008_018	* We live on a ‘D’ road, it cannot take heavy traffic. If you widen it then you will remove important ancient		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	hedgerows. Our pets (and the wildlife) will not cope with endless lorries as they are unused to traffic		
MP2_CL_1009_001	The scale and impact on the environment including the massive impact of construction traffic on small country roads and small villages		
MP2_CL_1014_006	The Carlby to Greatford road is a lovely rural route that many cyclists use, including us as a family. We enjoy the ride from Manthorpe to Wilsthorpe to Braceborough to Carlby to visit Grandparents on the safe country roads. It will be spoilt and dangerous to travel on during construction and visually scarred thereafter. The junction at Carlby is already dangerous with vehicles travelling at 60mph. With added traffic this will only increase.		
MP2_CL_1020_002	Other concerns include using the roads that are really not adapted to take heavy traffic during construction – with two young girls in my car I'm concerned of possible accidents and the damage to the roads from heavy goods vehicles. I regularly drive between Careby and Peterborough via Greatford and the thought of driving through a black curtain of solar panels and metal fencing feels bleak. I'm also worried about any health impacts from being close to such high energy outlets.		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	I hope you take all concerns into account and find the right balance.		
MP2_CL_1027_010	- Construction – the stream of traffic during the construction phase will disturb directly affected villages as well as the expanded route to the construction sites. It will also have a load bearing impact on these back roads, causing damage. I have now learned of the options for routes the lorries will be taking to reach access points. Local, countryside roads are not built for this sort of constant, heavy traffic. There will be the necessity to widen the roads, according to Mallard Pass, to accommodate this two-way continuous traffic. This is completely horrifying, knowing these roads well, this will be irreversibly destructive in itself. As well as the noise and disruption it will cause to villages and villagers.		
MP2_CL_1028_013	The proposed route for bringing in supplies to the site will severally affect the residents of Casterton and the many hundreds of young people attending both the Primary School and the Secondary School which are both located very close to the road. There is greater risk of injury to these children from increased road traffic, not just from the site traffic but also from additional vehicles that would start to use the route due to it being widened to accommodate		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	the very large vehicles. This will have a knock-on effect for the villages of Ryhall, Carlby, Toft and many more as they form part of the route.		
MP2_FF_1032_005	d) perceived impact of traffic and noise during construction.		
MP2_CL_1038_006	impact on local traffic and transport		
MP2_CL_1039_006	d) HGV Routing agreement for both construction traffic and once site is completed, concern on the impact of villages & its residents and policing of agreements.		
MP2_CL_1023_006	5) Construction Phase I have concerns that during site construction there will be significant noise disruption from increased traffic on our local infrastructure and the long working hours of 7am to 7pm and potential pile driving that is mentioned in PEIR. It is generally a quiet rural area so sound travels. For example, in Ryhall we can hear the East Midlands Main train line so I find it hard to believe the somewhat optimistic assessment of the noise disruption being short lived as the installation moves across the site. Although this is still the preliminary stages of the		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	process, it is difficult to believe that the adverse effects covered in the PEIR non-technical summary will not be significant, despite the report's statements to the contrary. Considering the sheer scale of this development, I feel that many areas of the report need specific detail supported by substantial research and evidence. Sadly, the PEIR non-technical summary does not convince me at this stage that this is going to provide any real benefit to the local area.		
MP2_CL_1025_001	We have been asked to contribute our thoughts regarding the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm. As an agricultural business we farm land very close to and in one instance completely surrounded by the proposed development. We are therefore responding as a 'Category 3' party. The land we farm is fairly dispersed and lies between Uffington and Castle Bytham a distance of approximately 14 miles from one end to the other. The country lane that we use to access our land runs through the middle of Mallard Pass for a distance of approximately 6 miles. During the construction phase the increased traffic will undoubtedly cause us delays when moving between fields with large agricultural machinery.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0917_007	- Disruption during the construction of the solar farm		
MP2_CL_0918_007	- Disruption during the construction of the solar farm		
MP2_FF_007_005	the disruption during implementation will be huge- small village, small country roads		
MP2_FF_048_002	The only downside I can see is potentially increased congestion through Stamford which is already bad enough.		
MP2_FF_063_010	The number of lorry movements per day and 7am - 7pm working seven days a week work schedule will render many small local roads damaged and unusable for many. They were never, ever designed for this amount of heavy vehicle movement and already have their own fair share thanks to the plethora of local quarries in the area.		
MP2_CL_0687_004	HGV and abnormal roads, creating greater potential for environmental damage and disruption.		
MP2_CL_0993_009	9. Huge impacts from 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment.		
MP2_FF_083_005	The minor road from the A1 to the site will have to be enlarged causing considerable disruption to local traffic.		
MP2_FF_0239_003	Lots more of the above, to allow for displacement. And at the start of the project, where possible, to avoid disruption duri g the build phase.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_FF_0283_005	There are already public rights of way and amenity to the areas of the proposal, without any of the disruption the proposal would bring.		
MP2_CL_0425_005	5. Such a vast enterprise will automatically cause significant disruption during building, affecting all the local roads through and round villages.		
MP2_CL_0448_001	I do not agree to this solar farm going ahead. The scale of the project is massive and completely not suited to all that people in Rutland want for the future of our communities and county. My other reasons are as follows:- The total site has increased to 2,238 acres to allow for highway changes for HGV using our smaller, rural roads. This will create huge disruption and create environmental damage. The solar panel area has decreased by 263 acres but can still produce the same 350mw quoted at Stage 1. How can this be possible? The site was obviously chosen for its easy access to the grid which has available capacity but why are there no assurances that the solar area will NOT be expanded at a later date? There is no actual need for the site to be in proximity to the Ryhall sub-station and grid - it is merely convenient and increases profitability for the developers. The solar farm could be sited elsewhere such as		

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Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	previously developed land, contaminated land, industrial land and agricultural land of grades 3b,4 and 5 but definitely not on BMV land. There is no convenient grid connection to Morocco so they are laying the worlds longest undersea power cable from the UK to Morocco to accommodate solar generation in the desert. Cables could be laid from a different site to enable access to the grid at Ryhall but the developers have not given any reason why this cannot be done. The site is too large for Rutland and the reason this has been done is so that the decision is not made by Rutland County Council but by government. Brownfield sites and roofs should be used instead of green land and prime agricultural land together with the laying of cables from such sites to enable access to the grid. I can only assume that this avenue produces more work for the developers and less profit.		
MP2_CL_0670_007	Impact on local roads and villages during construction and decommissioning phases.		
MP2_CL_0824_003	I also have concerns about the massive disruption to the area whilst this may be constructed. These roads are small and the villages are small and hundreds of lorries going backwards and forwards would not be sustainable by such infrastructure and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	would be a danger to the residents going about their daily business.		
MP2_CL_0825_011	Inadequate highways and traffic – Throughout the proposed site the highways are largely single-track roads. Should the development proposal go ahead, in whatever manner, this will cause untold disruption to local residents throughout the site on roads that are unsuitable for heavy traffic, mostly being single lane. What consideration has been given to mitigate the inevitable highways disruption during the development and also once the development has completed, should it be approved. Will the highways infrastructure be improved as the current proposal suggests large lorries will be diverted through Great Casterton off the A1 and through the local villages. I use those roads daily and they are not sufficient to service a constant stream of plant traffic over a number of years, as will be the case.		
MP2_CL_0850_011	Inadequate highways and traffic – Throughout the proposed site the highways are largely single-track roads. Should the development proposal go ahead, in whatever manner, this will cause untold disruption to local residents throughout the site on roads that are unsuitable for		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	heavy traffic, mostly being single lane. What consideration has been given to mitigate the inevitable highways disruption during the development and also once the development has completed, should it be approved. Will the highways infrastructure be improved as the current proposal suggests large lorries will be diverted through Great Casterton off the A1 and through the local villages. I use those roads daily and they are not sufficient to service a constant stream of plant traffic over a number of years, as will be the case.		
MP2_CL_0968_002	1. Size, Performance, and location Despite significant feedback during earlier consultation that the site size is of real concern, the total size of the site has increased (and worryingly to allow for necessary changes to highways for HGVs and construction traffic) creating potential for greater damage, disruption and, very specifically, productive land being set-aside.		
MP2_CL_0736_004	I'm very concerned about the carbon emissions linked to the transportation of the solar panels from China, as well as the huge disruption on the local roads with the two-year construction.		
MP2_CL_0710_002	I live in Great Casterton village which has a large College, causing severe traffic flow issues at peak		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	times. Quite obviously, one of the main routes from the A1 to the area in question would go right past this busy education centre. In addition to which, we have an aging water mains system which has recently fractured several times and does not need the constant pounding of heavy traffic to create further disruptions to our water supplies as well as endangering road users.		
MP2_CL_0632_003	3. Its creation will be a major source of disruption fo r those communities.		
MP2_CL_0883_007	significant impact to the area during construction on roads that are not, and should not, be able to take such volume and scale of traffic required to build such an infrastructure project,		
MP2_CL_0881_004	4. Instead of it being environmentally friendly the scale of the thing will have a huge impact on the local roads which will more than counteract any so called benefits.		
MP2_CL_0885_006	The construction phase will be very disruptive and with the current conditions of local roads, the endless convoy of lorries and machinery will make their condition almost un-usable and more costs to local residents to fix through increases in council tax. With the influx of workers, how will they be housed in an area with limited housing stock for locals? Having seen projects in Australia where		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	over 90% of workers and contracts are issued to locals and local businesses, why are we not looking at the same?		
MP2_FF_0169_001	You are proposing to use B1081 Old Great North Road and Ryall Road as a major inroad to the Solar Farm from the A1. These roads are small, substantial country roads that cannot, and SHOULD NOT, support the significant increase in large vehicle traffic your venture will create. These roads are not only NOT built for this level or type of traffic, it will make these already too busy roads further congested and unable to cope with traffic created - this venture without doubt will make these roads more dangerous and will significantly impact both the environment and living conditions of local residents who reside on and near that road - not to mention those residents who reside near the site itself, who I can imagine did not move to a country village in Rutland, for which we pay significant council tax for the pleasure, to look out onto an ugly, disruptive solar farm. I therefore, along with my community, strongly oppose to plans.		
MP2_CL_0976_006	The impact to the villages will be huge during the construction phase as the infrastructure with the roads does not exist.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0964_005	5. Those 400 workers on site will virtually create another village – for 2 years at the very minimum – and the cars/vans & lorries they will be using will add to the traffic problems & risks.		
MP2_CL_0961_004	The construction of this project will introduce a vast number of construction vehicles to our rural roads which are not suited to this type of traffic.		
MP2_CL_0959_006	To someone sitting at a desk the roads are 'A' roads. But, eg A6121, these are busy roads with one lane each way, limited opportunity for overtaking, and many rush hour queues, Stamford and Bourne have many delays. The additional construction traffic along these routes will cause significant delays and affect not only the communities but more importantly the local businesses.		
MP2_CL_0944_001	We live in one of the bungalows on the main road. It can be difficult and sometimes dangerous pulling out of our drive, we are alarmed at how much extra heavy traffic there will be especially in the construction phase when every delivery will go past our house.		
MP2_CL_0941_008	Traffic and transport According to the reports, there will be increased HGV traffic for the two years of construction. All three routes which have been identified to serve the solar farm during construction are already heavily		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	used. Bourne has seen significant housing being built, and continues to do so. As a result of this the A15 is already heavily used before the additional proposed HGV vehicles during construction. The increased heavy goods traffic will be a danger to both residents and local road users. Although I'm sure weight and speed restrictions will be considered, I'm certain there will not be 100% compliance. The local villages of Baston, Langtoft, and Greatford are already subjected to heavy lorries servicing the current gravel pits located on King Street, and Baston. In addition to this, a large new site has recently been approved by Lincs CC adjacent to Greatford and King Street, which will increase heavy traffic in the area for the foreseeable future. Our local roads are in poor condition, and the additional HGVs will not improve this matter.		
MP2_CL_0902_003	Altering all our road to accommodate your needs for two years is unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0904_003	Its size is massive and you may well have reduced some minor areas to get the consent they want but at the end of the day we still end up with one of the largest solar farms in the UK that we have to live		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	with for up to up to forty years The two years of construction traffic in this area to build this Solar farm on our already congested road network will be a absolute nightmare.		
MP2_CL_0890_005	4. The road structure around this area cannot possibly support such a project		
MP2_CL_0867_007	6. I also have major concerns over the impact from 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment. A large gravel extraction scheme very close to this site has already been given approval which will chronically damage our roads and local environment for the next 15 years (smaller schemes have already made our local roads some of the worst in the region). Approval of this scheme will only make this worse.		
MP2_CL_0845_006	5, I am concerned at the effect that the construction phase will have on our local minor roads and villages which are hardly suitable for heavy goods vehicles of any quantity.		
MP2_CL_0791_003	* further damage to our already challenged country roads		
MP2_CL_0786_012	The local (10-mile radius of proposed site) road infrastructure isn't capable of holding the amount of vans & heavy machinery that you'd need for such a project.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0752_004	This sprawling site will require many HGV movements every day during construction and decommissioning. These will need to travel on minor rural roads that were not constructed for the purpose and are already poorly maintained. In addition they will need to pass through quiet rural villages across a much larger area than the construction site itself.		
MP2_CL_0729_008	· The traffic, public safety and environmental damage, particularly during the first stage (up to 2 years) will be major issues.		
MP2_CL_0695_009	Huge impacts from 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment.		
MP2_CL_0659_005	The roads are unsuitable for the massive construction requirements.		
MP2_CL_0600_112	8.7 The junction between the Ryhall Road and the A6121 to Essendine is busy particularly from 8.00am to 9.30, with queues forming at the traffic lights by the bridge over the River Gwash. HGV's servicing the site will add to the congestion.		
MP2_CL_0600_107	8.2 The turn from the Old Great North Road into Ryhall Road is a T-junction and is very sharp. It is already difficult, busy and congested. It is particularly congested in the mornings.		
MP2_CL_0591_004	The impact of the construction of this project on the local roads, which are already totally inadequate for		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	commercial vehicles and are in a bad state of repair, cannot be stressed enough.		
MP2_CL_0571_003	The effect on small rural roads when they are constructing the site – not just the delivery of panels and other equipment but the estimated 400 workers travelling each day		
MP2_CL_0566_005	1. Those 400 workers on site will virtually create another village – for 2 years at the very minimum – and the cars/vans & lorries they will be using will add to the traffic problems & risks.		
MP2_CL_0478_013	13. The alternative route for traffic to exit the site and go back to the A1 will take it again along roads which are not suitable for such traffic and again will pass through unspoilt countryside and small villages.		
MP2_CL_0426_008	The road upheaval and logistical impact of lorries can only be guessed at , while your ill- conceived plan transfers from flip- chart to actuality. You have the audacity to inflict all this on us . How dare you!?		
MP2_CL_0385_004	Lorries already use our single track road as a bypass for Stamford, and with a fleet of lorries operating for Mallard Pass, continuously bringing supplies over two years, it is completely unsuitable.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
MP2_CL_0377_003	The day to day process during construction will be a nightmare – 400 employees in a temporary village for two years, endless lorries on our country lanes carrying supplies, and that is only the beginning.		
MP2_CL_0361_009	The project would necessitate large numbers of heavy vehicles transporting panels and other equipment through small rural roads		
MP2_FF_083_004	The lorry movements during construction of 27 lorries / day for a 24 month period is unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0952_002	I am a resident of Essendine and believe that the proposed solar farm will have a huge impact on residents, wildlife, farmland and traffic and recreational use around the proposed site.		
MP2_FF_0245_002	Will disrupt our community over a long period		
MP2_CL_0502_007	During the construction period this project would have a very negative effect on our road system. Once off the A1, traffic would come through Great Casterton then Ryhall and then on to Essendine. These are all narrow rural roads and are already busy and congested at certain parts of the day, school drop off and pick up particularly. The large increase in volume of traffic to this site would undoubtedly increase congestion and decrease safety.		
MP2_CL_0564_003	This is a rural area and the proposed coverage of this development is not only huge, but fragmented,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	and therefore encircles whole communities. The prospect of the enormous increase in road traffic is horrifying.		
MP2_CL_0600_106	8.1 The main route into the site uses narrow roads with significant bends. It is entirely unsuitable for the additional level of HGV movements over a period of two years as planned by Mallard Pass.		
MP2_CL_0601_007	Additionally the impact on local residents and infrastructure during the prolonged construction period cannot be underestimated - but Mallard Pass are doing exactly that. They will not have to live with the deterioration in local roads, already struggling with potholes and problems resulting from the current traffic flow. Nor will they have to live with the noise pollution and traffic flow problems on the narrow rural lanes in the area, unable to cope with huge construction and delivery vehicles for which these road have neither the capacity or suitable level of structural integrity.		
MP2_CL_0653_004	The locality has several other large scale projects that have already been granted development permission. As well as existing quarries there is a new 55Ha quarry to be developed to the east of Greatford, a new water pipeline that will run north to south along the eastern side of the proposed solar farm, and a large housing development between		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Increased traffic and disruption			
	Stamford and Ryhall. These developments will lead to a rise in the HGV traffic and another large development coming on top of those listed will in my view take the local roads beyond their ability to cope with the associated traffic.		
MP2_FF_073_002	Also, no information regarding the installation of the panels, when and how will they be installed, what is the timeframe and what will the disruption/mitigation be with regards the environment and local traffic.		
MP2_CL_0888_002	Also roads are too small for the amount of lorries needed to develop the site. Present gravel works totally ignore set routes and almost run cyclists off the road as I experienced again last week.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Soil compaction			
MP2_CL_0887_002	Most specifically - the sheer scale of the proposed site in such a rural setting, surrounded by villages of varying sizes; and also the impact locally on the environment & biodiversity during the prolonged construction period (which I understand is estimated at 18 - 24 months and is likely to involve heavy site equipment leading to significant soil compaction and increased heavy vehicle traffic in the area).	No	In regard to soil, the oCEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.6]** and oSMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.12]** outline the management of soils, and where possible, vehicles will be limited to permeable access tracks to prevent compaction.
MP2_CL_0398_007	g. The ground in the construction site is going to be heavily compressed with all the vehicles. This will make flooding a much greater risk as the water will not be able to soak into the ground and will flow quicker into the rivers. We already have large floods every year around Carlby, Essendine and the surrounding area which will only get worse.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - Access			
MP2_FF_016_007	the community would not use them, access would be difficult for most people living here.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. For more information on the Access Routes for the Proposed Development, please see Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. Through consultation with stakeholders regarding the three routes considered as part of the development of the access routing strategy to the primary construction compound, it is proposed that HGVs will arrive via Route 1 from the west, before accessing the primary construction compound located opposite of the existing Ryhall Substation, then finally departing via Route 3 towards the east (see Figure 9.1 of the ES for the visual representation of these Routes). These routes are discussed further in Section 9.3 of Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. As detailed in the oCEMP, access to all existing PRoW will be retained during the construction phase, with no PRoW closures and a limited number of localised temporary PRoW diversions to allow the construction
MP2_FF_093_003	As for my previous comments; the opportunities for improved public access and potential for ecological benefits should take a high priority.		
MP2_FF_0273_005	sounds feasible acreage important and ease of access.		
MP2_FF_0296_003	Public access needs to be extended as some of the public paths referred to already exist.		
MP2_CL_0374_008	8. Access to site involving over one hundred delivery lorries a day on small country roads during a two-year build period. That is ten large lorries an hour in a working day.		
MP2_CL_0392_008	8. Access to site involving over one hundred delivery lorries a day on small country roads during a two-vear build period. That is ten large lorries an hour in a working day.		
MP2_CL_0412_001	I have been looking through Chapter 9 of the report regarding transport/access routes for construction traffic. I have a particular interest in the route linking the site with the A1. I quote “Route 1 proposes to access the Solar PV Site from the A1 in the west, which forms part of the SRN, via the B1081 Old Great North Road, Ryhall Road and the A6121 Essendine Road “ I am sure you are aware that this junction is restricted access-		

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Traffic and Transport - Access			
	southbound traffic only- so please could you clarify the proposed route for northbound traffic coming up the A1?		of access tracks where they cross PRoW. The PRoW will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that they can continue to be used safely. In addition to the retention of all existing PRoWs in their existing alignment, a total of 8.1km of new permissive paths is proposed to link to the wider network and creating joined up routes. There will be a 15m offset from existing PRoWs and proposed permissive paths to the edge of the Solar PV Site with appropriate screening planting to manage the amenity of PRoWs.
MP2_CL_0553_011	1. Page 18 [1] states “The only link within the study area required to accommodate two-way HGV flows is Uffington Lane, where the access to the primary construction compound is to be situated approximately km to the south-east of the junction with the A6121 Essendine Road.” a. You have not stated the actual km value within this statement. b. The road in its current form can just about accept one-way HGV flow, how will this single-track road, with minimal passing areas, be able to accept two-way HGV flow? c. Appendix 9.5, section 3.2.7 states “It is noted that there is limited scope for any widening or temporary works along the A6121 to help facilitate two-way HGV flows, so the use of Route 3 reduces the chances for any conflict between HGVs to occur”.		
MP2_CL_0556_002	I could concede to the idea that more use should be made of Rail as a form of transport for people travelling around the country to the places they used to be able to access 60 yrs ago ! And Goods that should not be travelling by road . But I suspect the main beneficiaries of the power created by Solar farms are businessmen wishing to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - Access			
	get from one large city to another who have the income that allows them to use trains regularly with never a thought to the lost green and pleasant land that is our England		
MP2_CL_0587_004	Construction access to the site from the A1 will pass through Great Casterton past Casterton College (already a busy spot) then through Ryall down rural lanes not suited to heavy construction traffic.		
MP2_CL_0600_110	8.5 If Ryhall Road is used for accessing the site then it should not be used whilst people are commuting to and from work.		
MP2_CL_0600_111	8.6 There are two new housing estates being planned for Stamford. Both will probably use the same access points from the A1 as Mallard Pass. The impact on traffic by all three developments should be assessed.		
MP2_CL_0614_003	I also do not understand why we have not heard from the Highway departments of Lincolnshire and Rutland on this important issue? There is a public footpath which will go through this site. This will be closed during the works and not accessible. Given the length of time of the construction, this will remove the movement and freedom of local villagers, walkers and tourists - I love walking and I find this distressing. I also		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - Access			
	understand that once built this public footpath will be surrounded by high security fencing, cctv and lighting all year round.		
MP2_CL_0668_005	The access routes that the developers are proposing are totally inadequate to support the heavy lorries and trucks. Immense stress would be caused to local people by all the comings and goings.		
MP2_CL_0742_007	The material confirms that there will be 400 workers (worse case scenario that is 400 cars twice a day, 800 car journeys once a day, working 6 days a week that is 4800 journeys over just one week.) 4800 car journeys is the worse case scenario but even if that was halved by car sharing (that would be more environmentally friendly) that is still 2400 car journeys alone in one week. Move away from the poorly maintained A roads and look at the single lane country lanes that will need to be used to access the main construction compound plus the six secondary compounds. This does not take in to consideration the 54 lorries (including abnormal loads) which will visit the site each day (that is 108 journeys a day, 648 lorries Monday to Saturday).		
MP2_CL_0744_004	For the 2+ years of construction there will be a large number of HGV movements every day. All these will need to be made using local, rural roads that were		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - Access			
	not built nor maintained to a standard required for this level of use. There will also be a large number of construction workers needing to access all parts of the straggling construction site, which would be 5x larger in area than Hinckley C, but with a generating capacity of just 1.5% of Hinckley C.		
MP2_CL_0749_007	The material confirms that there will be 400 workers (worse case scenario that is 400 cars twice a day, 800 car journeys once a day, working 6 days a week that is 4800 journeys over just one week.) 4800 car journeys is the worse case scenario but even if that was halved by car sharing (that would be more environmentally friendly) that is still 2400 car journeys alone in one week. Move away from the poorly maintained A roads and look at the single lane country lanes that will need to be used to access the main construction compound plus the six secondary compounds. This does not take in to consideration the 54 lorries (including abnormal loads) which will visit the site each day (that is 108 journeys a day, 648 lorries Monday to Saturday).		
MP2_CL_0828_010	local villages & Stamford; 1 main construction compound and 6 secondary compounds and access points all affecting local roads.		
MP2_CL_1000_005	Traffic and Access During the construction and subsequent		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - Access			
	maintenance, for those living close to the sites life will be terrible. And those in villages nearby will not escape the impact of construction. Safety on these small country lanes will be compromised. Removing ancient hedgerows will a devastating action.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
MP2_CL_0492_008	Shorter term concerns: Environmental damage and impact during construction. Road changes to accommodate the substantial increase in heavy haulage vehicles supplying the construction site. Noise, mud, dust, road degradation, artificial light, local air quality, decimation of wild flowers and roadside verges (many of which currently have the status of being protected). Impact on local traffic, cyclists, pedestrians, and horse riders to name a few. I would be interested to see the plan of how you intend to funnel in all machinery and equipment required to develop the site. I can only imagine the impact on local villages and towns will be monumentally destructive and disruptive. For example, Casterton College is sited on the Ryhall Rd in Casterton. Just how much disruption and inconvenience are you anticipating subjecting the pupils there to during the school day? The road outside of the college gets very congested twice a day at drop off and collection times. There is a 7.5 Tonne weight limit on the bridge which crosses the river Welland in the centre of Stamford. What devastation and major inconveniences are to be endured if the heavy haulage vehicles are rooted through some of the local rural villages?	No	Construction traffic would only access the Solar PV Site via the proposed construction traffic routes and access points pursuant to the oCTMP and will consequently avoid using inappropriate roads or other parts of so the network that have identified constraints, where possible. It is also acknowledged that construction and HGV operator staff will also be appropriately trained to minimise the propensity for accidents to occur. In addition, delivery windows for HGVs will be restricted to avoid School start and end times, reducing conflict with any sensitive receptors such as School children. Temporary passing places will be implemented on Uffington Lane for the life cycle of the construction programme to reduce any two-way conflicts between construction vehicles, with the routing arrangement (access via 'Route 1' and egress via 'Route 3') also avoiding the

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
MP2_CL_0561_003	Increased traffic and HGVs to unsuitable roads - a danger to pedestrians, car users, cyclists and horse riders		likelihood of any two-way conflicts along Ryhall Road and the A6121. For more information, please see Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. In addition, for concerns about glint and glare for road users, please see Chapter 15: Other Environmental Topics, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0566_004	1. It will bring huge traffic problems to our tiny roads and lanes. They are not suitable for the 54 – 2 way HGV lorry movements each day. Nor are they suitable for the increased traffic caused by up to 400 workers on site. We will have cyclists and horse riders being put at risk – along with young children accessing their schools.		
MP2_CL_0585_002	The B1081, Old Great North Road through the village passes through a Conservation Area which is narrow in places and is lined with older houses, some of them listed. The village is also close to key entries and exits from the A1 trunk road and would be affected by any work force commuter traffic and, during the construction phase, by heavy trucks en route to the site and back. These trucks would have to turn right onto the Ryhall Road at the already very congested crossroads. All this will create added noise, pollution, and damage as well as extra risk for residents, pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders. No amount of Developers Construction Traffic Management Plans will alleviate this.		
MP2_CL_0614_002	Highways, byways and public footpaths:		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
	I live in the village of Greatford and we are already suffering from a continuous flow of HGV vehicles from two local quarry's, who use the village as a cut through. This will turn our small village road, which enjoys residents, walkers, a lot of dogs, cats and young children into an even busier highway as HGV's from the Solar farm will also pass through here. Other roads surrounding the site and link up to other villages impacted include: A6121, B1176, Ryhall Road, Uffington Road, A1176, Essendine Road, Baston Road, King Street to name a few. These are all roads with schools, bus stops, pedestrians, horse riders, walkers, cyclists. All these roads are already congested with regular queues of traffic and none of these roads are equipped to take the weight and breadth of the big HGV lorries moving through while the building work is ongoing (conservative estimate I read is 154 lorries a day). A quick look at crash map.org and it is clear these roads are not without tragedy already. The suggestion from Windel/Canadian Solar is that they intend to widen the roads (?) – Seriously? I would like to understand how exactly they will do this? There has been little thought here given to the		

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	logistics and little consideration given to the villages and communities affected.		
MP2_CL_0640_007	The construction phase will take up to 2 years with all HGVs, abnormal loads and workers' construction traffic coming through or past the outskirts of many local villages, with the major impacts through Great Casterton, Ryhall and Essendine. This will create added noise, pollution, and damage to roads and associated verges, as well as extra risk for pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders. It is also likely to disturb the bio-diversity down more rural side lanes. Some of the roads will be too narrow and Mallard Pass has increased the total site size by a further 56 acres to accommodate road changes, such as temporary localised road widening. There will be one main construction compound opposite the current Ryhall sub-station down the narrow Uffington Lane, and a further 6 secondary construction compounds and site access locations, creating concentrations of traffic, noise and disruption in those areas.		
MP2_CL_0664_009	5. Disruption. The small roads traversing our villages are already under pressure from heavy traffic and poor maintenance by councils especially		

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	in winter. Cars trying to dodge potholes whilst passing trucks using them as cut throughs. Our local roads are used recreationally every day by teams of cyclists together with many dog walkers, joggers and some horse riders. The vastly increased volume of heavy traffic and worker's transport will accelerate the wear and tear on our roads and raise substantially the risk to normal day to day and recreational users. Traffic in Stamford is already at a critical level with long queues and much street parking. The pressure of yet more increased traffic is unimaginable. This disruption would be for at least two years!		
MP2_CL_0752_005	These roads are well used by cyclists, riders, walkers and indeed just by motorists travelling to local towns.		
MP2_CL_0754_008	Traffic 33. The area is surrounded by a network of rural roads, some narrow, which are used by a range of road users to include cars, lorries, cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians (walkers and runners). The road network is well used by locals providing the main 8 routes for the local community into Stamford, Peterborough and to the A1 as well as providing access between villages. 34. In addition, the same road network is regularly used by horse riders, local cycling and running clubs for charity		

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	runs and competitive cycling events including British cycling and extensively used by those training and keeping fit. There is no evidence in the documentation that shows any surveying of non-motorised road users has been undertaken when completing traffic surveys. If this is the case, it is a significant omission and means that the planning of access and departure routes does not take into account an important set of road users. 35. The size of the proposed development is such that the massive increase in HGV's and site workers traffic will put significant pressure on the road network particularly during the build and decommissioning phases. This will adversely impact all road users with an inevitable increase in the risk of road traffic accidents. There are already local concerns regarding quarry lorries and this development will further exacerbate the problem. 36. With the solar arrays being widely visible from the road the 'glint and glare' implications may significantly increase the dangers for all users. 37. There are many accident black spots across the site and it would appear that not all of the available data has been used to inform the traffic plan. For example, there is no reference to the crash map available online which gives information on numbers of road traffic accidents (RTAs) and suggests you may be underestimating		

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	the incidence of RTAs across the site. 38. A number of roadside verges in the locality are SSSi how will these be protected during the construction and decommissioning phases.		
MP2_CL_0779_015	16. With regards to transport despite listing the main routes in the consultation documents and the fact there will be a construction compound along the Essendine/Uffington lane where all HGVS would go I was informed that now the HGV's could be sent to the 7 access points spread across the farm. The minor roads in the area which are used by cyclists/horse riders and pedestrians are totally unsuitable for such traffic.		
MP2_CL_0784_011	11. This is an area is well used by walkers, cyclists, runners and horse riders all of which will be affected, Walking & riding through a sea of PV panels will hardly be the same as the current rolling countryside. The current network of paths will never be the same.		
MP2_CL_0804_007	· The significant health and safety risks to road users during the construction of the development as a significant portion of the proposed site can only be accessed using very narrow country lanes regularly used by walkers, cyclists and horse riders.		
MP2_CL_0814_005	There is nothing to substantiate your robust management of the entire CADMID cycle, just		

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	assumptions. Will Mallard Pass actually see this project thru' to 'disposal'? Or will the project be sold on to another party and agreements, mitigations, potential deliverables just evaporate? To affect the 'primary driver' Mallard Pass will spend circa 24 months transporting materials/ equipment onto Site utilising country roads which are not suitable, (narrow and undulating) for this type and volume of traffic. Your proposal includes a 'traffic survey' but I understand this was undertaken over a small time period and when Covid 19 restrictions were in place. So, I question how representative it is of the local road usage? Drawing from experience it will be inevitable other road users will avoid the roads used by your HGVs which will then be dispersed onto the local roads which increases to other road users – pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. How will this be managed and what provisions are in place to 'mend' the roads from the damage caused by this excessive traffic on our country roads?		
MP2_CL_0814_006	In terms of horse riders your proposal indicates no consideration on how you will manage the recent Highway code requirements of wide and slow 10 mph and 2m. The Uffington Road is regularly used by riders, navigate from the limited bridleways available in the area, this is a narrow lane, with		

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	limited safe passing places for just cars, to meet/pass just one HGV delivers a risk even for the most traffic safe horse.		
MP2_CL_0819_004	4. The lanes are not suitable for the 54 – 2 way HGV lorry movements each day. Nor are they suitable for the increased traffic caused by up to 400 workers on site. We will have cyclists and horse riders being put at risk – along with young children accessing their schools.		
MP2_CL_0820_004	To affect the 'primary driver' Mallard Pass will spend circa 24 months transporting materials/ equipment onto Site utilising country roads which are not suitable, (narrow and undulating) for this type and volume of traffic. Your proposal includes a 'traffic survey' but I understand this was undertaken over a small time period and when Covid 19 restrictions were in place. So, I question how representative it is of the local road usage? Drawing from experience it will be inevitable other road users will avoid the roads used by your HGVs which will then be dispersed onto the local roads which increases to other road users – pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. How will this be managed and what provisions are in place to 'mend' the roads from the damage caused by this excessive traffic on our country roads?		

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MP2_CL_0827_003	To affect the 'primary driver' Mallard Pass will spend circa 24 months transporting materials/ equipment onto Site utilising country roads which are not suitable, (narrow and undulating) for this type and volume of traffic. Your proposal includes a 'traffic survey' but I understand this was undertaken over a small time period and when Covid 19 restrictions were in place. So, I question how representative it		

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MP2_CL_0856_004	Traffic & Transport HGV traffic movements will inevitably overwhelm the rural network of lanes that connect and pass through local villages, during the construction phase. There will be increased: 1. Noise and particulate pollution to local residents. 2. Risk to walkers, cyclists and horse riders who		

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	use these quiet lanes. 3. Damage to local lanes many are unsuited to, and in many cases, prohibited to HGVs. 4. Delays and disruption to local residents going about their business using local roads.		
MP2_CL_0938_043	The construction period will bring havoc to the area with the access roads being unsuitable and the construction of the site disrupting the life of local residents o With regards to transport despite listing the main routes in the consultation documents and the fact there will be a construction compound along the Essendine/Uffington lane where all HGVS would go I was informed that now the HGV's could be sent to the 7 access points spread across the farm. The minor roads in the area which are used by cyclists/horse riders/runners and pedestrians are totally unsuitable for such traffic. o You state that working hours will be 7am to 7pm in the consultation papers but when this issue was raised - told that the hours in winter would be different but this was not mentioned in the consultation so again very misleading. o It is also very frustrating that the majority of the		

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	traffic data and plans will be included in your forthcoming Traffic Management Plan- again to late for the public to comment on. o Crash data was incorrect and if you look at my crash map it gives real data. o The main route into the site uses narrow roads with significant bends. It is unsuitable for the additional level of HGV movements over a period of two years as planned by Mallard Pass. The turn from the Old Great North Road into Rhyall Road is a T-junction and is very sharp. It is already difficult, busy and congested. It is particularly congested in the mornings. o The Ryhall Road has blind bends and is narrow in places. Some of the verges are protected. As well as being the only route to both schools it is also a route to the A1 used for those coming from Ryhall, Essendine and even Bourne. As I drove this route today a HGV mounted the pavement next to the school in order to turn left. Dangerous. o The route passes two schools, a primary and a secondary. The road outside the schools are particularly busy, with traffic jams, from 8.00am to 9.00am and 3.00pm to 4,00pm. o The Uffington Road is narrow with blind bends that		

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	cannot be straightened as one of the bends is bordered by woodland. o As a resident of Greatford we are surrounded by gravel and quarries. The residents are supposed to be protected by 106 limitations of HGV's routing thru the village. As a resident I can confirm that 106 is flaunted daily. We are advised in order to address breaches we as residents are required to take licences, dates and times. 106 provides financial gain to the local councils and there is limited governance. The only way to protect our villages from short cuts, ignorance of routing and behaviours driven by fuel increases or time saving is to have a 7.5tonne weight limit on our fords Bridge. It is unacceptable to have tiny villages swamped 12 hours a day with drivers going the wrong way.		
MP2_CL_0952_007	My daughter rides a horse and the bridleways will be impassable during construction and most likely after construction has finished too. Despite being told the bridle paths will remain open throughout construction except for some minor closures where necessary, my daughter will not be able to ride safely when this construction is going on near roads and bridleways she uses as the noise, disruption,		

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	traffic and unfamiliar large materials used in construction will spook a horse making it very unsafe to ride. Once complete you say that the panels will be screened from view, but this will only be achieved after around 15 years based on your drawings. Rows and rows of visible solar panels will spook horses making bridleways useless and causing eyesores around the site for numerous years once construction has been completed It is unlikely that my daughter and most other horse riders will ever be able to use these bridleways again due to to the enclosed nature of them and various large structures which will spook horses, potentially injuring horse and rider.		
MP2_CL_0960_008	During development of the site, there would be an exponential increase in heavy traffic with the potential for accidents of walkers, cyclists, horse riders and drivers.		
MP2_CL_0964_004	4. It will bring huge traffic problems to our tiny roads and lanes. They are not suitable for the 54 – 2 way HGV lorry movements each day. Nor are they suitable for the increased traffic caused by up to 400 workers on site. We will have cyclists and horse riders being put at risk – along with young children accessing their schools.		

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MP2_CL_0677_008	8.1 The construction of a £350m project involving installation of 470,000 solar panels and up to 400 workers at the busiest time inevitably means there is going to be a huge amount of disruption, which manifests itself in road safety issues, dust, dirt, damage, delays, noise etc. The question is whether that disruption is disproportionate to the area and whether it can cope. We don't believe it can, and that's before you factor in any cumulative impacts of other local developments like Stamford North and Quarry Farm housing developments, Greatford gravel pit, other housing developments opposite Burghley Park. 8.2 Whilst the transport system may have coped with the building of the Ryhall substation back in 2013, this construction is on another level, and 11 years on the baseline traffic levels will be considerably higher. 8.2.1 Route 1 being used principally for HGVs and abnormal loads going through Great Casterton is no longer suitable given the current pressures on that junction, and the 2 schools along that road. If the working hours are 7-7 on-site, realistically the HGVs need to be there at the start of the day and there will be a clash with		

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	both rush hour and school hours. The windy road does not lend itself to HGVs and will be difficult to widen due to the high banks and hedges, some of which are SSSIs. The road is used regularly by cyclists making it very dangerous for overtaking. 8.2.2 Route 2 is unsuitable for HGVs given certain weight restrictions and also the pressure of traffic already through the Stamford town. 8.2.3 Route 3 we understand is being used as an exit point. It is such a long circuitous route, that HGV drivers potentially won't use it. 8.3 Taking feedback from a current local HGV driver working at the quarry, drivers do not adhere to specified routes if there are no actual road restrictions like weight limits on other routes. That means HGVs cutting across country through our local villages to reach their destination the quickest way. It may be a legal condition of the build to take prescribed routes, but there won't be any council highways personnel tracking movements, so it's impossible to police. 8.4 What is your plan for the LGV drivers given there could be several hundred at any point in time? 8.5 Road safety is a big concern. You have not		

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	measured the amount of pedestrians, cyclists or riders and given they are sharing the same space, whether it be on the main roads or the side roads of the 7 access points/construction compounds, this is of particular concern, especially if the HGV drivers are not local. In the PEIR documents that you have supplied for the present consultation period in Points 9.4.28 and 9.4.29 you clearly state that nowhere along the proposed routes for Mallard Pass Traffic have there be more than 5 accidents in a 3 year period. If you look at Crashmap using data from the Department of Transport, you will find many more accidents listed. 8.6 The establishment of a Traffic Management Group is a good idea however the village worst affected by HGVs is not included – Great Casterton. If Route 2 is still going to be used in any capacity, then Stamford Town Council also need to be included. 8.7 How are you going to protect the many SSSi verges around the site and in particular down Uffington Lane to the new main construction compound? In most places 2 vehicles cannot pass and drivers do not wait for a passing places and consequently damage verges.		

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	8.8 The suggested 20mph speed limit along the A6121 is likely to cause congestion and in some cases dangerous overtaking manoeuvres by other frustrated car users. 8.9 Is there better evidence for the traffic volumes as when you make comparisons with other projects, the numbers look low. You quote “In section 9.3.23 (p.282) of this Chapter Access and Highways, you write that construction traffic trip rates were generated by comparing the number of PV modules and associated construction vehicles at a comparable recent NSIP, the consented Cleve Hill Solar Park (EN010085) application.” Cleve Hill is using 800,000panels to generate 350MW, yet Mallard Pass is using 470,000 panels to also generate 350MW. Are the panel number assumptions for Mallard Pass correct? Also looking at Sunnica’s transport and worker projections, your forecasts look light in comparison on a relative scale. 8.10 Many of the access points and construction compounds have dangerous entrance points, including the junction off A6121 down Uffington Lane. There have been numerous accidents on that bend which is why the rubble strips were put in to try and slow traffic down.		

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MP2_CL_0407_003	The prospect of the disruption that would be caused to residents just in light of the construction of the site is unthinkable in terms of environmental damage, noise pollution and road safety. The piling of solar panels mounting structures of up to 2.5 metres deep will be noisy and the primary substation will have tonal noise higher than that experienced at night time, affecting some residents too. There would also be disruption caused by up to 400 workers over two years on site from 7am to 7pm Monday to Saturday, and 54 HGV movements to and fro each day along 3 major routes. That along with one main construction compound and six secondary compounds with access points all impacting on local roads. Surely it is clear that this will undoubtedly have a negative affect and the impact on local villages and the town of Stamford affecting quality of life not to mention property prices, the safety and wellbeing of residents and increase the risk of road accidents involving pedestrians, cyclists and drivers?		
MP2_CL_0420_002	2) This traffic will also endanger the lives of schoolchildren, the elderly, dog walkers and cyclists. A disruption to the rural way of life.		
MP2_CL_0466_006	6 Construction. There will be very considerable heavy lorry movements along minor country roads		

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	for 2 years. Road surfaces and verges will be damaged and wildlife habitat affected. The accident risk to pedestrians, cyclists and motorists and wildlife will increase.		
MP2_CL_0600_015	1.11 Access roads the site and within it are inadequate. If used by the type and volume of traffic anticipated will cause chaos in the area endangering walkers, cyclists and car drivers.		
MP2_CL_0600_115	8.10 Passing on the Uffington Road is already difficult and normally requires one vehicle to stop. The Road is used by walkers, cyclists and car drivers circumnavigating Stamford and by parents taking children to Copthill School in Barnack.		
MP2_CL_0648_007	7. We have concerns over the negative impact of our environment during construction i.e. noise, heavy traffic, HGV's on all local roads & the safety concerns for pedestrians, cyclists & in fact all road users whilst this work progresses along with concerns over the safety of children on their way to school, & when using the roads & paths for recreation, not to mention the additional pollution caused by this traffic.		
MP2_CL_0655_012	12. Damage to our narrow, quite bendy A & B Roads, and major roads will be horrendous. Especially during the winter months,		

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	our muddy roadside verges will be cut up due to flooded roads. Dust, noise, and road safety for Pedestrians, cyclists, walkers, and drivers, will all be impacted, for 2 years if MPSF goes ahead, and beyond.		
MP2_CL_0687_013	With up to 400 workers on site working 7-7 Mon-Sat; with over 50 2 way HGV movements per day; 3 major road routes assigned affecting local villages & Stamford; 1 main construction compound and 6 secondary compounds and access points all affecting local roads, the vast development area will become a no-go area for walkers and cyclists during the construction period. Such a loss of amenity as well as the dangers created by such an industrial development is simply not acceptable. The 3 new permissive paths totalling 2.9 miles and some picnic benches will not compensate for the loss of pleasure experienced by residents walking, riding or cycling existing routes		
MP2_CL_0751_011	I have mentioned my real and sincere concerns with the amount of traffic and the increased risks to local cyclists and walkers. I cannot in all good conscience support a proposal that endangers my neighbours.		
MP2_CL_0838_006	The building of Mallard Pass will have a long and lasting effect on the surrounding road ways and		

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	infrastructure . We are a rural community with small roads which will have to cope with increased numbers of HGVs which will increase the number of pot holes and also impact on people out walking, running and cycling to keep themselves well both physically and mentally.		
MP2_CL_0920_006	The proposals set out for the MPSF will also cause significant disruption to our local area; to the country villages, and local towns, with a surge in through traffic (many heavy goods) and construction work over a two year period. More vehicles will create increased risk of danger and increased noise for the local residents, the road users (many cyclists, including my own children) and increased damage to country roads. Noise pollution will also increase with the installation process, however, ongoing maintenance of the MPSF will cause ongoing traffic / noise. The sheer scale of this project, and the long-lived disruption for local residents, is totally unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0927_007	The piling of solar panel mounting structures up to 2.5m deep will be noisy and dusty during construction. The primary substation will have tonal noise higher than that experienced at night time which will obviously affect residents. There will also be huge disruption, traffic, environmental damage,		

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	dust, road safety and accident issues for pedestrians, cyclists, drivers and school children for 2 years. I understand there are likely to be 400 works on site with main working hours being Mon-Sat 7am - 7pm. I was informed at the Ryhall Village Hall meeting with yourselves on the 1 July that there has been an estimation of 54 truck/HGV movements per day operating on a "one way in and another way out system". These use 3 major road routes which will affect many local villages and the town of Stamford. I am particularly concerned with the Ryhall Road as there are 3 schools all at one end of it. A secondary school with 900 students, a primary school and a nursery school. Not only are parents, children and staff travelling to the schools and back in cars each day but there are numerous school buses arriving and departing twice per day and hundreds of students who walk to and from school. The junction at the Great Casterton end of Ryhall Road will not support another 27 HGV vehicles each day especially during school drop and pick up times. In addition, how will the HGV's safely make the right hand turn up to the Ryall Road from the Old Great North Road/B1081? I understand there is 1 main construction compound and 6 secondary compounds with access points all affecting local roads. Can you guarantee that HGV's will not be		

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	allowed to use the route during school drop off and pick up hours to ensure the safety of all children, staff and parents?		
MP2_CL_0930_010	10. Huge impacts from 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment. Noise, dust, hundreds of vehicle movements per day including HGVs. Some of this traffic adding to overcrowded roads in Stamford, others moving through small villages to get to and from construction sites. Additional damage to roads that are already in an incredibly poor condition plus increased safety risks for the many walkers and cyclists already using these roads.		
MP2_CL_0939_006	My daughter is a student at Casterton College. I often take and collect her from school using Ryhall Road which has blind bends and is extremely narrow making it difficult for lorries and buses to pass each other. They often have to stop to let one another pass. Cyclists use the road and even cars cannot pass them safely. Parking at the school is a problem with congestion in the morning and afternoon making it difficult for passing traffic. A lot of children also walk and cycle to school from the outskirts of Stamford so cross the road to walk up to the school.		

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MP2_CL_0959_007	The proposed route will go past Casterton Community College, not only will the increased traffic cause significant delays, it will make the road less safe for pedestrians and traffic such as bicycles, many of the students walk or cycle to and from school. It has been mentioned that the lorries will be asked to avoid starting and finishing times - this is unlikely to happen for example when a lorry has travelled from a port it is not going to be able to plan the time it travels through Casterton.		
MP2_CL_0963_008	The piling of solar panel mounting structures up to 2.5m deep will be noisy and dusty during construction. The primary substation will have tonal noise higher than that experienced at night time which will obviously affect residents. There will also be huge disruption, traffic, environmental damage, dust, road safety and accident issues for pedestrians, cyclists, drivers and school children for 2 years. I understand there are likely to be 400 works on site with main working hours being Mon-Sat 7am - 7pm. I was informed at the Ryhall Village Hall meeting with yourselves on the 1 July that there has been an estimation of 54 truck/HGV movements per day operating on a "one way in and another way out system". These use 3 major road routes which will affect many local villages and the town of Stamford. I am particularly concerned with the		

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MP2_CL_0968_008	7. Traffic & transport It appears the extent of disruption, environmental damage, road safety and potential accident concerns for pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers for at least 2 years, requires significantly more consideration. It was confirmed in the Community webinar that the access routes had not yet been finalised (although there was a comment that		

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	"…perhaps going through Stamford was not the right route for construction traffic…"). It is unclear why this has not been finalised (no new roads are to be built?) and suggest it is critical that this be concluded and communicated as soon as possible.		
MP2_CL_1014_005	The impact of construction on our roads will be significant to the point of causing danger. The Casterton to Ryhall road is too narrow for two lorries to pass without slowing. Cyclists use this road as do all those attending Casterton primary and secondary school. The junction by the Primary school is extremely tight and difficult to manoeuvre in a large vehicle.		
MP2_CL_1015_001	Subject: Mallard Pass -proposed construction traffic route for HGV,s Details: In their MPSF Mallard Pass quote :- Construction Access 3.14.3 Three initial options have been considered for construction traffic (HGVs) to access the solar PV Site from the Strategic Road Network: Route 1 proposes to access the solar PV Site from the A1, which forms part of the SRN via the B1081 Old Great North Road, Ryhall Road, and the A6121 Essendine Road. 3.14.4 The above proposed routes have been considered and discussed with National Highways and the local highway authorities, RCC and LCC, and whilst it is		

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	yet to be finalized it is proposed for HGVs to access the Solar PV Site from the SRN via Route 1 I cannot believe you have considered this as a suitable route for HGV,s 54 per day for 2 years. The route encompass 8 sharp blind bends, 5 hidden dips, two very close T junctions at the exit route where at the first T junction HGV,s would block on coming turning traffic from second T junction and when turning at second junction would have to cross two double white lines. There is a very narrow section on Ryhall Road near Tolethorpe turn and it is not wide enough for HGV,s and oncoming traffic it is also a blind bend. The HGV,s would have to go through a conservation area at Great Casterton Junction crossroads to Ryhall Road. Passed one infant school play ground and then Casterton College this zone is 20mph with 4 speed bumps There is the end of a cycle route and zebra crossing on Ryhall Road next to infant school. There is extreme danger from traffic especially HGV,s to parents , students and children from the vehicles themselves and extreme danger from diesel particulates and CO2 to growing children's health. I cannot believe either Mallard Pass or RCC have been along this route let alone agree it is the preferred route. Highways comments please ?		

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	As John McEnroe would say "you cannot be serious"		
MP2_CL_1015_002	Subject: Mallard Pass -proposed construction traffic route for HGV,s Details: In their MPSF Mallard Pass quote :- Construction Access 3.14.3 Three initial options have been considered for construction traffic (HGVs) to access the solar PV Site from the Strategic Road Network: Route 1 proposes to access the solar PV Site from the A1, which forms part of the SRN via the B1081 Old Great North Road, Ryhall Road, and the A6121 Essendine Road. 3.14.4 The above proposed routes have been considered and discussed with National Highways and the local highway authorities, RCC and LCC, and whilst it is yet to be finalized it is proposed for HGVs to access the Solar PV Site from the SRN via Route 1 I cannot believe you have considered this as a suitable route for HGV,s 54 per day for 2 years. The route encompass 8 sharp blind bends, 5 hidden dips, two very close T junctions at the exit route where at the first T junction HGV,s would block on coming turning traffic from second T junction and when turning at second junction would have to cross two double white lines. There is a very narrow section on Ryhall Road near Tolethorpe turn and it is not wide enough		

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	for HGV,s and oncoming traffic it is also a blind bend. The HGV,s would have to go through a conservation area at Great Casterton Junction crossroads to Ryhall Road. Passed one infant school play ground and then Casterton College this zone is 20mph with 4 speed bumps There is the end of a cycle route and zebra crossing on Ryhall Road next to infant school. There is extreme danger from traffic especially HGV,s to parents , students and children from the vehicles themselves and extreme danger from diesel particulates and CO2 to growing children's health. I cannot believe either Mallard Pass or RCC have been along this route let alone agree it is the preferred route. Highways comments please ? As John McEnroe would say "you cannot be serious"		
MP2_FF_0206_004	. The fact that the project will need "road improvement" to proceed indicates heavy usage so rendering it a possibly dangerous and certainly unappealing part of the country for parents with children, cyclists and walkers.		
MP2_CL_0448_007	The piling of solar panel mounting structures up to 2.5m deep will be noisy and dusty during		

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	construction. The primary substation will have tonal noise higher than that experienced at night time which will obviously affect residents. There will also be huge disruption, traffic, environmental damage, dust, road safety and accident issues for pedestrians, cyclists, drivers and school children for 2 years. I understand there are likely to be 400 works on site with main working hours being Mon-Sat 7am - 7pm. I was informed at the Ryhall Village Hall meeting with yourselves on the 1 July that there has been an estimation of 54 truck/HGV movements per day operating on a "one way in and another way out system". These use 3 major road routes which will affect many local villages and the town of Stamford. I am particularly concerned with the Ryhall Road as there are 3 schools all at one end of it. A secondary school with 900 students, a primary school and a nursery school. Not only are parents, children and staff travelling to the schools and back in cars each day but there are numerous school buses arriving and departing twice per day and hundreds of students who walk to and from school. The junction at the Great Casterton end of Ryhall Road will not support another 27 HGV vehicles each day especially during school drop and pick up times. In addition, how will the HGV's safely make the right hand turn up to the Ryall Road from the Old Great		

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	North Road/B1081? I understand there is 1 main construction compound and 6 secondary compounds with access points all affecting local roads. Can you guarantee that HGV's will not be allowed to use the route during school drop off and pick up hours to ensure the safety of all children, staff and parents? In addition, the Ryall Road is not wide enough at several points to support HGV's for over 2 years. There are several blind and narrow corners and HGV's will seriously affect the flow of school buses and agricultural traffic. I understand that you are intending to widen this road causing even more disruption to our hedgerows and rural environment but at the meeting I attended on the 1 July, I was told that widening was not needed and would not be being carried out!		
MP2_CL_0976_007	The construction traffic will have direct threat to life particularly children who inhabit our villages and ride bikes on the road.		
MP2_CL_0398_003	c. When it has been raining and the fields get muddy any tractor leaving the fields spreads mud all over the road. What is going to happen when, instead of one tractor, we have lots of lorries leaving the construction site onto the roads? The answer		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
	has to be LOTS of mud on the roads making the use of these roads very unpleasant for all the people who use them regularly and again causing safety concerns for motorists.		
MP2_CL_0150_001	In the PEIR documents that you have supplied for the present consultation period on Mallard Pass in Points 9.4.28 and 9.4.29 you clearly state that nowhere along the proposed routes for Mallard Pass Traffic have there be more than 5 accidents in a 3 year period. Based on the data below this is simply untrue and misleading to the consultation audience.		
MP2_CL_0406_001	In the PEIR documents that you have supplied for the present consultation period on Mallard Pass in Points 9.4.28 and 9.4.29 you clearly state that nowhere along the proposed routes for Mallard Pass Traffic have there be more than 5 accidents in a 3 year period. Based on the data below this is simply untrue and misleading to the consultation audience. Ryhall Road/Slaters Lane 13/8/2020 A serious accident involving I vehicle and 1 casualty . This is the Route A option that you are proposing for HGVS exiting the A1 from Great Casterton. Ryhall Road 15/1/2020 A serious accident involving 2 cars and I casualty . Again along the		

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	Route A option you propose. Ryhall Road outside Great Casterton College 12/5/21 A serious accident involving 2 cars and I casualty. Again along the Route A option you propose. Great Casterton Cross Roads 23/8/2020. A minor accident involving 2 cars and 1 casualty. Again along the Route A option you propose. A1 slip road onto the B1081 at Great Casterton 13/3/2020. A minor accident involving 2 cars and 1 casualty. Again along the Route A option that you propose. A6121 as you enter Essendine from the Bourne direction 29/12/2019. A fatal accident involving 1 car and 1 casualty. This is the proposed route that you are suggesting for exiting HGVs. A 6121 exiting Toft going towards Bourne. 16/7/2020. A fatal accident involving 2 cars and 1 casualty. This is the proposed route you are proposing for exiting HGV's. As above but on 22/11/2019 A serious accident		

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	involving 1 car and 1 casualty. There are more accidents along your proposed routes but above are 8 accidents all within the last 3 years. So please explain why you basically are uneconomical with the truth in the PEIR documents. This is a blatant attempt to mislead your consultation audience? All information is taken from Crashmap using Department of Transport data		
MP2_CL_0510_004	Construction Phase -Whilst the proposed site is being constructed there will be a huge increase in heavy goods vehicles in particular. The rural nature of the infrastructure in this area simply cannot cope with this. There will undoubtedly be an increase in road traffic accidents and consequent loss of life. Simply widening certain roads will not alleviate the problem as feeder roads in the wider area are also unsuitable for the increase in HGVs.		
MP2_CL_0600_113	8.8 The right turn off the A6121 into Uffington Road is difficult and is on a bend. Exiting the Uffington Road onto the A6121 is also a problem for the same reason. There have been many accidents around this junction.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
MP2_CL_0622_004	Traffic access and construction Page 2 of 4 All materials and equipment for construction have to be delivered by road, probably from the A1, using large trucks. This creates a significant increase for the risk of road traffic accidents along those minor roads. The consequential damage and cost of repair to these minor roads has to be factored in to the carbon footprint created by this proposal together with the environmental cost of shipping this equipment from overseas. Since concrete is a high energy material there is a huge environmental penalty incurred by this proposal. There is no consideration given to these aspects in the consultation documents.		
MP2_CL_0636_005	There are major concerns regarding the amount of traffic which will be generated over the time of the construction process, the minor roads will be log jammed they already are when there is an accident on the A1. The proposed road improvements will achieve nothing.		
MP2_CL_0868_003	I am also concerned by the amount of large traffic using the Essendine Road , this will only get worse with construction traffic . On this road alone there are 4 horse establishments between Uffington and the planned development . Riding will be impossible on the road with the level of construction traffic .		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
	There is no speed limit on this road and it is already a dangerous road to ride. We have no signage warning of horses on the roads and I feel sooner or later there will be a serious accident , especially how some drivers drive down the Essendine Road . I know you said you would police the traffic with penalties for the contractors – really I doubt you have the capability and resources to be able to do that .		
MP2_CL_0164_003	At the risk of killing any number of local residents, the traffic to and from the site during the construction period and beyond will be using small lanes without pavements that might protect pedestrians, and without passing places that might protect on-coming traffic from grounding their vehicles on the verges or, worse still, falling into ditches alongside the road.		
MP2_CL_0393_003	Rutland Roads are NOT suitable for high quantities of HGV vehicles - this will be dangerous to other road users		
MP2_CL_0993_011	11. Hazards on local roads from large scale construction logistics (roads aren't suitable that connect the villages)		
MP2_CL_1039_015	• Highways & safety		
MP2_FF_019_005	The a1 is full, and nationally the most dangerous UK road. And you plan to add to that during 2 year		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
	construction? Good for our environment? And our safety?		
MP2_CL_0546_008	Totally unacceptable is the proposed 2 year construction of the site with up to 400 extra staff - these are dangerous rural roads and lanes that surround the proposed site.		
MP2_CL_0500_005	My grand-daughter is a student at Casterton College. We often take her and collect her from school. The Ryhall Road has blind bends and is narrow. Lorries and buses have difficulty in passing. Cyclists use the road and even cars cannot pass them safely. Parking at the school is a problem with congestion in the morning and afternoon making it difficult for passing traffic. The use of this route by additional traffic servicing the development will, almost certainly, lead to accidents and perhaps serious accidents. Taking all of the points into account I strongly object to the proposed development of Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0735_007	The most common hazard to aviation posed by solar farms is the glare that is created by solar photovoltaic (PV) panels. Glare can temporarily blind a pilot and/or cause a visual nuisance to people living in the project area. (See		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for road users			
	[redacted]. The A1 is generally felt locally to be not as suitable for modern traffic as it once was. It is a rare week when there is not one serious accident on the A1, and often there are several in a week causing fatalities or injuries, and the Air Ambulance is often required. Solar glare this close to the A1 must be taken into account for road safety.		

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Traffic and Transport – Cycle routes			
MP2_FF_048_004	Would be nice to have some cycle routes to be able to explore the site, especially joined up with Stamford and other nearby villages	Yes	For information regarding Walking and Cycling Network and Pedestrian and Cyclist Amenity, please see Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. As outlined above, there are three new permissive paths proposed across the Proposed Development which would improve connectivity for recreational non-motorised users. On that basis, it is considered that the construction phase of the Proposed Development will have a non-significant effect on Pedestrian and Cyclist Amenity overall. In addition, to encourage the use of lower carbon modes of transport, the Applicant will identify local bus services and pedestrian and cycle routes to and from the Proposed Development to all construction staff and provide facilities for the safe storage of cycles.
MP2_FF_073_004	Its great see the inclusion of more footpaths, will these be useable for cyclists too? There are very limited cycle routes in the area especially for children, so it would be great to have dual use paths too.		
MP2_FF_094_003	I very much welcome the extension of permissible paths, especially the link between the MacMillan way bridle path and the bridlepath across Essendine Road. However, you seem to be very vague about whether this would be a footpath, a cycle path or a bridleway.		
MP2_FF_094_005	Also, as the West Glen route links to bridleways it would seen sensible to make this route a bridleway. Of course, under the current rules Cyclists also use Bridleways, so this would cater for both groups, as well as walkers.		
MP2_FF_099_003	The idea of more safe paths is great, I hope cycling will be allowed too. The reason for this is that it is very hard to find safe walking and cycling routes around the area. The roads are narrow, and the traffic fast, so walking and cycling can be uncomfortable at the least, and hazardous at the worst.		

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Traffic and Transport – Cycle routes			
MP2_FF_0195_006	6. Public Writes of Way (5.5.5) - There is no comment on the impact on the ProW impacted by this proposal during the construction phases. This needs to be addressed and plans agreed for any diversions or blockages. There are four Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that pass either through or alongside the boundaries of the Solar PV Site. There are no on or offroad cycling facilities within the immediate vicinity of the site.		
MP2_FF_0288_006	what type of permissive path are you planning? who will be able to use it - horses and pedestrians? what about cyclists. will these new paths join existing? will the new paths create safe ways to travel around the area? Even though there will be new paths the fact they will be surrounded by 3.3m high solar panels - yes I know they'll be a whole 15m away and they'll be new hedges taking at least a decade to grow to any height - will mean you will be basically walking in an industrial landscape.		
MP2_FF_0295_003	They should include cycling paths.		
MP2_CL_0816_004	The local roads are inadequate for today's traffic let alone the 44t articulated trucks delivering the thousands of Chinese containers to the site, the super-sized mobile cranes, piling equipment, plant and machinery along with the vans for the 400 workers. The result will be unbearable levels of		

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Traffic and Transport – Cycle routes			
	traffic, more pollution, more local disruption, more damage to the road infrastructure as well as an increased risk of accidents. My children are 10 and 12 and we have always enjoyed cycling on the local roads and bridlepaths. I am proud to say that they're both keen triathletes and represent the region. How and where will I be able to cycle with them locally during the years of construction?		
MP2_CL_0980_005	Traffic & Transport objection This proposal has a 2-year construction timeline, with a maximum of 400 staff at it's peak. This is going to cause a huge amount of local disruption with dust, damage, noise and potentially road safety issues with roads and areas that the construction lorries will traverse not having paths or being adequately wide enough. The 400 workers will be working 12 hour days, 6 days a week, with an additional 54 2-way HGV movements per day. The suggested main inbound route to the site is just not suitable for this level of construction traffic. Route 1 suggested by Mallard Pass, sees lorries exiting off the A1, through Casterton, past primary and senior schools, through the outskirts of Ryhall up to Essendine to the sub-station. There are school traffic calming zones,		

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Traffic and Transport – Cycle routes			
	horse bridal ways, established cycle routes, narrow roads and several dangerous junctions for the lorries to traverse. Routes 2 & 3 suggested, have similar or worse concerns.		
MP2_CL_0990_003	MPSF shows little knowledge of local roads if it thinks that only some areas of road will need to be improved to allow site access. The work needed, in addition to the mud and dust produced by access to the fields, would be a problem for local residents for at least two years. Apart from improvement work on the local roads, there would be a huge increase in traffic, both of heavy vehicles and the cars bringing the workers to the site. The roads are popular with cyclists and important for local businesses and residents.		
MP2_CL_1041_004	In the case of the route along the West Glen River, enabling cycling may be particularly useful. It may help to displace some cyclists from the single-track road that serves the main compound and substation, and so reduce potential conflicts with construction vehicles.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for horses and horse riders			
MP2_FF_0299_002	As a horse owner who often rides in this area, they are a huge hazard for horses and other livestock. We should be able to enjoy the countryside without the risk of danger and injury to humans or animals caused by huge unnatural things like the polar panels.	No	As outlined in Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the construction phase of the Proposed Development is likely to have adverse, local, temporary and medium term impact on pedestrian delay (High Sensitivity) for non-motorised users of the LRN and PRoW, as the increase in vehicles may slow pedestrians (and horse riders or cyclists) (in terms of crossing permeability) and increase delay; however, this is considered to result in a non-significant effect on pedestrian delay overall. In addition, as outlined in Chapter 15: Other Environmental Topics, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, hedgerow and tree planting has been proposed either side of PRoW to filter and obstruct views of the Proposed Development to avoid the impact on equestrian routes.
MP2_CL_0129_002	What are you going to do when you have your first horse related accident because of the hazard your industrial site will cause? This is very serious I am not impressed by your laisse faire attitude to country users, And complete ignorance		
MP2_FF_094_004	In your online presentation, you responded positively to a question requesting cycle access, on the grounds of safety, can I suggest keeping Horses off the roads, especially when heavy construction traffic is in the area is of much higher importance, as I have never seen a bicycle spin road and gallop off down the road when frightened.....but I have seen a horse !		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
MP2_CL_0167_004	. And you seem to take no consideration of the traffic that will inevitably cut through local, frequently single track lanes at risk of one coming traffic being forced into a ditch or pedestrians such as children going to school being injured. The proposed construction routes will inevitably be ignored by many drivers when taking the lanes will be shorter and quicker.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. It was agreed with RCC, LCC and NH that no localised capacity assessment needed to be undertaken, as the impact of the Proposed Development fell below the threshold of 30 two-way vehicle movements during the morning (08:00-09:00) and evening (17:00-18:00) peak hour. Due to the restrictions in the timings for construction vehicles and the arrangement for staff who will arrive and depart outside of the peak hours set out in the oCTMP; there will be no traffic impact on the morning and evening peak hours, when the local road network is generally the most congested. In addition, delivery windows for HGVs will be restricted to avoid School start and end times, reducing conflict with any sensitive receptors such as School children.
MP2_FF_0315_006	traffic movements - there are no good roads for lorries to come in on, and one obvious one runs past 2 schools on a junction which is already very blocked at school start & finish times, on a narrow road with multiple accidents (the Great Casterton-Ryhall road)		
MP2_CL_0386_014	The impact on local roads especially during building work will be awful. It is difficult for cars to pass on some of the country roads and there will be a heavy impact on all villages around this site. The secondary school at Casterton will also be affected and traffic there is bad at school times, its an accident waiting to happen.		
MP2_CL_0387_005	The impact on local roads especially during building work will be awful. It is difficult for cars to pass on some of the country roads and there will be a heavy impact on all villages around this site. The secondary school at Casterton will also be affected		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	and traffic there is bad at school times, its an accident waiting to happen.		
MP2_CL_0388_005	I do not want to be subjected to the distressing disruption, air pollution, noise, and danger from lorry traffic that the building process will inevitably cause. This will be for two years which is a long time. I do not want site lorries and plant continually going past my home or my grandchildren's schools at Great Casterton and making their journeys to school more hazardous.		
MP2_CL_0459_002	- The sheer magnitude of the project and the obvious detrimental impact this will have on the local rural communities, the villages, the infrastructure (with the need for major numerous highway changes) and the overall countryside environment/habitat. With the constant use of HGVs pounding on our local roads, which are primarily built for domestic vehicle/school bus use with occasional farm machinery use, how can we be certain that there will not be any long term permanent damage. Our roads were not built with such use in mind. Who would foot the bill for any later repairs required? Are we certain that there will only be one construction phase? Is there a guarantee that no future expansion will take place or is even being presently considered?		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
MP2_CL_0478_011	11. The proposed route for lorries to enter the site from the A1 will mean the heavy lorries will have to travel past 2 schools in Great Casterton, one a primary school and the other a community college. The traffic along this road twice a day for at least an hour each time is horrendous, and the possibility of an accident should not be forgotten.		
MP2_CL_0482_006	· Adverse impact to road safety in the area for the period of construction, in particular around local community schools such as Great Casterton;		
MP2_CL_0519_002	The Proposal claims that the access to the proposed site is good. This is not true. Whilst the A1 is close by, the roads between the A1 and the site are narrow, twisting A and B roads some of which pass local schools. They will not be adequate for scale of construction traffic which will be necessary.		
MP2_CL_0520_002	The Proposal claims that the access to the proposed site is good. This is not true. Whilst the A1 is close by, the roads between the A1 and the site are narrow, twisting A and B roads some of which pass local schools. They will not be adequate for scale of construction traffic which will be necessary.		
MP2_CL_0539_002	Roads to your planned site are having to be widened! Unbelievable desecration of the countryside, disruption to traffic, and people's journeys to and from work, schools and leisure. This		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	would inevitably cause accidents and harmful emissions for at least two continuous years - to the schools which are on this road widening route - and then at the junction in Great Casterton, making peoples lives unbearable, leading to mental health issues. The hold ups at this junction would also create more emissions and dangers near the school and College. This would not be necessary if you used other sites as previously suggested.		
MP2_CL_0544_009	Logistics: The impact on the local community in terms of additional traffic, noise, disruption, machinery etc. on small country roads and villages is going to be life-changing for the local residents. It is also going to impact school children, as the route off the A1 (the most logical one to use) goes past two very busy schools – which already results in queuing in the mornings and afternoons. Almost all of the areas impacted are reached by small countryside lanes, that will not support or sustain the size of the trucks that we are ALREADY starting to see appear. There's also the predicted 400 employees to consider, all of whom will be calling on our local amenities. Stamford is stretched to the limit and will find it impossible to support a project of this size.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
MP2_CL_0545_009	Logistics: The impact on the local community in terms of additional traffic, noise, disruption, machinery etc. on small country roads and villages is going to be life-changing for the local residents. It is also going to impact school children, as the route off the A1 (the most logical one to use) goes past two very busy schools – which already results in queuing in the mornings and afternoons. Almost all of the areas impacted are reached by small countryside lanes, that will not support or sustain the size of the trucks that we are ALREADY starting to see appear. There's also the predicted 400 employees to consider, all of whom will be calling on our local amenities. Stamford is stretched to the limit and will find it impossible to support a project of this size.		
MP2_CL_0558_007	Failure to acknowledge traffic impact The industrial size construction traffic from the A1 will thunder past ancient village churches, c17th grade 2 listed farmhouses and barn conversions and over the Roman Villa adjacent to the Great Casterton Roman fort and the Essendine Motte and Bailey. Added to this the lanes are not big enough and go directly in front of 2 schools at Great Casterton. It will be much too dangerous,		

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	The alternative is Investment in a railway link to keep the local community safe, our children deserve such consideration.		
MP2_CL_0567_003	Insufficient regard to the use of access roads from A1 through Great Casterton, especially that which entails passing a Primary School at a road junction, a Secondary School and then a pre-school. The many anticipated heavy vehicle journeys do not fit well or safely with the number of children there nor with the associated parent/car and children/bus traffic. The proposed road itself from Great Casterton to Ryhall has several sharp bends, highlighted SLOW, with high banks: verge damage will be expected and the danger to other road users must be anticipated.		
MP2_CL_0576_004	Canadian Solar have shown little regard for local residents in their decision to bring lorries to the site along narrow rural roads in front of a Primary and Secondary schools.		
MP2_CL_0585_003	In addition, there are two schools in Great Casterton, both adjacent to the Ryhall Road with approximately 1000 children coming into the village in the morning and leaving in the afternoon. This generates a large amount of traffic as well as congested pavements occupied by those walking to school. Consequently some years ago the County		

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	Council installed a “Safe Route to School” through the village with traffic calming measures in the form of three chicanes, wider pavement and a zebra crossing. Any addition of heavy construction traffic to this would be most undesirable and dangerous.		
MP2_CL_0590_004	Construction traffic will cause significant impact on residents’ safety along with noise, dust and pollution and the proposed route passing several schools. This will be a significant problem for 2 years during construction and again during decommissioning.		
MP2_CL_0600_108	8.3 The Ryhall Road has blind bends and is narrow in places. Some of the verges are protected. As well as being the only route to both schools it is also a route to the A1 used for those coming from Ryhall, Essendine and even Bourne.		
MP2_CL_0600_109	8.4 The route passes two schools, a primary and a secondary. The road outside the schools are particularly busy, with traffic jams, from 8.00am to 9.00am and 3.00pm to 4,00pm.		
MP2_CL_0603_007	If construction of the solar farm is to take two years, the traffic route to the A1 through Great Casterton – along a rural road some verges of which are valued for their plant diversity, passing two schools and over a roundabout – is completely unacceptable. Not just the lorry traffic (up to 54 two-way journeys a		

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	day) will cause unacceptable amounts of dust, noise and congestion on a narrow busy road – there is a very real danger of road accidents – but there will also be up to 400 workers making car journeys to and from work at the main construction compound and the six secondary compounds. It has been calculated that HGVs and LGVs produce 0.5Kg of CO2 per Km so that's approximately 12,794Kg of CO2 a day during construction		
MP2_CL_0628_001	Traffic noise and pollution near Casterton primary and senior schools The routing of Mallard Pass works traffic through Casterton (and beyond) means that HGV and other vehicles will pass by within metres of where over 1000 children are being educated. As a school teacher who has worked in classrooms close to railway lines and roads, I can tell you that the noise of vehicle movement throughout the school-day is very disruptive to children's concentration and work, and so, this happening in Casterton could impede the education of our local children. Children with ADHD will be especially affected adding to their pre-existing disadvantages which, in turn, lead to low attainment and social disadvantage and deprivation, and, taking that to its natural conclusion, crime. (The NHS, 2020, states that studies show that 3-5% of children have ADHD). It is unfair to put the children in our		

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	locality at greater educational disadvantage and, therefore, social disadvantage, than their peers in order to service this business enterprise. Children will be travelling to and from the schools, the primary-aged pupils being escorted by their families, which will include pre-school children sitting low near the road in their pushchairs. All will be affected by heightened levels of pollution from diesel engines which causes and aggravates disease, such as asthma. In 2020, pollution from road traffic was recorded on the death certificate of nine-year-old Ella Adoo-Kissi-Debrah as having made “a material contribution" to her death, and I object to the increased risk of death and illness to local children through the construction of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm. The solar farm must not come near the children of Casterton and the other villages.		
MP2_CL_0637_006	Some of the proposed routes into this site ie Great Casterton are already extremely dangerous with many near misses with vehicles, going straight past a large primary and secondary schools. The increased possibilities of risks to life and limb!		
MP2_CL_0655_011	11. HGV passing through our local villages, and schools, safety for our children should be a major concern here! Maybe it would be an accident waiting to happen.!!		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
MP2_CL_0660_002	I am horrified by the scale of this project and the impact it would have on our local area, way of life, quality of life, the environment and wildlife. The area and infrastructure is completely unsuited to such a massive construction project. You would only need to drive down the local country lanes to see how completely impractical it would be to have large numbers of lorries coming and going every day. One of the proposed routes is past a large secondary school where the traffic is already horrendous at certain times of day.		
MP2_CL_0735_005	There are only two useable routes for construction traffic assuming panels and other equipment will be delivered to sea ports from China, using the Ryhall Road through Great Casterton from the A1, linking to the A6121 to Essendine. The only other alternative is from the direction of Bourne and the A6121. Minor roads throughout the proposed construction area are very minor for any construction traffic and are generally already in quite poor condition. Traffic levels early in the morning and after school closures are already very heavy, information which no doubt can be confirmed by Rutland County Council, South Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The proposal to use the road from Colsterworth via		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	Bourne is also poor. There are numerous accidents on the Bourne to Ryhall road and frequently it is blocked. Construction traffic will increase the risk significantly.		
MP2_CL_0742_006	Construction traffic would have to use minor roads throughout the construction, many of which are single track in places and in poor condition. My initial concerns were that I assumed that the panels, materials etc would be brought in via the A1 (a road that is already overused and frequently closed due to accidents) through Great Casterton, via Ryhall on to Essendine. The material published shows that this is the case and one of three routes to be used. These roads are heavily used throughout the day with levels increasing before and after school (on the rural school runs). The road passes one nursery, one primary and one secondary school (that is if the lorry drivers stick to the route?) where these schools are located there are in places no pathways and the road narrows – this would be an accident waiting to happen? Many of the local roads have weight limits.		
MP2_CL_0742_008	The main hours of work are stated as 7am to 7pm so these traffic movements will impact school runs, commuter traffic, leisure traffic, we live in a rural community where private transport is required		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	whether that be a car, a bike, our feet or even a horse.		
MP2_CL_0749_006	Construction traffic would have to use minor roads throughout the construction, many of which are single track in places and in poor condition. My initial concerns were that I assumed that the panels, materials etc would be brought in via the A1 (a road that is already overused and frequently closed due to accidents) through Great Casterton, via Ryhall on to Essendine. The material published shows that this is the case and one of three routes to be used. These roads are heavily used throughout the day with levels increasing before and after school (on the rural school runs). The road passes one nursery, one primary and one secondary school (that is if the lorry drivers stick to the route?) where these schools are located there are in places no pathways and the road narrows – this would be an accident waiting to happen? Many of the local roads have weight limits.		
MP2_CL_0749_008	The main hours of work are stated as 7am to 7pm so these traffic movements will impact school runs, commuter traffic, leisure traffic, we live in a rural community where private transport is required whether that be a car, a bike, our feet or even a horse.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
MP2_CL_0750_005	There are only two useable routes for construction traffic assuming panels and other equipment will be delivered to sea ports from China, using the Ryhall Road through Great Casterton from the A1, linking to the A6121 to Essendine. The only other alternative is from the direction of Bourne and the A6121. Minor roads throughout the proposed construction area are very minor for any construction traffic and are generally already in quite poor condition. Traffic levels early in the morning and after school closures are already very heavy, information which no doubt can be confirmed by Rutland County Council, South Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The proposal to use the road from Colsterworth via Bourne is also poor. There are numerous accidents on the Bourne to Ryhall road and frequently it is blocked. Construction traffic will increase the risk significantly.		
MP2_CL_0762_003	Construction Disruption There would be massive traffic disruption, road safety and congestion from HGV movements along rural country lanes and the A6121 for two years. It is completely unrealistic to route HGV's from the A1 via a tight four way junction at Great Casterton along the country lane to Ryhall passing directly by two schools. Furthermore, the		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	transportation of 470,000 solar panels from China to the UK, cannot be accepted as environmentally friendly.		
MP2_CL_0780_009	54+ vehicle movements each way, with a working day from 7am – 7pm, I am not sure unless you live locally anyone can appreciate the challenges posed by the proposed routes past the school at Great Casterton or across the ECML level crossing at Tallington. The Tallington crossing already creates tailbacks for prolonged periods, and for decades has been a cause of concern to the emergency services using this route, a problem which will be compounded when lorries carrying spoil from the site add to traffic volumes.		
MP2_CL_0799_015	10) Data / Models and the etc: Not being a cynic but data is usually – especially when paying for it - interpretated in the way you want it to read!! Mallard Pass Solar have little Local Knowledge and realistic insight of the impact of so many elements listed – 2 x Cases in point: The permissive foot path crossing suggested crossing a blind 90 degree bend with speeding motorists entering and exiting Essendine known and detailed as an Accident blackspot which has most recently suffered a fatality that RCC Highways and Lincolnshire / Leicestershire / Rutland Police would		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	have highlighted. Why would you not put the path ½ way up the straight with clear visual lines? Traffic in Construction / Build It was stated at Stage 1 Consultation by the Traffic Management person there where 3 road options to Essendine, by my reckoning the A6121 is the only road in and out of Essendine ! Putting Traffic boxes on roads for 1 ½ weeks I would not say is representative of the whole traffic report for the area. No regard for the 3 schools and the line of parked cars along Casterton road and the 30 – 40 minute it can take to clear that junction at school drop off and pick up. Whilst planning on sending upwards of 60 HGV back and forth – (Final number tbc!) past this point daily. – Has the due diligence been done…?! I believe NOT and the whirlwind trips in for the consultations with NO concrete information confirm this. If this was a normal planning application all I's and T's would need crossing before hand but all information such as panel type is still so loose on the basis of reasoning of technology….. this to me is far fetched and as proven thus far is already		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	known as stated by a director yet not to be put in public domain.		
MP2_CL_0800_006	6) Traffic movements - there are no good roads for lorries to come in on, and one obvious one runs past 2 schools on a junction which is already very blocked at school start & finish times, on a narrow road with multiple accidents (the Great Casterton-Ryhall road)		
MP2_CL_0839_007	15. Do you have any comments on the information presented in our PEIR? Please specify any environmental topic areas you are commenting on. There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it. There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale. There are also flood risk impacts which have not been addressed fully. The developers have		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	recognised that the solar panels increase the risk of flooding but they claim that the area around the site rarely experiences floods. This is factually incorrect. Our village, Greatford, and nearby Essendine have both experienced flooding in recent years. If given approval, the development will accelerate a trend of increasingly frequent floods and risk further damaging property around the site.		
MP2_CL_0840_006	15. Do you have any comments on the information presented in our PEIR? Please specify any environmental topic areas you are commenting on. There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it. There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale. There are also flood risk impacts which have not been addressed fully. The developers have recognised that the solar panels increase the risk of		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	flooding but they claim that the area around the site rarely experiences floods. This is factually incorrect. Our village, Greatford, and nearby Essendine have both experienced flooding in recent years. If given approval, the development will accelerate a trend of increasingly frequent floods and risk further damaging property around the site.		
MP2_CL_0841_006	15. Do you have any comments on the information presented in our PEIR? Please specify any environmental topic areas you are commenting on. There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it. There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale. There are also flood risk impacts which have not been addressed fully. The developers have recognised that the solar panels increase the risk of flooding but they claim that the area around the site		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	rarely experiences floods. This is factually incorrect. Our village, Greatford, and nearby Essendine have both experienced flooding in recent years. If given approval, the development will accelerate a trend of increasingly frequent floods and risk further damaging property around the site.		
MP2_CL_0842_006	15. Do you have any comments on the information presented in our PEIR? Please specify any environmental topic areas you are commenting on. There are considerable biodiversity and environmental impacts on the loss of land and installation of solar panels on this land. Rutland and Lincolnshire are rich in biodiversity and we now understand as a nation how crucial it is that we maintain and enrich this - not damage it. There will also be significant traffic impacts during the building and installation phase and the de-construction phase. Lorries will pass local schools (catering for 1,200 children) on small rural roads, creating hazards and risks to children. The rural roads which surround this area are wholly unsuitable for a construction of this scale. There are also flood risk impacts which have not been addressed fully. The developers have recognised that the solar panels increase the risk of flooding but they claim that the area around the site rarely experiences floods. This is factually incorrect.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	Our village, Greatford, and nearby Essendine have both experienced flooding in recent years. If given approval, the development will accelerate a trend of increasingly frequent floods and risk further damaging property around the site.		
MP2_CL_0893_009	8. Traffic & Highway Safety: The site is not suitable for mass construction traffic, serviced by poor quality roads in open countryside and having to travel through small villages to access site. The impact that this scheme will have on Essendine will be obscene. The sheer volume of proposed traffic, lorries and cars, coming in and out of the village each day during the build phase will destroy the villages affected. You are planning on coming off the A1 and driving past 3 schools in Casterton, at school drop off and collection, this road cannot cope with the current amount of traffic and adding on the proposed lorries and cars you will be having to site each day will be catastrophic. In addition, the small country roads in this area cannot cope with the increase in traffic. The road that goes between Essendine to Uffington, where you are proposing to build your primary construction compound, opposite the Ryhall sub station, along with the fields which will house solar panels, this is a small road which currently does not allow two-way traffic, when driving along, if you come across another vehicle		

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	you have to pull off the road. Are you planning on having this road closed during the installation for your private use? You also state that, “The only link within the study area required to accommodate two-way HGV flows is Uffington Lane, where the primary construction compound is to be situated,” the road can only cope with one HGV travelling in one direction, there certainly is not enough room for two-way. You suggest that, “minor works” to the junction, “including widening and implementing a give-way arrangement to ensure HGV’s can pass simultaneously”, is absolute nonsense. Currently if a HGV wishes to pull onto the Uffington Lane road currently any vehicle already stationery on it is required to pull out onto the A6121, I believe the volume of traffic that currently utilises the A6121 has been underestimated, especially as that section of road is still a 60mph zone.		
MP2_CL_0894_005	3. Infrastructure/traffic/transport Construction traffic would have to use minor roads throughout the construction, many of which are single track in places and in poor condition. My initial concerns were that I assumed that the panels, materials etc would be brought in via the A1 (a road that is already overused and frequently closed due to accidents) through Great Casterton, via Ryhall on		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	to Essendine. The material published shows that this is the case and one of three routes to be used. These roads are heavily used throughout the day with levels increasing before and after school (on the rural school runs). The road passes one nursery, one primary and one secondary school (that is if the lorry drivers stick to the route?) where these schools are located there are in places no pathways and the road narrows – this would be an accident waiting to happen? Many of the local roads have weight limits. The material confirms that there will be 400 workers (worse case scenario that is 400 cars twice a day, 800 car journeys once a day, working 6 days a week that is 4800 journeys over just one week.) 4800 car journeys is the worse case scenario but even if that was halved by car sharing (that would be more environmentally friendly) that is still 2400 car journeys alone in one week. Move away from the poorly maintained A roads and look at the single lane country lanes that will need to be used to access the main construction compound plus the six secondary compounds. This does not take in to consideration the 54 lorries (including abnormal loads) which will visit the site each day (that is 108 journeys a day, 648 lorries Monday to Saturday).		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	The main hours of work are stated as 7am to 7pm so these traffic movements will impact school runs, commuter traffic, leisure traffic, we live in a rural community where private transport is required whether that be a car, a bike, our feet or even a horse. As noted previously the site size has increased and the reason for this is the changes to be made to the highways to allow for the abnormal loads and the increased traffic movements. These changes will destroy further habitats, in places the roads cannot be widened – has the company even visited the site? If so they would see junctions that are already dangerous. They would see the secondary school where the path disappears? They would see the bends where the road cannot be widened? What are the solutions for these problems or is it a case of just ignore them. Local drivers on these roads during the winter months already experience hazardous driving conditions including flooding, ice and closure due to snow – you are now adding drivers that do not know the roads, driving in the dark in the winter months. There is no doubt that there will be accidents – how many or how serious cannot be predicted.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	The area is rural and I feel no consideration has been taken on the impact of the pollution (fumes, noise, dust) that this site will bring when being constructed, will the road widening which you state as temporary be left or will the roads, verges, habitats be restored after you have destroyed them?		
MP2_CL_0901_007	During the construction period this project would have a very negative effect on our road system. Once off the A1, traffic would come through Great Casterton then Ryhall and then on to Essendine. These are all narrow rural roads and are already busy and congested at certain parts of the day, school drop off and pick up particularly. The large increase in volume of traffic to this site would undoubtedly increase congestion and decrease safety.		
MP2_CL_0927_008	In addition, the Ryall Road is not wide enough at several points to support HGV's for over 2 years. There are several blind and narrow corners and HGV's will seriously affect the flow of school buses and agricultural traffic. I understand that you are intending to widen this road causing even more disruption to our hedgerows and rural environment but at the meeting I attended on the 1 July, I was		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	told that widening was not needed and would not be being carried out!		
MP2_CL_0944_002	Casterton road is a narrow local road with two schools, it is not suitable for such regular quantities of heavy construction delivery vehicles.		
MP2_CL_0963_009	In addition, the Ryall Road is not wide enough at several points to support HGV's for over 2 years. There are several blind and narrow corners and HGV's will seriously affect the flow of school buses and agricultural traffic. I understand that you are intending to widen this road causing even more disruption to our hedgerows and rural environment but at the meeting I attended on the 1 July, I was told that widening was not needed and would not be being carried out!		
MP2_CL_1004_008	5 Construction traffic There are only two useable routes for construction traffic assuming panels and other equipment will be delivered to sea ports from China, using the Ryhall Road through Great Casterton from the A1, linking to the A6121 to Essendine. The only other alternative is from the direction of Bourne and the A6121. Minor roads throughout the proposed construction area are very minor for any construction traffic and are generally already in quite poor condition. Traffic levels early in the morning and after school closures are already		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	very heavy, information which no doubt can be confirmed by Rutland County Council, South Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The proposal to use the road from Colsterworth via Bourne is also poor. There are numerous accidents on the Bourne to Ryhall road and frequently it is blocked. Construction traffic will increase the risk significantly.		
MP2_CL_1005_003	3. Infrastructure/traffic/transport Construction traffic would have to use minor roads throughout the construction, many of which are single track in places and in poor condition. My initial concerns were that I assumed that the panels, materials etc would be brought in via the A1 (a road that is already overused and frequently closed due to accidents) through Great Casterton, via Ryhall on to Essendine. The material published shows that this is the case and one of three routes to be used. These roads are heavily used throughout the day with levels increasing before and after school (on the rural school runs). The road passes one nursery, one primary and one secondary school, where these schools are located there are in places no pathways and the road narrows. Many of the local roads have weight limits.		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	The material confirms that there will be 400 workers (worse case scenario that is 400 cars twice a day, 800 car journeys once a day, working 6 days a week that is 4800 journeys over just one week.) 4800 car journeys is the worse case scenario but even if that was halved by car sharing (that would be more environmentally friendly) that is still 2400 car journeys alone in one week. Move away from the poorly maintained A roads and look at the single lane country lanes that will need to be used to access the main construction compound plus the six secondary compounds. This does not take in to consideration the 54 lorries (including abnormal loads) which will visit the site each day (that is 108 journeys a day, 648 lorries Monday to Saturday). The main hours of work are stated as 7am to 7pm so these traffic movements will impact school runs, commuter traffic, leisure traffic, we live in a rural community where private transport is required whether that be a car, a bike, our feet or even a horse. As noted previously the site size has increased and the reason for this is the changes to be made to the highways to allow for the abnormal loads and the		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	increased traffic movements. These changes will destroy further habitats, in places the roads cannot be widened. Local drivers on these roads during the winter months already experience hazardous driving conditions including flooding, ice and closure due to snow. The area is rural and I feel no consideration has been taken on the impact of the pollution (fumes, noise, dust) that this site will bring when being constructed.		
MP2_CL_1021_004	GENERAL POINTS. Traffic. On their own figures there will be up to 318 traffic movements/day on a 6 day week. Little consideration seems to have been taken of the fact that most of the roads in the area are simple rural roads not constructed for this volume and weight of traffic. The entry route will pass a Primary School and Casterton College in Great Casterton but there appears to be no provision for the safety of pupils		

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Traffic and Transport – Safety for school children			
	and staff with this number of vehicle movements. The exit route in Article 4.8 of their Consultation Document I find incomprehensible when they mention using the A47.		
MP2_CL_1042_004	A major concern is the vehicular access to the site during any construction phase, should this ill-conceived eyesore go ahead. One of the proposed routes from the A1 is through the village of Great Casterton, which has a school and a college right on the road that would be used, and a crossroads junction that is already a nightmare to use during peak times. With a proposed build time of two years, and with the likely number of daily lorry movements, the risks and dangers posed throughout this time just don't even bear thinking about.		
MP2_CL_0589_007	noise, damage to lanes and hedgerows, danger to school children and the public (particularly on the Ryall/Casterton Roads.)		
MP2_CL_0363_007, MP2_CL_0363_022	noise, damage to lanes and hedgerows, danger to school children and the public (particularly on the Ryall/Casterton Roads.)		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact on emergency services			
MP2_FF_065_003	Please consider access for emergency services.	No	It is unlikely that access for emergency services will be impacted by construction vehicles as the uplift in daily traffic associated with the Proposed Development is less than 2% across the majority of the links assessed. There is a greater increase on Uffington Lane however this is unlikely to be used by emergency vehicles. In the event that it is utilised, the temporary passing places along Uffington Lane will help to facilitate access.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact of narrow roads			
MP2_FF_077_011	Id like to hear more about the construction impact of the proposal. I walk the narrow roads around the site daily and its going to get messy quickly with HGVs moving around. Has an impact assessment been produced that I've missed?	No	Traffic impacts are outlined in Chapter 9: Highways and Access of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. The Applicant notes that the primary traffic impacts associated with the Proposed Development will be linked to the construction phase. The measures to mitigate the traffic impacts of construction are outlined within the supporting Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP). In relation to traffic generation, the hours for the Proposed Development will be in 12-hour shifts each day, with employees travelling to and from the Order limits an hour either side of these times (i.e., between 06:00 and 07:00, and 19:00 and 20:00). Where onsite works are to be conducted outside the core working hours, they will comply with the restrictions pursuant to the consenting process. Therefore, it was agreed with Lincolnshire County Council, Rutland County Council
MP2_CL_0534_003	The proposed two year construction will entail heavy lorries passing through our narrow rural lanes at about one every twenty minutes.		
MP2_CL_0600_114	8.9 The Uffington Road is narrow with blind bends that cannot be straightened as one of the bends is bordered by woodland.		
MP2_CL_0674_002	We will have years of our lovely narrow country lanes being blocked and the area ruined. One of the worst ideas is to support the Chinese company who are behind this and they are even building the panels in China. Don't you think the Chinese have done enough damage to the world recently without adding to it.		
MP2_CL_0674_003	We have many narrow country lanes and this will be a total nightmare for locals trying to travel around. There is absolutely no benefit to this area which you have chosen to ruin. The size of this is totally out of proportion to the local landscape and for this only 90,000 houses will benefit and none will be here as it will all go to the National Grid. How did anyone who is in charge of, or who cares for this area allow		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact of narrow roads			
	this monster to get to this stage. How has this progressed so far already by people determined and not caring or listening to the voice of the people who live here. Obviously agreed by people who don't actually live here or will make lots of money out of this horrible scheme.		and National Highways that no localised capacity assessments needed to be undertaken as the impact of the Proposed Development fell below the threshold of 30 two-way vehicle movements during the morning (08:00-09:00) and evening (17:00-18:00) peak hour – as there is to be no impact during the identified peak hours. Whilst the uplift in daily traffic flows may result in more delay than at present, it is not considered that this will be significant due to the restrictions in the timings for construction vehicles and the arrangements for staff who will arrive and depart outside of the peak hours set out in the oCTMP. Therefore, it is considered that there will be no traffic impact on the morning and evening peak hours when the local road network is generally the most congested.
MP2_CL_0996_006	6. Traffic chaos The roads around our parish and the surrounding parishes and the proposed construction site are very narrow and some roads are only one vehicle wide and some with weight restrictions. Fencing off 2000 plus acres of land from the existent resident wildlife (especially the local wild herds of deer) will potentially drive the wildlife onto the roads, which will in turn create potential road collisions involving vehicles and wildlife, therefore endangering human life and wildlife. When 44 tonne articulated vehicles and 32 tonne eight wheel tipper trucks along with hundreds of 3.5 tonne, transit type, vans are using these roads on a daily basis due to the construction and maintenance of the solar farm, the incidence of traffic chaos and an increase in road collisions is highly probable.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact to road verges / flora and fauna			
MP2_FF_0237_002	The damage to established flora and fauna along narrow roads	Yes	Areas of Ryhall Pasture and Little Warren Verges SSSI have been removed from the Order limits in order to avoid direct impacts as cabling routing or site access works are no longer being considered in this location. Areas of the SSSI that remain within the Order limits are for vegetation management only. In addition, sections of the A6121 and Ryhall Road have been removed from the Order Limits, avoiding direct impacts on the Tolethorpe Verges SSSI as it has been agreed with the Local Highway Authority that localised road improvements are not required to facilitate the movement of construction vehicles, with the exception of the A6121/B1176 and the Ryhall Road/Old Great North Road Junction. Please see Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, for more information.
MP2_CL_0399_003	3. The lorries using our narrow lanes will increase the mud on the roads which in turn makes the safety aspect of driving a worry. Vehicles will need to go up onto the grass verges increasing mud on the roads and destroying the verges, many of which are Sites of Scientific Interest.		
MP2_CL_0518_005	Solar-powered energy in Britain is inefficient, given our climate. The technology proposed for Mallard Pass will be outdated before the first juggernaut, bringing in the bulldozers, earth-moving equipment, cranes, panels etc. (creating a quagmire, yet more HGV-generated potholes and loss of green verges) thunders along our narrow country roads.		
MP2_CL_0877_002	(I) (i) seriously disrupted traffic flow along narrow country lanes particularly during the construction phase (II) wrecking of verges rich in flora and fauna		
MP2_CL_0991_004	The area is not designed for the heavy equipment and traffic that will be required to install the solar farm. Many of the local lanes are narrow, lined by beautiful hedgerows. Again I was assured at a recent exhibition that these hedgerows would absolutely not be touched. Again I do not believe this to be the case - how can they not be?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact to road verges / flora and fauna			
MP2_FF_0210_002	Using this land will have a detrimental effect on the flora and particularly fauna in this area with all of the fencing required. There will be massive disruption to the local people for walking, the areas suggested for rerouting are often not suitable due to flooding and no guarantee of permission form other farmers.		
MP2_CL_0882_007	6. I also have major concerns over the impact from 2 year construction process on local roads and the environment. A large gravel extraction scheme very close to this site has already been given approval which will chronically damage our roads and local environment for the next 15 years (smaller schemes have already made our local roads some of the worst in the region). Approval of this scheme will only make this worse.		
MP2_CL_0987_001	1. The environmental damage caused by the increase in HGVs and highway changes to allow for this farm to be built.		
MP2_FF_018_009	damage to roads kerbs grass verges etc		
MP2_CL_0786_013	How do you propose to safely (thinking of local communities, wildlife & protected road verges) manage this?		
MP2_CL_0689_005	Massive impact over an extended period of time due to construction and associated works and services in the building of this project. i.e. damage to and degeneration to the local roads and verges.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact to road verges / flora and fauna			
MP2_CL_0478_010	10. The horror of having a further 54+ heavy vehicles travelling to and from the A1 through our small village lanes; which already suffer greatly from cement lorries travelling daily. The verges are being destroyed by such large vehicles and further large numbers will greatly reduce the wildlife along the roads.		
MP2_CL_0398_004	d. The above mentioned country lanes have nature reserves along the verges some of which are areas of SSI. When a tractor meets a car coming in the other direction one of them has to drive up onto the verge and when the ground is soft big ruts are left. These ruts grow over after a few weeks but when all the construction vehicles are using the roads they will be constantly driving on the verge to pass oncoming vehicles and the verges and therefore habitat for wildlife will be destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0538_004	Local Infrastructure The local transport infrastructure is totally unsuitable for the large number of HGV's that will have to deliver the materials, remove soil etc and support the large workforce, that will be working on the project. We understand that up to 400 workers could be located at site at any one time. We understand that the preferred route will be using the B1081, coming off the A1 and through to Ryhall , joining the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact to road verges / flora and fauna			
	A 6121. These roads are narrow and although we have been told that they may well be extending the road between Great Casterton and Ryhall, again there will be a loss of habitat protected verges and huge disruption while this work has been done .Apart from the A6121, which is the spine road through this area, all the side roads are indeed minor roads, which are very narrow. Some of them have weight restrictions of 7 1/2 tons, which means many vehicle movements would be illegally using these roads during the project. How would this be monitored? Many of the verges of these minor roads, particularly between Essendine and Uffington and Essendine and Pickworth have protected verges with SSSI protection. We have already witnessed the destruction of these verges when the substation was built in 2015 and the infrastructure project had to use these roads to get to the site off the Uffington Road, which churned up verges, destroyed trees and hedgerows and displaced much wildlife. These verges are still recovering today, some 6 years on ! The average cement lorry, weighs 26 tonnes and a this calculates to between 7-8,000 lorry movements, assuming 50 tonnes of concrete is used per acre. This rural area also has limited facilities for the large		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Impact to road verges / flora and fauna			
	influx of a workforce that will descend on this area and would further blot the landscape by putting large areas of portable living accommodation, office space and storage facilities for materials. Local traffic will be enormously affected by delay and access. Road verges will be damaged. Pedestrians, cyclists and riders will be more at risk of accidents. Air and noise pollution levels will increase. There will also be increased noise from the workforce on site and again though working hours are stipulated, how would these be policed?		
MP2_CL_0749_010 MP2_CL_0742_010	The area is rural and I feel no consideration has been taken on the impact of the pollution (fumes, noise, dust) that this site will bring when being constructed, will the road widening which you state as temporary be left or will the roads, verges, habitats be restored after you have destroyed them?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
MP2_FF_0315_008	Insufficient on risks/noise/pollution by traffic	Yes	A detailed and robust noise assessment forms part of the ES (Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**). This considers the nature of the noise sources associated with the Proposed Development, including construction, operational noise from electrical plant including that of the proposed substation, and the construction traffic. The assessment methodology used was agreed to be in line with best practice in consultation with the local authorities. The conclusions of the assessment presented in Chapter 10 is that, following implementation of the embedded and additional mitigation measures (proposed in sections 10.3 and 10.5 of Chapter 10 respectively), no significant noise or vibration impacts are identified (Section 10.6 of Chapter 10). In regard to particulate pollution, dust emissions during the construction and decommissioning phases will be controlled by
MP2_CL_0353_004	Will they hang around while all the building and noise and traffic goes on?		
MP2_CL_0399_005	5. The sheer scale of the project will cause huge heat generation from the panels and the compacted ground where lorries continually drive will cause more flooding which is already a matter of concern for Carlby and Greatford, hardly a 'Green" project. In fact the size of the project has increased to allow for highway changes necessary for all the HGVs. Work would be necessary 7am to 7pm. The noise, pollution and disruption for us all for 2 or more years is not wanted.		
MP2_CL_0492_004	Noise, traffic, light pollution emitting from service and maintenance compounds will also be a concern and irritation. The proposed mitigation areas can only go so far in lessening the impact of such.		
MP2_CL_0515_009	Construction Issues During the proposed construction period the piling of the thousands of huge solar panel mounting structures will obviously be extremely noisy – providing noise pollution for all surrounding villages. In addition, this and other construction activities will create huge clouds of dust which will contaminate large areas outside the MPSF site.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
MP2_CL_0525_003	we do NOT need the inevitable major disruption which would result from incessant use by HGVs of our narrow country roads, creating noise, dust, traffic problems etc during the construction process.		mitigation measures included in the oCEMP and oDEMP. On that basis, there is expected to be no likely significant effects to air quality at existing sensitive receptors and as such associated impacts have been scoped out. For more information on air quality, please see Chapter 15: Other Environmental Topics, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0635_006	6, This is a rural county with narrow roads and lanes. We do not need more pollution, noise and travel chaos caused by you widening roads whilst you decimate our countryside for two years or more.		
MP2_CL_0643_007	7. Huge negative impact during construction, noise, heavy traffic, HGV on all local roads.		
MP2_CL_0671_006	6, This is a rural county with narrow roads and lanes. We do not need more pollution, noise and travel chaos caused by the necessary widening roads whilst you decimate our countryside for two years or more.		
MP2_CL_0683_008	Construction Generic : There is going to be damage to the whole environment to both plant and animal species during construction period of 2 years. Best avoidance is a nice ambition but not a reality, and you don't seem to have factored that in or have a recovery plan. That includes likely damage to the soil due to the vehicle usage across the site to pile the frames and create the access tracks.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	Personal: Noise, vibration and dust/dirt would be a feature of any major construction build, this is no different. The property is exposed to frequent SW winds at all times of year, and as such the impacts will be felt even more greatly. Whilst there is a buffer area, I am not confident I will be fully protected against these elements and not clear how you will effectively fully mitigate the impacts. Vibration concern is not just related to the piling of the frame infrastructure, but also to extra HGV traffic that will inevitably come past my old property.		
MP2_CL_0694_007 MP2_CL_0699_007 MP2_CL_0706_007 MP2_CL_0713_007 MP2_CL_0715_001 MP2_CL_0718_007 MP2_CL_0719_007 MP2_CL_0720_007 MP2_CL_0721_007 MP2_CL_0722_007 MP2_CL_0723_007 MP2_CL_0724_007 MP2_CL_0725_007	We will all suffer from increased noise from construction traffic and high levels of air pollution.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
MP2_CL_0773_001 MP2_CL_0775_001 MP2_CL_0776_007 MP2_CL_0777_007 MP2_CL_0778_007			
MP2_CL_0799_011	5. Noise and Traffic Disturbance: Mallard Pass Solar has no overall control or the management of all the contractors and subcontractors who will be part of the build, operation and decommission if this scheme is passed.- and how can they….,there are simply too many and the impact is: It will be the Villages and the residents left in a “living hell” Section 106 agreements should be put in place to enforce routes, times of works and vehicle movements if scheme approved and these need to be enforceable. There will be countless vehicle movements and despite assurances many violations of routes of HGVs booked on a time basis trucking back to get another load in creating a short cut or perhaps site workers needing to do late working due to delays on site. The relentless banging of post knockers and reversing bleepers, all massively out of context for these villages. The impact that this scheme will have on Essendine in particular will be obscene We are primarily an		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	agricultural Village and used to agricultural noises but not continuous noise in the same locations day after day Farming practices are different. farmers in the locality work all hours they do not work constantly on small areas of land for long periods of time as it is not necessary. This proposal is totally out of keeping for the rural area. The sheer volume of proposed traffic, lorries and vans, coming in and out of the village each day during the build phase will destroy the village. How can this much development be allowed with NO " Mitigation" for the repair of the Highway infrastructure it will deeply degrade and impact. Again Nothing give back Locally. Our Council already struggles with budgetary constraints to maintain roads – like many others some are already in an appalling state without the increased volume of traffic proposed. Mallard Pass Solar if it wants the crown of the Largest Solar Farm in the UK Should dig deep to not take away from the community the infrastructure in at least be financially responsible for the impact it has rather than our local council. The site is not suitable for mass construction traffic, serviced by poor quality roads in open countryside. Planning on coming off the A1 and driving past 3 schools in Casterton, at school drop off and collection, this road cannot cope with the current		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	amount of traffic and adding on the propose lorries and vans you will be having to site each day will be catastrophic. In addition, the small country roads in this area cannot cope with the increase in traffic. The road that goes between Essendine to Uffington, where you are building your primary construction compound, opposite the Ryhall sub station, along with the fields which will house solar panels, this is a small road and when driving along, if you come across another vehicle you have to pull off the road. Are you planning on having this road closed during the installation for your private use? You also state that, “The only link within the study area required to accommodate two-way HGV flows is Uffington Lane, where the primary construction compound is to be situated,” the road can only cope with one HGV travelling in one direction, there certainly is not enough room for two-way. You suggest that, “minor works” to the junction, “including widening and implementing a give-way arrangement to ensure HGV’s can pass simultaneously”, is absolute nonsense. Currently if a HGV wishes to pull onto the Uffington Lane road currently any vehicle already stationery on it is required to pull out onto the A6121, I believe the volume of traffic that currently utilises the A6121 has been underestimated, especially as that section of road is still a 50mph		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	zone. See photo attached of passenger vehicles travelling 2 way down the Uffington road when surface dressing closed roads in June 2022….. Let alone 1 hgv or 2……!!		
MP2_CL_0837_001	I am replying to the Public Consultation regarding Mallard Pass - I have read and listened to the arguments for and against this Solar Farm. There is so much wrong with it. and this outweighs the benefits. I am not able to quote facts and figures, Mallard Pass has made that almost impossible to decipher in their literature so I went along to talk to someone in Ryhall Village Hall. I had a very lengthy conversation with a gentleman who was representing Mallard Pass Solar Farm and it was enlightening. Apart from the considerable Traffic level on roads that are not good enough for high levels of traffic, constant low level noise because the farm is so big, the height of the solar panels, and the sheer expanse of the farm, with no thought to the community it is surrounding or the wildlife that it will be destroying or deterred from coming into the area, what isn't to love about it!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
MP2_CL_0847_006	This would bring with it a considerable increase in noise and pollution for the local residents, congestion and potential for accidents, in order to support a project of this enormity. We envisage that a lot of materials would be brought along the A1175 road from the A15 at Deeping, into the town of Stamford, and then north along A6121 towards Essendine. This would create a considerable increase in congestion, in addition to what is already occurring due to recent development projects, not to mention the grossly problematic railway crossing at Tallington and the rapid degeneration of those roads.		
MP2_CL_0880_002	Our objections to the development are manyfold but primarily due to the immense increase in heavy vehicle movements, which will occur during the construction of the sprawling and immense development along the single carriageway A road that passes our properties. We are already facing a huge increase due to the commencement of yet another section of the West Deeping Quarry on the southside of the A1175, together with the opening of the Baston quarry, both of which will add around 100 daily heavy vehicle movements to what is an already very busy and fast road. The speed limit remains at 60mph past our listed building and venue and the lorries hurtle along here with no chance of stopping		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	when there are vehicles turning in and out of our venue. It will surely lead to dreadful accidents and when you add the huge increase in vehicles that will come should the solar development go ahead, this will be untenable and very dangerous. Heavy vehicle movements are proposed from 7am to 7pm, the noise and traffic pollution from this will be immense.		
MP2_CL_0907_005	4. The construction of the site will take 2 years of disruption noise and dust with hundreds of large lorries travelling through village roads that simply weren't built for this kind of vehicle. This is on top of the profusion of quarry trucks which hurtle along the local roads already.		
MP2_CL_0950_006	6. The local roads around the area are not suitable for the high levels of construction traffic and the amount of heavy lorries which will be required to access the site to build, along with a large workforce. The whole community will suffer from increased noise from construction traffic and high levels of air pollution. The roads are not wide enough in part for to cars to pass side by side in many places.		
MP2_CL_0986_008	Disruption for at least 2 years and quite possibly longer will be caused by huge amounts of heavy lorries on roads which are mostly country lanes with		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	some only single track. There will be noise, dust, light pollution during long working days.		
MP2_CL_0997_004	There are many other issues that make the building of this outsized solar farm a really bad idea for our area, including the questions that remain over the huge safety risk of battery storage; the site traffic and transport implications for disruption and environmental damage; the closure of public rights of way and the poor compensation of less than 3 miles of permissive paths; the size of the structures and their noise emissions; the flood risk caused by the surface water run-off from the panels; and the destruction of sites of historical and archaeological interest.		
MP2_CL_1013_006	· There would be a massive disruptive impact on the local area during construction from noise, dust, heavy traffic etc. Small local roads will not be able to cope with the extra HGV traffic.		
MP2_CL_1026_005	The roads through our area are already a rat run of large lorries and fast cars with no consideration for the local population, there is insufficient safe crossing points through the regions and every day is a real worry for anyone that has friends or family needing to cross them, whatever the age. The noise, dust and dirt produced already has an impact and the increase will raise this to an unhealthy level.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
MP2_CL_1036_002	1 Construction site As the construction phase may take up to two years the additional noise, pollution and extra risk for residents due to HGV,s, potential abnormal loads and workers construction traffic coming through or past the outskirts of Essendine.		
MP2_CL_1049_005	We are also opposed to the scheme due to the disruption it will have on the quality of our lives during the construction stage. There will be countless HGV lorries delivering materials and constructing the panels on a daily basis all of which will lead to disruption to our daily movements in and out of our premises along with associated noise and visual disturbance. This is likely to cause us stress and anxiety throughout the project lifespan.		
MP2_CL_0686_004	4. Damaging effect on historical town of Stamford. Noise and traffic problems on totally inadequate road network to access construction sites. Creating serious impact on commercial, delivery and private traffic		
MP2_CL_0766_007	7. Disruption – The noise pollution in the build of this solar farm would be disruptive to local communities, especially affecting shift workers but also, I suspect, everyone, 7 days a week. Many of the local roads and paths are used by the community to walk or ride bikes and this would become either impossible or		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	dangerous. Road user hold ups would also be experienced with people late for work or important appointments. Would fire/ambulance/police be able to get through swiftly?		
MP2_CL_0751_007	Taking into consideration the massive disruption to local life, the damage to our already fragile infrastructure, the risks arising from over 50 HGV deliveries per day, the dust and noise created over a two year construction period, the need to accommodate 400 workers at peak and their transport, human waste and litter, the noise arising from construction and the substations, the diversions to public rights of way, the loss of walking spaces and views (and the depressing thought of the impact on mental health) – who will benefit from this project? There is concern over the impact on property prices but worse, the environmental impact of solar panel production (this cannot be green-washed) and the carbon emissions as a result of this, not to mention transporting them from the other side of the globe and driving them on diesel-fume emitting HGVs are massive. The logic that this is some kind of "net environmental benefit" does not bear close inspection.		
MP2_CL_0363_006	Traffic and transport dust pollution,		
MP2_CL_0363_021	Traffic and transport dust pollution,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
MP2_CL_0397_002	I have major concerns about access to the site and the environmental damage, dust and road safety issues that site traffic can cause. Another risk is battery storage – you have omitted it from your proposal “at this time” – will it be added later or by the next owner/purchaser of Mallard Pass?		
MP2_CL_0462_005	Environmental damage caused by the construction of this development will be enormous. HGVs going to and fro 6 days a week 7am – 7pm and heavy piling equipment putting in 2.5m deep panel mounting structures will be noisy and very dusty during construction. All these vehicles will compact the earth to create an almost concrete-like surface, and water run-off from the panels will exacerbate the existing problem of flooding in many parts of the surrounding villages that suffer at the moment, even with porous ground to help rainwater drain away. 400 workers on a daily basis coming to the site will bring even more traffic and pollution as well as the distinct probability of more accidents and deaths on our country roads because of it.		
MP2_CL_0589_006	Traffic and transport dust pollution,		
MP2_CL_0876_007	HGVs going to and fro 6 days a week 7am – 7pm and heavy piling equipment putting in 2.5m deep panel mounting structures will be noisy and very dusty during construction. All these vehicles will		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	compact the earth to create an almost concrete-like surface, and water run-off from the panels will exacerbate the existing problem of flooding in many parts of the surrounding villages that suffer at the moment, even with porous ground to help rainwater drain away. 400 workers on a daily basis coming to the site will bring even more traffic and pollution as well as the distinct probability of more accidents and deaths on our country roads because of it.		
MP2_CL_0992_006	HGVs going to and fro 6 days a week 7am – 7pm and heavy piling equipment putting in 2.5m deep panel mounting structures will be noisy and very dusty during construction. All these vehicles will compact the earth to create an almost concrete-like surface, and water run-off from the panels will exacerbate the existing problem of flooding in many parts of the surrounding villages that suffer at the moment, even with porous ground to help rainwater drain away. 400 workers on a daily basis coming to the site will bring even more traffic and pollution as well as the distinct probability of more accidents and deaths on our country roads because of it.		
MP2_CL_1022_005	5. "Times New Roman"">Traffic during Construction Period The solar farm is to be located in a rural landscape with poor access provided by the local road network.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	The impact will be massive for two years plus with 54 HGV x 2 movements per day and 400 workers on site with a range of other vehicles. Inevitably there is a serious risk of accidents, destruction, environmental damage and dust.		
MP2_CL_0394_005	4/ Dust, dirt, traffic problems, inconvenience etc. etc. during the build of at least 2 years. Many large lorries will travel on some of our back roads to reach the sites. Our country lanes will be decimated, even if only for two years, during construction and many of the verges involved have Special Scientific Interest status. The company carrying out this work seem to have only just realised that to come through Stamford will be impossible!		
MP2_CL_0145_001	How is traffic pollution going to be minimised?		
MP2_CL_0460_003	The road structure in the area for this project is totally unsuitable with narrow roads only big enough for one way traffic, which for tractors and farming equipment we make allowances for. The amount of HGV's and smaller vehicles for at least the minimum of the next 2 years is just unbelievable. Contractors (up to 400 at its peak) are to be allowed to work Mon – Sat 7-7, when are we supposed to have our peace in these little villages? How far are these workers having to travel to the site? How are these vehicles going to be able to move around the site without		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Noise and pollution			
	damaging the road structure and protected kerb sides, along with the fact that all this pollution whilst importing products from thousands of miles away in China and Canada for this project will increase the carbon footprint just makes me rage with anger and frustration.		
MP2_FF_0102_002	The construction traffic will cause increased local pollution, road damage and the roads are already poorly maintained.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Other			
MP2_CL_0132_001	In section 9.3.23 You state that construction rate trips were generated by comparing the number of PV modules and associated construction vehicles at a comparable recent NSIP. Can you please provide details of the name and location of that comparable NSIP.	No	In section 9.3.23 of the PEIR, Chapter 9: Access and Highways, construction traffic trip rates were generated by comparing the number of PV modules and associated construction vehicles at a comparable recent NSIP, the consented Cleve Hill Solar Park (EN010085) application. Cleve Hill Solar Park is located on the north Kent coast, one mile northeast of Faversham, 3 miles west of Whitstable and located closest to the village of Graveney.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - oCTMP			
MP2_CL_1033_009	Construction and traffic You have indicated that the construction phase could take 24 months. Will the Construction Traffic Management Plan take agricultural vehicle movements around the periphery into consideration? The consultation paper indicated that there will be a significant number of daily vehicle movements in the area. This could create additional issues for time sensitive agriculture operations, particularly during peak times such as harvest when there will be slow moving and large agricultural vehicles on rural roads. Have the impacts on farming businesses been fully considered within the oCTMP?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. For information regarding the Construction Traffic Impact Assessment Management Plan, please see Appendix 9.4 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**.
MP2_CL_0779_016	17. You state that working hours will be 7am to 7pm in the consultation papers but when I raised this issue I was told that the hours in winter would be different but this was not mentioned in the consultation so again very misleading.		
MP2_CL_0779_017	18. It is also very frustrating that the majority of the traffic data and plans will be included in your forthcoming Traffic Management Plan- again to late for the public to comment on		
MP2_CL_0384_005	5. There was no mention of the 100ton ab normal load (transformer) mentioned in consultation document and the proposed transportation route		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport - oCTMP			
	. Why not ? Could your also clarify details load length and proposed route of transformer.		
MP2_CL_0338_001	In Chapter 9 of the detailed PEIR document you state that staff will arrive and depart outside peak hours. Can you please define your interpretation of peak hours both am and pm.		
MP2_FF_0296_006	Our environment affects us all. Care in construction any proposed site is also very important. The local roads will need major upgrades		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Proposed transportation routes for construction traffic			
MP2_CL_0384_013	13. Can you please confirm the proposed transportation routes of construction traffic ?	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. For more information on the Access Routes for the Proposed Development, please see Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. Through consultation with stakeholders regarding the three routes considered as part of the development of the access routing strategy to the primary construction compound, it is proposed that HGVs will arrive via Route 1 from the west, before accessing the primary construction compound located opposite of the existing Ryhall Substation, then finally departing via Route 3 towards the east (see Figure 9.1 of the ES for the visual representation of these Routes). These routes are discussed further in Section 9.3 of Chapter 9: Highways and Access, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Transportation routes and risk assessment			
MP2_CL_0384_014	14. The transportation routes did you conduct risk assessments to public health and the environment ?	No	Construction traffic would only access the Solar PV Site via the proposed construction traffic routes and access points pursuant to the oCTMP and will consequently avoid using inappropriate roads or other parts of so the network that have identified constraints, where possible. It is also acknowledged that construction and HGV operator staff will also be appropriately trained to minimise the propensity for accidents to occur. There will be restrictions placed on the delivery windows for HGVs, with no deliveries allowed to take place during School start and pick times. The restrictions on HGVs delivery hours will be secured by way of Requirement on the DCO application, through the CTMP. With respect to the impact on the Strategic Road Network, it has been agreed with National Highways that the impact of the Proposed Development falls below the threshold for assessment to be required, which is identified as 30 two-way vehicle trips during the AM or PM peak hour. As

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Transportation routes and risk assessment			
			there will be no impact on the peak hours, it has been agreed with National Highways that no assessment of the Strategic Road Network is required.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – Cumulative effects			
MP2_CL_1014_007	In addition the new sand and gravel quarry that has been given permission at king street/ Baston will create more than 80 truck movements per day. The road infrastructure is not made for this along with 80+ extra vehicle per day on this solar scheme. The road junctions at Ryhall, at Carlby and at Casterton just won't cope with this level of traffic.	No	As outlined in Chapter 16: Interaction of Effects and Summary of Cumulative Summary, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, there are no cumulative developments on the short-list with the potential for cumulative effects with the Proposed Development due to the limited overlap in construction programme and construction vehicle routing. Furthermore, the traffic associated with other cumulative developments have been accounted for within the Trip End Model Presentation Programme (TEMPro) growth factors that have formed the basis of the transport assessment. As such the assessment is inherently cumulative and no significant adverse effects have been identified.
MP2_CL_0345_006	The number of lorry movements per day and 7am - 7pm working seven days a week work schedule will render many small local roads damaged and unusable for many. They were never, ever designed for this amount of heavy vehicle movement and already have their own fair share thanks to the plethora of local quarries in the area.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Traffic and Transport – East Coast Main Line			
MP2_CL_0576_005	The Mallard Pass site is alongside the main East Coast Railway line, wouldn't this seem a more appropriate choice of transportation.		The Applicant makes note of this comment. For more information, please see Appendix 1 of the Planning Statement: Site Selection Appendix.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_FF_0324_005	There is too much emphasis on the visual and residential amenity impact which is greatly exaggerated. Once the new plantings are mature locals won't notice it. Maybe if the existing hedges and woodlands had been better managed in the first place these developments would already be better screened	Yes	The landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development have been assessed in accordance with best practice within Chapter 6 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has informed the site layout and design of the Proposed Development and has advised upon specific landscape and visual mitigation measures and enhancement measures to reduce the overall effects. The design evolution, iterations, and changes to the site layout in response to consultee comments has been set out within the Design and Access Statement (DAS). Specific landscape and visual mitigation and enhancement identified within the LVIA are further illustrated on the proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy Plan. The Proposed Development would result in a number of landscape and visual effects although these would be managed to
MP2_FF_0292_006	whatever you are proposing for mitigation is going to take years to implement with no guarantee that it will have the desired effect. The area is beautiful as it is without destroying it and then artificially trying to reproduce it on a small scale. Leave nature alone to develop without constantly interfering		
MP2_FF_0179_002	The visual and amenity impacts cannot be materially reduced due to the sheer scale of the proposal and the fact that it will be seen from distance, what is proposed is a small scale, limited, localised offset to attempt to screen what should not be present. No screening or planting mitigation can offset the wide range of amenity benefits and those from distance.		
MP2_FF_001_005	I wasn't convinced that the steps to mitigate visual intrusion went far enough.		
MP2_FF_006_005	you cant mitigate a visual eyesore!! Put the entire project somewhere else.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_FF_013_003	screening' is not a solution and simply block views - high hedges/ trees/ ….. cannot see farmland from car with high hedges		reduce the degree and significance of effects in the long term. Whilst this solar farm is of a large utility scale, the overall scale of the development would appear subdivided and compartmentalised by the landform, woodland, and hedgerows such that it would not be entirely visible from any given location. The Proposed Development is generally located within a framework of existing woodlands and hedgerows that will provide a degree of visual screening from the outset. The design of the Proposed Development has sought to 'tread lightly' within this framework, working within existing vegetation and field boundaries. The proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy Plan also includes proposed hedgerow reinforcements and treebelts identified through the LVIA and consultation to provide additional visual screening at key locations. The proposed planting will take time to fully establish although could be
MP2_FF_020_003	it all looks impressive on paper but the recent exhibition made no attempt at all to demonstrate what visual bombardment these enormous solar panels and their accompanying service structures would cause to the local environment.		
MP2_FF_027_005	You cannot mitigate the visual impact of something of this size. It will totally overwhelm the surrounding villages and countryside		
MP2_FF_030_003	I don't agree with the solar farm at all so cant agree to screening measures		
MP2_FF_038_007	I really don't see how you can 'hide' solar panels of this scale. No amount of planting and 'putting further back from the path' is going to deflect that they are there.		
MP2_FF_061_004	it is not possible to mitigate the visual impact of covering large fields.		
MP2_FF_088_003	Tree screening establishes remarkably quickly and I believe that within a few years much of the visual impact of the panels would be reduced. Wind turbines and nuclear power stations by comparison do not diminish with age visually.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_FF_089_011	New screening will take years to establish and still not mitigate any losses of amenities or visual impact.		expected to provide visual screening on open sections of Solar PV Site within 7 years post construction.
MP2_FF_091_004	Im strongly opposed to the project, however these seem sensible measures to reduce visual impact.		
MP2_FF_093_002	I live near the northern edge of the proposed solar farm and regularly use the roads adjacent to the overall site and compliment the efforts being made to mitigate its visual impact but will also monitor its implementation		
MP2_FF_094_002	I note that [a member of the project team] stated on the presentation that draw back from properties has been done, and I can see this in some areas. However, this is not the case for me, and I will come out of my drive, with panels immediately opposite access Belmsthorpe Road - these will be clearly visible from my property, and those of my neighbours, and immediately adjacent to my land (across Belmsthorpe Road. I note you have drawn back from the Grange farm properties, I would suggest the field between that mitigation, Belmsthorpe Road and Browne's oaks should also be included in the mitigate, which would then 'drawn it back' from our properties.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_FF_0101_002	There is absolutely no way that any amount of mitigation would rectify the complete destruction of the countryside		
MP2_FF_0134_002	no, - I do not agree to the proposal. Approach to the visual impact mitigation. It is frankly totally inadequate for the granduous development.		
MP2_FF_0137_004	trees will not hide the panels and will take 15 years to grow.		
MP2_FF_0137_007	15 metres set back from bridleway- does not make panels invisible - see my letter 17.7.22		
MP2_CL_0157_002	We have read and agree with all of Henry and Sarah Well's comments. We appreciate that you have removed fields A and B from the solar farm proposal and have included screening to protect our views from our houses. It would have been lovely had you been able to push the panels back on field C to the oak tree near the road down to the spinney between fields B and C? A big ask I appreciate, but it would help our hamlet no end.		
MP2_FF_0181_002	The proposed height of these units - up to 3m+ make them visually obtrusive - especially if viewed from a distance Displays restricted to less then 1m above ground level would have a better chance of good screening		
MP2_FF_0195_008	There are no timescales mentioned as to when any visual screening will become effective. Planting		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	saplings will take decades before they have the desired effect. We need specific plans and timescales and clear commitments.		
MP2_FF_0197_003	Are you serious? Putting picnic tables in the middle of this monstrosity it not mitigating. The development would be an eyesore and steals the countryside from us. The only way to mitigate is for the project to NOT HAPPEN.		
MP2_FF_0201_004	None of that is going to compensate for ruining such a large rural landscape.		
MP2_FF_0202_003	eyesores: a farm of solar panels here is not the same as the Arizona desert- does not have the same impact as on rural area and woods. trees take many years to go to height offering camouflage. are you going to plant mature trees? I doubt it as they are very expensive. so you have to allow at least 10-15 years to produce a decent natural barrier! what do you propose in the interim period?		
MP2_FF_0207_004	The buffer zones will not mitigate visual impact as the area is so vast that this will not be possible.		
MP2_FF_0208_004	The solar park needs to be made nigh on invisible from roads and dwellings in the area. If this is achieved then most will no longer worry about it. Solar panels are not picturesque, they need to be out of sight, so 15metres is nowhere near enough distance from roads and paths etc. It is no good		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	working on planting schemes that take 10 years to screen the solar farm, it needs to be out of sight very quickly . Is this possible? If not then make the solar park much smaller and further away from roads and dwellings.		
MP2_FF_0216_005	See my earlier comments about the time that new tree belts etc will take to reach adequate height and density.		
MP2_FF_0221_002	I don't agree with this project at all, however if it unfortunately goes ahead then the sites need to be the worst agricultural land and out of sight of all residents, not just screened by trees		
MP2_FF_0246_008	Planting more trees will not reduce the visual impact of the site - not only will they take a considerable time to grow to provide any screening they will not provide an alternative visual alternative to the solar panels which are very tall and will cover many hectares.		
MP2_FF_0246_010	Do you think people will want to picnic in an area surrounded by solar panels? If these areas are screened by trees - firstly trees take a long time to grow and women in particular do not like visiting woodlands - look it up.		
MP2_FF_0248_005	These mitigations will not materially reduce the overall impact of such a large scale development on open countryside. As the landscape in the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	development area is relatively flat and due to the height of the panels there will still be unacceptable destruction of the landscape		
MP2_FF_0257_004	It is manifest that the visual impact will be over a distance of several hundred meters given the scale of the proposed development and the rolling hill landscape. A reduction of 100ha is negligible in comparison to the scale of the original and retained scheme proposal. 15m offset is negligible in relation to the remaining visual impact. The purpose of using rights of way and bridleways is to observe the agricultural landscape not to observe a screen of trees of large areas of solar panels. These proposals have a negligible combined impact on reducing the fundamental damage to the visual amenity of the current rural landscape and fail to prevent it being fundamentally blighted.		
MP2_FF_0263_003	Mallard Pass is not 'creating' new public open spaces at all. It's building an eyesore in the wrong place then declaring that by leaving small areas and pathways unscathed it's somehow built a nature reserve.		
MP2_FF_0264_020	I have read all there is to read. At best it is speculative, and at worst cynical and deliberately misleading. I am fearful that Mallard Pass and Canadian Solar have nothing to lose, money to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	make and this not being their country, no real commitment to mitigating possible loss of biodiversity or beauty. I a couple of years this energy industry will have better ideas, but our land will have been lost.		
MP2_FF_0266_005	There should be no view of the panels from the heritage site in Essendine to preserve the heritage surroundings. Screening is not sufficient as leaves fall and trees/hedges take time to grow up to be effective.		
MP2_FF_0266_010	The proposals give no benefit to the local community - only years of chaos in the construction phase and an unsightly vision for many years to come until the mitigation trees and hedges grow.		
MP2_FF_0272_003	The screening vegetation will take many years to grow and become an effective screen.		
MP2_FF_0279_007	There should be more minimal distance from properties. 15m is nothing, it should be hundreds of metres, or full fields as barriers. adding hedge rows and barriers is a good idea though.		
MP2_FF_0288_004	the screening suggested will be inadequate. The time taken for trees and hedgerows to grow will be considerable. Even then using a footpath/bridleway with solar panels around you will not have the same feel as being in open countryside.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_FF_0302_002	Solar farms should be small - ideally on existing roofs. No amount of visual mitigation can make up for the vast size of this proposal.		
MP2_FF_0307_003	There is no possible mitigation		
MP2_FF_0309_002	You could always improve upon the mitigation aspects of the project, but it is important that it proceed to approval and commencement as quickly as possible. Consider Further screening measures and community amenities (parkland, ponds etc) - these could be designed in as you go.		
MP2_FF_0318_002	The right approach to mitigating the visual and residential amenity impacts is for the project not to go ahead.		
MP2_FF_0332_002	Absolutely the right approach as this ensures visual impact wouldn't eliminate wildlife and I think the River Glenn corridor with a permissive path allowing access is excellent.		
MP2_FF_0313_006	The project will change the character of the whole area. Picnic benches are not going to make up for looking at miles of solar panels.		
MP2_FF_0325_004	Again, more of this combined with less dense coverage with panels would seem more acceptable.		
MP2_CL_0348_003	Your new proposal has nothing concrete about visually hiding every field of panels from view. There is talk of a mere 15m around parts of it & less in other parts, with no commitment toward how to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	plant anything that would shield these solar fields from view. Not to mention no talk of the severe impact these would have on the environment. There is no mention of the serious impact this would have on particularly the villages of Essendine and Carlby.		
MP2_CL_0342_004	3/ Please also confirm that you will as you suggested as part of the second consultation be looking to further enhance the Eastern boundary of field C between points c and d with a thickened Treelined hedgerow which as you agreed on site was needed as this boundary is very transparent visually and will very prominently expose ourselves to full visual sight of the solar panels from all of our houses.		
MP2_FF_0333_002	The huge scale of the project dwarfs any minor visual mitigation		
MP2_FF_0334_004	It won't matter how many trees you plant they will take between 50-60years to grow big enough to remotely disguise something so huge and dense		
MP2_CL_0378_002	the visual impact of the proposed solar farm development - despite the proposal to move the edge of the solar farm back by 100m from our boundary, it will still be able to be seen both from our grounds and also from our house, in particular		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	from 7 of the upstairs rooms and also from our balcony. The proposal to cover the surrounding 2.1m high wooden stake and wire fences with hedges will not change the visual impact (not even if the hedge were to be the full 3.3m height) as the relative height of our property means that we would be able to see over the hedges to the panels, into the distance.		
MP2_CL_0378_003	• Pulling back of the edge of the solar farm by a further 100m (ie total 200m) from the border of our land		
MP2_CL_0435_003	Landscaping - whilst I note significant space has been set aside for landscaping, when reviewing the plans at a recent presentation much of the proposed screening was showing as reasonably effective 15 years after construction. I find this timing totally unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0452_004 MP2_CL_0477_006	The landscape & visual effects will change this landscape for at least 40 years. Effective screening will take years for some areas. Another unnecessary blot on our landscape.		
MP2_CL_0486_002	Windel Energy talk of screening the panels from view for any public walking on the paths/ Rights of Way, but this screening will take years to mature & effectively cover the solar panels.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_CL_0544_006, MP2_CL_0545_006	Screening: Many of the proposed screening enhancements will take up to 15 years, or more, to provide a decent level of screening. What's the proposal for now? We have many people who have retired to this area to enjoy the countryside. They could die before the screening is effective. What you are proposing is destroying the character and beauty of much of our local countryside.		
MP2_CL_0553_012	. Numerous mentions of screening within the document however these controls are only effective once the plants have become established – as shown within the visualisation documents [4] and [5]. a. What screening methods will be used prior to these plants becoming established? Without these there is a risk that the development may have a significant impact on the landscape, its residents (the physical and emotional affect this may have on the local population should not be underestimated) and the traffic users within the area (safety concern).		
MP2_CL_0600_053	3.16 Fences and solar panels will be located alongside public rights of way. Mallard Pass includes the following in the Consultation Document "we are proposing a new tree belt alongside the Macmillan Way where it bisects the Site, in order to help screen the solar panels and reduce any potential visual impact."		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_CL_0600_054	3.17 It will take 15 years before any trees planted by MP are tall enough to screen the solar panels on both sides of the path. This is nearly 40% of the intended life of MPSF during which the current views from the paths will be 2.2metre high fences and 3.3metre high solar panels. After that, views will continue to be limited by the planted screening and so the views across the countryside that are a feature of the area and valued by residents will be destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0600_056	3.19 The current setback suggested for solar panels from fencing is 2.5 metres. Screening would be more effective if this distance was increased substantially.		
MP2_CL_0616_004	The Mallard Pass developer has stated that the solar panels will be set back from residential areas, roads and footpaths and new hedges/ green landscaping will be planted to screen the plant. However, unless fully mature hedges and trees are going to be planted, it will be 15-20 years before they have grown sufficiently to cover the plant. This means that the solar panels and industrial buildings will be visible for many years, which will cause huge damage to the area.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_CL_0752_002	The 3m high panels will destroy the look and feel of this attractive rural area. Screening to reduce this impact will take 10 years to grow to an effective height.		
MP2_CL_0923_004	I recently drove out towards Aunby which is a hamlet on the edge of the development, and saw a representation of the finished height of one of these solar panels, alongside a mature hedge. It was shocking to see how high it stood above the height of the hedge, at least a meter higher. The visual impact of a sea of solar panels cannot be MITIGATED by new planting of trees and hedgerows. The panels will be a blot on the landscape for at least fifteen years, which is the recognised average length of time it takes for a tree to be large enough to be a screen. The company says that there will be limited vegetation removal. How limited is limited?		
MP2_CL_0932_002	The loss of the natural character of the countryside, no amount of screening is going to make up for this. What happens at the end of 40 years, which seems to be the expected life, even if everything is removed the damage done will remain for decades. Or, does it become brown field land on which you then apply for development.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_CL_0938_032	Fences and solar panels will be located alongside public rights of way. Mallard Pass includes the following in the Consultation Document “we are proposing a new tree belt alongside the Macmillan Way where it bisects the Site, in order to help screen the solar panels and reduce any potential visual impact.” o It will take 15 years before any trees planted by MP are tall enough to screen the solar panels on both sides of the path. This is nearly 40% of the intended life of MPSF during which the current views from the paths will be 2.2metre high fences and 3.3metre high solar panels. o The Government paper, British Energy and Strategy dated 7 April 2022, stated that developers should “ensure projects are designed to avoid, mitigate, and where necessary, compensate for the impacts of using greenfield sites.” In point 4.10 of the Main Consultation booklet Mallard Pass accepts that there are some “potentially significant impacts upon the environment” and claims “we are proposing mitigation measures which will reduce the impact on surrounding properties and the environment.” o Mallard Pass states “Landscape and visual effects are considered to be of major/moderate significance.” In the summary of the Main		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
	Consultation Document Mallard Pass admits that after mitigation “residual significant effects” will exist. The statements made on mitigation are silent in the Main Consultation Document on the fact that all of the newly planted screening will not be effective until full grown and misleading for residents.		
MP2_CL_0970_007	You talk about lessening the visual impact. How long will it take for new hedges to grow tall and thick enough to do this ? In the meantime the panels will not only be obtrusive as objects to look at but they will also cast the glare of reflected sunlight on the days where there is enough sun to power them. I also wonder what the sound will be like when it is blowing a gale across the panels and around the legs they stand on.		
MP2_CL_1018_003	Elsewhere across the site, we are pleased to see that significant offsets have been incorporated for residential dwellings like ours, including those that are isolated. Panels have been pushed back to minimise visual and other impacts and mitigation areas have been added. By contrast, solar arrays are proposed within metres of our garden boundary which, along with the adverse physical impacts, will dominate westerly views from our property – particularly from the upstairs lounge, bedrooms and office.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_CL_1021_007	Landscape Whatever measures are taken it will be impossible to mitigate the appearance of the site until the concealing vegetation reaches the height of the panels. To have an effective screen could well take up to 10 to 15 years.		
MP2_CL_1029_003	including a further reduction in area of panels, which need to be lower in total height. The fences required to scree them are too high at 2 metres, also they're too near roads and accommodation. The security cameras will be intrusive. Tree planting helps, but it will take several years to be effective (10 or 15 at least) and fast growing trees such as Leylandia are no good for biodiversity. All this lasts 40 years but we're left with a brownfield site which could become an excuse for other development.		
MP2_FF_1032_008	The proposed approach to visual impact and residential amenity mitigation is welcome but could go further. Particularly I would like to see more accommodation for recreational cyclists as well as walkers and equestrians.		
MP2_FF_097_015	This again will not mitigate the loss of open land enjoyed by people and wildlife		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Mitigation measures			
MP2_FF_0268_009	No the approach is not correct. The solar panels are a blot on the landscape. Visually ugly and not in keeping with thee landscape		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0113_009	There are 'natural open spaces for public use' at this site already without the ironmongery you will install which will only spoil the view.	Yes	The landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development have been assessed in accordance with best practice within Chapter 6 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**. The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has informed the site layout and design of the Proposed Development and has advised upon specific landscape and visual mitigation measures and enhancement measures to reduce the overall effects. The design evolution, iterations, and changes to the site layout in response to consultee comments has been set out within the Design and Access Statement (DAS), **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**. Specific landscape and visual mitigation and enhancement identified within the LVIA are further illustrated on the proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy Plan. The Proposed Development would result in a number of landscape and visual effects although these would be managed to reduce the degree and significance of
MP2_CL_0975_003	General Area due to the area having no major development it is considered by visitors, sightsee-ers, bird watchers to be rural and relatively unspoilt, with small villages, ancient churches and buildings. This project will detract hugely from that view and blight our area for all generations to come.		
MP2_FF_003_003	All it will be is a blot on the landscape for years to come and could stop tourists coming to the area. It brings nothing to this area, only ugly panels.		
MP2_FF_007_003	It will have a huge impact on the area- visually		
MP2_FF_007_004	as a local runner who enjoys the local trails, this will affect me personally. I love the views of the field, the open green space- not industrial		
MP2_FF_008_003	will cause significant visual damage to local area		
MP2_FF_013_001	now in late 70s, Born and Bred and lived in the area all my life and love the surrounding openness of the countryside - if this goes ahead will be ruined forever		
MP2_FF_013_002	panel will be high with 12 feet higher … countryside ...open and attractive countryside		
MP2_FF_014_001	panels will be 12 feet high and highly visible from roads and footpaths etc. in attractive open countryside of high amenity value. No screening will		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	improve this, just ruin vital open countryside and destroy useful farmland		effects in the long term. Whilst this solar farm is of a large utility scale, the overall scale of the development would appear subdivided and compartmentalised by the landform, woodland, and hedgerows such that it would not be entirely visible from any given location.
MP2_FF_014_007	now in late 70s, Born and Bred and lived in the area all my life and love and enjoy and appreciate the surrounding openness of the countryside and open views- high hedges and 12ft solar panels will destroy this forever		
MP2_FF_018_003	The visual site of working at the panels will be horrific. When you say that you will plant trees and hedgerows- it will take as least 30-40 years for the trees to grow to hide those monstrosities. When I go walking around the countryside I want to see wildlife, trees, crops, birds doing what nature intended.		
MP2_FF_019_004	you will not see it' I was told- RUBBISH.		
MP2_FF_027_001	Id like to make my concerns known regarding this proposed solar farm - Mallard Pass. The first is the scale. It is too big! Whilst not against solar energy I feel that installations should not inconvenience local residents or ruin the rurality and natural beauty of an area. Don't maroon these communities in a sea of glass.		
MP2_FF_030_002	Beautiful part of English countryside will be ruined Its too big The surrounding historic villages will be badly affected		
MP2_FF_030_004	This is pointless because it will be so ugly no one will want to be anywhere near it		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_031_002	Aesthetically it will be most unpleasant		
MP2_FF_031_006	100 hectares is nothing in a project of this scale. There needs to be an overall 50% reduction (at least) if visual impact is to be acceptable		
MP2_FF_038_006	Its all very well maintaining paths and creating more - but who really wants to walk/ ride among a sea of ugly solar panels and protective fencing?		
MP2_FF_043_002	These solar panel sites are a blot on the landscape in country.		
MP2_FF_043_007	You have little thought for the environment in a beautiful county and the harm it is doing to people that live here. Purely money maki g for your company. I have seen the solar plans in the counties around and they are unsightly and unnecessary.		
MP2_FF_043_012	I oppose all of your plans very very strongly. You are trying to mask over the most horrific blot on the landscape ever. Go away		
MP2_FF_047_003	It will be an eyesore		
MP2_FF_054_005	No solar panels at all would be best for this landscape.		
MP2_FF_062_001	Too big and too visually intrusive		
MP2_FF_074_001	This is just a cynical business venture by foreign investors to make money by destroying our landscape.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_066_006	This will be what our children and grandchildren look at, live around and ancient woodland doesn't live in isolation.		
MP2_FF_076_003	Loss of rural environment/ outlook.		
MP2_FF_078_001	I believe it will ruin such a lovely countryside which many people have grown up on, not only killing local wildlife.		
MP2_FF_079_011	The area will be ruined.		
MP2_FF_081_005	Who wants to see thousands of acres of solar panels when "taking the air" when they could be seeing "England's green and pleasant land"? Windel shareholders are probably the only ones which would make them utterly selfish.		
MP2_FF_083_002	The total area of 900 hectares is a huge blot on the local landscape.		
MP2_FF_086_003	Having looked at the plans the visual impact will not be extreme in my view as most people are unlikely to view from the air.		
MP2_FF_087_008	Stop the project before you ruin the country side and the food production benefits. Stop being selfish and think of the community		
MP2_FF_097_007	Enjoying the countryside has become even more important over the last few years, and I don't think anyone enjoys views of solar panels along country lanes.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0100_003	I also remain extremely worried about the damage to the natural character of the countryside. The amended proposals will still do little to change that.		
MP2_FF_0103_004	Looking at the proposed layout it seems for the most part that, the farm will be located along the main line, away from the main built up areas and in my opinion wouldn't then detract from the character of the area any more than the industrial estate, main line or main roads already do.		
MP2_FF_0107_002	i think the scale is detrimental to my community and landscape my families farm land will be surrounded and affected		
MP2_FF_0107_003	i disagree with the scheme and therefore the visual impact mitigation is of no interest		
MP2_FF_0108_003	risk to landscape		
MP2_FF_0112_001	Whichever way you try to sell this, the fact is it will be a huge blight on the countryside in the area.		
MP2_FF_0113_004	There are numerous areas where the panels will still be in view from adjoining roads if cycling & if you're hiking you couldn't possibly miss seeing the solar farm panels.		
MP2_FF_0113_008	Where ever you are, live or pass by your 2,238 acre site there will be a visual impact and to believe you can mitigate this is unbelievably naive.		
MP2_FF_0113_011	I would like to see in the open fields that are already in place, and have been for hundreds of years.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	Please leave this beautiful countryside alone do not install this monstrosity.		
MP2_FF_0116_005	5. LEAST PRIORITY BUT STILL IMPORTANT. It's not a great outlook in such a beautiful rural area. Crops and grazing offer a more aesthetically pleasing environment than many hectares of panels.		
MP2_FF_0119_003	Visual blight		
MP2_FF_0120_003	negative impact on the beauty of our local area.		
MP2_FF_0121_001	I've already emailed with objections re destruction of wildlife and beautiful countryside, horrendous construction traffic slave labour production end and waste of money.		
MP2_FF_0121_003	The countryside is the reason we live here your imposing on the natural beauty and the farm will be destructive to wildlife habitation. Not interested in picnic tables build on rooftops, airfields or motorways!		
MP2_FF_0127_001	Initially I was in favour but since I have spent time examining all the documents I am completely opposed. This is far too large and far too visible.		
MP2_FF_0133_001	The proposal scale is too large for the area and will impact detrimentally on this scenic area		
MP2_FF_0137_002	3.3m high panels is much too high and visible		
MP2_FF_0137_005	because land is undulating, its visible for miles		
MP2_CL_0139_001	I am writing to express my strong objection to the proposed plans for the new Mallard Pass Solar		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	Farm. I am fully behind the need for alternative carbon free power production but this is not the solution. My name is Matthew Maitland and I have lived in Aunby for 20 years. We moved here because of the beautiful rural landscape and quiet way of life.		
MP2_CL_0147_001	I feel that the site is too large for this area despite the fact that you have reduced the area somewhat and your arguments have not altered at all to accommodate the concerns of the residents who live in this area. You obviously think that we need solar power at any cost . They are hideous monstrosities and take up too much room on our very small island.		
MP2_CL_0148_003	3) landscape and visual effects will be awful, solar panels very, very, high at 3/3 meters?		
MP2_CL_0148_008	8) construction will involve noisey, dusty, piling, procedures including nigh time working, the panels are 3.3 meters high and a total rural eyesore and will be visual for miles.		
MP2_CL_0151_002	Having visited existing solar farms (albeit on a much smaller scale) close to Grafham Water and Southwick in Hampshire i am appalled at the visual blight these create and complete change to a landscape. Even on a small scale these are unsightly and completely unnatural looking. It would		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	be an act of vandalism to allow the existing green field sites around Essendine/Stamford to be lost to this proposed scheme and turned over to this industrial landscape.		
MP2_CL_0153_001	Good morning, I am deeply concerned that the monstrosity that is the Mallard Pass project is even being considered on our doorsteps. I live in Greatford and moved here for the beautiful views. These will be destroyed by solar panels being erected, I therefore oppose to this project happening at all. Regards, Hannah		
MP2_CL_0160_001	I object to your proposed spoilage of over 2000 acres of productive, agricultural farmland, by the construction of industrial solar panels that are not an imperative requirement for the decarbonisation of our electricity system. It is not necessary for you to permanently disfigure this part of rural South Lincolnshire with, as you put it, in your stated 'Vision' – hardly an appropriate word for you to be using, given the scale of visual degradation that you intend to inflict upon the area.		
MP2_CL_0160_004	In summary, what you propose would only make you an irresponsible neighbour, one that blemishes our green and pleasant land for no sustainable reason, other than profit. Your 'Vision' is to enhance the local environment by defacing it.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0161_003	The local residents are opposed to the destruction of their rural environment and rightly so. Allowing such a monstrosity will send the clear message that once more, the government cares not one iota for the citizens but panders to big business at the expense of the environment. I look forward to the BEIS making solid proposals to incentivise renewables through the use of business roof space, and not through the constant ruining of our agricultural landscape.		
MP2_FF_0183_003	On the few occasions I have walked over parts of the proposed development, none of these currently exist. They are not required and I cannot imagine when or why I would go for a walk among the solar panels. One of the beauties of the area is the long range view. Now finding a way to keep that would be great!		
MP2_FF_0187_001	It will take up far too much land and ruin local countryside		
MP2_FF_0189_002	I do not believe that this will be the panacea for the detrimental visual impact- it will take too long to become established		
MP2_FF_0191_002	Other objections are the sheer scale of the plan. The visual impact of thousands of 13 feet plus panel does not bear thought. Basically it is in the wrong place on the wrong sort of land .		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0191_005	This merely tinkering at the edges . This at present the largest solar farm and it will ruin the area.		
MP2_FF_0191_006	It will ruin a beautiful rural area.		
MP2_FF_0193_004	Why would you need to enhance so much land that is already natural landscape		
MP2_FF_0194_001	Size is outrageous it will adversely affect the landscape, environment, loss of wildlife habitat, recreational amenities disrupted and per loss of agricultural land It will be unsightly		
MP2_FF_0195_004	4. Visual Impacts (5.2.6) Here it is clear that time is going to solve all problems but how long a time is not addressed. We need a more proactive and definitive plan than just a hope that time will resolve the visual intrusion. Visual effects would be greatest within the Solar PV Site (MajorModerate) which are significant however these would reduce over time as the proposed vegetation matures and provides further visual screening.		
MP2_FF_0201_002	Still a major blot on the landscape, with major environmental impact on a quiet peaceful rural area, with no major benefits to the residents or the country.		
MP2_FF_0203_006	the people working on this proposal have absolutely no interest in the effect it will have on communities affected. they do not appreciate the countryside and what it gives. all they see is money with no thought		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	to the consequences for us and the wildlife and beautiful countryside		
MP2_FF_0205_006	Your visual impact scheme is inadequate in relation to the scale of the project and design of solar arrays.		
MP2_FF_0205_007	The overall beauty of the rural countryside is a recreational benefit that will be destroyed by your solar farm		
MP2_FF_0206_003	The site will be ugly and unpleasant to the eye. We do not need permissive paths or picnic benches created to view the area because we can do this perfectly well at the moment with no impact on the land and no extra expenditure. This Recreational Opportunities section is just to paint over the fact that 463 ha will be lost forever under a canopy of unattractive panels.		
MP2_FF_0222_006	See all of the above. This is desecration of the countryside.		
MP2_FF_0225_003	Secondly, the landscape over which it will sprawl is both rural, beautiful and has no significant industrial antecedents		
MP2_FF_0225_005	Fourthly, the height of the proposed panels is such that they will be even more conspicuous in the landscape than was first thought and all the more detrimental for that reason. Altogether, I strongly oppose this level of industrial development over a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	greenfield site in the wider British countryside. Yours faithfully Hugh Nunn PhD		
MP2_FF_0230_001	The project is too big, and the ameliorations proposed at Stage Two go nowhere near far enough. The development is too large for this area of beautiful countryside.		
MP2_FF_0232_003	These panels are so high and huge they will be a blot on the landscape. Yes to panels on roofs - NO to panels in fields.		
MP2_FF_0232_005	I would like to see them left as they are.		
MP2_FF_0234_003	Obviously, the proposals improve some of the impact for local people. However, I just believe that we will lose the open-ness of the Rutland/Lincolnshire countryside. It is still industrialising greenfield sites.		
MP2_FF_0237_004	A huge development by an organisation whose experience is with much smaller solar farms in well defined, level blocks is a totally inappropriate and unacceptable risk in this attractive rural setting.		
MP2_FF_0238_002	You are creating additional green spaces and minimising the problems any residents may have about the farm being unsightly. My experience of them is that they are rather attractive to be honest		
MP2_FF_0238_004	How can people object given you are creating a thing of beauty and environmental sustainability		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0242_005	The proposed site is just too vast for the area. Whilst these measures are welcome they do not go far enough and still pre suppose that this development is the way forward. It is my opinion that this development is about profit generating and not about greener energy as there are a range of alternatives that could be actioned that would mean that we would not have to experience the devastation of our local countryside. These proposals are about minimising the visual impact they do not address the core issue of this development but being wanted or the impact on the local countryside.		
MP2_FF_0243_002	The height of the panels should be reduced from 3.3 m the tall fencing, surveillance cameras that will come too will have a negative impact.		
MP2_FF_0245_005	I believe you have only introduced mitigations that were already planned to attempt to be listening to local and public opinion. The mitigation opinions they make no substantive difference to the blight you are proposing		
MP2_FF_0246_002	The visual impact will be detrimental to peoples' well-being on a number of levels eg their relationship with nature and the value of their properties. How people relate to where they live is based on a range of factors.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0247_004	Reduction of visual and natural landscapes.		
MP2_FF_0248_006	Again these proposals do not alleviate the damage to the environment and landscape caused by the development. Instead they turn unspoilt countryside into a semi-urban park. This is in an area away from major towns and demonstrates the Proposals disrespect for the character of this landscape.		
MP2_FF_0251_002	Visual intrusion in a landscape of local importance. An extremely negative impact on local walking routes. The height and mass of these panels are too large.		
MP2_FF_0251_004	MPSF will trap attractive conservation villages in this inappropriate industrial landscape. MPSF would urbanise rural areas.		
MP2_FF_0252_005	I am concerned about the aesthetics of the Solar Farm.		
MP2_FF_0252_008	The long term visual effects may well be positive in the future but would take unfortunately take many years to establish.		
MP2_FF_0254_003	It will always be a eyesaw!		
MP2_FF_0254_004	It still will be an eyesaw from a tiny nice space!		
MP2_FF_0256_001	I don't want 470,000 solar panels on important farmland, obliterating beautiful countryside.		
MP2_FF_0257_001	The revised scheme proposals will substantially change the character of our rural community causing serious detriment in relation to the essential		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	aesthetic agricultural character of the landscape; will remove valuable agricultural land from food production; and will blight local residents over a wide area during construction and operation.		
MP2_FF_0257_008	I am unclear who the PEIR concludes that the scheme has no long-range visual impact. This is subjective and appears highly disputable.		
MP2_FF_0260_001	I understand the need for solar power however the sheer scale and position of the proposed solar farm is objectionable. Our beautiful countryside and landscape will be ruined, wildlife will be destroyed along with their habitats, house prices devalued.		
MP2_FF_0264_002	Destruction of beautiful country side		
MP2_FF_0264_016	Paths bordered by 3 metre high panels will not make up for the loss of landscapes that stretch to the horizon.		
MP2_FF_0272_002	The solar development is still huge at over 400 hectares which will change the character of the local area.		
MP2_FF_0272_005	The possibly 3 metre tall solar arrays will hugely impact on views.		
MP2_FF_0277_002	The Scheme is still too large and will be a blot on the landscape with no benefit to the local community.		
MP2_FF_0279_002	It should not be visible from any properties or roads. This would be achievable with more consideration.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0280_002	Stamford will be affected by the sheer scale of the development as it will change the landscape characteristics of the region. In addition to high fencing requirements and hedgerows visitors will be lost, footpaths diverted, amenity value lost and flood risk and pollution increased as a result of run-off from the panelling. I am not anti solar panels, indeed, I am hugely in favour. But this is poorly conceived and not very community focused.		
MP2_FF_0281_005	I don't want it to look like a prison. Think of nature and wildlife please - hedges!		
MP2_FF_0299_006	You will be destroying the landscape and lives of those that actually live in this area.		
MP2_FF_0295_001	More information on the visual impact, local economic benefit and distribution of the power produced would help to help to understand how and why Mallard Park is a good thing.		
MP2_FF_0297_004	this proposal will permanently alter the natural landscape and habitats and long after energy policy abandons solar panels due to the inefficiencies the area will be permanently damage/polluted.		
MP2_FF_0290_007	Covering our fields with 3m high black frames covered with black glass panels is going to desecrate our countryside. It is going to destroy our a large area of agricultural land around the local villages, especially at a time when arable farming		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	land is much needed. The visual landscape and health of our countryside needs to be preserved.		
MP2_FF_0290_001	I understand the need for solar farms, however the sheer scale of this proposal is far too big for the local area. The amount of land that it is covering engulfs a some of the prettiest, oldest villages in the country. The visual landscape and character of the countryside will be destroyed.		
MP2_FF_0301_002	Due to the height of the panels any mitigation is going to be unattractive, not blend in with the surroundings or take years of growth to achieve. I would suggest if it really screens and hides the solar farm it may affect the efficiency / output.		
MP2_FF_0304_003	and its an absolute eye sore		
MP2_FF_0306_002	If I was a local I wouldn't want it as you would see it when out walking.		
MP2_FF_0313_002	the visual effect that a project of such proportion will have on the landscape,		
MP2_FF_0313_010	The scale of the project is not in proportion to the existing features, uses and inhabitants of this area. The risks are many and the change of character of the locale are not in the best interest of the people of this part of Lincolnshire and Rutland.		
MP2_FF_0315_007	Scale and size - this is far too big for a small rural community and would irretrievably change the character and amenity of the area		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0316_002	Very Insensitive use of ugly, inefficient technology which will destroy the local area and wreck the lives of local people.		
MP2_FF_0316_007	It will be hideous. It is offensive that you try to pretend otherwise.		
MP2_FF_0317_009	These are completely empty proposals not dealing with the real issues. Quite honestly, who is going to want to walk through fields upon fields of solar panels?? Where on earth did this idea come from. Who is going to use these paths - if even they can? Given the scale of the park, I expect you will have security on the sites that will allow people into these areas. Who is going to enjoy that experience?! I doubt people will want to be in these nature and picnic areas being blasted by the heat radiating from the solar panels. Finally, what wildlife is there to view when all wildlife will have abandoned the area??		
MP2_FF_0323_002	I don't really see the problem with having a solar farm visible from your house, but if people object then your solution seems to be perfect		
MP2_FF_0325_003	Slightly less dense coverage would be preferable.		
MP2_FF_0329_003	ugly and poor use of rural land		
MP2_FF_0329_006	Sounds empty and meaningless to someone who regularly walks in nature and along footpaths and bridleways		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0330_006	Walking along the side of an eyesore is only an activity not activities		
MP2_FF_0331_009	I am opposed to the whole project for the reasons given so visual impact is irrelevant		
MP2_CL_0342_001	We confirm that in principle we object to the development as originally submitted for the reasons that we have already put forward. However, should the development proceed and following your response to our previous comments, we understand that you have made the following changes in the proposal as indicated on the attached plan following our meeting on site with your representatives who agreed to take into consideration the impact of the development on our visual amenity.		
MP2_CL_0344_002	2 The visual impact of acres of solar panels would be detrimental to the local area and those who live and work in it.		
MP2_CL_0345_009	And that's before, of course, we get to the loss of habitat, bridleway access and general aesthetic impact both during and after construction on the countryside we all love. I'm sure the public servants we all pay for as UK residents will see through this thing veiled profiteering and give it the (lack of respect) it deserves.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0348_002	The scale of the proposal is still utterly shocking for a country like the UK and would industrialise a massive swathe of this local area with a sterile blot on the landscape.		
MP2_CL_0350_001	I am writing this to express my very strong objection to the plans for the Mallard Pass Solar farm. My name is Chica Maitland and I live in Aunby, and have almost all my life. I am all in favour of cleaner energy sources, but I strongly object to this plan for the solar farm. Not only will it dramatically change the landscape it is also far far too big, at 1400 football pitches. This is too much for the area and too much for one place to absorb.		
MP2_CL_0352_004	iv) It is too large, even with the concessions being proposed, and will be a blot on our beautiful landscape		
MP2_CL_0356_001	We would just like to express our opposition to this solar development. The new proposal is still enormous and unprecedented in a rural environment like ours.		
MP2_CL_0356_002	Your development appears to be more about profit than anything else. Its impact on the area would be irreparable in terms of visual impact and environmental impact.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0361_012	The massive scale of this project will result in a completely ugly vista for miles in what is currently beautiful rural agricultural countryside bordered by residential areas, and used by many walkers and cyclists		
MP2_CL_0363_003, MP2_CL_0363_018	The visual & landscape impact on the country side and WILD LIFE.		
MP2_CL_0365_003	I moved to Carlby because it has a wonderful country side and paths to walk on with amazing views. And someone wants to destroy this! I could write more, but in summary I object strongly to Mallard Pass Solar Farm development. Please, please do not allow "Mallard Pass Solar Farm development" to happen.		
MP2_CL_0367_001	We are writing to give our response for the Mallard Pass public consultation. We strongly object for this blot on the landscape.		
MP2_CL_0369_008	All this in addition to, what will become of our beautiful countryside?		
MP2_CL_0372_002	Also, Yes, this will create an unsightly landscape, it is likely to push the value of my property down		
MP2_CL_0374_010	10. 3.5-metre-high panels, security lighting and a 2-metre security fence will make this an industrial site in a currently green and pleasant area.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0378_001	Our previous submission (see attachment: Submission Stage 1 Consultation) outlined our concerns in relation to the proposed solar farm development, including the patchwork quilt approach, the loss of agricultural land (adjacent to our property is Grade 2 farmland), the impact on landscape, wildlife (observed wildlife on our land including deer) and biodiversity and the blighting of the beautiful green views we currently enjoy (ours is one of the highest value properties in the area sitting in 10 acres with open views over the surrounding countryside – a key reason why we purchased it)		
MP2_CL_0385_001	We are Uffington residents, living on Essendine Road, in the peaceful countryside of Lincolnshire, two miles from the old historic town of Stamford. At the Mallard Pass Information Meeting this week, we were made aware of the damage the proposed Mallard Farm would cause to the area, including Stamford, and twenty villages.		
MP2_CL_0390_005	The visual impact of such large scale development on local residents.		
MP2_CL_0390_011	Or, have a much smaller solar farm that does not affect our beautiful and peaceful region.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0392_010	10. 3.5-metre-high panels, security lighting and a 2-metre security fence will make this an industrial site in a currently green and pleasant area.		
MP2_CL_0394_002	1/ I understand that the Solar Panels will be up to 3.3 metres in height. That alone will create a monstrous sight in our fields and on our walks which are totally unacceptable. I have asked people at the consultation meetings if we could all see some photos of what the fields will look like on completion when full of Solar Panels. Their reply is always that they don't have any as this is their first project like this. Why can't they take a few photos of another companies fields of Solar Panels and present this to us on entering the consultation and say this is how our fields will look?		
MP2_CL_0394_006	5/ Our views over open fields will be ruined.		
MP2_CL_0396_008	All this in addition to, what will become of our beautiful countryside?		
MP2_CL_0398_001	a. The area proposed for use as the solar farm is a beautiful rural location enjoyed by not only local residents but also visitors to the area. It is quite undulating and thus the panels will be seen from all around the area completely changing the feel of the location.		
MP2_CL_0399_004	4. The height of the panels at over 3 metres will make them visible everywhere due to the beautiful		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	undulating landscape that surrounds us. They will be an eyesore and cause a reduction in house values.		
MP2_CL_0399_010	All in all this is a proposed monstrosity of a construction that will disrupt all of our lives for 2 years and change the face of the landscape for 40 years or more.		
MP2_CL_0409_002	It would be an act of vandalism to allow the existing green field sites around Essendine/Stamford to be lost to this proposed scheme and turned over to this industrial landscape.		
MP2_CL_0410_006	Visual impact is a completely subjective issue, My village has several large solar farms, too no visual detriment .		
MP2_CL_0410_007	The mines ,infrastructure and support for medieval barbaric regimes to supply the alternative polluting fossil fuels for our electricity, usually out of sight and out of mind, I consider any 'visual harms' Insignificant in comparison.		
MP2_CL_0417_005	The impact will extend across the area over a considerable distance.		
MP2_CL_0418_001	1. It is far too large and will completely dominate the countryside		
MP2_CL_0418_009	9. The security impact and large fencing surrounding the panels will be an eyesore and will impact on security in local villages		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0419_006	6-Visual effects on the village of Essendine.		
MP2_CL_0428_001, MP2_CL_0429_001	I am strongly opposed to the construction of this solar farm. The proposal is far too large in that it covers an area two thirds the size of Rutland water. This is a rural area. Releasing that amount of countryside to be turned into industrial power plant will change the character and appeal of our county and have a very marked and simultaneous adverse impact on the natural scenic qualities of the area.		
MP2_CL_0428_005, MP2_CL_0429_005	I am particularly upset to find that because of the huge size of this proposal (is this in fact why it is so big?) my locally democratically elected representatives will not have the final say as to whether this proposal should go ahead or not. Because of its size central government have the final say and can overrule local opposition. I can imagine, if you are in government with a target to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2050 and you are offered this amount of offset, it is going to look very attractive against the potential damage to a handful of small rural villages you have never heard of, far less visited.		
MP2_CL_0430_001	As a resident of Ryhall, I am writing to express my deep concern over the environmental impact of the Mallard Pass Solar Plant development and declare		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	that it should be rejected. Speaking somewhat selfishly, I am particularly concerned about a potential fall in my house value but also the visual impact of the development.		
MP2_CL_0435_001	Size - it would appear to be a very significant "blot" on a rural landscape. Why does it need to be so big? and are there not more efficient technologies to source such power?		
MP2_CL_0441_003	3. Solar panels at almost 11ft high are way too tall and will dominate the surrounding landscape.		
MP2_CL_0445_001	We am just emailing to register our strong opposition to the proposed solar farm. I am not against solar energy or solar farms in principle, however the sheer scale of the proposed development is beyond belief. It will largely ruin vast swathes of the beautiful part of the world that we have chosen to make our home.		
MP2_CL_0447_002	The Department of Energy and Climate Change in its guiding principles for the deployment of solar in the UK stated that such developments should be "…….appropriately sited, give proper weight to environmental considerations such as landscape and visual impact, heritage, local amenity and provide opportunities for local communities to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	influence decisions that affect them'. It seems that this is being ignored by the proposal.		
MP2_CL_0435_001	Size - it would appear to be a very significant "blot" on a rural landscape. Why does it need to be so big? and are there not more efficient technologies to source such power?		
MP2_CL_0451_004	4. Trouncing of my right to enjoy the countryside, my home.		
MP2_CL_0452_001	The sheer size of the proposed site, the claimed performance & the location all create greater potential for environmental damage and disruption.		
MP2_CL_0461_005	e) It would be a massive blot on the gentle landscape.		
MP2_CL_0462_001	I strongly object to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm development. The sheer size of this development and the sprawling way that it is laid out cuts a swathe of industrial vandalism throughout this beautiful rural and agricultural countryside.		
MP2_CL_0470_001	1. The sheer industrial scale of the proposal. It would engulf the local area.		
MP2_CL_0470_004	4. It's a huge visual blight on the countryside and a loss of social amenity.		
MP2_CL_0471_012	12. If the current Mallard Pass plan was to go ahead it would have an enormous impact on the visual landscape, environment and the well-being of the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	entire community. For that reason I completely and utterly disagree with this application and want the application to be refused.		
MP2_CL_0472_001	Not only is destroying valuable agricultural land but totally changing the natural landscape and ecology of huge swath of land. For now and forever , it is not something we want to proud of leaving to our ancestors.		
MP2_CL_0477_001	The enormous size of the proposed site (6 times the size of any other UK solar farm?), the claimed performance & the location will all create greater potential for environmental damage and disruption.		
MP2_CL_0478_004	4. The visual appearance of a site of the proposed size will destroy what is a wonderful oasis of calm, beauty and well-maintained arable farmland.		
MP2_CL_0478_005	5. The size of the panels will ensure that they are visible for many miles from the small uplands in this area.		
MP2_CL_0482_007	· Massive scale of the project – industrialisation of the landscape;		
MP2_CL_0486_004	The Mallard Pass solar farm would be a huge BLOT ON THE RUTLAND & LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRYSIDE especially as it is unlikely to benefit from the conclusion of the novel of that name. If Windel Energy are given permission to build the solar farm will they carry it through, or would they		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	just sell on their asset to somebody who would not feel bound by any restrictions imposed by the granting body.		
MP2_CL_0487_001	I want to voice my concerns and disapproval of the Mallard Pass solar farm, I've lived in Ryhall in my childhood, now Bourne, my mother lives in Carlby, we chose to live here because of the beautiful countryside and community. My mother likes to horse ride, we both like to walk our dogs in the countryside and I love cycling, this farm will be an awful eye sight not to mention the construction vehicles bounding along roads and through villages!!		
MP2_CL_0491_002	I am very concerned about the visual impact. The scale of the farm is insurmountable and will cause huge visual pollution to many people in the local area. I note that several villages will be surrounded by solar panels. Stamford is also a tourist destination due to its beautiful historical buildings. This affects Essendine, Carlby, Braceborough, Greatford, Barholm, Uffington, Ryall and Belmesthorpe in particular. It affects another 10 villages within a 3 mile radius, as well as being under 1 mile from Stamford. I am horrified at the thought of looking at solar panels mounted up to 3.3m high spread across 2,238 acre site of open countryside adjacent to many local villages, and less		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	than 1 mile from Stamford. I am horrified that we will also be looking onto 2m high security fencing, CCTV and security lighting to 3.5m around the solar panel fields. Added to that will be inverters and transformers dotted across the site in large unsightly containers emitting significant and constant noise. THIS IS ABSOLUTELY HORRENDOUS.		
MP2_CL_0492_001	I appreciate that globally there is a need to become less reliant on the burning of fossil fuels to generate electrical power, with more focus on alternative cleaner and sustainable solutions. However, I am astounded to learn of the sheer scale of your proposal which will devastate 1,144 acres of our local crop producing countryside in the vicinity of Essendine and surrounding villages by siting a sea of 3.3m high photovoltaic arrays (solar panels). My wife and I live in Carlby, situated on the border of the proposed 2,239-acre total site area. We moved to Carlby 26 years ago because we enjoy living within and being part of the countryside. Being able to walk along public rights of way and bridal ways that cut through the local countryside and woodlands. Being able to see wild animals and birds up close were all major considerations when moving to this area. To replace good wheat producing farmland with a 1,144-acre sea of 3.3m high solar		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	panels in this particular location appears to be somewhat irresponsible and disrespectful. One major commodity we need more of in the UK is agricultural land to help make us more food secure. I understand the siting of this proposed solar farm is driven solely by the location of, and accessibility to the newly constructed substation located near Essendine which currently feeds power to the main east coast railway. Apart from the shattering visual impact, I suspect there would be a continuous resultant noise day and night emitted from the 84 containers housing the transformers and inverters feeding into the substation/Grid. These containers would also be very difficult to mask from view. More importantly, I cannot see how the 1,144 acres of 3.3 Mtr high solar panels can realistically ever be fully screened and hidden from view. The planting of any natural green screenage around the borders will take many years before it becomes anywhere near effective, which, by its very nature, will only be during the summer months being devoid of foliage in winter months. The effectiveness of any trees planted for the same purpose would be less effective due to its elevated foliage.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0496_003	Visual Impact Imagine solar panels mounted up to 3.3m high spread across 2,238 acre site of open countryside adjacent to many local villages, and less than 1 mile from Stamford. There will also be 2m high security fencing, CCTV and security lighting to 3.5m around the solar panel fields. Added to that will be inverters and transformers dotted across the site in large unsightly containers emitting significant and constant noise. Given the unsightly nature of this industrial landscape and minimum noise requirements, Mallard Pass has had to take appropriate mitigation measures. Many of the so-called screening enhancements will take up to 15 years and beyond to provide a decent level of screening, but this misses the point as the character and beauty of much of this countryside is the long lightly undulating vista. Solar panels up to 3.3m high across 2,238 acre site of open countryside.		
MP2_CL_0510_002	Size and Visual Impact- The sheer scale of the proposal is enormous. Mile after mile of solar panels will destroy our beautiful countryside and have a hugely detrimental visual impact on the landscape. The local residents should not be subjected to this.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	Many people purchased/rent housing in this area because of its rural character and beautiful countryside and this should not be destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0513_003	I urge you to reconsider your plans and think of the feelings and well-being of local residents that would be losing their views of the green countryside, lowering their house value, also the birds, insects and animal habitat that would be disrupted. There would also be danger of increased flood risk.		
MP2_CL_0519_005	Due to the nature of the materials used on the site the security plans are evident within the plan. Whilst at face value they appear to attempt to address the aesthetic challenges of constructing these in a rural area. The concern is that, going forward these security measures could be significantly increased (out of necessity). The environmental impact of the future additions could escape any initial planning conditions unless this is specifically covered in the terms of any approval that may be given.		
MP2_CL_0531_002	This will have a huge impact on visual landscape, affecting our mental well being.		
MP2_CL_0532_001	I live in this area and have done so for 25 years. We moved here because of the rural beauty of the area, I have bought up my children here and regularly walk my dogs in my adjacent countryside.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	I agree that we need solar energy, but I really don't see the need to claim acres of valuable land which is needed for food. Solar panels should be in industrial areas.		
MP2_CL_0534_002	The hundreds of hectares of 3.3 metre panels will be an eyesore in our rural environment.		
MP2_CL_0536_005	I do not want to walk or drive past solar panels almost every day or to have our landscape blighted by 84 Metal Shipping containers, let alone the provision for up to 400 workers a day on site during construction. I have major concerns about access to the site and the environmental damage, dust and road safety issues that site traffic can cause. Another risk is battery storage that you have omitted it from your proposal "at this time" or will it be added later? There is also I see no benefits whatsoever for local residents; to say there will be 4.7 km. of new permissive pathways is insulting – these are not public rights of way and the public do not have a legal right to use them; the landowner is within their rights to withdraw the access to this land at any time.		
MP2_CL_0538_001	I have lived in this area for the past 36 years, 5 of them in Ryhall and the remaining 31 years here in Essendine. We moved to this area because we enjoy being in a rural setting with rolling countryside		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	around us and all that that has to offer. To hear that you are proposing to take much of this land under your control and cover it with solar panels, surrounded by high fencing is absolutely incredulous!		
MP2_CL_0544_002, MP2_CL_0545_002	In addition to this, it is less than 1 mile from Stamford – a town voted as the 'best place to live' in the Sunday Times list in 2021. I doubt it will be voted so again, if we allow the Mallard Pass proposal to proceed.		
MP2_CL_0544_005	The solar panels: The panels are very large and very unsightly – measuring over 10ft in height. It's going to take quite a bit of hedgerow to disguise these bad boys! Why not consider locating solar panels on brown fields sites, or on fields by major roads e.g. the A1 etc. or on roofs of large buildings (e.g. warehouses etc.). Can you imagine the impact on the local countryside? Many of us have worked hard, our whole lives, in order to buy properties in these areas. We didn't do this to buy a house that has a view of miles and miles of imported, visually unattractive solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0545_005	The solar panels: The panels are very large and very unsightly – measuring over 10ft in height. It's		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	going to take quite a bit of hedgerow to disguise these bad boys! Why not consider locating solar panels on brown fields sites, or on fields by major roads e.g. the A1 etc. or on roofs of large buildings (e.g. warehouses etc.). Can you imagine the impact on the local countryside? Many of us have worked hard, our whole lives, in order to buy properties in these areas. We didn't do this to buy a house that has a view of miles and miles of imported, visually unattractive solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0558_001	Visual Impact Situated in a rural area with undulating fields the 3.3metre high panels will be seen from a great distance, no amount of planting(which takes 15 years to grow) will hide this industrial installation. Why don't they build an earth bund to hide their installation as Quarries do? Unfortunately it has a 22 miles long perimeter. It is a big black blot on the landscape.		
MP2_CL_0559_004	There is the visual impact that this solar farm will have on the land. I chose to live here like many other people, because of the beautiful rural setting of the villages in Rutland and South Lincolnshire. This massive project will spoil the landscape. The longer term effects of this will be that people leave		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	the area, house prices fall, people no longer visit and the tourist industry will decline, and over all the economic stability of the area will decrease.		
MP2_CL_0566_003	1. Hundreds – if not thousands of 3.5-metre-high panels, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers and a 2-metre security fence with security lighting and cameras will turn our beautiful tranquil countryside into an industrial estate. A tragedy & an absolute eyesore.		
MP2_CL_0568_005	The loss of aesthetic amenity for residents and visitors by covering swathes of picturesque local rolling countryside with a massive and visually jarring and intrusive industrial structure		
MP2_CL_0572_001	Project Design Principles - The solar panels are by far too much a 'block' on the landscape. The map shows established wooded areas, however these green spaces will be very much hidden from view by the height and block nature of the solar arrays. This huge expanse reduces natural habitat corridors and the ability for ground nesting birds to breed.		
MP2_CL_0572_007	Visual Impact – Mallard Pass claim to be planting additional hedging to scene panels. Given that the panels are 3.1 metres in height, I predict the hedging to take approximately 25-30 years to have any impact of screening the solar arrays. Meantime a generation of people will have to endure this		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	industrial scene in a rural landscape. Some of the land proposed is rolling countryside making it even more visible. I have further concerns in the maintenance programme of the new planting. There seems to be no assurances that once planted these will not be neglected, also concerns with regards to the access of the proposed permissive connecting paths. Again neglect of these areas are more than likely to occur.		
MP2_CL_0573_004	Many local villages and Stamford, a market town, will be adversely affected by this site and the countryside will be changed beyond recognition. In fact it will no longer be countryside but a massive industrial site.		
MP2_CL_0577_001	object to development on this sight. Its a beautiful natural site used by both dog walkers and ramblers. A natural habitat that should be conserved for all to use.		
MP2_CL_0582_005	The character and visual appearance of the area will be changed.		
MP2_CL_0589_003	The visual & landscape impact on the country side and WILD LIFE.		
MP2_CL_0593_001	1. Wholesale desecration of the countryside visually, environmentally and agriculturally. My wife and I have lived here for 12 years and have revelled in the		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	countryside, its wildlife, and its thriving agricultural economy; it would wreck our lives to have the surrounding fields covered with metal and glass, security fencing and cables. No amount of "mitigation" can compensate for the destruction of 2238 acres of countryside.		
MP2_CL_0595_007	1. Huge visual blight on this stunning countryside and the huge loss of valuable social benefits.		
MP2_CL_0600_039	3.2 The Preliminary Environmental Information Report Chapter 6-43 states "A change in landscape character and visual effects would be experienced in the immediate vicinity of the Solar PV Site up to 500m in Mallard Pass Solar Farm – most directions, with views changing from an agricultural landscape (some short and some longer views) to views over PV Arrays set within the existing landscape context." It will not be possible to see "views over PV Arrays set within the existing landscape context" as the arrays will be 3metres high.		
MP2_CL_0600_059	3.22 Mallard Pass states "Landscape and visual effects are considered to be of major/ moderate significance." In the summary of the Main Consultation Document Mallard Pass admits that after mitigation "residual significant		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	effects" will exist. The statements made on mitigation are silent in the Main Consultation Document on the fact that all of the newly planted screening will not be effective until full grown.		
MP2_CL_0600_052	3.15 Currently, Public Rights of Way and bridle paths have views across the countryside. It is the open views that are valued by walkers, cyclists and horse riders.		
MP2_CL_0603_016	Parliament has already agreed and enshrined in current planning laws that solar farms should not be built at the expense of the environment and that 'the intrinsic beauty of the landscape' should be preserved. It's imperative that the United Kingdom should own its own means of energy production, as it has in the past, and that it should not be dependent on the whims and profiteering of foreign companies. Those of us objecting to this wrong-headed proposal are not NIMBYs. We have serious concerns for the supposed benefits of this planned solar farm being outweighed by all the above factors, and trust that those involved in the decision making take these concerns seriously		
MP2_CL_0605_002	The panels are so large ruining the look of the landscape, and the projected battery storage and increase in traffic dangerous.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0617_004	Visually this development will ruin the quintessential countryside views and create an industrial outlook that is unappealing and isn't in keeping, swamping the local villages. There is very limited options to blend or incorporate the panels into the surrounding area, ultimately it will create a monochromatic sea of panels surrounded by cctv and large fencing which nobody can enjoy, and a peaceful stroll of an evening will feel more like a walk around a prison yard where you are constantly monitored. Plus the sheer scale of the proposal is absurd.		
MP2_CL_0622_002	Landscape and visual impact There will be no pleasure in walking/riding through fields containing glass panels. Solar panels will have at least a 25 year life and will no doubt be replaced in due course. It is unlikely that this prime agricultural land will ever be returned to its natural state. There is no accountability for any reinstatement in this proposal. Phrases such as “seek to retain” are meaningless.		
MP2_CL_0625_005	Having seen the images provided by Mallard Pass the visual impact on the landscape will be disastrous and the proposed plan to plant trees will do nothing to screen the panels from view as they grow.		
MP2_CL_0637_004	3, The solar panels will be an eye sore and blot of the currently beautiful visual landscape and loss of		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	many local paths and bridle ways in the area will have a negative affect on our mental well being.		
MP2_CL_0638_001	1. Overall, this will lead to a gross industrialisation of a really pleasant rural landscape with all the implications that follow from that, loss of tourism, harm to the local economy, lower property values, loss of open spaces and the impact on mental health and wellbeing of residents and visitors.		
MP2_CL_0651_016	safeguarding and enhancing the beauty of our natural scenery and improving its environmental value while being sensitive to considerations of its heritage.		
MP2_CL_0652_003	The site size is 8 times bigger than the largest solar farm in the UK, and the damage to the now beautiful centuries-old landscape and visual impact of this will be significant.		
MP2_CL_0653_005	This proposed development would change for ever the character of our cherished rural landscape, and the amenity that this provides to residents. Local country walks with far reaching views will be changed and the only compensation offered is 2.9 miles of permissive footpath through the low lying and flood susceptible part of the proposed development, and a picnic bench. This represents a derisory offer to compensate the		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	local communities for the loss of the character of the countryside in which we choose to live. At the very least I think that Mallard Pass should be offering a large scale, permanent gift for the benefit of the local communities, for example this might be the construction and improvement of a network of local cycle paths to link the affected villages and local towns.		
MP2_CL_0665_002	The impact of 3.3 metre high solar panels, fencing, substation, and security lighting on the local community and wildlife cannot be underestimated. The suggested mitigation, screening and planting will not compensate for the loss of habitat and enjoyment of the present area.		
MP2_CL_0666_002	1. The sheer size of the proposed site pays no regard to the impact it will have on the surrounding area and a number of villages will be blighted for decades. It will also come far to close to the historic market town of Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0668_006	We chose to live in rural locations because we like the countryside. We like to walk, bike and ride along our pathways and roads, we do not want to carry out these activities in an industrial landscape.		
MP2_CL_0670_005	Visual impact of panels.		
MP2_CL_0676_001	As people that have lived in the open countryside all their lives we wish to put on record our strongest		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	objection to this monstrous planning application which will destroy 2238 acres of valuable arable land in a particularly scenic part of the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0680_001	It is huge and a complete blot on our beautiful countryside. It is simply not acceptable to expect this small corner of Rutland and Lincolnshire to absorb such a horrendous structure. This proposal would be the largest solar farm in Europe. Given that solar panels are the least effective technology for generating alternative power, we will be urging the Government to hear the voices of the Local opposition against the monumental scale of MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0682_003	This is a major blot on the landscape, with major environmental damage to a quiet peaceful rural area, with no major benefits to the residents or the country.		
MP2_CL_0683_003	. Landscape and visual character Generic: The majority of the site is fairly open with undulating topography and wide open views - that reflects the character of the landscape. To try and screen it off destroys the very look of the countryside in the area. Quite apart from the fact that most of the screening won't be effective for many years, up to at least half the lifetime of the project and more with regard to		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	planting of trees. Not also forgetting screening is largely lost in the autumn/winter months as there is no foliage. Taking photomontages of how it looks now and extrapolating forwards 15 years on just 5 viewpoints does not represent the variety of views across a 2,238 acre site .The superimposed extrapolations just don't work on a 2D montage. Personal: The mitigation screening proposed on the setback from Carlby Road is of great concern to me. You are proposing a tree line parallel to the road where there was a hedgerow historically. Whilst I understand your rationale for that position I don't think it will work. It will look very linear and unnatural with just a line of trees when you look at the context of the rest of the landscape around it which is wide open and expansive. Trees will not be significantly mature within 15 years (which is still a long time to wait). - It makes far more sense to plant and nurture a thicket hedge, which is deep and if properly constructed and maintained, will provide a better habitat and infinitely better screening.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	- Your photomontage at 15 years looks the same as other photomontages where hedges have been planted. Trees and hedges will not provide the same type of screening. Trees will be very bare in winter. - From my house or the bridleway (look at Figure 6.1 and 6.6 and BrAW1/1) I can see as far as the East Coast Mainline and beyond, the topography is slightly downhill making it impossible to screen this part of the site over a distance. Hence why this whole area south of Carlby Road will become an industrial landscape		
MP2_CL_0685_003	This is a major blot on the landscape, with substantial environmental and amenity damage in a peaceful rural area, with few benefits to the residents or the country but committing the taxpayers to provide massive subsidies to foreign owned financial interests.		
MP2_CL_0687_005	Landscape & visual effects -		
MP2_CL_0689_002	Visual beauty of the countryside will be forever irreparably damaged.		
MP2_CL_0692_003	The view from the villages and my house would be blighted.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0694_002	. This will have a huge impact on the visual landscape, affecting our mental well being		
MP2_CL_0695_005	The visual character of the countryside will be irreparably damaged.		
MP2_CL_0695_011	Basically, this will turn a beautiful area with rolling countryside and unique rural character into an industrial site of vast proportion		
MP2_CL_0697_010	MPSF cite that their detrimental effect on the landscape and visual effects are considered as major to moderate significance! Ryhall and Belmesthorpe as indeed the whole of this area of Rutland is one of outstanding natural beauty. The rolling hills of meadows, fields, woods, with nestling villages and streams epitomises the true “English” countryside that the UK is so proud of as well as acknowledged and loved worldwide. The visual impact of dark reflective panels covering the 2000+ acres of this green land in this area will destroy the character of this landscape as we know it as well as the lives of all of those who live within it, near it and pass through it. What is a living, seasonal, changing, colourful landscape will be changed to an industrialised, black landscape? This will be for a minimum of 30 years. However, who will pay for and remove these panels and put them in landfill? The		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	actual soil will be so denigrated. There will be fewer skilled farmers remaining, basking in their spoils of their initial lease to MPSF, so who will care or have the responsibility? Realistically, this land will be depleted and unused and will never be the same again. You cannot mitigate these losses. They're irreplaceable and gone forever!		
MP2_CL_0700_001	I wish to register my objection to the solar farm you are planning to build and are currently seeking permission for, in the vicinity of the villages of Essendine, Ryhall, Greatford , Braceborough, Carlby and Uffington. This solar farm if approved will be a total blot on the landscape, spoiling local peoples' enjoyment of the area, which we chose to live in. This application should be refused!		
MP2_CL_0727_001	I wish to register my objection to the solar farm you are planning to build and are currently seeking permission for, in the vicinity of the villages of Essendine, Ryhall, Greatford , Braceborough, Carlby and Uffington. This solar farm if approved will be a total blot on the landscape, spoiling local peoples' enjoyment of the area, which we chose to live in.		
MP2_CL_0707_001	1. It's size is overbearing and will destroy the local beauty and damage many local habitats and ecosystems.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0739_008	The solar panels are very high and will be visible hence will change the appearance of our area not to mention an eye sore as it will be acres of it.		
MP2_CL_0740_002	Secondly, the landscape over which it will sprawl is both rural, beautiful and has no significant industrial antecedents.		
MP2_CL_0740_004	Fourthly, the height of the proposed panels is such that they will be even more conspicuous in the landscape than was first thought and all the more detrimental for that reason.		
MP2_CL_0739_003	The view from the villages and my house would be blighted as it is on the doorstep of many surrounding villages.		
MP2_CL_0699_002 MP2_CL_0703_002 MP2_CL_0705_002 MP2_CL_0706_002	This will have a huge impact on the visual landscape, affecting our mental well being		
MP2_CL_0743_002	If the plans were to go ahead any buildings should be dug down almost underground so that there is no visible sign of the sides and roof of the building which would blight the existing view.		
MP2_CL_0744_002	The proposal is to build this huge industrial development across 4 miles of highly attractive farmland where it will surround rural villages and be adjacent to the beautiful historic town of Stamford, which have a high amenity value. The area is very		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	well used and valued by walkers, runners, riders and cyclists from a very large local area including Stamford, Oakham, Peterborough, Leicester, Melton Mowbray, the Deepings, Bourne and Grantham. Only a very small portion of this area was communicated with about this consultation.		
MP2_CL_0751_013	Visual Impact		
MP2_CL_0751_014	Thousands of solar panels 3.3m high, fences, lights, cameras? This is no small change to our environment. The need to install containers to house transformers and inverters will also blot our views and transform an area of natural beauty into a vast factory of plastic which will be visible for at least 15 of the proposed 40 years of this project. In addition, during that time panels will need to be maintained, replaced – that's more upheaval and damage.		
MP2_CL_0752_001	The scale of this proposed development is huge and will have a negative impact on the local community and those from a much larger area who value the amenity value of this countryside.		
MP2_CL_0754_010	Communities 42. Many people (my husband and I included) who have chosen to live in the area have done so because they want to live in a rural community surrounded by a rural landscape with easy access to the countryside to enjoy all types of		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	recreation. 43. Now, instead of using the many public rights of way for exercise and recreation, enjoying the long vistas of the local landscape, hearing sky larks singing above or at dusk watching an owl hunting along field margins we will, instead, be walking between high perimeter fencing with CCTV and other security measures monitoring activity. A very different experience and at what cost to our mental health and wellbeing. While visiting cyclists & ramblers have the choice and will likely opt to visit elsewhere the local community who use the area on daily basis don't and should not be expected to. 44. Should the scheme go ahead it is not clear how access to PRoW will be impacted during the construction phase and whether paths will be closed restricting access to open spaces for users. 45. There has been much emphasis of late on using the natural environment to improve health and well-being. The 25 year Environment Plan sets goals for making space for nature and encouraging people to access the natural environment for recreation. The proposed scheme is in conflict with this Government ambition and will adversely impact the communities of Stamford and the surrounding area. 46. The scheme offers NO tangible community benefits that will compensate or mitigate against the impact of this scheme. 47. The proposed addition of		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	3 miles of permissive paths will offer just an extension of the kind of experience highlighted at my earlier para 45. An insult and to completely misunderstand the experience people want from walking across a network of PRoWs both locally and more generally. 48. You also propose information boards and picnic benches – why? This is a gimmick not well thought through, it is located in an area where you seek to create a 'haven of bio-diversity' this outcome is unlikely if you encourage visitors to spend time in the area picnicking inevitably leaving litter, disturbing any wildlife and missing the point that it is living close to and within our natural environment which is important to us as residents. There are already parks and playgrounds locally which provide more appropriate family amenity for residents. 49. You talk about allotments and community orchards but with no detail of where, how and even if there is an identified need that isn't met by existing facilities		
MP2_CL_0762_001	The monumental size and mass industrialisation of the landscape. This corner of Rutland and Lincolnshire cannot be expected to accommodate what would be the largest solar farm in Europe. The 19% area reduction makes no significant difference. We do not accept that this is the right site for		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	solar, which has to be on brownfield land, industrial/ commercial roofs or low grade agricultural land with no environmental use.		
MP2_CL_0766_006	6. Visual – The vast scale of the proposal will change the visual aspect of the landscape for decades and likely lead to communities closing down as people move away and house prices fall dramatically.		
MP2_CL_0767_001, MP2_CL_0768_001 MP2_CL_0769_001 MP2_CL_0770_001 MP2_CL_0771_001	I wish to register my objection to the solar farm you are planning to build and are currently seeking permission for, in the vicinity of the villages of Essendine, Ryhall, Greatford, Braceborough, Carlby and Uffington. This solar farm if approved will be a total blot on the landscape, spoiling local peoples' enjoyment of the area, which we chose to live in. This application should be refused!		
MP2_CL_0785_001	The residents of the area will have to live with this huge eyesore for the foreseeable future and for some of us for the rest of our lives . It will totally surround the village of Essendine in a way that is unbelievable to imagine.		
MP2_CL_0785_007	You talk about lessening the visual impact. How long will it take for new hedges to grow tall and thick enough to do this ? In the meantime the panels will not only be obtrusive as objects to look at but they will also cast the glare of reflected sunlight on the		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	days where there is enough sun to power them. I also wonder what the sound will be like when it is blowing a gale across the panels and around the legs they stand on.		
MP2_CL_0791_006	* UGLY!!!		
MP2_CL_0793_001	1. The site to the North is a public footpath with fantastic views of the east coast trains winding through the countryside. 3m high panels no matter how set back and screened will destroy a unique rolling landscape		
MP2_CL_0793_002	2. The site is a poorly planned linear sprawl, the area from which it is visible is uniquely high as an impact to solar on the ground ratio		
MP2_CL_0794_001	It is with sadness that the proposed Mallard Solar Farm will in essence destroy a vital beautiful area in much loved countryside. It will create a blot on the landscape with very little gain for the residents who potentially will be overlooking a vast eyesore. The sheer size of the operation is staggering.		
MP2_CL_0795_002	My main concerns remain the sheer scale of what is being proposed and how it would affect the landscape and visual aspect		
MP2_CL_0803_004	Visual impact of panels.		
MP2_CL_0803_005	Imposition of an industrial landscape in place of rural vistas affecting nearby villages and farms and visual amenity from local roads and footpaths.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0804_002	Significant visual impact and complete change of character from rural to industrial.		
MP2_CL_0804_004	· Significant loss of residential amenity for many householders who enjoy, and now, expect, a rural outlook.		
MP2_CL_0806_005	The impact on the landscape and the visual effects which will destroy many beautiful countryside views		
MP2_CL_0808_001	In my opinion this is a very effective way of blighting the area for many years to come. The enormous scale and inevitable impact of this is beyond belief and will cause the most devastating disruption to the lives of local residents whilst under construction.		
MP2_CL_0812_002	the loss of beautiful rural countryside, to be replaced by science-fiction-esque regiments of panels (I have observed these on solar farms in Norfolk and Wales, and found them sinister and intimidating)		
MP2_CL_0813_003	3. The development will have a huge visual impact on the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0815_002	2. Visual Impact. The scheme, over 3M high, will impact massively on the local surroundings and vista, changing the experience of local residents of long standing in the direct vicinity.		
MP2_CL_0819_003	3. Hundreds – if not thousands of 3.5-metre-high panels, 84 containers housing		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	inverters/transformers and a 2-metre security fence with security lighting and cameras will turn our beautiful tranquil countryside into an industrial estate. A tragedy & an absolute eyesore.		
MP2_CL_0825_003	Visual impact – Looking at the proposed site many of the surrounding villages have been provided with screening to limit the visual impact of the development. Having spoken to the developers there is a suggestion that there will be some screening planted to create a visual barrier between our property and the vast fields of panels that would be in full view from our property. Little consideration has been given to our property, or our neighbours' properties, as we will look directly out and up onto acres of solar panels if the current proposal goes ahead. With the height of the proposed panels, this will have a huge visual impact on the area. In summer, which coincides with the consultation period, hedgerows are at their greenest and fullest and still wouldn't be sufficient to screen of the swathes of panels and high security fences. In winter, when the hedgerows are bare, the visual impact will be so much worse. The site will also be surrounded by unsightly security fencing as high value solar panels are a known target for theft. The current plans lack any significant mitigation or		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	enhancement areas between our property (and the small collection of neighbouring properties) and the site, with the exception of a proposed planted tree line across part of one of the fields. With the life of the proposed being 40 years the trees will have grown little over that period. Our property was largely ignored from the first phase and the situation is only marginally improved in this second proposal. Until the panels are in situ there could be other visual impacts, such as solar glare, and I don't believe the current mitigation proposals are sufficient to fully screen our property from the site.		
MP2_CL_0830_007	7. Mass industrialisation of the landscape: this will disrupt wildlife habitat and residential areas. The structures will be 3.3 m high and visible above hedges. Popular footpaths will become tunnels with 2m high fencing. Given the British government's 25-year environment plan, this initiative will clearly contravene the plan's statement "We will conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment, and make sure it can be enjoyed, used by and cared for by everyone. We will do this by: • safeguarding and enhancing the beauty of our natural scenery and improving its environmental value while being sensitive to considerations of its heritage.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	• making sure that there are high quality, accessible, natural spaces close to where people live and work, particularly in urban areas, and encouraging more people to spend time in them to benefit their health and wellbeing • focusing on increasing action to improve the environment from all sectors of society." Whilst green energy initiatives are to be welcomed, this initiative would result in only negative outcomes for the area, its future prosperity and residents.		
MP2_CL_0833_003	The visual aspect will obviously be horrendous and the loss of habitat for wildlife would be unforgivable.		
MP2_CL_0833_005	Keep solar panels for roofs and not the beautiful countryside around here.		
MP2_CL_0834_006	5. We have chosen to live in a rural location of outstanding beauty and would like to continue to enjoy walking, riding and cycling safely in the surrounding countryside.		
MP2_CL_0834_008	7. Future generations have a right to enjoy the benefits of living in a rural area of outstanding beauty.		
MP2_CL_0850_003	Visual impact – Looking at the proposed site many of the surrounding villages have been provided with screening to limit the visual impact of the development. Having spoken to the		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	developers there is a suggestion that there will be some screening planted to create a visual barrier between our property and the vast fields of panels that would be in full view from our property. Little consideration has been given to our property, or our neighbours' properties, as we will look directly out and up onto acres of solar panels if the current proposal goes ahead. With the height of the proposed panels, this will have a huge visual impact on the area. In summer, which coincides with the consultation period, hedgerows are at their greenest and fullest and still wouldn't be sufficient to screen of the swathes of panels and high security fences. In winter, when the hedgerows are bare, the visual impact will be so much worse. The site will also be surrounded by unsightly security fencing as high value solar panels are a known target for theft. The current plans lack any significant mitigation or enhancement areas between our property (and the small collection of neighbouring properties) and the site, with the exception of a proposed planted tree line across part of one of the fields. With the life of the proposed being 40 years the trees will have grown little over that period. Our property was largely ignored from		

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	the first phase and the situation is only marginally improved in this second proposal. Until the panels are in situ there could be other visual impacts, such as solar glare, and I don't believe the current mitigation proposals are sufficient to fully screen our property from the site.		
MP2_CL_0855_004	The view from the villages would be blighted.		
MP2_CL_0856_001	Huge Scale of Development / Impairment of Landscape The sheer size of the proposed development completely overwhelms the natural landscape between rural villages. The greenfield gentle agricultural landscape interspersed with ancient corpses will be turned into a brownfield, unnatural light industrial site for the lifetime of many local residents. It is highly likely the land will never revert to the unspoilt rural countryside it is today because of the extent of installed infrastructure. Panels will likely just be replaced. For these reasons such developments should be allocated to existing brownfield sites near to connections to the national grid in accordance with planning guidelines.		
MP2_CL_0856_002	Impairment of Visual and Recreational Amenity The rural landscape containing ancient footpaths		

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	and small country lanes passing through peaceful, quiet and unspoilt countryside connecting pretty villages, defines the area. This provides 'on our doorstep' visual and recreational amenity to our local communities. It is a large part of why we live here. The vast scale of the development will be completely impair our amenity for years during the construction phase[s} and thereafter with field after field of installed solar panels in place of unspoilt rural and much valued unspoilt countryside. The proposed replacement footpaths are a very poor substitute for the current amenity that is being lost.		
MP2_CL_0857_004	The view from the villages would be blighted.		
MP2_CL_0859_003	The visual and public amenity of this vast area will be immeasurably harmed, given the number of panels, the height of them, the security fencing and cctv cameras. Walking on a footpath through a massive solar farm is like walking through a factory or a tunnel - there is no pleasure in it.		
MP2_CL_0863_003	The visual character of our countryside will be irreparably damaged and it will impact on walking, cycling and riding around the local area.		
MP2_CL_0865_004	A large part of this land is currently used for leisure walking etc purposes and it is an unspoilt vista		

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	which will both be destroyed by such a massive physical and visual change impact ;		
MP2_CL_0865_006	Importing so much metal and glass as permanent fixtures over such a large area effectively turns this into an industrial landscape ;		
MP2_CL_0867_005	4. The visual character of the countryside will be irreparably damaged. Walking, cycling and riding around the local area and along public rights of way will never be the same faced with an industrial backdrop.		
MP2_CL_0872_001	I still feel that siting Solar panels to roofs of houses is a better proposition than taking over good productive farmland and causing an ugly blot on the landscape. I understand that we need renewable energy in the future but think that there are better sites than this one that could be used in place of this very congested residential one. There must be more suitable brownfield sites especially in low populated areas in this country. and I also feel that this one will be copied with similar sites in other parts of the country in populations where people are just as concerned. I feel very strongly that this project should not go ahead as planned and hope this may be resolved to the satisfaction of both sides of this debate.		

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MP2_CL_0878_003	· Secondly, the landscape over which it will sprawl is both rural, beautiful and has no significant industrial antecedents.		
MP2_CL_0878_005	· Fourthly, the height of the proposed panels is such that they will be even more conspicuous in the landscape than was first thought and all the more detrimental for that reason.		
MP2_CL_0880_003	The proposed development is in an area of incredible natural beauty and this will be blighted by the solar panels, security fencing and lighting, and many containers housing transformers and inverters. There will be further battery storage construction which hasn't yet been outlined. The damage to the environment will be enormous. In looking further at the Solar development plans, the immense size and scale of the proposed development on what is outstandingly beautiful countryside and incredibly valuable farmland seems to be absolutely incongruous with the government's stated goals of food security and that solar farms are very poor use of valuable agricultural land. Even John Hayes MP recently stated this in the house of commons, saying that "Until we have solar on every large building, there should be none in fields at all."		

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MP2_CL_0882_005	4. The visual character of the countryside will be irreparably damaged. Walking, cycling and riding around the local area and along public rights of way will never be the same faced with an industrial backdrop.		
MP2_CL_0883_004	visual impact on the area … 3.3m high panels will negatively transform the area from a rural landscape to semi industrial.		
MP2_CL_0890_001	I live in the village of Ryhall in Rutland & I write to register my strong objection to this huge project which threatens to destroy the beautiful countryside that surrounds our village. It seems completely immoral that projects of this nature should even be considered in such a beautiful location.		
MP2_CL_0890_003	2. General appearance of these 3.3m high panels would be an eyesore for the local community		
MP2_CL_0893_016	15. Density of Development: The dense development of the site is not in keeping with the local open countryside		
MP2_CL_0896_004	4. Devastating impact on nearby villages.		
MP2_CL_0896_005	5. Will turn the area into an eco desert.		
MP2_CL_0897_003	The visual character of my countryside will be irreparably damage and it will impact on me regarding walking, cycling and riding around the		

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	local area and along public rights of way. It will be bloody unsightly.		
MP2_CL_0901_001	I am strongly opposed to the construction of this solar farm. The proposal is far too large in that it covers an area two thirds the size of Rutland water. This is a rural area. Releasing that amount of countryside to be turned into industrial power plant will change the character and appeal of our county and have a very marked and simultaneous adverse impact on the natural scenic qualities of the area.		
MP2_CL_0902_004	Rutland is being changed from a beautiful area to an ugly eye sore, we lost a large area when the Rutland Water was built loosing a whole village and farm lands, now it's huge housing site plans and 3 large new plans for panels and in Rutland we will have no open spaces to go to without travelling miles.		
MP2_CL_0908_004	Mallard Pass Solar Farm is completely and utterly going to destroy the beauty and usefulness, not just of the area where the panels are going to be erected but of vast neighbouring regions.		
MP2_CL_0911_009	PERSONAL IMPACT The outlook from our property, Heath House, will be utterly transformed under the current proposal. Siting 3.3m high solar panels inside a		

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	security fence, cameras and lights alongside our perimeter fence is intrusive and will turn an agricultural landscape into something akin to a prison camp. Although the intention is to create screening by planting trees/hedging it will take years to grow up to a level that will, even then, only partially remove the eyesore being created. This will also negatively impact the value of our property which, in our view, should not be in the gift of others to impose on us. Landowners wanting to make available good quality agricultural land to developers of Solar Farms should be required to incorporate their own homes within the scheme before blighting the environment of others. The fact that they don't is, at the very least, an acknowledgement of how destructive this is to the countryside and our ability to enjoy it in the future.		
MP2_CL_0913_008	The proposed solar farm will be massive. It will surround local villages and be almost within sight of my own home. The enjoyment I currently have from visits to this area for walks, bike rides, etc., will be destroyed. The impact on local wildlife will be huge. Small environmental changes are known to have large impacts. I am not in the parliamentary		

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	constituency the site lies within, but am very close. Many acquaintances nearby do not even seem to know the proposal has been made. They do not read the local newspapers or subscribe to local news websites, and if anything has dropped through the door from Mallard Pass Solar, they have not seen it. Such a large proposal transcends locality, and its impact will be widespread and negative. There are other much better sites than this.		
MP2_CL_0914_001	I consider myself to be a very lucky person. The UK is both a beautiful place to live but also a country where people are respected and allowed to freely give their opinion and be heard. Our local area is very peaceful. The local communities actively engage with the beautiful countryside that surrounds us with many of us enjoying the fresh air by cycling, jogging, walking the dog and appreciating the nature that surrounds us. We celebrate and thank our local farmers with Harvest Festivals each year. You , who do not live here, want to take that away from us by covering a vast area of our local countryside with ugly solar panels. Will you care about our local communities and the wealth of		

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	nature we have here? I do not think so. This proposed development is totally unreasonable, unjustifiable and unfair.		
MP2_CL_0916_009	PERSONAL IMPACT The outlook from our property, Heath House, will be utterly transformed under the current proposal. Siting 3.3m high solar panels inside a security fence, cameras and lights alongside our perimeter fence is intrusive and will turn an agricultural landscape into something akin to a prison camp. Although the intention is to create screening by planting trees/hedging it will take years to grow up to a level that will, even then, only partially remove the eyesore being created. This will also negatively impact the value of our property which, in our view, should not be in the gift of others to impose on us. Landowners wanting to make available good quality agricultural land to developers of Solar Farms should be required to incorporate their own homes within the scheme before blighting the environment of others. The fact that they don't is, at the very least, an acknowledgement of how destructive this is		

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	to the countryside and our ability to enjoy it in the future.		
MP2_CL_0917_004, MP2_CL_0918_004	- Massive visual pollution		
MP2_CL_0921_002	I know the location is attractive with the electric substation by the train track. But this is a community of several villages that will be hugely affected by the construction of, and then the visual impact of, a huge expanse of panels. It's not the right location for that reason.		
MP2_CL_0921_005	I'm not a NIMBY. When I first heard of the proposal - before the detail - I was positive. A field of solar panels is a wonderful thing when harmonious with wildlife. A solar farm of this size is abhorrent in an existing community - there has been no thought for farming, wildlife or the people who live here.		
MP2_CL_0924_001	I consider myself to be a very lucky person. The UK is both a beautiful place to live but also a country where people are respected and allowed to freely give their opinion and be heard. Our local area is very peaceful. The local communities actively engage with the beautiful countryside that surrounds us with many of us enjoying the fresh air by cycling, jogging, walking the dog and appreciating the nature that surrounds us.		

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	We celebrate and thank our local farmers with Harvest Festivals each year. You , who do not live here, want to take that away from us by covering a vast area of our local countryside with ugly solar panels. Will you care about our local communities and the wealth of nature we have here? I do not think so. This proposed development is totally unreasonable, unjustifiable and unfair.		
MP2_CL_0924_004	Proposed developments such as MPSF, and all of the ugliness, inconveniences, increased risks on our local roads and the undoubted effect on our local nature that go with it, are not the answer. It is a mad idea. In fact , in Korea, we have a saying – 'a passing dog would laugh'.		
MP2_CL_0929_004	The view from the villages and my home would be ruined,		
MP2_CL_0933_002	I believe the massive scale of this proposed solar plant would have a devastating effect on the community and landscape of the surrounding area.		
MP2_CL_0933_003	The countryside adjacent to the East Coast main line between Ryhall and both Careby and Carlby has woodland, streams and picturesque fields all contributing to its character, comparable to 'Herriot Country'. This environment would be blighted if row		

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	after row of 3.5 metre solar panels dominate the land. I gather that popular footpaths and bridleways will become tunnels with 2-metre-high fencing and the massed ranks of solar panels beyond.		
MP2_CL_0933_007	Please do not allow this beautiful area to be vandalised. Let the communities continue to thrive and let locals, visitors and tourists continue to enjoy this charming corner of rural England.		
MP2_CL_0935_004	It is a beautiful area, with many rights of way which are regularly used by the local communities and visitors alike. This would be ruined.		
MP2_CL_0938_025	Mallard Pass considers that “Landscape and visual effects are considered to be of major/ moderate significance” but the proposals to protect them are inadequate.		
MP2_CL_0938_026	From the PIER it is evident that the nature, character and visual amenities will have a major generational impact to those who live here. o The Preliminary Environmental Information Report Chapter 6.2 concludes “Potential landscape effects derived from the Proposed Development could include effects on the local landscape character where the character of agricultural fields would change to that of a Solar Farm. Potential visual effects derived from the Proposed Development could include effects on		

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	the visual resource experienced by people in and around the Solar PV Site and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas where views may change from open outlook across agricultural fields, to views Mallard Pass Solar Farm – across the Proposed Development, broken up by and contained within the existing field parcel, hedgerow and woodland block network that covers the Solar PV Site and Mitigation and Enhancement Areas and surroundings." o The Preliminary Environmental Information Report Chapter 6-43 states "A change in landscape character and visual effects would be experienced in the immediate vicinity of the Solar PV Site up to 500m in Mallard Pass Solar Farm – most directions, with views changing from an agricultural landscape (some short and some longer views) to views over PV Arrays set within the existing landscape context." It will not be possible to see "views over PV Arrays set within the existing landscape context" as the arrays will be 3metres high.		
MP2_CL_0938_029	Solar Energy UK, the trade association for the industry to which both Windel and Canadian Solar belong, states "Land selected should aim to avoid affecting the visual amenity of landscapes,		

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	maintaining their natural beauty, and should be predominantly flat, well screened by hedges, tree lines, etc., and not unduly impact upon nearby domestic properties or roads." o The Main Consultation Document states that the site is suitable as "it has a gently undulating topography which is technically suitable and ensures maximum efficiency of the solar panels." Contradiction from the above statement.		
MP2_CL_0944_006	The sheer size of the project would surround and engulf our small village. All four roads into/out of the village would be adjacent to fields of solar panels. footpaths from and nearby would all be similarly spoilt.		
MP2_CL_0947_003	It will blight several beautiful rural villages. The extent of it is totally inhumane when you consider the almost complete loss of beautiful countryside surrounding these villages and the hugely detrimental change of lifestyle and amenity forced upon villagers and other local residents and visitors. It also (and ironically) makes a complete mockery of the fact that these contain designated conservation areas, where ordinary residents have respected and complied with many constraints over the years because this safeguarding was clearly of		

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	benefit to the whole community. It now seems, though, that others can sweep aside similar concerns and see no need to respect these communities. Yet again ordinary people are made to suffer because of the greed of the few.		
MP2_CL_0950_012 MP2_CL_0954_012	12. If the current Mallard Pass plan was to go ahead it would have an enormous impact on the visual landscape, environment and the well-being of the entire community and my family. For that reason I completely and utterly disagree with this application and want the application to be refused.		
MP2_CL_0960_012	The MPSF NT Report acknowledges that the effects of the change of landscape are considered to be Major – Moderately adverse which is significant.		
MP2_CL_0961_007	Please consider the wholly negative impact your proposal places on the special rural character of our communities and seek further to limit this destruction.		
MP2_CL_0964_003	3. Hundreds – if not thousands of 3.5-metre-high panels, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers and a 2-metre security fence with security lighting and cameras will turn our beautiful tranquil countryside into an industrial estate. A tragedy & an absolute eyesore.		

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MP2_CL_0965_004	The scale and visual impact are clearly obvious, and beyond what any sensible individual could call reasonable.		
MP2_CL_0967_007	Within the area of the proposed Solar Farm, there are a number of visually attractive historic farmsteads and villages, many of which are constructed of local stone, with Collyweston slate roofs. In our opinion the proposed Solar Farm will have a detrimental visual effect on these buildings.		
MP2_CL_0973_003	Surely the issue is whether the huge destruction of productive countryside and the blight and environmental damage of this blanketing of a huge area is justified by the modest energy contribution it is likely to make.		
MP2_CL_0980_004	Landscape & Visual objection This is an aspect of the planning consideration and I feel strongly that this project is going to change and destroy the character of the surrounding area that we live and preside in. Again, the Mallard Pass project has declared that the impact will be of major / moderate significance. The main reason being the solar panels to be installed are 3.3 meters high, which are huge. Additional to this, there will be 2m high security fencing around the site, 1320 CCTV cameras on 3.5m poles, security lighting, 84 x 3.2m		

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	high shipping / storage containers for the transformers and converters. Somewhat likened to an open prison, this will clearly obstruct and be an eyesore on the landscape for miles, considering the 2.2 thousand acres of the site footprint.		
MP2_CL_0987_004	4. The impact on landscape and visual effects.		
MP2_CL_0991_005	I chose to live in this area because of its rural nature and because of the beautiful views and walks and rural leisure activities. I do not want my neighbourhood to be surrounded by fences, three metre high solar panels, unsightly containers and security lighting. I will feel like a caged animal. There will also be significant and constant noise pollution. The 2.9 miles of permissive routes through the site is insufficient and the beauty of the countryside that we have chosen to live in will have been lost in any event.		
MP2_CL_0992_001	As a long term resident of Braceborough, myself and my family fully support the position below: Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish Council response to Mallard Pass Solar Farm Stage 2 consultation. To be clear, Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish		

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	Council on behalf of the Parishioners strongly oppose the construction of Mallard Pass Solar Farm for the following reasons; The sheer size of this development and the sprawling way that it is laid out cuts a swathe of industrial vandalism throughout this beautiful rural and agricultural countryside.		
MP2_CL_0993_005	5. The visual character of the countryside will be irreparably damaged.		
MP2_CL_0996_003	3. Damage to the landscape and existing underlying soil structure. The installation of hundreds of thousands of solar panels 3.3 metres high mounted on piles and or on concrete will damage what is a green and fertile food-producing land and the landscape will be visually scarred for forty plus years.		
MP2_CL_0998_001	I moved to the area from south-east London in 2021 and I choose the area because of its beautiful countryside, peace and tranquillity. To hear the birdsong, watch badgers playing alongside the water's edge and the deer galloping across the fields is a sight to behold. I also enjoy walking the many footpaths and to think that this is all going to be disturbed by an unsightly solar farm proposed to		

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	be located across 906 hectares of this beautiful countryside breaks my heart. This is not what I moved here for.		
MP2_CL_0998_004	I am writing this in the hope that you will re-consider the siting of this solar farm to other areas or forms that do not impact on this beautiful part of the country.		
MP2_CL_0999_003	3. Detrimental impact on both visual and mental health of those living in the immediate and surrounding area of this proposed blot on the landscape		
MP2_CL_1000_004	Landscape & Visual Impact Quite simply, our right to the views from our home should not be altered from those we enjoy today. The visual impact from ground level may eventually be screened but probably not in our lifetime. The disruption to our home life with traffic on a minor country lane can in no way be avoided, since the site for the proposed work's compound is on Uffington Lane. It was bad enough when installing the Substation from 2015 to 2017 and we can only imagine what's in store if this project gets the green light.		
MP2_CL_1000_009	Summary The proposed Solar Farm is in a beautiful rural area, sparsely inhabited and home to many forms of		

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	beautiful wildlife. The scale, visual impact, loss of natural habitats and wildlife species is concerning to say the least. Assurances are never substantiated with any conviction. The electricity generated is obviously for the East Coast railway and won't benefit any homes. But we there are also many 'poor' farmers of varying levels of susceptibility to temptation into diversification of a dubious nature. They have been evident of late by their absence. We have a dilemma that until the decision to go ahead or not is reached – we can do nothing in regards to our home. Stay put at the moment (we have to) or try to sell up and go(impossible) means we are in a no win situation. We as a family are completely against this solar farm in this location. There are other sites more suited and other alternatives way of producing energy than this. Bring on the wind turbines!		
MP2_CL_1005_009	9. Visual Impact The scale of the project is huge and looking at the maps all your eyes would see for miles would be large glaring solar panels. Solar panels 3.3 metres high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5 metres high, security lighting, 85 containers		

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	housing inverters/transformers. It will take at least 15 years for any screening to be effective, the above will change our local area both visually and also the character. The cameras will apparently face inwards – is this guaranteed? Security lighting - how will this affect those living closest going on and off? We live in the rural countryside for a reason. We frequently walk our dog around the area, do I want to be walking amongst 2m high fencing, 3.3 metre high solar panels, these will destroy our local environment.		
MP2_CL_1008_001	* Our view over the countryside throughout the seasons, watching the farming cycle		
MP2_CL_1008_013	* We have no neighbours, just us and nature, we enjoy the isolation and tranquillity		
MP2_CL_1012_001	The size and scale of the proposed development and its impact on the landscape and environmental damage and disruption.		
MP2_CL_1012_002	Landscape and visual effect - the beauty of the Lincolnshire Landscape is the vast uninterrupted views across gently undulating countryside. Solar panels deployed on a site at such scale, plus all associated infrastructure will have a devastating effect on the landscape.		
MP2_CL_1014_002	Firstly the visual and physical impact on our local landscape will be irreversible. It is currently an		

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	agricultural land use. This is fitting for our rural area. To stick over 1000 acres of solar panels within a total development area of over 2000 acres across this tract of undulating countryside would be a travesty. It is development on a vast scale. A scale of development that is hard to find a comparable with in our area.		
MP2_CL_1014_003	The layout of the scheme is incoherent. It cannot be an efficient layout for a solar farm. The area to the west at the drift is a beautiful unspoilt set of fields with orchids growing freely in the verges. Why would we possibly want these grassland habitats churned up and changed for ever.		
MP2_CL_1014_004	The height of the panels at 3.3 metres is way higher than any hedgerow so the idea that they will be screened on a slope is impossible. Even on a horse these panels would block the riders view across the countryside.		
MP2_CL_1017_001	I am writing to complain bitterly about the solar farm in Essendine, we are the smallest county in the UK but you propose to build one of the largest solar farms, taking away the beauty of the area and basically removing one of the few bridleways in this area ,horses hate large structures that hum we will not be able to safely use it.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_1023_005	4) Visual Impact and Recreational Amenity Again whilst I would praise the attempt to provide enhancements, I have to consider the following, do I want to go for a walk or sit on picnic benches surrounded by 3 plus meter sized solar panels enclosed by 2-meter-high fencing with security cameras and lighting etc. The answer to this is no, not really! I am sure I am not alone and it is going take many years for screening to be sufficient enough to hide the approximately 3 plus meter-high solar panels and the associated substation compound buildings.		
MP2_CL_1026_002	The region and Rutland is renowned for it's beautiful views and the production of food by numerous methods of farming and agriculture.		
MP2_CL_1026_009	With all these concerns this will only have a negative impact on the region, changing the landscape for ever and even potentially bring down house prices in the region.		
MP2_CL_1027_005	- Visual impact - instead of thriving countryside, our views will be field to glass panels and boundaries. To choose to live in the country, is purposeful. This will catastrophically impact the scenery and change the feeling of our entire area.		

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	The size of these plates of glass, along with their height is going to be monstrous.		
MP2_CL_1029_002	The proposed development is too large visually, destroys local amenities and uses valuable agricultural land.		
MP2_FF_1030_002	Visual amenity mitigation has no bearing upon this at all. This development should not go ahead.		
MP2_FF_1031_007	A far easier solution to the problems of visual and residential amenities impact would be not to build Mallard Pass Solar Farm in the first place.		
MP2_CL_1037_003	First and foremost, the sheer, unprecedented scale of the installation is just way out of proportion to the nature of the environment and the small villages which surround it. Its impact on the area would be immense, and it would constitute a scar on an essentially rural landscape which would be to the detriment of far more than merely live and walk in the area. The high fencing necessary to protect the site, the floodlighting and the solar panels themselves will all be totally out of keeping with the essentially rural character of the area, which is so much appreciated by the many who live here, who take recreation here and who pass through it, and is so vital to the wide biodiversity of fauna and flora that it now contains.		
MP2_CL_1039_003	a) Visual impact & effect on our wildlife.		

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MP2_CL_1039_011	3.16 Possible harmful impacts of a solar farm • Visual impact on landscape or heritage settings		
MP2_CL_1039_012	• Visual impact upon dwellings or communities		
MP2_CL_1040_006	2. This is a substantial proposal, located within an area of gently undulating, mainly agricultural, countryside. Because of the scale, the visual impact will be negative with little opportunity to minimise the incongruent appearance of the solar panels from public viewpoints or integrate them into the landscape.		
MP2_CL_1040_007	3. The configuration of the layout indicates that the proposal would impinge on many small settlements and farmsteads. But the village of Essendine will be greatly impacted as the proposed solar farm will wrap around three sides and will be on view from every approach to the village.		
MP2_CL_1051_001	It is with sadness that the proposed Mallard Solar Farm will in essence destroy a vital and much appreciated area of countryside. It will create a blot on the landscape for little or no gain to the residents who will be potentially stuck with such a huge eyesore. It's sheer size is staggering to say the least.		
MP2_CL_1051_005	I strongly object to the proposal given its colossal scale, the lasting damage, impact and loss to what is currently a beautiful area for little return. It seems		

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	to me the only people gaining from this project are the companies and farmers involved, certainly not the residents of the neighbouring villages. If we are not careful these villages will disappear in time as no one will want to live on top of such a gargantuan site of unsightly solar panels.		
MP2_CL_1052_003	It is detrimental to the landscape and amenities.		
MP2_FF_0137_011	all existing footpaths are much used wildlife viewing areas, why damage that?		
MP2_CL_0525_002	we need our beautiful country areas to be preserved for the benefit of all, both now and in the future.		
MP2_CL_0701_002	This will have a huge impact on the visual landscape, affecting our mental well being		
MP2_CL_0443_002	2. The desecration of a huge area of scenic English countryside, which would be covered in ugly solar panels, security fencing and lighting, shipping containers for storage, and other equipment; together with the associated damaging effect on the land and the well-being of local residents, walkers, horse/pony riders, and wildlife. Attempts at mitigation measures by Mallard Pass would not prevent this desecration of our countryside.		
MP2_FF_0126_002	They look an utter disgrace and you want to use prime grade A farmland in the middle of a food crisis and cost of living crisis.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_0234_004	I don't think these bits of recreational opportunities make up for the industrialisation of looking at hectares (or acres) of solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0601_005	Imagine an almost World War 1 effect on the environment, not trenches but fences, imprisoning and restricting access for many who walk the footpaths and ride the bridle paths which will become narrow fenced routes, offering little pleasure and, even for those able to see over them, acre after acre of gleaming, flat glass and metallic panels.		
MP2_FF_080_010	We do not want or need permissive paths to walk through a huge solar farm, this is not an attractive amenity.		
MP2_FF_0231_002	Walking from Cobbs Nook to the Railway crossing on the Macmillan Way will be horrendous alongside the Solar Panels.		
MP2_CL_0584_008	Two/three years of construction blight on rural roads and landscape.		
MP2_CL_0601_001	It is my belief that the planned development will eclipse any other solar farm development into UK by a considerable margin and it is my understanding that the size is unprecedented in many other areas of Europe as well. Britain should be a world leader in many things but not in blighting the lives and environment of those living in the affected area.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_FF_068_002	It is not a case of screening and visual impact alleviation. The problem is that a solar farm should not ever be built on "green" land in the first place.		
MP2_FF_0319_004 MP2_FF_0320_004 MP2_FF_0321_004 MP2_FF_0322_004	These are pointless when a vast land mass is proposing to be disrupted as it is. They are simply an attempt by Canadian Solar to dupe local residents into agreeing to a vast blight on their local landscape such that they can profiteer from it.		
MP2_CL_0499_003	3 Immense loss of vast areas of local, beautiful countryside and views.		
MP2_CL_0536_004	Almost all of the proposed Farm (Industrial Development) is visible from one public highway or another. The view from the Railway embankment south of Essendine will be something not to be missed as an example bad development!		
MP2_CL_0562_009	Detrimental Change to The Character of Open Fields and Farmland. I have no objection to small sensitively placed solar farms around the area that are occasionally glimpsed. However, this enormous installation will blight this highly coveted countryside. I suggest that the choice of land is purely driven by profit and convenience. The high security fences, cameras and large		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	containerised equipment will instantly transform an area of natural beauty into something akin to a massive prison. You are trying to mislead us all by carefully selecting summer views in the supporting information. However, in the autumn and winter when most of the surrounding trees have no leaves the solar farm will be more obvious and harmful. There will be glare, particularly when the panels are wet, drawing the attention of drivers when navigating the often busy but narrow roads in the area. The panels themselves are massive, beyond anything reasonable in a rural setting.		
MP2_CL_0600_013	1.9 The land is undulating, not flat as is recommended by Solar Energy UK, the solar trade association. It is not ideal for the location of solar panels and makes screening impossible especially as the new screening will not be effective until 15 years after being planted. Even then, although the panels and so on might be screened the views across the countryside will be destroyed.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
MP2_CL_0600_037	3. MPSF would be a huge, industrial development, many times larger than any solar farm already in operation and it will dominate the area. Mallard Pass considers that “Landscape and visual effects are considered to be of major/ moderate significance” but the proposals to protect them are inadequate.		
MP2_CL_0600_044	3.7 The surrounding villages of Rhyall, Belmesthorpe, Greatford, Braceborough, Carlby, Great Casterton and Uffington will also be affected by the development. The photomontages provided in the PEIR do not give an accurate representation of the views of MPSF from around the area. They should be repeated in the presence of residents who know the area and the sensitive points.		
MP2_CL_0600_050	3.13 Mallard Pass stated “Whilst flat land is very suitable from a technical perspective it generally has less opportunities for screening through existing landscape.” Surely the reality is that it would be easier to screen the site from both close and distant views if the land was flat.		
MP2_CL_0636_001	Since the majority of panels are sited on steep hillsides, to mitigate the impact of such an		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	incongruous array would be impossible I note in the brochure the phrase gently undulating countryside was emphasised; blatantly a distortion of reality.		
MP2_CL_0960_011	From an aesthetic consideration, it will take many years for any new native trees or hedge planting to grow and I doubt they would disguise the single Primary Onsite Substation located near the National Grid at Ryhall Substation with a maximum height of buildings being 12.5m.		
MP2_CL_0765_001 MP2_CL_0728_001	I wish to register my objection to the solar farm you are planning to build and are currently seeking permission for, in the vicinity of the villages of Essendine, Ryhall!, Greatford, Braceborough, Carlby and Uffington. This solar farm if approved will be a total blot on the landscape, spoiling local peoples' enjoyment of the area, which we chose to live in.		
MP2_CL_0763_006 MP2_CL_0763_003	The site size is 8 times bigger than the largest solar farm in the UK, and the damage to the now beautiful centuries-old landscape and visual impact of this will be significant.		
MP2_CL_0755_007	(II) give the appearance of passing a huge rambling industrial site plonked in the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0745_004	I am also worried by the siting of the new substation and large operational building as shown on the photo montages for years 1 &15 Viewpoint 11 -		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	a6121 Stamford road (right) in field number 19 on the maps- The building was not mentioned at all in the first proposal and the size and extent of the building will really be detrimental to the existing views , no amount of planting of trees and hedges is going to shield it from local residents view. Also an industrial building of this scale should not be sited that side of the railway - you can already see the blight of the Stamford storage buildings which stand out like a sore thumb as you enter the village on the opposite side of the railway track. This new proposal is totally unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0691_004	4. It would be an eyesore. We need to protect our countryside for its views and wildlife.		
MP2_FF_018_004	do you intend to put the new paths zigzagging through the panels going towards the picnic benches, so we can sit by panels? The new viewing areas are to be a raised area so we can look at the panels in all their glory.		
MP2_FF_071_009	Paths through the middle of solar panels is absolutely NOT a substitute for a walk in unspoilt countryside!!		
MP2_CL_0407_001	My family and I live in Toft not three miles from where the proposed site will be located just off the increasingly busy B6121. Currently we are fortunate enough to still enjoy some unspoilt countryside on		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact			
	our doorstep, a prime consideration when purchasing our property. It would be an understatement indeed to suggest that the proposed location of the Mallard Pass Solar Farm across 2,238 acres of agricultural land with solar panels of up to 3.3m high, would not cause severe negative impact on our quality of life and that of future generations.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual - RVAA			
MP2_CL_0677_006	. Residential Visual Amenity assessment (RVAA) & Residential Amenity 6.1 Given the scale of this project, it is hugely disappointing that you are happy to leave the RVAA to the latter part of the process and only share in the ES, and this issue only appears within the appendix of the PEIR. 6.2 Your preliminary RVAA of residential properties lumps them into 3 categories showing no understanding or recognition of the individual impacts given the variety of locations and properties. Despite the fact they are all high sensitivity receptors, even during construction you state the majority of properties are subject to a low magnitude of change, a slight significance effect, and after mitigation just a slight residual effect. How can that be given you are installing 470,000 solar panels over 2 years across 463ha. It is true to say the construction phase will not be without 'significant' impacts and mitigation in many cases won't be effective. 6.3 In operation is it acceptable to say that after 15 years (half the potential life of the project/solar panels), that suitable screening will mitigate the visual impacts for residents, but before that in the first 15 years and 2 years + of construction, that the impact on residents	Yes	A Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA), **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**, will be provided as appendix to the LVIA including further assessment details in relation to the residential properties located within the surroundings of the Proposed Development.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual - RVAA			
	doesn't matter? A site the size of this one and with the expansive views and distance it covers, is still overbearing and overwhelming even with residential setback. The prospect of this being built and in operation is already affecting the well-being and health of residents. Even if residents wished to opt to sell and move away, they probably couldn't because of the impact on their property price and the desirability of their property, leaving them trapped in their own home.		
MP2_CL_0754_006	Residential Visual Amenity assessment (RVAA) & Residential Amenity 24. Our property (Barbers Hill House) is identified as a high sensitivity receptor being located at the Northwest of the site and close to the site boundary on the B1176. 25. Given the scale of this project it is very disappointing that the RVAA is being left to the latter part of the process and will only be shared in the Environment Statement (ES). 26. In appendix 6.4 para 1.1.5 you say that a final report will be included as an appendix in the ES. In order to give confidence in the process it is vital that residents who own high sensitivity receptors are involved in this process. The first 3 stages of the process already completed suggest that there has been no direct engagement with residents who will be required to live with this		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual - RVAA			
	scheme on their 'doorstep' should it go ahead. It is absolutely vital that all residents whose properties are deemed high sensitivity receptors are given the opportunity to give their views personally on this issue specifically before the final report is prepared. 27. Speaking specifically on our circumstances I strongly dispute your view that our property will be subject to a low magnitude of change, both during construction and operation with only a slight (no significance) effect after mitigation. The construction 7 phase in particular will not be without significant impacts particularly with a construction site proposed on the field immediately opposite the house. 28. During operation, whilst the panels to the west of our property may become less visible in time, though I am not convinced this will ever be so during the winter with hedges not in full leaf, it will never be so looking south. The topography of the land means that solar arrays to the south and south east will always be visible. What you are implying in your PEIR is that suitable screening and set back will eventually mitigate the visual impacts for some residents, but before that in the first 15 years and 2 years + of construction, that the impact doesn't matter? To take that view is to ignore the size of the site, the distance it covers and the open views and long vistas. It will always be overbearing and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual - RVAA			
	overwhelming even with residential setback. 29. As a result of this proposal the area is currently blighted impacting property prices and there is no prospect of this changing for many years. This has to be affecting the well-being and mental health of residents. My husband and I certainly have very real concerns about the impact this may have on our future plans.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – LVIA			
MP2_FF_0268_007	Insufficient study on visual impact.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. For information on the LVIA Methodology, please see Appendix 6.2 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Substation			
MP2_FF_0193_002	If anything like the planting at the substation it would be at least twenty years before they screened anything.	Yes	The Onsite Substation has been located near to the Ryhall substation within close proximity of the existing industrial buildings to the south of Essendine and the East Coast Mainline Railway. The development parameters for the Onsite Substation have been reviewed through the consultation process to reduce the heights of the key components as far as possible. Planting including hedgerow reinforcements has been proposed to the north of the Onsite Substation to provide partial visual screening from Essendine to the north.
MP2_CL_0546_007	The safety of the 12.5m high substations with lithium batteries has not been addressed - this remains a very serious concern.		
MP2_CL_0743_001	I am especially worried by the siting of the new substation and large operational building as shown on the photo montages for years 1 &15 Viewpoint 11 - a6121 Stamford road (right) in field number 19 on the maps- The building was not mentioned at all in the first proposal and the size and extent of the building will really be detrimental to the existing views , no amount of planting of trees and hedges is going to shield it from local residents view. Also an industrial building of this scale should not be sited that side of the railway - you can already see the blight of the Stamford storage buildings which stand out like a sore thumb as you		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Substation			
	enter the village on the opposite side of the railway track. This new proposal is totally unacceptable.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
MP2_FF_035_011	2.5m high security fences with lighting will not be mitigated with a few young trees	No	As set out in Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, a fence will enclose the PV Arrays located within Works No 1. The fence will to be a 'deer fence' (wooden posts and metal wire mesh) and will be up to 2m in height. Pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) systems will be installed at a height of up to 3.5m around the perimeter of the PV Arrays. Access gates will be of similar construction and height as the perimeter fencing. Clearances above ground, or the
MP2_FF_089_010	High metal fencing to secure development making excellent walkways through Lincolnshire's beautiful countryside like walking through a high security detention centre.		
MP2_FF_0195_001	1. Perimeter Fence Screening (3.10.1) - The Peterborough Ramblers are particular keen to retain rural views in this area but there is no guarantee in the current proposal that the perimeter fence will have mature planting along the entire length to soften / screen the visual impact of a 2m high wire or wooden fence. By definition the CCTV towers of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	3.5m will have to remain proud and visible for a long distance which will definitely be an unacceptable visual intrusion. Any mention of planting in the proposal has not confirmed that it will be mature specimens capable of providing adequate screening of the fence from the start of this development. If small, immature plants are used it will take many years before they are effective in screening a 2m fence		inclusion of mammal gates will be included to permit the passage of wildlife. CCTV cameras would use night-vision technology, which would be monitored remotely and avoid the need for night-time lighting. No areas of the PV Arrays are proposed to be continuously lit. For security requirements, Passive Infra-red Detector (PID) systems (or similar) will be installed around the perimeter of the PV Arrays to provide night vision functionality for the CCTV. The lighting of the Onsite Substation would be in accordance with Health and Safety requirements, particularly around any emergency exits where there would be lighting, similar to street lighting that operates from dusk. Otherwise, lighting sensors for security purposes will be implemented around the Onsite Substation. The lighting design would seek to limit any impact on sensitive receptors by directing lighting downward and away from the Order
MP2_FF_0195_009	Screening and mature planting along the additional 4.7 km of pathways is the issue. Long corridors of wire / wooden fences are of zero or even negative benefit. There is no clear responsibility when these enhancements will be fit for use - work in progress waiting for saplings to grow for several years will not be acceptable.		
MP2_FF_0228_002	I understand the advantages of solar energy over nuclear, but why are you building it in agricultural areas, why canât you build it in brownfield areas? You say you will introduce buffer zones to mitigate the damage to biodiversity which the panels will introduce however you mention nothing about how you will maintain and manage these 'buffer zones'. Will you employ specialists? You give no description of how the fences will look. I speculate that because of the sheer number of people in		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	opposition to the proposal, the panels will inevitably be subject to mass sabotage when constructed, so you will naturally need to ensure the boundary to the site is secured. This will mean that the fences will give off a Colditz aesthetic. I hope that you will consider this carefully and perhaps integrate them with hedgerows to reduce their visual impact.		limit boundaries and existing vegetation. During operation, no part of the Proposed Development would be continuously lit; manually operated and motion-detection lighting would be utilised for operational and security purposes within the Onsite Substation. In addition, the Proposed Development is generally located within a framework of existing woodlands and hedgerows that will provide a degree of visual screening from the outset. The design of the Proposed Development has sought to 'tread lightly' within this framework, working within existing vegetation and field boundaries. The proposed Green Infrastructure Strategy Plan also includes proposed hedgerow reinforcements and treebelts identified through the LVIA and consultation to provide additional visual screening at key locations. The proposed planting will take time to fully establish although could be expected to provide visual screening on open sections of Solar PV Site within 7 years post construction.
MP2_CL_0399_007	7. The proposed lighting around this huge construction will itself cause more heat into the atmosphere and be a visible eyesore for all.		
MP2_CL_0427_006	5. Our landscape will be transformed via solar panels 3.3m high, countless miles of security fencing 2m high, security lighting and CCTV everywhere, huge containers housing invertors/transformers. It will be devastated and the screening will do little to hide it even when it is fully grown after 10/20 years? As far as I can tell the screening shown is mainly deciduous so it would only hide the monstrous landscape for half the year anyway. I also understand that some public rights of way, although it is not clear which ones, would be lost. This is what we would have to face for at least 40 years.		
MP2_CL_0432_003	The effects on the local landscape of the height of the solar panels and the security fencing with its CCTV cameras for at least 40 years		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
MP2_CL_0433_010	I walk around this area daily and do not wish to see 3.3m high solar panels with security fencing - it would be like being in an open prison!		Furthermore, the existing and proposed PRoW and permissive footpaths passing through the Order limits would be located within wide corridors with a minimum standoff of 15 metres to the PV arrays. The PV arrays would also be enclosed by proposed hedgerow planting to soften the visual effects on these routes in the long term. A total of 8.1km of new permissive paths is now proposed. In regard to the height of solar panels, the development parameters for the Fixed South Facing (FSF) and Single Axis Tracker (SAT) panels is 3.3 metres above ground level (agl). This is a typical height for a ground mounted solar PV panel allowing for an approximate 0.8m height to the bottom edge to allow for sheep grazing beneath the PV panels.
MP2_CL_0448_004	I would disagree that the landscape and visual effects are only to be considered to be of "major/moderate significance". I can only assume that no one from Mallard Pass Solar Farm and their financial backers will have to live with solar panels of up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras fixed at a height of 3.5m, security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters/transformers around them? We are a rural county and our village communities and future generations will have to live with the change of character and visual appearance to our local area for at least the next 40 years. It is likely to take at least 15 years before many of the areas could be effectively screened from this impact. We will without doubt, have less visitors to our local area and house prices will lower and whilst we all know that this is not a consideration when making a planning application for the developers, the threat of a certain loss of value to property is indeed, a real issue for local residents but obviously not to Mallard Pass Solar Farm!		
MP2_CL_0462_003	The visual impact of this development will blight the area as you pass field upon field of 3.3m high solar		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	panel arrays, 2m high security fencing, 1320 security cameras at 3.5m height plus security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters and transformers. The whole countryside will be transformed into an industrial park.		
MP2_CL_0464_003	3. Hundreds – if not thousands of 3.5-metre-high panels, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers and a 2-metre security fence with security lighting and cameras will turn our beautiful tranquil countryside into an industrial estate. A tragedy & an absolute eyesore.		
MP2_CL_0492_005	The fencing you are proposing to erect around the panelled areas to keep out undesirables will also serve to snare and capture innocent wild animals leading to their eventual and inevitable demise.		
MP2_CL_0514_005	Our landscape will be transformed via solar panels 3.3m high, countless miles of security fencing 2m high, security lighting and CCTV everywhere, huge containers housing inverters/transformers. It will be devastated and the screening will do little to hide it even when it is fully grown after 10/20 years? As far as I can tell the screening shown is mainly deciduous so it would only hide the monstrous landscape for half the year anyway. I also understand that some public rights of way, although		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	it is not clear which ones, would be lost. This is what we would have to face for at least 40 years		
MP2_CL_0515_004	Landscape and Visual Effects MPSF will have a major detrimental effect on the local landscape. The solar panels are an enormous 3.3m high, in addition there will be 2m security fencing around the site, an incredible 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.2m high. Light pollution from security lighting will have a high impact on surrounding villages and wildlife. Added this are 84 noisy containers housing inverters/transformers that will be humming 24hours per day. All this will change the whole character and visual appearance of our wonderful area for at least the next 40 years. It will take 15 years before many of the areas can be effectively screened from this monstrosity.		
MP2_CL_0531_004	We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and paths we can use will be surrounded by high security fencing.		
MP2_CL_0546_005	The 2m high fencing around the entire site plus 3.3m high industrial panels would swamp the area making it into a wilderness for wildlife, destroying natural habitats, potential increase to flooding as		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	well as disrespecting those who chose to live in this rural area.		
MP2_CL_0551_003	Today we hear that the individual panels will be 11ft high, so easily visible above hedges. Combined with the metal structures, the reflections, security fencing and CCTV cameras, all hostile to the natural world, it will be like living next to a huge industrial unit, the scale of which is much more suited to the plains of Canada than rural England that spans two counties.		
MP2_CL_0603_008	The visual effect of the solar farm and associated security fencing, lighting, the 84 containers and 1320 CCTV cameras is obtrusive and unacceptable over the period of site's construction and use – which could run for 40 years. This and restrictions on public rights of way will have a major impact on the current recreational use associated with this land.		
MP2_CL_0607_010	10 foot high panels, High security fencing, lighting and cameras surrounding the site for 25 miles is NOT for the countryside – it is outrageous infringement of human rights – reminiscent of the tragedy that sent John Clare (our countryside poet) mad when his countryside was not available to him. This is a very rural area totally unsuitable for this		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	industrialisation – it will be a catastrophe for residents and wildlife		
MP2_CL_0655_005	5. MPSF would have solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting, 84 large containers housing inverters/ transformers.		
MP2_CL_0673_005	9. "Landscape and visual effects considered to be of major/moderate significance" cite MPSF. solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers, will change the character and visual appearance of our area for at least the next 40 years. It will take 15 years before many areas can be effectively screened from the impact.		
MP2_CL_0668_004	The landscape would be changed irreversibly with solar panels up to 3.3M high. Any natural screening would take years to grow. There would also be a huge number of CCTV monitors - even higher than the solar panels, security lights and 'warehousing' for transformers/batteries etc. The visual impact will be terrible. Currently we view the night sky at dusk, I cannot begin to imagine this gi-normous area lit up like a Christmas tree as it would be, and on all night long. What are gentle rolling hills of arable farmland currently will become an industrial wasteland.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
MP2_CL_0677_005	Landscape and Visual impact 5.1 By your own admission “a change in landscape character and visual effects would be experienced in the immediate vicinity of the Solar PV site up to 500m in most directions, with views changing from an agricultural landscape to views over PV arrays”. To the local communities living in and around the area, this amounts to industrialisation of the countryside and a fundamental change in the character of the land and visual aspect. 5.2 There seems to be a lack of understanding of what the countryside character means to the local community. Your surveys were conducted in October and February so there is no acknowledgement of the changing seasons and farming calendar, and how that affects the character of the land. 2/3rds of the site is very visible across a long distance, either due to the open vistas or rolling topography. Once the solar arrays are installed that character will become sterile and linear. For years the 3.3m panels will be visible, as well as the 2m fencing, the storage containers, unsightly tracks and CCTV. You miss the point that residents don’t want the area to be screened off, they want to see open countryside. It will take up to half the lifetime of the panels to screen off the solar area, surely that cannot be described as a successful mitigation. 5.3 Having studied the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	photomontages it seems strange that you have only chosen 5 to extrapolate out to 15 years, considering all the potential viewpoints available. With no information available on what hedges and trees you will plant and how you will manage them across this huge site, we have little confidence in your predictive photomontages – the hedge planting seems to look the same as the tree planting after 15 years! The camera in 2D is not capturing what the eye can see in 3D, especially after super-imposing panels and so-called 'established screening'. This study needs to be re-reviewed to be more realistic and representative of more viewpoints.		
MP2_CL_0687_006	You accept that the "Landscape and visual effects are considered to be of major/moderate significance" . Any development of this scale with solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers, will completely change the character and visual appearance of our area for at least the next 40 years. It will take 15 years before many areas can be effectively screened from the impact.		
MP2_CL_0742_038	The scale of the project is huge and looking at the maps all your eyes would see for miles would be		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	large glaring solar panels. Would there be high level fencing? That was my first statement but now I am even more concerned than ever. Solar panels 3.3 metres high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5 metres high, security lighting, 85 containers housing inverters/transformers. It will take at least 15 years for any screening to be effective, the above will change our local area both visually and also the character. The cameras will apparently face inwards – is this guaranteed? Security lighting - how will this affect those living closest going on and off? We live in the rural countryside for a reason. We frequently walk our dog around the area, do I want to be walking amongst 2m high fencing, 3.3 metre high solar panels, these will destroy our local environment.		
MP2_CL_0749_038	The scale of the project is huge and looking at the maps all your eyes would see for miles would be large glaring solar panels. Would there be high level fencing? That was my first statement but now I am even more concerned than ever. Solar panels 3.3 metres high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5 metres high, security lighting, 85 containers housing inverters/transformers. It will take at least 15 years for any screening to be effective, the above will change our local area both		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	visually and also the character. The cameras will apparently face inwards – is this guaranteed? Security lighting - how will this affect those living closest going on and off? We live in the rural countryside for a reason. We frequently walk our dog around the area, do I want to be walking amongst 2m high fencing, 3.3 metre high solar panels, these will destroy our local environment.		
MP2_CL_0762_004	Visual Character -MPSF have admitted that there will be many adverse environmental impacts during construction and decommissioning – but this will also be the case also during the lifespan of the proposed solar farm. During lockdown, we were encouraged to walk in our local areas for our mental & physical health benefits. This development would completely eliminate any pleasure from country walks and other recreational activities. The 3.3m high panels, miles of security fencing, 1,320 CCTV cameras and storage containers would visually scar the landscape. The mitigation of 15m of Public Rights of Way through the midst of the solar panels is pointless for recreational walking. Wildflower/ wetland 'designated areas' are just token gestures. Newly planted trees and hedges would take decades to grow sufficiently to screen the site. Many fields would not be screened adequately even		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	after so long due to nature of the undulating landscape.		
MP2_CL_0780_010	There will be 84 shipping containers housing inverters/transformers also around the site 1320 CCTV cameras on 3.5m poles plus security lighting, a negative visual impact cannot be avoided. It will take 15 years for any screening/planting to be effective and the lifespan of the project is 30 years. From experience, for any planting programme 20% of the trees and hedges planted will not survive.		
MP2_CL_0816_002	No amount of screening will soften the visual impact of this industrial development. Hundreds of thousands of 3.3m high solar panels, miles of 2.0m high security fencing, 1,320 security cameras at 3.5m height plus security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters and transformers will immediately convert the countryside we have chosen to make our home into a dystopian wilderness.		
MP2_CL_0822_003	Our footpaths will be ruined with 2m high fencing through fields with industrial structures 3.3m high visible. We live in this area because we love the countryside and so do not wish to be walking in such an area. I also have a dog that I am concerned will venture through the 'animal access' and get stuck and lost within this area. Even after 40 years the land may never be returned		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	to agriculture and producing food which would be a disaster for our community.		
MP2_CL_0824_004	Our footpaths will be ruined with 2m high fencing through fields with industrial structures 3.3m high visible. We live in this area because we love the countryside and so do not wish to be walking in such an area. I also have a dog that I am concerned will venture through the 'animal access' and get stuck and lost within this area.		
MP2_CL_0828_011	9. “Landscape and visual effects considered to be of major/moderate significance” cite MPSF. Once built, this will be a terrible and enormous eyesore, with solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1,320 CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers. It will change the character and visual appearance of our area for at least the next 40 years. It will take 15 years before many areas can be effectively screened from the impact.		
MP2_CL_0860_003	Landscape: “Landscape and visual effects considered to be of major/moderate significance” cite MPSF. Solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers, will change the character and visual appearance of our		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	area for at least the next 40 years. It is estimated that it would take around 15 years before many areas can be effectively screened from the impact. I fail to see how that can have any positive effect on the landscape. Also, I'd like to understand the likelihood of the land being returned back to agriculture after 40 years. If Solar panels are the way forward, as is the proposal, why would the land be turned back over the agriculture – surely the solar farm would continue?		
MP2_CL_0876_004	The visual impact of this development will blight the area as you pass field upon field of 3.3m high solar panel arrays, 2m high security fencing, 1320 security cameras at 3.5m height plus security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters and transformers. The whole countryside will be transformed into an industrial park.		
MP2_CL_0893_019	18. Artificial Light: Whilst it is likely that lighting will point ground wards, any new artificial lighting in the open countryside will not be in keeping and will affect the overall dynamics of the area.		
MP2_CL_0894_011	9. Visual Impact The scale of the project is huge and looking at the maps all your eyes would see for miles would be		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	large glaring solar panels. Solar panels 3.3 metres high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5 metres high, security lighting, 85 containers housing inverters/transformers. It will take at least 15 years for any screening to be effective, the above will change our local area both visually and also the character. The cameras will apparently face inwards – is this guaranteed? Security lighting - how will this affect those living closest going on and off? I live in the rural countryside for a reason. I frequently walk the dog around the area, do I want to be walking amongst 2m high fencing, 3.3 metre high solar panels, these will destroy our local environment.		
MP2_CL_0906_006	5. The visual character of the countryside will be irreparably damaged. A rural area already suffering from massive overdevelopment.... and if this proposal goes ahead there will be thousands of additional acres of solar panels up to 3 metres high, security fencing, CCTV and storage containers. Not a landscape that many people would consider enjoyable or providing a positive addition to the Lincolnshire countryside!		
MP2_CL_0919_005	5. “Landscape and visual effects considered to be of major/moderate significance” cite MPSF. solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting, 84 containers housing inverters/transformers, will change the character and visual appearance of our area for at least the next 40 years. It will take 15 years before many areas can be effectively screened from the impact.		
MP2_CL_0928_006	5. Landscape & Visual Effects: With solar panels up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras at 3.5m high, security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters/transformers there is no question that the landscape in the local area will be changed beyond recognition. It also goes to my point above regarding the impact on the residents of the natural environment for whom these changes will make the fields and gently sloping hills and valleys totally inhospitable. Any attempt to screen these structures with new trees and hedging will take a minimum of 15 years to become established. My children, who are currently of primary school age will have left school and graduated from university before then. Other mitigation planting cited by action groups protesting against similar developments in this country point to the fact that much of what is planted is so small that it is eaten by wildlife before it can		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	mature and there is no active management of these planting schemes so many of them fail.		
MP2_CL_0930_005	5. The visual character of the countryside will be irreparably damaged. A rural area already suffering from massive overdevelopment.... and if this proposal goes ahead there will be thousands of additional acres of solar panels up to 3 metres high, security fencing, CCTV and storage containers. Not a landscape that many people would consider enjoyable or providing a positive addition to the Lincolnshire countryside!		
MP2_CL_0941_003	Landscape and visual effects I understand areas have been set aside for landscaping/retention of existing agricultural land. Following discussion with some of the representatives at the local exhibition, it was indicated that any new shrubs/trees planted would be 'small' as they will root more easily. This may be so, but doesn't assist in screening in the short term. It will be many years before such screening is effective. In the meantime the solar panels will be clearly visible. At ground level, security fencing will be clearly visible, along with security lighting and CCTV which won't enhance the area.		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
MP2_CL_0963_005	I would disagree that the landscape and visual effects are only to be considered to be of "major/moderate significance". I can only assume that no one from Mallard Pass Solar Farm and their financial backers will have to live with solar panels of up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV cameras fixed at a height of 3.5m, security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters/transformers around them? We are a rural county and our village communities and future generations will have to live with the change of character and visual appearance to our local area for at least the next 40 years. It is likely to take at least 15 years before many of the areas could be effectively screened from this impact. We will without doubt, have less visitors to our local area and house prices will lower and whilst we all know that this is not a consideration when making a planning application for the developers, the threat of a certain loss of value to property is indeed, a real issue for local residents but obviously not to Mallard Pass Solar Farm!		
MP2_CL_0992_003	The visual impact of this development will blight the area as you pass field upon field of 3.3m high solar panel arrays, 2m high security fencing, 1320 security cameras at 3.5m height plus security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters and		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	transformers. The whole countryside will be transformed into an industrial park.		
MP2_CL_1008_021	* Security fencing, far too high, will prohibit the run of the mammals and spoil our view		
MP2_CL_1018_001	As professional ecologists, we support and applaud the general level of mitigation and enhancement that has been incorporated across the proposed scheme but, at a specific level, we remain very concerned that the impact on our lives and property has not yet been properly addressed. Indeed, the current proposal has 3m solar panels immediately adjacent to our garden, with a 2m security fence with CCTV cameras and motion-sensitive lighting along our boundary. This would turn our peaceful, rural, immediate vicinity into an industrial installation and would, as noise- and light-sensitive migraineurs, be damaging to our health and wellbeing.		
MP2_CL_1018_002	With the solar farm immediately abutting our garden, we are concerned specifically with the adverse impact: • of the panels themselves on the visual amenity value of our house • of security fencing along our boundary • of intrusion into our privacy by CCTV cameras scanning our property • of motion-sensitive security lighting being turned		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	on and off by wildlife in an area that is currently completely dark • of the serious disturbance from noise, vibration and glare to our physical and mental health (clearly, we didn't choose to live out in the middle of nowhere because we like noise).		
MP2_CL_1021_005	Security Fencing No detail is given on the design and specification of the fencing. Incorrect design can block/stop animal routes to watering holes, hunting and ranging areas.		
MP2_CL_1036_011	3. Property The amenity of neighbouring properties can be seriously harmed by the erection of secured boundaries 3-6 foot high fences with intrusive CCTV addition lighting and fans if the solar panels overheat, there will be solar panels mounted up to 3.3m spread across 2238 acres of open countryside it is also highly unlikely the land will be returned to agriculture in 40 years time.		
MP2_CL_0927_004	I would disagree that the landscape and visual effects are only to be considered to be of "major/moderate significance". I can only assume that no one from Mallard Pass Solar Farm and their financial backers will have to live with solar panels of up to 3.3m high, 2m security fencing, 1320 CCTV		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	cameras fixed at a height of 3.5m, security lighting and 84 containers housing inverters/transformers around them? We are a rural county and our village communities and future generations will have to live with the change of character and visual appearance to our local area for at least the next 40 years. It is likely to take at least 15 years before many of the areas could be effectively screened from this impact. We will without doubt, have less visitors to our local area and house prices will lower and whilst we all know that this is not a consideration when making a planning application for the developers, the threat of a certain loss of value to property is indeed, a real issue for local residents but obviously not to Mallard Pass Solar Farm!		
MP2_CL_0694_004	. We will lose access to many of our local paths in the area and these paths will be surrounded by high security fencing		
MP2_CL_0520_005	Due to the nature of the materials used on the site the security plans are evident within the plan. Whilst at face value they appear to attempt to address the aesthetic challenges of constructing these in a rural area. The concern is that, going forward these security measures could be significantly increased (out of necessity). The environmental impact of the future additions could escape any initial planning		

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Visual impact of security fencing			
	conditions unless this is specifically covered in the terms of any approval that may be given.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landscape and Visual Impact – Impact on wildlife			
MP2_CL_0456_004	I am very concerned about the visual impact of the scheme and the effect on wildlife. We regularly see birds of prey in the proposed site area as well as wild deer. Covering the land in solar panels will have	No	The landscape and visual effects arising from the Proposed Development have been assessed in accordance with best practice within Chapter 6 of the ES. The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA),

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Landscape and Visual Impact – Impact on wildlife			
	a devastating impact on wildlife and a few “wildlife corridors” will not compensate for this.		**[EN010127/APP/7.9]**, has informed the site layout and design of the Proposed Development and has advised upon specific landscape and visual mitigation measures and enhancement measures to reduce the overall effects. For more information, please see Chapter 7: Ecology and Biodiversity, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
MP2_CL_1040_010	6. There is no energy benefit to the impacted communities with the declared location rationale being justified on commercial and engineering criteria alone.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. However, because we cannot exclusively provide the energy generated by the Proposed Development to local residents this will not be the case. It is the responsibility of the system operator, National Grid ESO, to ensure that sufficient electricity can be transmitted to meet consumption, wherever and whenever that consumption is needed. As part of the statutory consultation, the Applicant consulted with National Grid and its various relevant entities (National Grid Gas Plc, National Grid Electricity System Operator Ltd, and National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc). In the UK, energy transmission and distribution is undertaken by the private sector through your chosen energy supplier, National Grid Electricity Transmission, and local distribution network operator (DNO). The relevant electricity DNO for the Proposed Development is Western Power Distribution and we are formally consulting
MP2_CL_0745_003	The people that this will effect most , the local residents , will not benefit one iota from the energy supplied by this solar farm, they will not receive cheaper electricity generated by this farm, they will not receive any subsidy or financial benefit for having the monstrous solar panels blighting their views , surrounding their community and effecting the landscape as a whole for potentially 40 years.		
MP2_CL_0690_003	2. The idea of adding value because of the prospect of producing cheap energy is nothing more than ‘wool over the eyes’. It may well be cheaper to produce than conventional methods, but the value gets nowhere near the end consumer. It stops at the pockets of the producing company and is sold to the end consumer at global market rates. Or were you considering sharing profits with residents in the area?		
MP2_CL_0679_009	"Mallard Pass will support low-cost energy generation" according to section 3.0 of the Main Consultation Document. However, low cost generation will not translate to low consumer prices. Mallard Pass does make this clear purposefully		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	leaving many people to believe that, "low cost" is the same as "low price.		with both of these organisations on our plans for the Proposed Development. Therefore, although energy generation is privatised, since the transmission of electricity is a regulated service undertaken on behalf of the state by National Grid Electricity Transmission and Western Power Distribution, we are not able to supply the energy generated by the Proposed Development to local residents. There are benefits to exporting directly to our National Grid. By doing this, the electricity generated by the Proposed Development will deliver the biggest decarbonisation and cost benefit to the UK as a whole. Through its connection at the National Grid Ryhall Substation, Mallard Pass will increase our national supply of low-cost, home-grown renewable energy, helping further expand our country's energy independence and positively contributing to our national decarbonisation goals.
MP2_CL_0612_005	we doubt the output from the solar energy will benefit local residents. Where will it be used?		
MP2_CL_0600_024	2.6 "Mallard Pass will support low-cost energy generation" according to section 3.0 of the Main Consultation Document. However, low cost generation will not translate to low consumer prices. Mallard Pass does make this clear purposefully leaving many people to believe that, "low cost" is the same as "low price."		
MP2_CL_0600_007	1.3 Mallard Pass are keen to stress that MPSF will provide low cost energy. This may be the case, but it will not provide low priced electricity to consumers. The structure of the electricity market is such that market prices are set by the highest cost/priced producers. This will provide Mallard Pass with a high "ceiling price" enabling large profits to be made. Mallard Pass are completely silent on this point.		
MP2_FF_035_009	9. No energy actually being supplied to homes.		
MP2_FF_0279_006	I also feel some kind of financial incentive, eg. reduced energy costs for a period of time would help win over many local residence. If our land is being		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	used to generate energy then we should be the first to benefit from it.		
MP2_FF_003_002	The local area will not gain anything, it wont solve the cost of living crisis, it won't make electric cheaper.		
MP2_FF_064_002	If local residents impacted by the site were offered reduced electricity bills, there may be more support for the project		
MP2_FF_0113_006	"You will support low-cost energy generation that increases the reliability of our national grid.□ The claim about producing low-cost energy is also misleading. It is definitely low cost to produce for you, but the consumer wont get cheaper energy. The price the consumer pays is determined by the market. The winner will not be the consumer but you who will profit from low cost and high prices.		
MP2_FF_0304_002	We have our own solar panels and save around 50% on our bills. You will never pass this on		
MP2_CL_0354_011	10. The claim is made that Mallard Pass will reduce the cost of electricity. How will be this reduction in cost passed on to consumers?		
MP2_CL_0371_002	2. The claim is made that Mallard Pass will reduce the cost of electricity. How will this reduction in cost be passed on to consumers?		
MP2_CL_0446_002	On top of all the other issues which this project will bring which have been well documented by others (I		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	can send you a list under a separate email if you require) I see no forecast of a reduction in price of energy to any consumers so I assume that government will still need to give rebates to households if necessary while companies cream off profits. Having such a fundamental project in the hands of foreign companies leaves me uneasy as recent events have shown this can lead to huge vulnerabilities.		
MP2_CL_0600_026	2.8 In a webinar held on 27th August by Econergy, who are proposing to build yet another solar farm in Rutland, the presenter confirmed that the consumer would not benefit from lower prices unless the fundamentals of the market change. This could be many years into the future. Unfortunately Mallard Pass has chosen not to explain this and to leave many people under a false impression.		
MP2_CL_0712_011, MP2_CL_0879_012	Cost Of Living Crisis 6/ For every wind and solar farm we have we have either gas or coal stations on standby for if they fail to produce. One classic example of this was recently on 22nd or 23rd July 2022 when the wind dropped		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	and the extreme heat affected the solar production on the very day I would expect it to perform at its best. On that particular day we had to buy electricity from Belgium using the interconnection system for a whopping £9700 per MWh as reported in the Telegraph. The government's recent energy security review failed to highlight that this insecurity is partly caused by the unreliability of wind and solar to provide a stable reliable base load. Because of this duplication in systems which are needed and the resulting gas stations on standby is another reason for the high cost of energy at present and not just high gas prices. The current system of bidding to supply when even the cheaper suppliers try to match the highest bid is certainly not helping. It's difficult to see how this could change without making gas stations unviable. The fact is if we had 100% wind and solar renewables, we would still need 100% duplication back up, this system far from giving us security and moving us away from carbon based supply is making us more dependent on it. (see below screen shot where 58.9% gas is being used to back up the unreliable renewable supply at only 3.1% despite the massive investment in infrastructure 28th March 2022) This also has a knock-on effect on utility bills		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	probably meaning tax payer support for the less well-off for the foreseeable future.		
MP2_CL_0814_002	You state, all energy captured will go into the National Grid for consumption across the country. So, even if I was in agreement to this proposal there is no direct 'energy' recompense for the local area to counter the destruction of the existing countryside and environment. The enhancements to the local community you detail are negligible and 'potential', and Mallard Pass gives no surety for these to be delivered.		
MP2_CL_0821_004	The subsequent literature (another huge waste of resources) has done nothing to alleviate my concerns, just more conjecture, nonsense really, with nothing to back it up. This proposal has absolutely nothing to do with green energy and everything to do with maximising profit as cheaply as possible. I do not believe this will promote zero carbon and, it will be of zero benefit to the local residents and with all that said, once again, I am totally opposed to this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0851_005	This proposal has absolutely nothing to do with green energy and everything to do with maximising profit as cheaply as possible. I do not believe this will promote zero carbon and, it will be of zero		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	benefit to the local residents and with all that said, once again, I am totally opposed to this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0926_005	The complete, and offensive, lack of any offer of 'real' compensation to local communities. For example, free electricity, indefinitely, to all village halls within the catchment area.		
MP2_CL_1002_001	I was rather hoping that far from receiving assurance that there would be no increased cost to the consumer in increased energy bills there would be some hope that savings made by “low cost” and “costs of solar power having dropped significantly and solar power now being the cheapest form of electricity in history” these may lead to price reductions for consumers who are impacted by this huge development. It seems we are to be sorely disappointed!!		
MP2_CL_0933_005	The only thing that would compensate for such a mind-boggling desecration of prime countryside would be a huge drop in energy costs for the surrounding community, benefiting from the solar power. However, I read that on average solar farms produce only 11% of their stated capacity over the year, coming nowhere near the stated figures.		
MP2_FF_0334_001	Previous government promises of decentralisation are being demonstrated through this constructed to		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	be of no value. This application was refused by local government yet still we are here.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_FF_003_004	I know a lot of people that have had house sales fail since Mallard Pass has been mentioned, it is not needed.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in Chapter 14: Socio-Economics of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, this assessment concluded that there will be no potential significant adverse socio-economic effects during the construction, operation, or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. Therefore, no additional
MP2_FF_016_002	Because of this, I think that my property will be devalued so I would like to be in class 3. If this is the case that the bird become ill or don't race under section 44 of the 2004 planning act I will bring a claim for compensation (category 3.)		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_FF_035_006	6. House price dropping dramatically.		mitigation measures over and above those stated in other technical chapters of the ES are required to avoid or minimise the socio-economic effects identified in Chapter 14. Some examples of mitigation measures include: • The Proposed Development will be sensitively sited and offset from residential properties • 250m offset of solar stations from residential properties • The removal of the Solar PV Site from north of the Drift providing a suitable offset of residential dwellings in the interests of visual amenity.
MP2_FF_084_008	Some residents believe their house value will drop as a direct result of this project. It's not a planning issue, but are these residents misguided? Perhaps there's scope for some artists' impressions to allay their fears!		
MP2_FF_0184_004	impact on value of our house (barn conversion to be largely surrounded by the solar farm)		
MP2_FF_0184_013	I am also sure that if the solar farm were to go ahead in its current form, and at its current scale, that it would have a negative impact on my house value. Studies have shown that house prices neighbouring fields of solar panels are not effected; and for a residential property with a single field of panels I believe this may well be the case. But for a barn conversion set in rolling countryside with beautiful walks from the doorstep to be almost surrounded by miles of solar panels; this is a very different proposition and so I am convinced that Mallard Pass would diminish the value of my property and I would be seeking compensation unless significant changes to the scale and impact of the solar farm are introduced.		
MP2_FF_0202_008	devolution of the houses.		
MP2_FF_0279_004	House prices being affected due to visibility of farms		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_FF_0290_009	Other considerations - house prices will be affected,		
MP2_CL_0384_015	15. Are there any plans to compensate house owners for the drop in the values of their houses that are close by the site and those houses affected by the chosen route of construction transportation ?		
MP2_CL_0390_008	Impact on local economy and lowering house values.		
MP2_CL_0392_013	13. There will be a severe impact on local property prices! Who wants to live near such a monstrosity offering little, if any, benefits for local residents? What is the upside for the local community? None!! Do they plan to offer compensation on an ongoing basis? Of course not!		
MP2_CL_0394_008	7/ As a result of all of the above, House Prices will undoubtedly fall in the area. Who wants to live next to fields and fields of Solar Panels? Will we all receive compensation for that? What will you do for the community in return for the massive inconvenience and change to our local life?		
MP2_CL_0401_009	9. Devaluing properties in the area		
MP2_CL_0416_005	The likely effect on local house prices because of industrialisation		
MP2_CL_0499_007	7 I believe this project will have a devastating effect on local property prices. (I certainly would		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	think twice about purchasing a property, in a village surrounded by solar panels!).		
MP2_CL_0561_009	Devaluing properties in the area		
MP2_CL_0584_009	Loss of housing value		
MP2_CL_0593_002	1. Essendine would become a less attractive location for home-seekers and this would mean the value of our properties would drop.		
MP2_CL_0598_003	The impact on those living in the very local vicinity to the Solar farm will be immense. Houses that were bought for their views and rural locations will be massively devalued and quality of life for those living in them will without doubt be severely affected.		
MP2_CL_0599_003	The impact on those living in the very local vicinity to the Solar farm will be immense. Houses that were bought for their views and rural locations will be massively devalued and quality of life for those living in them will without doubt be severely affected.		
MP2_CL_0612_006	All of this will lower the value of local housing and the disturbance during the construction of the solar farm will gravely impact on the way of life		
MP2_CL_0615_003	House prices are likely to be adversely impacted by the scale of the site in the immediate vicinity.		
MP2_CL_0643_008	8. Inevitable reduction in property values,		
MP2_CL_0648_008	8. Inevitable reduction in property values.		
MP2_CL_0649_008	8. Inevitable reduction in property values.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_CL_0660_004	The devastating negative impact this would have on the local area, quality of life and no doubt house prices does not seem to have been mitigated in any way. There is no benefit to local residents and the only logic for this site appears to be a pre-existing sub station.		
MP2_CL_0678_007	7. House sales are currently impossible while this hangs over us. We look with dismay on the proposal which will surely see a significant downturn in prices.		
MP2_CL_0686_005	5. Properties devalued by visual and noise impact. Changed character of countryside.		
MP2_CL_0693_007	· Inevitable reduction in property values.		
MP2_CL_0726_002	Will this project eventually devalue my home if I have to sell?		
MP2_CL_0742_047	- House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels?		
MP2_CL_0749_047	- House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels?		
MP2_CL_0785_013	Your brochure is full of nice buzz words telling us how much we need this and what you can do so we won't really notice or be bothered by it, but how many of you who are involved in proposing to impose this scheme on us would say yes to it if they were on the receiving end ? There is no mention of compensation for lowering the values of our homes		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	,which this scheme will definitely do . Who would want to live in an area where you are surrounded by monstrosities?		
MP2_CL_0799_014	8. Housing: This development will have a negative impact on property prices in this area. In your Stage Two Main Consultation Document, it states that, “There are relatively few residential properties in immediate proximity to the Site and the impact on those that are can be effectively mitigated through offsets and sensitive landscaping.” You are acutely aware that our land and home borders on to your site, with our direct views of two of the fields in your scheme, you have been made aware of a medical condition that will be affected by the solar panels, a business which could be damaged by the project, I spoke with representatives at two meetings yet no one has been to visit us at Church Farm, to see and address these points, discuss the proposal or alleviate fears, despite promises to visit us. It is a grave concern that you are unable to make an appointment.		
MP2_CL_0853_001	1. I purchased my current residence in Braceborough in 2019 having fallen in love with the village and surrounding countryside particularly the approach from Carlby. I have spent a considerable		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	sum on restoring the grade 2 listed farm house and I am concerned about the negative impact your development will have on the character of the area and consequential impact on house prices.		
MP2_CL_0975_008	Well being of Residents the value of all property will be adversely affected, generally estimated by 20% - 30%		
MP2_CL_0944_009	House prices are likely to be severely impacted both during the construction period and for many years beyond.		
MP2_CL_0999_008	8. Depreciation of value to property within view of this eyesore		
MP2_CL_1010_001	While we are supportive of green energy initiatives, we have significant concerns over this proposal. We moved to this location last year, largely due to the 'countryside' surrounding our home. This proposal is going to damage that, and likely the value of our home, too. This is a significant concern for us as the knock-on consequences could damage our financial mobility.		
MP2_CL_1013_009	· Depreciation in property values.		
MP2_CL_0917_008, MP2_CL_0918_008	This development is on such a scale that it could have a detrimental impact on house values.		
MP2_CL_1036_015	Not to mention the potentially negative impact on property value		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_CL_1036_016	"Regarding solar farms, we find that house prices decrease by about 2.6% after opening" Wind turbines, solar farms, and house prices - ScienceDirect https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article		
MP2_CL_1039_013	• Cumulative impact		
MP2_CL_1044_006	• It will have a negative impact on the households living in the area it surrounds.		
MP2_CL_1049_002	We are opposed to the scheme due to the negative long term impact that it will have on the value of our property and we feel it is unfair for us to suffer this financial loss at a time when other parties with an interest in the scheme stand to enjoy massive financial benefit.		
MP2_CL_1049_003	The solar panels proposed for the farmland to the north of our house will be visible from the upstairs windows and whilst we acknowledge "we do not own the view" nonetheless our house will be devalued by the stigma and health concerns surrounding Solar Panels.		
MP2_CL_1049_004	I acknowledge that in all likelihood you will point to health studies that prove otherwise, however the opinion of the general public and the pool of potential buyers for our house will formulate their own negative view on this subject, which will be to our financial detriment.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_CL_1049_006	You also mention in your letter that there is a proposal to install an electric cable under the Highway which you state in legal terms we own the subsoil within which it will be placed. We object to the installation of the cable within the subsoil of our property unless we are adequately compensated for the presence of this infrastructure item in our property.		
MP2_CL_0916_001, MP2_CL_0911_001	INTEREST IN PROJECT: We are the joint owners of the Heath House is situated on the western end of the project adjoining land owned by the Williams Family. We are objecting to the project in it's entirety and in respect of the impact it will have on us personally given it's close proximity to our property and the negative consequences it will impose on our environment, outlook and the negative impact it will have on the value of our property.		
MP2_CL_0893_013	12. Housing: This development will have a negative impact on property prices in this area.		
MP2_CL_0894_017	- House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels?		
MP2_CL_0609_004	4. The solar panels are so high that this part of Rutland will no longer be attractive for people to buy houses and those that live here currently will very likely suffer from a massive drop in house values. Stamford and Rutland were cited as the best places		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	to live in a survey conducted in 2021. If this solar farm is built this will no longer be the case. This will have a knock on effect on the tourist trade as this area could no longer be promoted as being attractive. There is a solar farm at Ketton quarry nearby but as it is built into a hollow people are not even aware that it exists.		
MP2_CL_0998_003	The noise, dust etc will be horrendous and the visual effects will prevent anyone wanting to visit and enjoy the current beauty and wildlife we are so proud of. Property prices will plummet and the tourist industry will suffer as a result of this. And to what ends? 350 megawatts of solar energy that will go straight into the national grid – with no benefit to the local communities that this project will impact ……. for at least 40 years.		
MP2_CL_0879_011	Development in Open Country 5/ Development in open country was severely limited in the latest version of the NPPF to protect our open space and country side. The total change of the local environment and land scape that this application and ones like it bring can only be described as the industrialisation of this visual amenity and under any other circumstances would be refused. No amount of mitigation measures can get away from that fact because of the sheer size of		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	the project. If this application is a precedent for the future and other applications follow it will almost certainly have a corresponding effect on tourism and the desirability to live in the area. Although house prices are not a material planning issue anyone who has invested their life savings to buy a property near this development will be extremely concerned. This is likely to have a knock-on effect on the area's growth and development plans reducing the areas attraction as a desirable place to live and the corresponding drop in growth of the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0825_008, MP2_CL_0850_008	Health risks / Reduction in the value of our property – Our property currently sits near a collection of other isolated properties in a rural environment, away from the local villages of Uffington, Belmesthorpe and Greatford. The health risks of a large solar development like this are as yet unknown, and being so close to the site would potentially have a devastating impact on the value of our property, along with the 'industrialisation' of the surrounding area and the significantly heightened flood risk. Saleability would be adversely affected and potential buyers could struggle to raise capital against these unfavourable points by mortgage providers. There will be noise pollution as		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	has been shown in other far smaller solar plants, I didn't move to a rural location to hear the constant hum of electricity being transferred into the grid. There will be potential contamination of the land from the site from the multitude of toxic materials used in solar installations, even before considering what happens when the site is decommissioned at the end of the 40-year lease. What happens to the toxic materials used to make the photo-voltaic panels that will need specialist disposal plans at the end of their useful economic life?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
MP2_CL_0587_005	The scheme is a private initiative for commercial gain. There is no direct benefit for the local people who will have to put up with the visual impact, construction traffic, etc. The reason the scheme is	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. No community fund is being considered for the Proposed Development.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	proposed here is because there is spare capacity at the substation near the railway at Essendine		The Amenity and Recreation Assessment (Appendix 6.5, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**) concludes that, during the construction phase, visibility, noise and vibration, construction traffic and air quality effects would have a low magnitude, slight significant adverse effect on users of the MacMillan Way (slight significance) immediately adjacent to the Order limits, and moderate to major adverse effects on users of Bridleways E169 and E185 (both medium sensitivity), and a slight or minimal effect on the other PRoW within or in the vicinity of the Order limits. The Landscape and Visual chapter (Chapter 6, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**) assesses the visual effects of the Proposed Development on receptors within and outside the Order Limits. It concludes that there would be major-moderate adverse (significant) effects within the Order Limits, including on users of Bridleways E169 and E182 and public footpath Uffi/5/1, all of which are of high-medium sensitivity. Beyond the Order limits the effects during the construction phase are deemed to be of minimal to slight magnitude and adverse, which is not significant. This
MP2_FF_0201_006	Nothing to compensate for lasting damage to the environment.		
MP2_CL_0751_006	Cui bono? (who benefits?)		
MP2_CL_0749_052	- There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering?		
MP2_CL_0742_052	- There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering?		
MP2_FF_079_002	No local benefits from MPSF		
MP2_CL_0146_001	It is good to see that you have listened, in part, to community concerns about the size of the scheme and the need for more environmental mitigation. I'm sure these will not go far enough for many. The point, however, that I would like to make is that Mallard Pass's contract with the community seems very one-sided. I understand the country will gain from a greener more sustainable supply of energy, and this is absolutely vital, but I wonder what benefit the Scheme will bring to the local communities of Ryhall, Essendine and Carlby. Maybe this is something that could be spelt out in more detail in future communications.		
MP2_CL_0146_002	Perhaps, also, if there was some kind of long-term profit share that contributed directly into a Community Fund you would have a better chance of		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	convincing local people that Mallard Pass is something that will benefit them, directly. At the moment the Scheme looks and feels like a 'Big Business making Big Profits' with little in the way of gratitude and return to local people who will have to live with the inconvenience during the build and the long-term loss of amenity.		includes the McMillan long distance trail (high-medium sensitivity). All existing PRoWs will be retained in their existing alignment and complemented by a total of 8.1km of new permissive paths that link to the wider network and creating joined up routes. There will be a 15m offset from PRoWs to the edge of the Solar PV Site with appropriate screening planting to manage the amenity of PRoWs. The Proposed Development will create opportunities for people to engage with the natural world in the form of nature areas, viewing hides and interpretation boards.
MP2_CL_0146_003	The Community Fund, for instance, could be used to create essential cycle and pathways to encourage community health and improved connectivity, or to support vulnerable people to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.		
MP2_FF_0199_005	These proposals try to excuse reasons for an imposed financial investment which helps neither local nor national economy.		
MP2_FF_0257_002	The local communities impacted will receive no direct benefit from the scheme whereas Mallard Pass and the landowners will profit substantially whilst damaging the quality of life of all local residents. That is inequitable.		
MP2_FF_0264_008	No obvious economic benefit to local area		
MP2_FF_0277_003	The scheme should create a local trust fund, funded by MPSF, so that the community can choose how they improve the local amenity.		
MP2_FF_0284_002	- Some of these words smack of 'empty promises' - 'propose' is not the same as 'commit' to do something. - There needs to be consultation with local communities to decide what is best - why not		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	create a fund for local parish councils to use to mitigate the changes as well as doing all of the above?		
MP2_CL_0369_005	There is absolutely no benefit to the large community negatively affected by this enormous project.		
MP2_CL_0374_001	1. The project is for profit, not climate change. A few individuals will make a lot of money at significant social and environmental cost to the local community with no local benefit.		
MP2_CL_0388_002	I strongly oppose this proposal because whatever mitigation measures are put in place to offset the harms it will inevitably cause will never compensate us for the loss of our beautiful countryside. I did not choose to live in a sea of solar panels, I chose to live in a rural landscape.		
MP2_CL_0392_001	1. The project is for profit, not climate change. A few individuals will make a lot of money at significant social and environmental cost to the local community with no local benefit.		
MP2_CL_0396_005	There is absolutely no benefit to the large community negatively affected by this enormous project.		
MP2_CL_0397_003	I see no benefits whatsoever for local residents; to say there will be 2.9 miles of new permissive pathways is insulting – these are not public rights of way and the public do not have a legal right to use them; the landowner is within their rights to withdraw the access to this land at any time. One of the		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	proposed permissive paths (West Glen River) is an area that floods easily – this will make the path impassable.		
MP2_CL_0428_009	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).		
MP2_CL_0429_009	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).		
MP2_CL_0446_001	Unfortunately it would seem that yet again businesses with an eye on huge profits for their shareholders are attempting to push through a totally unsuitable development which will bring very limited if not no benefits to the people whose quality of life are going to be most affected and indeed the population in general. It would seem that yet again outrageous plans have been put forward initially and then been reduced in size to what you hoped to achieve in the beginning in a cynical attempt to suggest you are listening to residents concerns. Unfortunately there is also a belief amongst the majority of the population that these projects cannot		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	be stopped which brings about a 'David v Goliath' mentality leading to a resigned acceptance and reduced opposition.		
MP2_CL_0462_009	There are absolutely no benefits whatsoever to local residents, and we are the people who will have our lives turned upside down if this development goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0478_022	22. The only benefit of this proposal is for the provision of more power for the railway which will run through the site. There is absolutely no benefit to the local area and residents at all.		
MP2_CL_0499_002	2 No benefits for local residents such as cheaper electricity.		
MP2_CL_0600_016	1.12 Residents will be adversely impacted by MPSF in many ways. The "Recreational Opportunities" proposed fall well short of adequate mitigation for those negative impacts. There are no benefits for residents in the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0726_003	Will there be any benefits to local residents?		
MP2_CL_0733_001	I am a resident of the wider area which will be affected by the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm development, and I wish to put on record some of the reasons why I believe building this project would not be in the best interests of either our local community, or society at large. I live in Stamford, and previous generations of my family have lived here and in the surrounding villages for hundreds of years; our family businesses and lives have been intertwined with this countryside since some of our		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	ancestors worked on the farms which would disappear under the proposed industrial development, and we regularly travel, visit, and work within the towns and villages around the site. Whilst the following is my response to the proposal on a personal level, I feel it needs to be said in order that some of the social implications of this project may be set alongside the potential economic consequences.		
MP2_CL_0821_001	The original points still stand, this is nothing to do with renewable energy, it's about making as much money as possible and with questionable practices. This solar farm is of absolutely no benefit to anyone in the local area. Mallard Pass Solar Farm, which is set to engulf my neighbouring village of Essendine and further encroach into land surrounding Ryhall, Carlby, Greatford, Braceborough, Holywell and Pickworth to name a few will be a huge blight on the landscape and serve no purpose other than to line the pockets of shareholders. All land which is currently used to grow food, whilst supporting a fabulous biodiverse landscape.		
MP2_CL_0829_011	The news of this imminent proposal comes at great sadness for most of the residents affected. I understand it is private landowner(s) that ultimately will benefit from this farm and of course the investors too. It won't be the environment and certainly not humans that will benefit. Net zero ambitions can be met in coordinated, joined up, long		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	term schemes that are not at the detriment to current environmental landscapes.		
MP2_CL_0876_016	There are absolutely no benefits whatsoever to local residents and we are the people who will have our lives turned upside down if this development goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0894_022	- There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering?		
MP2_CL_0908_005	And finally, to put it bluntly– to whose benefit? Yours and your associates only but none whatsoever for the locals.		
MP2_CL_0925_006	6. Why will Mallard Pass not meet and explain the project with the local community? What sort of compensation will the locals receive for the massive disruption this will bring to our lives?		
MP2_CL_0925_007	7. What level of support is the government going to give us for this massive negative disruption to our lives?		
MP2_FF_1032_009	I would also like to see tangible and definite commitments to work with the local authorities, especially parishes, to ensure the local communities see suitable financial compensation and restorative actions commensurate with the 'hit' they would be taking on behalf of the rest of the country.		
MP2_CL_1014_008	Where is the benefit for local people? A couple of permissive paths are nice but will the permission last the lifetime of the solar farm? Highly unlikely given that control of this development will change ownership immediately that this scheme is given the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	go ahead - Windel and Canadian solar have no long term interest in our local area or local people.		
MP2_CL_1009_003	Massive negative impact on local people		
MP2_CL_0991_008	Despite early promises of benefits to the local community I have seen or heard nothing of these. It feels as if the developers are 'raping and pilaging' the local area for their own profit. Masked under the guise of trying to help against climate change but really just seeing an opportunity to make money for themselves.		
MP2_CL_0992_015	There are absolutely no benefits whatsoever to local residents and we are the people who will have our lives turned upside down if this development goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0965_003	The Mallard Pass solar farm proposal is poorly thought out, provides little benefit to the land or communities, except for the minimal necessary to attempt counter argument.		
MP2_CL_0955_004	4) it is all about money and profits for you but for us it is about residents feeling , their houses , their well-being and their mental health when they will see solar panel every where they go.		
MP2_CL_0934_005	4. Community Benefit This proposal offers absolutely no benefit whatsoever to this community. Many local residents use the public footpaths and bridal ways for recreation. The open countryside will be replaced by swathes of solar panels surrounded by ugly		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	perimeter fencing which no amount of mitigation will be able to conceal.		
MP2_CL_0913_006	It destroys the life of several villages it will wholly or partly surround		
MP2_CL_0358_005	Based on the Carbon Neutrality Report and Companies House data (appendix) in relation to the businesses which will likely benefit overall from this project based on recent business data I request the government deeply considers what the true benefit is to the village of Essendine, neighbouring villages, Rutland and the Country and rejects the proposal for Mallard Pass Solar Farm in any form Mallard Pass Solar Farm is a Capital Investment project that will occupy agricultural land producing an unreliable source of electricity with no long term gain for the community or country.		
MP2_CL_0388_009	There is no compensation for the people in the area from Canadian Solar. A local Sports Hall or a Community Centre? I am not sure either would persuade people to accept the proposal but neither is on offer.		
MP2_CL_0901_011	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).		
MP2_FF_0214_007	Suggest you need to outline why this proposal is good for the local community and state facts and		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	figures of whole proposal as opposed to small potential offering with a small token gesture.		
MP2_CL_0591_005	There is no benefit to the local community in neither cheaper electricity nor employment		
MP2_CL_0637_009	7, There appears to be no local benefit for electricity or cheap electricity through this particular project for residents.		
MP2_CL_0638_007	7. If this project were to go ahead there does not seem to be any measures put in place to compensate residents.		
MP2_CL_0677_013	13. Community Benefit 13.1 The community feel strongly there are no tangible community benefits that will compensate or mitigate the impacts of your proposed scheme. 13.2 Despite the fact you talk about powering 92,000 homes and low cost energy generation, the reality is this energy going into the grid could supply anywhere in the country. If it was for the local region it would more than likely be cabled straight into the local distribution network. There is no evidence of cheaper energy tariffs for local residents, cost and price are not directly correlated. In fact the public have been paying into the green levy increasing their bills to help pay back the subsidies and investment of installing renewable technology, so solar is costing them more not less. 13.3 The construction of the solar farm, due to is industrial nature, is likely to affect the value of some properties, depending on proximity. Surely residents should not suffer any financial losses as a result of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	this development. 13.4 There is no evidence that LPAs will receive funding to recover the full costs of damage caused council infrastructure during the construction process. 13.5 The whole premise of this project for Windel and Canadian Solar is based on you receiving a significant return on your investment. Yet there is no offer of any Community Benefit Fund to compensate for the negative impacts this project will have on the local community.		
MP2_FF_008_004	very little consideration seems to have been given to local interests or impact on ways of lives		
MP2_CL_0646_004	There is absolutely no benefit to the large community negatively affected by this enormous project.		
MP2_CL_0898_001	I am aware that we need to provide power for our communities but it is not our communities which will benefit. Yet again the countryside has to support the cities and the cities should be doing something to help themselves.		
MP2_CL_0783_002	Combining these I would suggest that Government provide funding to conduct feasibility study into such a proposal and give Lincoln University the money to carry it out.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0766_010	10. Lifecycle – It is my understanding that this proposal, if it were to go ahead, would blight the landscape for approx. 40 years. Over that time, the surrounding villages would become desolate as businesses and people move away.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Economic benefit will arise from the provision of temporary jobs over the anticipated 24-month construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Applicant estimates that an average of 150 FTE gross temporary jobs will be employed onsite over the 24-month construction phase, with an estimated maximum of 500 workers on site during peak hours.
MP2_CL_0925_002	2. The company supplying the panels is Chinese. The UK should be buying British and growing our own economy.		
MP2_CL_0130_004	How is this to benefit manufacturing businesses in the UK and locally?		
MP2_FF_0275_004	No, ecological connectivity comes from providing local families with farming jobs not solar panel		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
	maintenance jobs no doubt provided by large foreign companies		Based on experience of the operating solar farms, the Applicant estimates that four FTE gross jobs will be employed onsite to monitor the Proposed Development during the operation phase. In addition, up to 20 workers per day will be required onsite at certain times to undertake maintenance and cleaning of panels and landscape management. For calculation purposes it is estimated that the total number of jobs supported will be the equivalent of approximately 10 FTEs. Monitoring and maintenance jobs will be provided over the operational period of the Proposed Development. Operational employment effects are expressed as gross jobs and net additional jobs, taking into account deadweight, leakage, displacement, and multipliers. The Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, **[EN010127/APP/7.10]**, proposes how the Applicant will work with local stakeholders to create opportunities for
MP2_FF_0288_003	the 400 jobs created for its construction are not permanent but the effect on people having to live with it will be intergenerational. the technology being used is not the most up to date - the environmental and human rights costs of producing the solar panels is very poor.		
MP2_CL_0361_010	The project brings no employment opportunities to the area, and on the contrary potentially reduces employment from farming		
MP2_CL_0417_004	and harm to the local economy .		
MP2_CL_0418_008	8. The negative impact on local villages/towns will be immense		
MP2_CL_0460_004	I have a bed and breakfast accommodation which I have opened within the last 4 years and have made it a very successful and productive business, with guests coming from all over the country and worldwide. With living in the centre of this proposed site my concern is that tourism for this beautiful area will be impacted in a huge way. My guests come to stay with their dogs, for the beautiful fields and open spaces, walks and peace and quiet. I don't think the latter will happen if this project is passed, but it is not only for my guests it is for my peace of mind when walking my dog from Carlby to		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
	Braceborough Woods, Greatford, Ryhall and surrounding public footpaths along with all other dog walkers and ramblers using these walks and listening to the bird song and seeing the wildlife in their natural habitat, not encased with metal bars.		the improvement and employment of local skills by focusing on: • The opportunities for the involvement of local companies in the construction and operation supply chain; • The ability of local residents to access employment opportunities associated with the construction and operation of the Development; and • The ability of research organisations to use the site to enable research and innovation in the renewable energy sector. The farm businesses within the Order limits all stated that, although agricultural practices within the Order limits will change, continued arable use is considered very unlikely to change across their wider land areas outside the Order limits. Within the Order limits a proportion of the mitigation and enhancement areas will continue to be farmed, whilst land management, which
MP2_CL_0538_008	Profit only for this proposal Canadian Solar is a global international company exploiting the need for solar renewables, with total disregard for the best solution for this area and indeed the electricity needs of the country. It is going to use solar panels manufactured in China. How can that help the UK economy? Huge amounts of pollution in transporting these panels across the world too. This is just a money making scheme. If you are lucky enough to gain planning permission, you don't have a vested interest in the welfare of either how the panels are produced by child labour in China, the green credentials of transporting across the world or indeed the visual impact to this area as a result of the project being built. You are just large business people who want to make vast amounts of money and don't care at what cost you make it! This consultation period is just you, 'ticking boxes'		
MP2_CL_0675_001	It will bring very little employment as Solar panels are produced in China.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0712_001	1/ I'm very concerned that the approval of Mallard Pass will be setting a precedent and Lincolnshire's primary position as the bread basket of the UK will be jeopardised. If this development goes ahead other developments will follow indeed there are already 6 others under consideration affecting Lincolnshire at present. This is obviously going to continue once the precedent is set completely changing the character of Rutland and Lincolnshire. The sequential test applied to arrive at this particular site appears to be simplistic in the extreme and leaves Lincolnshire completely exposed please see below from Mallard Pass EIR :-		could include sheep grazing, will take place within the Order limits. Once the Proposed Development is operational, the owners of the four farm operations within the Order limits predict that the 13 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs currently directly supported will remain the same and that the diversification of operations will help to sustain their commercial viability. For more information, please see Chapter 14: Socio-Economics, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0733_003	Secondly, the disruption to businesses which have already located within this area because if offers the advantage of local supply for certain ingredients which are part of their own product lines, such as food crops, flowers for fragrances, traceable honey production and similar enterprises, may seem minor compared to the turnover of an industrial-scale energy production company, but sustainability on a smaller scale makes economic sense when global supply chains are themselves subject to constant disruption.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0799_004	along with the Impact on Construction and the commercial impact that it will have on our businesses.		
MP2_CL_0893_001	Further to the additional information supplied for the Stage Two Consultation regarding the Mallard Pass Solar Farm, I write with the following comments addressing the impact the Solar Farm will have on myself personally, medically along with the commercial impact that it will have on our business.		
MP2_CL_0893_022	There is no employment included in the application, which shows the development is not of benefit to the local area.		
MP2_CL_1048_002	Can you help with support information on jobs, opportunities for the community?		
MP2_CL_1036_001	Introduction Thank you for your letter dated 17TH June 2022, we are a business called Easternrose that owns residential property, Glen House in the rural village of Essendine. As you can imagine there are a few key issues that concern us as a business, namely the possible negative impact this will have on our current and all possible future tenants who have chosen to live in rural surroundings. Your proposed site is already a popular place of natural beauty for both residents and tourists alike whether it be for		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
	cycling, walking, horse riding or driving to take in the sights, surrounding habitat and landscape.		
MP2_CL_1025_003	In farming terms we are a relatively young business with a youthful workforce. The next generation are keen to continue the growth of the business and see it flourish in the future. To grow an arable farming business requires more acres of land to be farmed. Previously we have managed this by purchasing pockets of land when they have come up for sale or by renting under 'Farm Business Tenancies.' Mallard Pass will put a huge bias in the local land market in favour of those landowners / farmers who have chosen to have their land included in the scheme. They will be receiving large returns for the land involved in the project. This disposable income can then be used to go out and rent / buy more land to replace the land lost to Mallard Pass. We will therefore be unable to compete with our neighbours at land tenures as we rely solely of income from agricultural activities. We understand that renewable / nuclear energy has to be the way forward but feel that the scale of this project will put pressures on our business not only during the construction phase but for several generations to follow.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0975_007	General Small groups of trees, pathways and landscaped areas do not compensate for the amenity that the general community have lost, they get no gain from the scheme, in fact suffer a further loss of employment for labour no longer needed on the farms who have decided to offer their land for use.		
MP2_CL_0965_007	Solar panel technology has advanced dramatically in the last decade and continues to do so. However, so do other technologies. It is likely that the lifecycle of this solar development will be very much shorter than intended, and the costs of operation much greater. It is greatly concerning that the supporting business could collapse if other technologies produce energy in a much cheaper manner, which would leave a steel and silicone jungle across the landscape doing nothing, eventually removed perhaps by British taxpayers' contributions.		
MP2_CL_0933_004	The region would lose its charm and with that, its economic identity bound up in agriculture.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_FF_0195_007	7. Impact on Tourism (5.12.15) We are surprised and offended by the author's statement that this scale of development will have insignificant impact on tourism. This again demonstrates the lack of understanding of why this area is so well frequented by tourists and walkers - it's the natural countryside. We request that a more thorough and independent professional review be undertaken of the likely impact this proposal will have on tourism the reputation of having fields and fields of solar panels will undoubtedly have an impact on the number of visitors and the tourism economy. Potential negative impacts on tourism receptors could arise if there are clear and close views from them onto the Proposed Development. The construction phase is likely to have a minimal, localised effect on the tourism economy, result in an overall negligible adverse effect on the local tourism economy, which is not significant.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. In Chapter 14: Socio-Economics of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, Section 14.3 outlines the potential effects of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases on employment, GVA and tourism in the study area. Three visitor behaviour / tourism receptors were assessed within a 2km radius of the Proposed Development, these include: • Amenity and Recreation Assessment (Appendix 6.5 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**) • Landscape and Visual impact (Chapter 6 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**) • Noise (Chapter 10 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**) Taking these receptors into account, it is considered that, on balance, the construction phase will have a negligible to minor adverse effect on the local tourism economy which is not significant.
MP2_FF_0224_001	Enough to put you off Solar energy with a monstrous destruction of such a sensitive area. In every way a bad I'll thought out proposal so near such heritage sights. Great for tourism! So poor my faith in solar is now destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0401_010	10. Loss of tourism to the area because of the aesthetic impact		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_CL_0538_007	Tourism Tourism in this area is popular. Stamford is listed as 'one of Britain's finest stone towns' and thousands of visitors descend on the area each year. They take accommodation in many of the local villages, and they then enjoy the walking, cycling, horse riding that the rural areas you want to put solar panels on, are in. Many jobs depend on the tourist industry in this area and this blot on the rural landscape may well affect the number of tourists visiting.		For more information on the operational and decommissioning phases, see Chapter 14: Socio-Economics, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0561_010	loss of tourism to the area because of the aesthetic impact		
MP2_CL_0578_005	There are fears that the industrialisation of our local area will have a negative impact on house prices and on income from recreation and tourism locally.		
MP2_CL_0693_008	· Reduction in tourism.		
MP2_CL_0649_009	9. Inevitable reduction in tourism.		
MP2_CL_0648_009	9. Inevitable reduction in tourism.		
MP2_CL_0643_009	9.Inevitable reduction in tourism		
MP2_CL_0742_046	- Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0749_046	- Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_CL_0799_006	2. Impact on our Business (Mallard Point Ltd) a)Tourism: As you are aware we have, as Farmers ourselves, a Commercial Vineyard on the fields below the aforementioned field, which we have opening up to the general public to visit as part of a scenic place to visit in Rutland, offering Picnics and Tours and Tastings and a tranquil place to relax. With the planned Solar overlooking with the ugly security fencing with cctv and humming inverters you are planning on installing along our boundary, this will have a negative impact on a Tourism site and will deter potential customers.		
MP2_CL_0893_003	2. Impact on Tourism: As you are aware we have a Vineyard on the field below the aforementioned field, which we are planning on opening up to the general public to visit as part of a scenic place to visit in Rutland, offering Picnics and Tours and Tastings. With the planned Solar overlooking with the ugly security fencing you are planning on installing along our boundary, this will have a negative impact on a Tourism site and will deter potential customers.		
MP2_CL_1013_010	· Loss of tourism.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_CL_0622_007	) Tourism The presence of an enormous industrial facility in this location will automatically make this area less attractive to tourists particularly during the construction phase.		
MP2_CL_0632_002	2. It will have a major and negative effect on the communities in this area. The effect will embrace amenities, communications and the enjoyment of this countryside by local residents and visitors.		
MP2_CL_0651_014	6. Harm to the local economy: Stamford is a historic, beautiful town, attracting thousands of visitors to the area every year. This proposal will reduce tourism and subsequently adversely affect the prosperity of the town. The impact of noise, disturbance and congestion caused by construction traffic will place intolerable pressure on local roads and residents. There will be unwanted intrusion from security lights, the unsightly 84 containers housing inverters, dust, debris and fumes whilst construction takes place. The infrastructure of the local villages is insufficient to support this level of development without the risk of serious incidents.		
MP2_CL_0697_013	Tourism in this area is popular. This is due to, the sheer visual beauty of the villages and landscape; the historical background which fires the imagination and brings to life our education and heritage; provision of many bridle and foot paths for exercise,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	walking, cycling or riding; the incredible variety of wildlife which can surprise and change from season to season; the pleasure of the different way of rural life that can meet a sense of less pressure and recovery from the stresses and strains of life; the generous friendly and welcoming attitude felt when meeting local residents when out and about or in village shops and pubs. These pleasures are those intangibles that feed into the physical health and mental wellbeing of both visitors and of course the local residents' lives. These feelings will be severely compromised forever by altering the choices made by those people seeking restorative recovery and a chosen rural lifestyle. These benefits to society have seriously been acknowledged by the pandemic shutdowns. Installing vast areas of factory looking panels where open countryside will be unavailable and constrictive would be demoralising, demotivating and life-changing even life threatening. This mental wellbeing impact becomes that sense of loss. You cannot mitigate this loss. It's gone forever!		
MP2_CL_0671_005	5, I don't see thousands of tourists flocking here from the Mediterranean because of our amazingly good, all year round weather.		
MP2_CL_0830_006	6. Harm to the local economy: Stamford is a historic, beautiful town, attracting thousands of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	visitors to the area every year. This proposal will reduce tourism and subsequently adversely affect the prosperity of the town. The impact of noise, disturbance and congestion caused by construction traffic will place intolerable pressure on local roads and residents. There will be unwanted intrusion from security lights, the unsightly 84 containers housing inverters, dust, debris and fumes whilst construction takes place. The infrastructure of the local villages is insufficient to support this level of development without the risk of serious incidents.		
MP2_CL_1026_003	Tourists come to the are to enjoy our market towns, with walking, cycling or riding through the area as well as the local population. People move to the area to have this on their doorstep and not have to travel far for what we have. This will be blighted by fencing and the massive solar panels as well as routes closed.		
MP2_CL_1005_013	13. General Observations • Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy. • House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels? • Solar Farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over the year whey are Mallard Pass		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	stating much higher unachievable figures? • How is the site decommissioned? Further construction traffic? Environmental waste? • Feel that the project is purely driven by money not the environment. • Very concerned that Windel has not delivered any project as yet but is looking at delivering the biggest one yet? • There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering? • Surely nationally significant infrastructure projects should be driven by the government not private developers. Is the government in control of projects such as these? • We are industrialising the countryside. • How will this affect my mental health and wellbeing? • There will be loss of pathways, cycleways and bridleways. • Yes we are in an energy crisis but why are we sacrificing food producing fields? As mentioned previously build on brownfield, commercial rooftops. • Solar Farms are the least efficient forms of renewable energy with some of the highest lifetime pollution.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	As stated above, I am strongly opposed to the project.		
MP2_CL_0486_001	Stamford is one of the primary Georgian towns in the country, attracting visitors not only to see the town, but also to attend Burghley Horse Trials and visit Burghley House. What would Lord Burghley say about the Mallard Pass proposal – that is the Lord Burghley who stopped the main railway line from coming through Stamford because of the damage it would do to his countryside? Stamford relies a great deal on its tourism. Would visitors to Stamford be as attracted to the town if it is surrounded by a gigantic solar farm? The solar panels will dwarf any human being.		
MP2_CL_0635_005	5, I don't see thousands of tourists flocking here from the Mediterranean because of our amazingly good, all year round weather.		
MP2_FF_0134_006	you can throw as much money as you like at this venture but its not acceptable to a majority of residents within the proposed site, let alone those that travel to walk this area who may still not be aware of their impact of their enjoyment of the same area.		
MP2_FF_0296_004	This is in the right direction. Perhaps the solar farm could be a tourist attraction with a visitors centre and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	observation huts provided. Sympathetic car / bicycle parking		
MP2_CL_0894_016	14. General Observations - Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0655_021	21. MPSF WILL AFFECT BURGHLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OPEN PARKLAND, HORSE TRIALS, CHRISTMAS FAIR, IT IS A HUGE TOURIST ATTRACTION. UNDER I MILE FROM MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0655_008	8. MPSF Concern - Affect 10 plus villages within a 3 mile radius, and under 1 mile from STAMFORD. Our amazing historical town has approximately 17th, and 18th-century stone buildings and 5 medieval parish churches. It's also a frequent film location. Also it attracts tourists from all over the UK and beyond.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
MP2_CL_1040_010	6. There is no energy benefit to the impacted communities with the declared location rationale being justified on commercial and engineering criteria alone.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. However, because we cannot exclusively provide the energy generated by the Proposed Development to local residents this will not be the case. It is the responsibility of the system operator, National Grid ESO, to ensure that sufficient electricity can be transmitted to meet consumption, wherever and whenever that consumption is needed. As part of the statutory consultation, the Applicant consulted with National Grid and its various relevant entities (National Grid Gas Plc, National Grid Electricity System Operator Ltd, and National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc). In the UK, energy transmission and distribution is undertaken by the private sector through your chosen energy supplier, National Grid Electricity Transmission, and local distribution network operator (DNO). The relevant electricity DNO for the Proposed Development is Western Power Distribution and we are formally consulting
MP2_CL_0745_003	The people that this will effect most , the local residents , will not benefit one iota from the energy supplied by this solar farm, they will not receive cheaper electricity generated by this farm, they will not receive any subsidy or financial benefit for having the monstrous solar panels blighting their views , surrounding their community and effecting the landscape as a whole for potentially 40 years.		
MP2_CL_0690_003	2. The idea of adding value because of the prospect of producing cheap energy is nothing more than ‘wool over the eyes’. It may well be cheaper to produce than conventional methods, but the value gets nowhere near the end consumer. It stops at the pockets of the producing company and is sold to the end consumer at global market rates. Or were you considering sharing profits with residents in the area?		
MP2_CL_0679_009	"Mallard Pass will support low-cost energy generation" according to section 3.0 of the Main Consultation Document. However, low cost generation will not translate to low consumer prices. Mallard Pass does make this clear purposefully		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	leaving many people to believe that, "low cost" is the same as "low price.		with both of these organisations on our plans for the Proposed Development. Therefore, although energy generation is privatised, since the transmission of electricity is a regulated service undertaken on behalf of the state by National Grid Electricity Transmission and Western Power Distribution, we are not able to supply the energy generated by the Proposed Development to local residents. There are benefits to exporting directly to our National Grid. By doing this, the electricity generated by the Proposed Development will deliver the biggest decarbonisation and cost benefit to the UK as a whole. Through its connection at the National Grid Ryhall Substation, Mallard Pass will increase our national supply of low-cost, home-grown renewable energy, helping further expand our country's energy independence and positively contributing to our national decarbonisation goals.
MP2_CL_0612_005	we doubt the output from the solar energy will benefit local residents. Where will it be used?		
MP2_CL_0600_024	2.6 "Mallard Pass will support low-cost energy generation" according to section 3.0 of the Main Consultation Document. However, low cost generation will not translate to low consumer prices. Mallard Pass does make this clear purposefully leaving many people to believe that, "low cost" is the same as "low price."		
MP2_CL_0600_007	1.3 Mallard Pass are keen to stress that MPSF will provide low cost energy. This may be the case, but it will not provide low priced electricity to consumers. The structure of the electricity market is such that market prices are set by the highest cost/priced producers. This will provide Mallard Pass with a high "ceiling price" enabling large profits to be made. Mallard Pass are completely silent on this point.		
MP2_FF_035_009	9. No energy actually being supplied to homes.		
MP2_FF_0279_006	I also feel some kind of financial incentive, eg. reduced energy costs for a period of time would help win over many local residence. If our land is being		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	used to generate energy then we should be the first to benefit from it.		
MP2_FF_003_002	The local area will not gain anything, it wont solve the cost of living crisis, it won't make electric cheaper.		
MP2_FF_064_002	If local residents impacted by the site were offered reduced electricity bills, there may be more support for the project		
MP2_FF_0113_006	"You will support low-cost energy generation that increases the reliability of our national grid.□ The claim about producing low-cost energy is also misleading. It is definitely low cost to produce for you, but the consumer wont get cheaper energy. The price the consumer pays is determined by the market. The winner will not be the consumer but you who will profit from low cost and high prices.		
MP2_FF_0304_002	We have our own solar panels and save around 50% on our bills. You will never pass this on		
MP2_CL_0354_011	10. The claim is made that Mallard Pass will reduce the cost of electricity. How will be this reduction in cost passed on to consumers?		
MP2_CL_0371_002	2. The claim is made that Mallard Pass will reduce the cost of electricity. How will this reduction in cost be passed on to consumers?		
MP2_CL_0446_002	On top of all the other issues which this project will bring which have been well documented by others (I		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	can send you a list under a separate email if you require) I see no forecast of a reduction in price of energy to any consumers so I assume that government will still need to give rebates to households if necessary while companies cream off profits. Having such a fundamental project in the hands of foreign companies leaves me uneasy as recent events have shown this can lead to huge vulnerabilities.		
MP2_CL_0600_026	2.8 In a webinar held on 27th August by Econergy, who are proposing to build yet another solar farm in Rutland, the presenter confirmed that the consumer would not benefit from lower prices unless the fundamentals of the market change. This could be many years into the future. Unfortunately Mallard Pass has chosen not to explain this and to leave many people under a false impression.		
MP2_CL_0712_011, MP2_CL_0879_012	Cost Of Living Crisis 6/ For every wind and solar farm we have we have either gas or coal stations on standby for if they fail to produce. One classic example of this was recently on 22nd or 23rd July 2022 when the wind dropped		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	and the extreme heat affected the solar production on the very day I would expect it to perform at its best. On that particular day we had to buy electricity from Belgium using the interconnection system for a whopping £9700 per MWh as reported in the Telegraph. The government's recent energy security review failed to highlight that this insecurity is partly caused by the unreliability of wind and solar to provide a stable reliable base load. Because of this duplication in systems which are needed and the resulting gas stations on standby is another reason for the high cost of energy at present and not just high gas prices. The current system of bidding to supply when even the cheaper suppliers try to match the highest bid is certainly not helping. It's difficult to see how this could change without making gas stations unviable. The fact is if we had 100% wind and solar renewables, we would still need 100% duplication back up, this system far from giving us security and moving us away from carbon based supply is making us more dependent on it. (see below screen shot where 58.9% gas is being used to back up the unreliable renewable supply at only 3.1% despite the massive investment in infrastructure 28th March 2022) This also has a knock-on effect on utility bills		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	probably meaning tax payer support for the less well-off for the foreseeable future.		
MP2_CL_0814_002	You state, all energy captured will go into the National Grid for consumption across the country. So, even if I was in agreement to this proposal there is no direct 'energy' recompense for the local area to counter the destruction of the existing countryside and environment. The enhancements to the local community you detail are negligible and 'potential', and Mallard Pass gives no surety for these to be delivered.		
MP2_CL_0821_004	The subsequent literature (another huge waste of resources) has done nothing to alleviate my concerns, just more conjecture, nonsense really, with nothing to back it up. This proposal has absolutely nothing to do with green energy and everything to do with maximising profit as cheaply as possible. I do not believe this will promote zero carbon and, it will be of zero benefit to the local residents and with all that said, once again, I am totally opposed to this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0851_005	This proposal has absolutely nothing to do with green energy and everything to do with maximising profit as cheaply as possible. I do not believe this will promote zero carbon and, it will be of zero		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	benefit to the local residents and with all that said, once again, I am totally opposed to this proposal.		
MP2_CL_0926_005	The complete, and offensive, lack of any offer of 'real' compensation to local communities. For example, free electricity, indefinitely, to all village halls within the catchment area.		
MP2_CL_1002_001	I was rather hoping that far from receiving assurance that there would be no increased cost to the consumer in increased energy bills there would be some hope that savings made by “low cost” and “costs of solar power having dropped significantly and solar power now being the cheapest form of electricity in history” these may lead to price reductions for consumers who are impacted by this huge development. It seems we are to be sorely disappointed!!		
MP2_CL_0933_005	The only thing that would compensate for such a mind-boggling desecration of prime countryside would be a huge drop in energy costs for the surrounding community, benefiting from the solar power. However, I read that on average solar farms produce only 11% of their stated capacity over the year, coming nowhere near the stated figures.		
MP2_FF_0334_001	Previous government promises of decentralisation are being demonstrated through this constructed to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Electricity price for consumers			
	be of no value. This application was refused by local government yet still we are here.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_FF_003_004	I know a lot of people that have had house sales fail since Mallard Pass has been mentioned, it is not needed.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in Chapter 14: Socio-Economics of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, this assessment concluded that there will be no potential significant adverse socio-economic effects during the construction, operation, or decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. Therefore, no additional
MP2_FF_016_002	Because of this, I think that my property will be devalued so I would like to be in class 3. If this is the case that the bird become ill or don't race under section 44 of the 2004 planning act I will bring a claim for compensation (category 3.)		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_FF_035_006	6. House price dropping dramatically.		mitigation measures over and above those stated in other technical chapters of the ES are required to avoid or minimise the socio-economic effects identified in Chapter 14. Some examples of mitigation measures include: • The Proposed Development will be sensitively sited and offset from residential properties • 250m offset of solar stations from residential properties • The removal of the Solar PV Site from north of the Drift providing a suitable offset of residential dwellings in the interests of visual amenity.
MP2_FF_084_008	Some residents believe their house value will drop as a direct result of this project. It's not a planning issue, but are these residents misguided? Perhaps there's scope for some artists' impressions to allay their fears!		
MP2_FF_0184_004	impact on value of our house (barn conversion to be largely surrounded by the solar farm)		
MP2_FF_0184_013	I am also sure that if the solar farm were to go ahead in its current form, and at its current scale, that it would have a negative impact on my house value. Studies have shown that house prices neighbouring fields of solar panels are not effected; and for a residential property with a single field of panels I believe this may well be the case. But for a barn conversion set in rolling countryside with beautiful walks from the doorstep to be almost surrounded by miles of solar panels; this is a very different proposition and so I am convinced that Mallard Pass would diminish the value of my property and I would be seeking compensation unless significant changes to the scale and impact of the solar farm are introduced.		
MP2_FF_0202_008	devolution of the houses.		
MP2_FF_0279_004	House prices being affected due to visibility of farms		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_FF_0290_009	Other considerations - house prices will be affected,		
MP2_CL_0384_015	15. Are there any plans to compensate house owners for the drop in the values of their houses that are close by the site and those houses affected by the chosen route of construction transportation ?		
MP2_CL_0390_008	Impact on local economy and lowering house values.		
MP2_CL_0392_013	13. There will be a severe impact on local property prices! Who wants to live near such a monstrosity offering little, if any, benefits for local residents? What is the upside for the local community? None!! Do they plan to offer compensation on an ongoing basis? Of course not!		
MP2_CL_0394_008	7/ As a result of all of the above, House Prices will undoubtedly fall in the area. Who wants to live next to fields and fields of Solar Panels? Will we all receive compensation for that? What will you do for the community in return for the massive inconvenience and change to our local life?		
MP2_CL_0401_009	9. Devaluing properties in the area		
MP2_CL_0416_005	The likely effect on local house prices because of industrialisation		
MP2_CL_0499_007	7 I believe this project will have a devastating effect on local property prices. (I certainly would		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	think twice about purchasing a property, in a village surrounded by solar panels!).		
MP2_CL_0561_009	Devaluing properties in the area		
MP2_CL_0584_009	Loss of housing value		
MP2_CL_0593_002	1. Essendine would become a less attractive location for home-seekers and this would mean the value of our properties would drop.		
MP2_CL_0598_003	The impact on those living in the very local vicinity to the Solar farm will be immense. Houses that were bought for their views and rural locations will be massively devalued and quality of life for those living in them will without doubt be severely affected.		
MP2_CL_0599_003	The impact on those living in the very local vicinity to the Solar farm will be immense. Houses that were bought for their views and rural locations will be massively devalued and quality of life for those living in them will without doubt be severely affected.		
MP2_CL_0612_006	All of this will lower the value of local housing and the disturbance during the construction of the solar farm will gravely impact on the way of life		
MP2_CL_0615_003	House prices are likely to be adversely impacted by the scale of the site in the immediate vicinity.		
MP2_CL_0643_008	8. Inevitable reduction in property values,		
MP2_CL_0648_008	8. Inevitable reduction in property values.		
MP2_CL_0649_008	8. Inevitable reduction in property values.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_CL_0660_004	The devastating negative impact this would have on the local area, quality of life and no doubt house prices does not seem to have been mitigated in any way. There is no benefit to local residents and the only logic for this site appears to be a pre-existing sub station.		
MP2_CL_0678_007	7. House sales are currently impossible while this hangs over us. We look with dismay on the proposal which will surely see a significant downturn in prices.		
MP2_CL_0686_005	5. Properties devalued by visual and noise impact. Changed character of countryside.		
MP2_CL_0693_007	· Inevitable reduction in property values.		
MP2_CL_0726_002	Will this project eventually devalue my home if I have to sell?		
MP2_CL_0742_047	- House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels?		
MP2_CL_0749_047	- House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels?		
MP2_CL_0785_013	Your brochure is full of nice buzz words telling us how much we need this and what you can do so we won't really notice or be bothered by it, but how many of you who are involved in proposing to impose this scheme on us would say yes to it if they were on the receiving end ? There is no mention of compensation for lowering the values of our homes		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	,which this scheme will definitely do . Who would want to live in an area where you are surrounded by monstrosities?		
MP2_CL_0799_014	8. Housing: This development will have a negative impact on property prices in this area. In your Stage Two Main Consultation Document, it states that, “There are relatively few residential properties in immediate proximity to the Site and the impact on those that are can be effectively mitigated through offsets and sensitive landscaping.” You are acutely aware that our land and home borders on to your site, with our direct views of two of the fields in your scheme, you have been made aware of a medical condition that will be affected by the solar panels, a business which could be damaged by the project, I spoke with representatives at two meetings yet no one has been to visit us at Church Farm, to see and address these points, discuss the proposal or alleviate fears, despite promises to visit us. It is a grave concern that you are unable to make an appointment.		
MP2_CL_0853_001	1. I purchased my current residence in Braceborough in 2019 having fallen in love with the village and surrounding countryside particularly the approach from Carlby. I have spent a considerable		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
	sum on restoring the grade 2 listed farm house and I am concerned about the negative impact your development will have on the character of the area and consequential impact on house prices.		
MP2_CL_0975_008	Well being of Residents the value of all property will be adversely affected, generally estimated by 20% - 30%		
MP2_CL_0944_009	House prices are likely to be severely impacted both during the construction period and for many years beyond.		
MP2_CL_0999_008	8. Depreciation of value to property within view of this eyesore		
MP2_CL_1010_001	While we are supportive of green energy initiatives, we have significant concerns over this proposal. We moved to this location last year, largely due to the 'countryside' surrounding our home. This proposal is going to damage that, and likely the value of our home, too. This is a significant concern for us as the knock-on consequences could damage our financial mobility.		
MP2_CL_1013_009	· Depreciation in property values.		
MP2_CL_0917_008, MP2_CL_0918_008	This development is on such a scale that it could have a detrimental impact on house values.		
MP2_CL_1036_015	Not to mention the potentially negative impact on property value		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_CL_1036_016	"Regarding solar farms, we find that house prices decrease by about 2.6% after opening" Wind turbines, solar farms, and house prices - ScienceDirect https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article		
MP2_CL_1039_013	• Cumulative impact		
MP2_CL_1044_006	• It will have a negative impact on the households living in the area it surrounds.		
MP2_CL_1049_002	We are opposed to the scheme due to the negative long term impact that it will have on the value of our property and we feel it is unfair for us to suffer this financial loss at a time when other parties with an interest in the scheme stand to enjoy massive financial benefit.		
MP2_CL_1049_003	The solar panels proposed for the farmland to the north of our house will be visible from the upstairs windows and whilst we acknowledge "we do not own the view" nonetheless our house will be devalued by the stigma and health concerns surrounding Solar Panels.		
MP2_CL_1049_004	I acknowledge that in all likelihood you will point to health studies that prove otherwise, however the opinion of the general public and the pool of potential buyers for our house will formulate their own negative view on this subject, which will be to our financial detriment.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – House price depletion			
MP2_CL_1049_006	You also mention in your letter that there is a proposal to install an electric cable under the Highway which you state in legal terms we own the subsoil within which it will be placed. We object to the installation of the cable within the subsoil of our property unless we are adequately compensated for the presence of this infrastructure item in our property.		
MP2_CL_0916_001, MP2_CL_0911_001	INTEREST IN PROJECT: We are the joint owners of the Heath House is situated on the western end of the project adjoining land owned by the Williams Family. We are objecting to the project in it's entirety and in respect of the impact it will have on us personally given it's close proximity to our property and the negative consequences it will impose on our environment, outlook and the negative impact it will have on the value of our property.		
MP2_CL_0893_013	12. Housing: This development will have a negative impact on property prices in this area.		
MP2_CL_0894_017	- House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels?		
MP2_CL_0609_004	4. The solar panels are so high that this part of Rutland will no longer be attractive for people to buy houses and those that live here currently will very likely suffer from a massive drop in house values. Stamford and Rutland were cited as the best places		

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	to live in a survey conducted in 2021. If this solar farm is built this will no longer be the case. This will have a knock on effect on the tourist trade as this area could no longer be promoted as being attractive. There is a solar farm at Ketton quarry nearby but as it is built into a hollow people are not even aware that it exists.		
MP2_CL_0998_003	The noise, dust etc will be horrendous and the visual effects will prevent anyone wanting to visit and enjoy the current beauty and wildlife we are so proud of. Property prices will plummet and the tourist industry will suffer as a result of this. And to what ends? 350 megawatts of solar energy that will go straight into the national grid – with no benefit to the local communities that this project will impact ……. for at least 40 years.		
MP2_CL_0879_011	Development in Open Country 5/ Development in open country was severely limited in the latest version of the NPPF to protect our open space and country side. The total change of the local environment and land scape that this application and ones like it bring can only be described as the industrialisation of this visual amenity and under any other circumstances would be refused. No amount of mitigation measures can get away from that fact because of the sheer size of		

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	the project. If this application is a precedent for the future and other applications follow it will almost certainly have a corresponding effect on tourism and the desirability to live in the area. Although house prices are not a material planning issue anyone who has invested their life savings to buy a property near this development will be extremely concerned. This is likely to have a knock-on effect on the area's growth and development plans reducing the areas attraction as a desirable place to live and the corresponding drop in growth of the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0825_008, MP2_CL_0850_008	Health risks / Reduction in the value of our property – Our property currently sits near a collection of other isolated properties in a rural environment, away from the local villages of Uffington, Belmesthorpe and Greatford. The health risks of a large solar development like this are as yet unknown, and being so close to the site would potentially have a devastating impact on the value of our property, along with the 'industrialisation' of the surrounding area and the significantly heightened flood risk. Saleability would be adversely affected and potential buyers could struggle to raise capital against these unfavourable points by mortgage providers. There will be noise pollution as		

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	has been shown in other far smaller solar plants, I didn't move to a rural location to hear the constant hum of electricity being transferred into the grid. There will be potential contamination of the land from the site from the multitude of toxic materials used in solar installations, even before considering what happens when the site is decommissioned at the end of the 40-year lease. What happens to the toxic materials used to make the photo-voltaic panels that will need specialist disposal plans at the end of their useful economic life?		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
MP2_CL_0587_005	The scheme is a private initiative for commercial gain. There is no direct benefit for the local people who will have to put up with the visual impact, construction traffic, etc. The reason the scheme is	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. No community fund is being considered for the Proposed Development.

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	proposed here is because there is spare capacity at the substation near the railway at Essendine		The Amenity and Recreation Assessment (Appendix 6.5, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**) concludes that, during the construction phase, visibility, noise and vibration, construction traffic and air quality effects would have a low magnitude, slight significant adverse effect on users of the MacMillan Way (slight significance) immediately adjacent to the Order limits, and moderate to major adverse effects on users of Bridleways E169 and E185 (both medium sensitivity), and a slight or minimal effect on the other PRoW within or in the vicinity of the Order limits. The Landscape and Visual chapter (Chapter 6, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**) assesses the visual effects of the Proposed Development on receptors within and outside the Order Limits. It concludes that there would be major-moderate adverse (significant) effects within the Order Limits, including on users of Bridleways E169 and E182 and public footpath Uffi/5/1, all of which are of high-medium sensitivity. Beyond the Order limits the effects during the construction phase are deemed to be of minimal to slight magnitude and adverse, which is not significant. This
MP2_FF_0201_006	Nothing to compensate for lasting damage to the environment.		
MP2_CL_0751_006	Cui bono? (who benefits?)		
MP2_CL_0749_052	- There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering?		
MP2_CL_0742_052	- There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering?		
MP2_FF_079_002	No local benefits from MPSF		
MP2_CL_0146_001	It is good to see that you have listened, in part, to community concerns about the size of the scheme and the need for more environmental mitigation. I'm sure these will not go far enough for many. The point, however, that I would like to make is that Mallard Pass's contract with the community seems very one-sided. I understand the country will gain from a greener more sustainable supply of energy, and this is absolutely vital, but I wonder what benefit the Scheme will bring to the local communities of Ryhall, Essendine and Carlby. Maybe this is something that could be spelt out in more detail in future communications.		
MP2_CL_0146_002	Perhaps, also, if there was some kind of long-term profit share that contributed directly into a Community Fund you would have a better chance of		

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	convincing local people that Mallard Pass is something that will benefit them, directly. At the moment the Scheme looks and feels like a 'Big Business making Big Profits' with little in the way of gratitude and return to local people who will have to live with the inconvenience during the build and the long-term loss of amenity.		includes the McMillan long distance trail (high-medium sensitivity). All existing PRoWs will be retained in their existing alignment and complemented by a total of 8.1km of new permissive paths that link to the wider network and creating joined up routes. There will be a 15m offset from PRoWs to the edge of the Solar PV Site with appropriate screening planting to manage the amenity of PRoWs. The Proposed Development will create opportunities for people to engage with the natural world in the form of nature areas, viewing hides and interpretation boards.
MP2_CL_0146_003	The Community Fund, for instance, could be used to create essential cycle and pathways to encourage community health and improved connectivity, or to support vulnerable people to improve the energy efficiency of their homes.		
MP2_FF_0199_005	These proposals try to excuse reasons for an imposed financial investment which helps neither local nor national economy.		
MP2_FF_0257_002	The local communities impacted will receive no direct benefit from the scheme whereas Mallard Pass and the landowners will profit substantially whilst damaging the quality of life of all local residents. That is inequitable.		
MP2_FF_0264_008	No obvious economic benefit to local area		
MP2_FF_0277_003	The scheme should create a local trust fund, funded by MPSF, so that the community can choose how they improve the local amenity.		
MP2_FF_0284_002	- Some of these words smack of 'empty promises' - 'propose' is not the same as 'commit' to do something. - There needs to be consultation with local communities to decide what is best - why not		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	create a fund for local parish councils to use to mitigate the changes as well as doing all of the above?		
MP2_CL_0369_005	There is absolutely no benefit to the large community negatively affected by this enormous project.		
MP2_CL_0374_001	1. The project is for profit, not climate change. A few individuals will make a lot of money at significant social and environmental cost to the local community with no local benefit.		
MP2_CL_0388_002	I strongly oppose this proposal because whatever mitigation measures are put in place to offset the harms it will inevitably cause will never compensate us for the loss of our beautiful countryside. I did not choose to live in a sea of solar panels, I chose to live in a rural landscape.		
MP2_CL_0392_001	1. The project is for profit, not climate change. A few individuals will make a lot of money at significant social and environmental cost to the local community with no local benefit.		
MP2_CL_0396_005	There is absolutely no benefit to the large community negatively affected by this enormous project.		
MP2_CL_0397_003	I see no benefits whatsoever for local residents; to say there will be 2.9 miles of new permissive pathways is insulting – these are not public rights of way and the public do not have a legal right to use them; the landowner is within their rights to withdraw the access to this land at any time. One of the		

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	proposed permissive paths (West Glen River) is an area that floods easily – this will make the path impassable.		
MP2_CL_0428_009	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).		
MP2_CL_0429_009	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).		
MP2_CL_0446_001	Unfortunately it would seem that yet again businesses with an eye on huge profits for their shareholders are attempting to push through a totally unsuitable development which will bring very limited if not no benefits to the people whose quality of life are going to be most affected and indeed the population in general. It would seem that yet again outrageous plans have been put forward initially and then been reduced in size to what you hoped to achieve in the beginning in a cynical attempt to suggest you are listening to residents concerns. Unfortunately there is also a belief amongst the majority of the population that these projects cannot		

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	be stopped which brings about a 'David v Goliath' mentality leading to a resigned acceptance and reduced opposition.		
MP2_CL_0462_009	There are absolutely no benefits whatsoever to local residents, and we are the people who will have our lives turned upside down if this development goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0478_022	22. The only benefit of this proposal is for the provision of more power for the railway which will run through the site. There is absolutely no benefit to the local area and residents at all.		
MP2_CL_0499_002	2 No benefits for local residents such as cheaper electricity.		
MP2_CL_0600_016	1.12 Residents will be adversely impacted by MPSF in many ways. The "Recreational Opportunities" proposed fall well short of adequate mitigation for those negative impacts. There are no benefits for residents in the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0726_003	Will there be any benefits to local residents?		
MP2_CL_0733_001	I am a resident of the wider area which will be affected by the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm development, and I wish to put on record some of the reasons why I believe building this project would not be in the best interests of either our local community, or society at large. I live in Stamford, and previous generations of my family have lived here and in the surrounding villages for hundreds of years; our family businesses and lives have been intertwined with this countryside since some of our		

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	ancestors worked on the farms which would disappear under the proposed industrial development, and we regularly travel, visit, and work within the towns and villages around the site. Whilst the following is my response to the proposal on a personal level, I feel it needs to be said in order that some of the social implications of this project may be set alongside the potential economic consequences.		
MP2_CL_0821_001	The original points still stand, this is nothing to do with renewable energy, it's about making as much money as possible and with questionable practices. This solar farm is of absolutely no benefit to anyone in the local area. Mallard Pass Solar Farm, which is set to engulf my neighbouring village of Essendine and further encroach into land surrounding Ryhall, Carlby, Greatford, Braceborough, Holywell and Pickworth to name a few will be a huge blight on the landscape and serve no purpose other than to line the pockets of shareholders. All land which is currently used to grow food, whilst supporting a fabulous biodiverse landscape.		
MP2_CL_0829_011	The news of this imminent proposal comes at great sadness for most of the residents affected. I understand it is private landowner(s) that ultimately will benefit from this farm and of course the investors too. It won't be the environment and certainly not humans that will benefit. Net zero ambitions can be met in coordinated, joined up, long		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	term schemes that are not at the detriment to current environmental landscapes.		
MP2_CL_0876_016	There are absolutely no benefits whatsoever to local residents and we are the people who will have our lives turned upside down if this development goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0894_022	- There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering?		
MP2_CL_0908_005	And finally, to put it bluntly– to whose benefit? Yours and your associates only but none whatsoever for the locals.		
MP2_CL_0925_006	6. Why will Mallard Pass not meet and explain the project with the local community? What sort of compensation will the locals receive for the massive disruption this will bring to our lives?		
MP2_CL_0925_007	7. What level of support is the government going to give us for this massive negative disruption to our lives?		
MP2_FF_1032_009	I would also like to see tangible and definite commitments to work with the local authorities, especially parishes, to ensure the local communities see suitable financial compensation and restorative actions commensurate with the 'hit' they would be taking on behalf of the rest of the country.		
MP2_CL_1014_008	Where is the benefit for local people? A couple of permissive paths are nice but will the permission last the lifetime of the solar farm? Highly unlikely given that control of this development will change ownership immediately that this scheme is given the		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	go ahead - Windel and Canadian solar have no long term interest in our local area or local people.		
MP2_CL_1009_003	Massive negative impact on local people		
MP2_CL_0991_008	Despite early promises of benefits to the local community I have seen or heard nothing of these. It feels as if the developers are 'raping and pilaging' the local area for their own profit. Masked under the guise of trying to help against climate change but really just seeing an opportunity to make money for themselves.		
MP2_CL_0992_015	There are absolutely no benefits whatsoever to local residents and we are the people who will have our lives turned upside down if this development goes ahead!		
MP2_CL_0965_003	The Mallard Pass solar farm proposal is poorly thought out, provides little benefit to the land or communities, except for the minimal necessary to attempt counter argument.		
MP2_CL_0955_004	4) it is all about money and profits for you but for us it is about residents feeling , their houses , their well-being and their mental health when they will see solar panel every where they go.		
MP2_CL_0934_005	4. Community Benefit This proposal offers absolutely no benefit whatsoever to this community. Many local residents use the public footpaths and bridal ways for recreation. The open countryside will be replaced by swathes of solar panels surrounded by ugly		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	perimeter fencing which no amount of mitigation will be able to conceal.		
MP2_CL_0913_006	It destroys the life of several villages it will wholly or partly surround		
MP2_CL_0358_005	Based on the Carbon Neutrality Report and Companies House data (appendix) in relation to the businesses which will likely benefit overall from this project based on recent business data I request the government deeply considers what the true benefit is to the village of Essendine, neighbouring villages, Rutland and the Country and rejects the proposal for Mallard Pass Solar Farm in any form Mallard Pass Solar Farm is a Capital Investment project that will occupy agricultural land producing an unreliable source of electricity with no long term gain for the community or country.		
MP2_CL_0388_009	There is no compensation for the people in the area from Canadian Solar. A local Sports Hall or a Community Centre? I am not sure either would persuade people to accept the proposal but neither is on offer.		
MP2_CL_0901_011	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).		
MP2_FF_0214_007	Suggest you need to outline why this proposal is good for the local community and state facts and		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	figures of whole proposal as opposed to small potential offering with a small token gesture.		
MP2_CL_0591_005	There is no benefit to the local community in neither cheaper electricity nor employment		
MP2_CL_0637_009	7, There appears to be no local benefit for electricity or cheap electricity through this particular project for residents.		
MP2_CL_0638_007	7. If this project were to go ahead there does not seem to be any measures put in place to compensate residents.		
MP2_CL_0677_013	13. Community Benefit 13.1 The community feel strongly there are no tangible community benefits that will compensate or mitigate the impacts of your proposed scheme. 13.2 Despite the fact you talk about powering 92,000 homes and low cost energy generation, the reality is this energy going into the grid could supply anywhere in the country. If it was for the local region it would more than likely be cabled straight into the local distribution network. There is no evidence of cheaper energy tariffs for local residents, cost and price are not directly correlated. In fact the public have been paying into the green levy increasing their bills to help pay back the subsidies and investment of installing renewable technology, so solar is costing them more not less. 13.3 The construction of the solar farm, due to is industrial nature, is likely to affect the value of some properties, depending on proximity. Surely residents should not suffer any financial losses as a result of		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Local benefits			
	this development. 13.4 There is no evidence that LPAs will receive funding to recover the full costs of damage caused council infrastructure during the construction process. 13.5 The whole premise of this project for Windel and Canadian Solar is based on you receiving a significant return on your investment. Yet there is no offer of any Community Benefit Fund to compensate for the negative impacts this project will have on the local community.		
MP2_FF_008_004	very little consideration seems to have been given to local interests or impact on ways of lives		
MP2_CL_0646_004	There is absolutely no benefit to the large community negatively affected by this enormous project.		
MP2_CL_0898_001	I am aware that we need to provide power for our communities but it is not our communities which will benefit. Yet again the countryside has to support the cities and the cities should be doing something to help themselves.		
MP2_CL_0783_002	Combining these I would suggest that Government provide funding to conduct feasibility study into such a proposal and give Lincoln University the money to carry it out.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0766_010	10. Lifecycle – It is my understanding that this proposal, if it were to go ahead, would blight the landscape for approx. 40 years. Over that time, the surrounding villages would become desolate as businesses and people move away.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Economic benefit will arise from the provision of temporary jobs over the anticipated 24-month construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Applicant estimates that an average of 150 FTE gross temporary jobs will be employed onsite over the 24-month construction phase, with an estimated maximum of 500 workers on site during peak hours.
MP2_CL_0925_002	2. The company supplying the panels is Chinese. The UK should be buying British and growing our own economy.		
MP2_CL_0130_004	How is this to benefit manufacturing businesses in the UK and locally?		
MP2_FF_0275_004	No, ecological connectivity comes from providing local families with farming jobs not solar panel		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
	maintenance jobs no doubt provided by large foreign companies		Based on experience of the operating solar farms, the Applicant estimates that four FTE gross jobs will be employed onsite to monitor the Proposed Development during the operation phase. In addition, up to 20 workers per day will be required onsite at certain times to undertake maintenance and cleaning of panels and landscape management. For calculation purposes it is estimated that the total number of jobs supported will be the equivalent of approximately 10 FTEs. Monitoring and maintenance jobs will be provided over the operational period of the Proposed Development. Operational employment effects are expressed as gross jobs and net additional jobs, taking into account deadweight, leakage, displacement, and multipliers. The Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, **[EN010127/APP/7.10]**, proposes how the Applicant will work with local stakeholders to create opportunities for
MP2_FF_0288_003	the 400 jobs created for its construction are not permanent but the effect on people having to live with it will be intergenerational. the technology being used is not the most up to date - the environmental and human rights costs of producing the solar panels is very poor.		
MP2_CL_0361_010	The project brings no employment opportunities to the area, and on the contrary potentially reduces employment from farming		
MP2_CL_0417_004	and harm to the local economy .		
MP2_CL_0418_008	8. The negative impact on local villages/towns will be immense		
MP2_CL_0460_004	I have a bed and breakfast accommodation which I have opened within the last 4 years and have made it a very successful and productive business, with guests coming from all over the country and worldwide. With living in the centre of this proposed site my concern is that tourism for this beautiful area will be impacted in a huge way. My guests come to stay with their dogs, for the beautiful fields and open spaces, walks and peace and quiet. I don't think the latter will happen if this project is passed, but it is not only for my guests it is for my peace of mind when walking my dog from Carlby to		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
	Braceborough Woods, Greatford, Ryhall and surrounding public footpaths along with all other dog walkers and ramblers using these walks and listening to the bird song and seeing the wildlife in their natural habitat, not encased with metal bars.		the improvement and employment of local skills by focusing on: • The opportunities for the involvement of local companies in the construction and operation supply chain; • The ability of local residents to access employment opportunities associated with the construction and operation of the Development; and • The ability of research organisations to use the site to enable research and innovation in the renewable energy sector. The farm businesses within the Order limits all stated that, although agricultural practices within the Order limits will change, continued arable use is considered very unlikely to change across their wider land areas outside the Order limits. Within the Order limits a proportion of the mitigation and enhancement areas will continue to be farmed, whilst land management, which
MP2_CL_0538_008	Profit only for this proposal Canadian Solar is a global international company exploiting the need for solar renewables, with total disregard for the best solution for this area and indeed the electricity needs of the country. It is going to use solar panels manufactured in China. How can that help the UK economy? Huge amounts of pollution in transporting these panels across the world too. This is just a money making scheme. If you are lucky enough to gain planning permission, you don't have a vested interest in the welfare of either how the panels are produced by child labour in China, the green credentials of transporting across the world or indeed the visual impact to this area as a result of the project being built. You are just large business people who want to make vast amounts of money and don't care at what cost you make it! This consultation period is just you, 'ticking boxes'		
MP2_CL_0675_001	It will bring very little employment as Solar panels are produced in China.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0712_001	1/ I'm very concerned that the approval of Mallard Pass will be setting a precedent and Lincolnshire's primary position as the bread basket of the UK will be jeopardised. If this development goes ahead other developments will follow indeed there are already 6 others under consideration affecting Lincolnshire at present. This is obviously going to continue once the precedent is set completely changing the character of Rutland and Lincolnshire. The sequential test applied to arrive at this particular site appears to be simplistic in the extreme and leaves Lincolnshire completely exposed please see below from Mallard Pass EIR :-		could include sheep grazing, will take place within the Order limits. Once the Proposed Development is operational, the owners of the four farm operations within the Order limits predict that the 13 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs currently directly supported will remain the same and that the diversification of operations will help to sustain their commercial viability. For more information, please see Chapter 14: Socio-Economics, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0733_003	Secondly, the disruption to businesses which have already located within this area because if offers the advantage of local supply for certain ingredients which are part of their own product lines, such as food crops, flowers for fragrances, traceable honey production and similar enterprises, may seem minor compared to the turnover of an industrial-scale energy production company, but sustainability on a smaller scale makes economic sense when global supply chains are themselves subject to constant disruption.		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0799_004	along with the Impact on Construction and the commercial impact that it will have on our businesses.		
MP2_CL_0893_001	Further to the additional information supplied for the Stage Two Consultation regarding the Mallard Pass Solar Farm, I write with the following comments addressing the impact the Solar Farm will have on myself personally, medically along with the commercial impact that it will have on our business.		
MP2_CL_0893_022	There is no employment included in the application, which shows the development is not of benefit to the local area.		
MP2_CL_1048_002	Can you help with support information on jobs, opportunities for the community?		
MP2_CL_1036_001	Introduction Thank you for your letter dated 17TH June 2022, we are a business called Easternrose that owns residential property, Glen House in the rural village of Essendine. As you can imagine there are a few key issues that concern us as a business, namely the possible negative impact this will have on our current and all possible future tenants who have chosen to live in rural surroundings. Your proposed site is already a popular place of natural beauty for both residents and tourists alike whether it be for		

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Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
	cycling, walking, horse riding or driving to take in the sights, surrounding habitat and landscape.		
MP2_CL_1025_003	In farming terms we are a relatively young business with a youthful workforce. The next generation are keen to continue the growth of the business and see it flourish in the future. To grow an arable farming business requires more acres of land to be farmed. Previously we have managed this by purchasing pockets of land when they have come up for sale or by renting under 'Farm Business Tenancies.' Mallard Pass will put a huge bias in the local land market in favour of those landowners / farmers who have chosen to have their land included in the scheme. They will be receiving large returns for the land involved in the project. This disposable income can then be used to go out and rent / buy more land to replace the land lost to Mallard Pass. We will therefore be unable to compete with our neighbours at land tenures as we rely solely of income from agricultural activities. We understand that renewable / nuclear energy has to be the way forward but feel that the scale of this project will put pressures on our business not only during the construction phase but for several generations to follow.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism – Use of local businesses and manufacturers			
MP2_CL_0975_007	General Small groups of trees, pathways and landscaped areas do not compensate for the amenity that the general community have lost, they get no gain from the scheme, in fact suffer a further loss of employment for labour no longer needed on the farms who have decided to offer their land for use.		
MP2_CL_0965_007	Solar panel technology has advanced dramatically in the last decade and continues to do so. However, so do other technologies. It is likely that the lifecycle of this solar development will be very much shorter than intended, and the costs of operation much greater. It is greatly concerning that the supporting business could collapse if other technologies produce energy in a much cheaper manner, which would leave a steel and silicone jungle across the landscape doing nothing, eventually removed perhaps by British taxpayers' contributions.		
MP2_CL_0933_004	The region would lose its charm and with that, its economic identity bound up in agriculture.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_FF_0195_007	7. Impact on Tourism (5.12.15) We are surprised and offended by the author's statement that this scale of development will have insignificant impact on tourism. This again demonstrates the lack of understanding of why this area is so well frequented by tourists and walkers - it's the natural countryside. We request that a more thorough and independent professional review be undertaken of the likely impact this proposal will have on tourism the reputation of having fields and fields of solar panels will undoubtedly have an impact on the number of visitors and the tourism economy. Potential negative impacts on tourism receptors could arise if there are clear and close views from them onto the Proposed Development. The construction phase is likely to have a minimal, localised effect on the tourism economy, result in an overall negligible adverse effect on the local tourism economy, which is not significant.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. In Chapter 14: Socio-Economics of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, Section 14.3 outlines the potential effects of the construction, operational and decommissioning phases on employment, GVA and tourism in the study area. Three visitor behaviour / tourism receptors were assessed within a 2km radius of the Proposed Development, these include: • Amenity and Recreation Assessment (Appendix 6.5 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.2]**) • Landscape and Visual impact (Chapter 6 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**) • Noise (Chapter 10 of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**) Taking these receptors into account, it is considered that, on balance, the construction phase will have a negligible to minor adverse effect on the local tourism economy which is not significant.
MP2_FF_0224_001	Enough to put you off Solar energy with a monstrous destruction of such a sensitive area. In every way a bad I'll thought out proposal so near such heritage sights. Great for tourism! So poor my faith in solar is now destroyed.		
MP2_CL_0401_010	10. Loss of tourism to the area because of the aesthetic impact		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_CL_0538_007	Tourism Tourism in this area is popular. Stamford is listed as 'one of Britain's finest stone towns' and thousands of visitors descend on the area each year. They take accommodation in many of the local villages, and they then enjoy the walking, cycling, horse riding that the rural areas you want to put solar panels on, are in. Many jobs depend on the tourist industry in this area and this blot on the rural landscape may well affect the number of tourists visiting.		For more information on the operational and decommissioning phases, see Chapter 14: Socio-Economics, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**.
MP2_CL_0561_010	loss of tourism to the area because of the aesthetic impact		
MP2_CL_0578_005	There are fears that the industrialisation of our local area will have a negative impact on house prices and on income from recreation and tourism locally.		
MP2_CL_0693_008	· Reduction in tourism.		
MP2_CL_0649_009	9. Inevitable reduction in tourism.		
MP2_CL_0648_009	9. Inevitable reduction in tourism.		
MP2_CL_0643_009	9.Inevitable reduction in tourism		
MP2_CL_0742_046	- Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0749_046	- Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_CL_0799_006	2. Impact on our Business (Mallard Point Ltd) a)Tourism: As you are aware we have, as Farmers ourselves, a Commercial Vineyard on the fields below the aforementioned field, which we have opening up to the general public to visit as part of a scenic place to visit in Rutland, offering Picnics and Tours and Tastings and a tranquil place to relax. With the planned Solar overlooking with the ugly security fencing with cctv and humming inverters you are planning on installing along our boundary, this will have a negative impact on a Tourism site and will deter potential customers.		
MP2_CL_0893_003	2. Impact on Tourism: As you are aware we have a Vineyard on the field below the aforementioned field, which we are planning on opening up to the general public to visit as part of a scenic place to visit in Rutland, offering Picnics and Tours and Tastings. With the planned Solar overlooking with the ugly security fencing you are planning on installing along our boundary, this will have a negative impact on a Tourism site and will deter potential customers.		
MP2_CL_1013_010	· Loss of tourism.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
MP2_CL_0622_007	) Tourism The presence of an enormous industrial facility in this location will automatically make this area less attractive to tourists particularly during the construction phase.		
MP2_CL_0632_002	2. It will have a major and negative effect on the communities in this area. The effect will embrace amenities, communications and the enjoyment of this countryside by local residents and visitors.		
MP2_CL_0651_014	6. Harm to the local economy: Stamford is a historic, beautiful town, attracting thousands of visitors to the area every year. This proposal will reduce tourism and subsequently adversely affect the prosperity of the town. The impact of noise, disturbance and congestion caused by construction traffic will place intolerable pressure on local roads and residents. There will be unwanted intrusion from security lights, the unsightly 84 containers housing inverters, dust, debris and fumes whilst construction takes place. The infrastructure of the local villages is insufficient to support this level of development without the risk of serious incidents.		
MP2_CL_0697_013	Tourism in this area is popular. This is due to, the sheer visual beauty of the villages and landscape; the historical background which fires the imagination and brings to life our education and heritage; provision of many bridle and foot paths for exercise,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	walking, cycling or riding; the incredible variety of wildlife which can surprise and change from season to season; the pleasure of the different way of rural life that can meet a sense of less pressure and recovery from the stresses and strains of life; the generous friendly and welcoming attitude felt when meeting local residents when out and about or in village shops and pubs. These pleasures are those intangibles that feed into the physical health and mental wellbeing of both visitors and of course the local residents' lives. These feelings will be severely compromised forever by altering the choices made by those people seeking restorative recovery and a chosen rural lifestyle. These benefits to society have seriously been acknowledged by the pandemic shutdowns. Installing vast areas of factory looking panels where open countryside will be unavailable and constrictive would be demoralising, demotivating and life-changing even life threatening. This mental wellbeing impact becomes that sense of loss. You cannot mitigate this loss. It's gone forever!		
MP2_CL_0671_005	5, I don't see thousands of tourists flocking here from the Mediterranean because of our amazingly good, all year round weather.		
MP2_CL_0830_006	6. Harm to the local economy: Stamford is a historic, beautiful town, attracting thousands of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	visitors to the area every year. This proposal will reduce tourism and subsequently adversely affect the prosperity of the town. The impact of noise, disturbance and congestion caused by construction traffic will place intolerable pressure on local roads and residents. There will be unwanted intrusion from security lights, the unsightly 84 containers housing inverters, dust, debris and fumes whilst construction takes place. The infrastructure of the local villages is insufficient to support this level of development without the risk of serious incidents.		
MP2_CL_1026_003	Tourists come to the are to enjoy our market towns, with walking, cycling or riding through the area as well as the local population. People move to the area to have this on their doorstep and not have to travel far for what we have. This will be blighted by fencing and the massive solar panels as well as routes closed.		
MP2_CL_1005_013	13. General Observations • Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy. • House prices will decrease, who would want to buy a house next door to 3.3 metre high panels? • Solar Farms produce about 11% of their stated capacity over the year whey are Mallard Pass		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	stating much higher unachievable figures? • How is the site decommissioned? Further construction traffic? Environmental waste? • Feel that the project is purely driven by money not the environment. • Very concerned that Windel has not delivered any project as yet but is looking at delivering the biggest one yet? • There are no benefits to the local community so why are we suffering? • Surely nationally significant infrastructure projects should be driven by the government not private developers. Is the government in control of projects such as these? • We are industrialising the countryside. • How will this affect my mental health and wellbeing? • There will be loss of pathways, cycleways and bridleways. • Yes we are in an energy crisis but why are we sacrificing food producing fields? As mentioned previously build on brownfield, commercial rooftops. • Solar Farms are the least efficient forms of renewable energy with some of the highest lifetime pollution.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	As stated above, I am strongly opposed to the project.		
MP2_CL_0486_001	Stamford is one of the primary Georgian towns in the country, attracting visitors not only to see the town, but also to attend Burghley Horse Trials and visit Burghley House. What would Lord Burghley say about the Mallard Pass proposal – that is the Lord Burghley who stopped the main railway line from coming through Stamford because of the damage it would do to his countryside? Stamford relies a great deal on its tourism. Would visitors to Stamford be as attracted to the town if it is surrounded by a gigantic solar farm? The solar panels will dwarf any human being.		
MP2_CL_0635_005	5, I don't see thousands of tourists flocking here from the Mediterranean because of our amazingly good, all year round weather.		
MP2_FF_0134_006	you can throw as much money as you like at this venture but its not acceptable to a majority of residents within the proposed site, let alone those that travel to walk this area who may still not be aware of their impact of their enjoyment of the same area.		
MP2_FF_0296_004	This is in the right direction. Perhaps the solar farm could be a tourist attraction with a visitors centre and		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Socio-Economics and Tourism - Tourism			
	observation huts provided. Sympathetic car / bicycle parking		
MP2_CL_0894_016	14. General Observations - Rutland is a small county which relies on mainly tourism and farming this development will impact that and in turn impact the local economy.		
MP2_CL_0655_021	21. MPSF WILL AFFECT BURGHLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OPEN PARKLAND, HORSE TRIALS, CHRISTMAS FAIR, IT IS A HUGE TOURIST ATTRACTION. UNDER I MILE FROM MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0655_008	8. MPSF Concern - Affect 10 plus villages within a 3 mile radius, and under 1 mile from STAMFORD. Our amazing historical town has approximately 17th, and 18th-century stone buildings and 5 medieval parish churches. It's also a frequent film location. Also it attracts tourists from all over the UK and beyond.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0733_009	A decision to lose forever a unique ecosystem and landscape, and to lower the quality of life for all who live near this proposed development, for the sake of profits which would not benefit those who have chosen to live here but who will be massively affected by it, would be a sad reflection on the values and sensibilities of the companies involved. I sincerely hope that on due consideration this particular solar energy project will be seen as the wrong use for this traditional farmland on the borders of Lincolnshire and Rutland.	Yes	As outlined in the Design and Access Statement (DAS), **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**, the Proposed Development is proposed to help meet the urgent need for home grown, secure, renewable energy that is required by Government policy in addressing climate change and energy security. The Proposed Development also offers the opportunity to deliver wide-ranging benefits beyond renewable energy production including recovery of natural environments, economic growth and social benefits, including education and health and wellbeing opportunities. In addition, the NIC Design Principles have been used to frame the Project Design Principles. One NIC Design Principle is People – which reflects what society wants and share benefits widely. The Proposed Development has sought opportunities to improve the quality of life for people who live and work nearby and taken steps to mitigate negative impacts. The Proposed Development sought the views of local
MP2_CL_0526_002	The loss of beautiful landscapes for walking, cycling and leisure for local residents would greatly impact quality of life which could lead to negative outcomes for vulnerable adults and children who live in the area.		
MP2_CL_0908_002	We know from the last two years specifically how important nature and wildlife is for our mental health. Being able to go for a short stroll, resting your eyes on the green, maybe spotting the odd deer or rabbit has such a soothing effect on our too busy lives. Wildlife is going to suffer. It has been greatly reduced already and through your farm it will be decimated to an all-time low.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_FF_051_002	I dont feel its necessary but its always good to have accessibility to the countryside for physical and mental health		communities throughout the project to ensure the design complements the local character and culture and provides meaningful benefits to local communities. Some examples include: • The Proposed Development will be sensitively sites and offset from residential properties. • 50m offset of solar stations from PRoW. • 250m offset of solar stations from residential properties. • The Proposed Development will create new opportunities for education on climate change via way of interpretation boards. • The Proposed Development will create opportunities for people to engage with the natural world in the form of nature areas, viewing hides and interpretation boards. • The Proposed Development will seek to minimise the potential effects of Electromagnetic Interference.
MP2_FF_071_005	There are many beautiful walks around us which we feel very lucky to have and which have a significant positive impact on our whole families mental health. [redacted], maintaining our mental health through nature is something we value enormously.		
MP2_FF_071_006	Losing a couple of walks / routes would be a positive pay off for a reasonable sized solar farm. However this project would lose huge areas that surround us, suffocating Essendine and other villages and leaving hundreds of Rutland residents without access to walks in nature without a significant drive away from the solar farm. This is no good for the environment, or mental health and many people don't drive.		
MP2_FF_080_006	I have concerns about the impact on the local community during the construction phase		
MP2_CL_0164_004	Your site will negatively impact the biodiversity of the area taking out ancient woodlands that can never be replaced by you replanting trees. Your fencing will have a negative impact on the area's wildlife. And I am astounded that you do not appear to be recognising the full impact that your project will have on people's mental health. There is such a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	thing as colour psychology. Blue and green are neutral colours that benefit a calm state of mind. Black is not. It's why people are happier when the sky is blue than when it is grey. It's why people in concrete jungles have a higher incidence of mental health issues than those living in green spaces and by the sea. That you will replace green fields with black panels will be detrimental on the mental health of those living surrounded by your site; detrimental to everyone travelling through the area, and ultimately detrimental to the NHS who will have to help those with mental health issues.		• And CCTV monitoring will be along the perimeter and inward facing. For more information, please see the DAS, **[EN010127/APP/7.3]**.
MP2_CL_0167_002	In terms of building the project, your proposals fail to take into consideration losses to the environment and the physical and mental safety of the local residents. You seem, for example, to think that creating new footpaths walking through fields where solar panels are visible will be as mentally uplifting as walking through natural countryside.		
MP2_FF_0242_002	The impact on my quality off life and ability to enjoy the local countryside will be severely impacted. During lockdown I started walking locally along the proposed site as a way to remain positive during a global pandemic and this development will impact me greatly.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_FF_0246_003	From my experience people living in the area of the proposed solar farm value highly the natural environment and the agricultural character it currently has. Replacing these areas with a solar farm will impact considerably on their well-being. This is not worth it when other more suitable areas and other forms of energy production are available.		
MP2_FF_0252_009	Again, the proposed ideas would take many years to be established aesthetically which would be very difficult for the local communities mental health.		
MP2_FF_0260_003	I am worried about the effects of the solar farm on my own health. Essendine is a small village so therefore should not be ruined by this proposed scheme.		
MP2_FF_0264_009	Loss of local amenities and subsequent impact on mental health		
MP2_FF_0272_006	The agricultural nature of a walk along these paths with attendant wildlife such as views of herds of deer will completely change and lead to a detrimental impact on the local community.		
MP2_FF_0288_010	all seemed a bit self-serving - the fact that you will be really affecting peoples' quality of life in an area can't be offset by a couple of brochures.		
MP2_FF_0290_008	alongside the matter of personal well being that needs to be considered. What health risks are involved? We are assured there are none but these		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	farms haven't been around long enough to ensure that there are no side effects.		
MP2_FF_0333_003	The large security fences, video cameras etc, will take away any sense of tranquillity, effecting the well-being of local people who will be put to use the existing footpaths. Not to mention the mental well-being of people living in Essendine surrounded on all sides by construction and solar panels as far as the eye can see		
MP2_CL_0353_006	It will totally change our way of life and our happiness, not to mention the local wildlife. If you would like a more formal complaint or objection, I would be glad to write personally or meet in person. This is incredibly important to me.		
MP2_CL_0363_015, MP2_CL_0363_030	Please give great thought to this campaign. It will leave a wave of misery and destruction for the residents, environment and the wild life.		
MP2_CL_0381_005, MP2_CL_0383_005	In addition to the above Battery storage, impact on rights of way, flooding and impact of the mental health of the whole community have not been adequately considered.		
MP2_CL_0388_010	The mental and physical health of the local population will suffer, not least due to stress and distress caused by the building process. The benefits of taking exercise outside and being in a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	rural environment are well documented. This solar array will limit these benefits. There are unseen costs to this, in an increased burden on the NHS.		
MP2_CL_0388_015	We do care. Please do not destroy our lovely rural landscape. Please do not cause the shock, distress and heartache that I know everyone living in and around this huge development will feel, along with everyone visiting this area. Please listen.		
MP2_CL_0421_003	During the lockdown of two years ago the quieter roads made cycling and dog walking an absolute pleasure.		
MP2_CL_0433_001	I would like to express my concern about the above development and the negative effects it will have on the environment and the quality of life to the people who life in the immediate vicinity.		
MP2_CL_0535_004	I also wish to say that this proposal has the capacity to seriously negatively affect the mental health of local residents, myself and my family included. There can be no doubt that people living in the countryside chose to do so for their health and wellbeing. To industrialise our green and pleasant land is to negate the value that it represents. Our collective mental health locally is, and should remain, a cornerstone of any decision to reduce the environment that currently nurtures it		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	As I said at the beginning of this email, I strongly reject this proposal based on the many issues raised above.		
MP2_CL_0562_010	Health and well-being are particularly important for our community during this difficult period and landing these alien structures right next to our roads, walkways and many homes is a backward step.		
MP2_CL_0580_001	For too many residents the proposal has already caused mental and physical stress which will only escalate exponential growth beyond control if approved. I support the use of correctly placed brownfield and individual roof top solar installations, if amassed and utilised in this way feeding into the grid will be as all of the domestic applications do to date with their so call excess capacity. I do not support any greenfield installations and I am very concerned with the size of this proposed site and the excessive number of panels required. In addition to these intrinsic corrosive panels, the 25 miles of security fencing and lighting, will alienate every local incumbent species, including humans with disruption, cooling fan noise and security light pollution, that will accompany any placement of this magnitude.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0581_002	it will have a huge impact on the visual landscape, affecting our mental well being.		
MP2_CL_0603_014	The proven health benefits of our interaction with the natural world are being ignored entirely by this proposal with the reduced access to footpaths and countryside as outlined.		
MP2_CL_0609_005	5. The quality of life of local residents will be massively impacted. We are a quiet community traffic wise but the construction of this project over 2 to 4 years will mean problems with roads being used for heavy traffic when they were never constructed to be used in this way, noise where we had peace, delays in getting to places due to traffic jams etc.		
MP2_CL_0626_003	The scale of Mallard Pass and the negative impact on the surrounding communities is highly understated.		
MP2_CL_0635_007	7, We are a nation in the grips of an obesity and mental health crisis. The Government recommends that outdoor exercise, and being immersed in nature is proven to be excellent for our physical and mental well being. The removal of popular and well used public rights of ways even for a couple of years is not acceptable. Who wants to walk alongside a towering, never ending stream of solar panels when trying to reap the benefits of wide outdoor spaces and fresh air??		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0641_001	You have caused great anxiety by this vile scheme and your deceit has been further proven by revelations brought home following meetings with the Mallard Pass Action Group. It may be money making for you (and those erstwhile Farmers /Guardians of our Countryside , who have sold out) BUT the People will not tolerate the desecration you plan to visit on our environment!		
MP2_CL_0649_002	2. The proposed area is far too big for the area & will have a massive impact on surrounding villages. Every route we use for recreation will be impacted & where we currently have green fields, these will be replaced with a massive sea of ugly solar panels, this will impact on everyone's mental & physical health.		
MP2_CL_0671_007	7, We are a nation in the grips of an obesity and mental health crisis. The Government recommends that outdoor exercise, and being immersed in nature is proven to be excellent for our physical and mental well being. The removal of popular and well used public rights of ways even for a couple of years is not acceptable. Who wants to walk alongside a towering, never ending stream of solar panels when trying to reap the benefits of wide outdoor spaces and fresh air??		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0679_012	The project will have a huge adverse effect on the wellbeing of residents in the villages directly affected and additionally on the wellbeing of residents in the villages through which the logistics movements have to pass. There is an uncomfortable relationship between heavy vehicles and pedestrian and cyclist deaths. The volumes of heavy traffic associated with the proposal will do nothing to diminish that relationship.		
MP2_CL_0698_002, MP2_CL_0713_002, MP2_CL_0714_002, MP2_CL_0718_002 MP2_CL_0719_002 MP2_CL_0720_002 MP2_CL_0721_002 MP2_CL_0722_002 MP2_CL_0723_002 MP2_CL_0724_002 MP2_CL_0725_002 MP2_CL_0772_003 MP2_CL_0774_003 MP2_CL_0776_002 MP2_CL_0777_002 MP2_CL_0778_002	This will have a huge impact on the visual landscape, affecting our mental well being		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0702_003	The impact of Covid on communities was huge; mental health has been so important for so long and having this enormous solar farm in the area would certainly impact upon people's mental health. The local wildlife fauna and flora will be massively affected. As a child I watched many wild animals making their way along historic ancient tracks. These would be completely cut off from them with high security fencing around many miles of this area		
MP2_CL_0731_004	4. The negative impact of this proposal on families, businesses, traffic flows, leisure and the wider community will be excessive and long lasting.		
MP2_CL_0742_056, MP2_CL_0749_056	- How will this affect my mental health and wellbeing?		
MP2_CL_0785_014	The scheme is just a money making opportunity for all those involved , driven by a company that is more interested in profit, than environment or the wellbeing of those they effect at whatever point of the project.		
MP2_CL_0796_010	Mental Health & Wellbeing (this does not appear to have been considered at all)		
MP2_CL_0799_003	our village(s), the health and wellbeing of family personally, and medically		
MP2_CL_0829_009	How will you mitigate the affects on well-being and health? Such a shockingly intrusive eye sore on our		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	countryside will have a huge impact on wellbeing and health. I have spoken to many residents who are genuinely depressed and anxious at the proposal - mainly the sheer size and loss of our beautiful countryside, wildlife and social amenity. Indeed, not to mention the huge disruption building the site will cause. How will this be done at net zero?		
MP2_CL_0864_001	I wish to lodge an objection against the above proposal. I strongly oppose MPSF, which would be a huge blot on the rural landscape. There would be massive disruption to the daily lives of people in the area during the construction of this project with country roads not able to withstand the amount traffic. It would lower house values and would have a detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of the residents in this area. When we were in the middle of a pandemic, we were encouraged to take daily exercise in our local area. The alteration of the landscape caused by the above proposal would have and effect on the wildlife habitat and in addition, mar the joy of going on local walks and thus result in people using their cars to travel to a more attractive environment.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0893_014	13. Health: In your documentation you do not address the impact that the proposed Solar Farm will have on local residents health and wellbeing.		
MP2_CL_0894_026	- How will this affect my mental health and wellbeing?		
MP2_CL_0938_009	8. There are no benefits to the impacted communities with the declared location rationale being justified on commercial and engineering criteria alone and a few permissive footpaths being offered up. The biodiversity net gain algorithm focusing on small animals and bugs with little or no consideration for the resident deer populations roaming over the land for many decades, archology, wellness and amenities of the community and mental wellbeing. Mitigation is cited 32 times in the consultation brochure – definition “the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something”		
MP2_CL_0955_003	3)we are going to lose the country green lands and replacing it with massive solar panels which is not attractive to walk and enjoy the country green views and that will impact on our health and well-being.		
MP2_CL_0970_014	The scheme is I believe , just a money making opportunity for all those involved , driven by a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	company that is more interested in profit, than environment or the wellbeing of those they effect at whatever point of the project.		
MP2_CL_0975_006	Mental Health local walks and general access to the area will be greatly affected and lost for generations. Local bye-ways will not be able to cope with the construction and maintenance traffic. These local roads are used daily for transporting children to school and people going to work.		
MP2_CL_0985_005	5. In these days of mental health issues, getting out in the countryside, whether it be cycling, walking, horse riding or other activity is to be encouraged, this development will also impact on these forms of recreation for all.		
MP2_CL_0991_007	I am also concerned regarding the health issues for the neighbourhood of being surrounded by such a large area of solar panels - both physically and mentally. My concerns include for the massive battery storage facility within the original proposal but which is no longer being presented "at this time". The safety regulations around these batteries are insufficient and these should not be considered so near to residential areas (or anywhere really as they are so toxic and potentially explosive if they become unstable).		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0900_001	We were shocked and disappointed to learn that no consideration had been given to the impact this proposal will have on our family's future and quality of our life during the 'planning process' if indeed it can be called that. Sarah admitted that the 'planners' had not been to see our property or made any attempt to assess the impact this project will impose on our environment. She could not answer simple questions as to why certain fields adjacent to us were either in or out of the scheme or on what basis decisions had been made. The fact is that some fields that are in the scheme impact us to a far greater extent than some that have been left out and which are in the same ownership. This underlines a lack of care and a disregard for the interests of impacted parties that is completely at odds with the tone of your communications that talk about 'consultation and consideration'. Taking such a casual approach to matters that impact the lives of others, both environmental and financial, is completely unacceptable. The Human Rights Act states that a person 'has the right to peaceful enjoyment of all their possessions, which 'includes the home and other land'. As an immediate neighbour to the site my husband and I are of the view it will have a serious negative impact		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	on our standard of living. The proposed solar farm erodes and transforms the natural beauty of our immediate area and the surrounding countryside.		
MP2_CL_0837_002	I am appalled at Mallard Pass Solar Farm, the County Councils that have allowed it to get this far and not to forget the farmers who are going to lease their land instead of using it for what it was suppose to be used for. I am not against Solar Panels, I have some on my roof, and I do think that we should have some in this area, but it does feel like all the Solar Panels allocated to Rutland are being dumped at the back end of Rutland with no thought for the people who live in and around the area. Menal Health is equally important to energy, but this has not taken into account the mental Health of hundreds of people living in this community, let alone all the other downsides to having an enormous Solar Farm in your back yard.		
MP2_CL_1051_004	No thoughts or compensation are being given to the residents of the villages who will no doubt loose out financially or what impact the infrastructure will have on the health of people living along the route. The site may well grow further in the future adding further losses to the ever shrinking countryside.		
MP2_CL_1049_007	To some degree, we aren't opposed to the principle of renewable energy projects but we feel we have to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	object to this scheme due to the financial and physical hardship it will cause to our home and our daily lives.		
MP2_CL_1045_003	It is using pleasant countryside and farmland which is enjoyed by and provides for thousands of people in the area and beyond, year after year. The money instead should be used for worthwhile causes, of which there are too many to list. I.e. Ukraine, poverty, recovery from natural disasters, etc.		
MP2_CL_1036_014	Summary In summary the Glen House block of flats current beautiful countryside view will be greatly impaired which could further impact tenants visual and mental health, as previously stated in our introduction tenants have purposely chosen to live in rural countryside in the village of Essendine and do not wish to look out of their window and see an industrialised colossal monstrosity of solar panels covering 2238 acres of open countryside.		
MP2_CL_1028_011	When all our access to the outdoors was restricted during the covid pandemic the knock-on effect on mine and many other people's mental health was profound. The proposed enclosure of many of the public footpaths into corridors will severally affect many family's mental health once again.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_1001_006	My family and I moved to the village of Ryhall, which borders Essendine, two years ago and have been very touched by the warmth and spirit of the local people. The spectre of this solar farm however has caused universal upset and huge concern for the sustainability of our communities. I implore you therefore to reconsider the plans and enable our little villages to get back to what they have been for centuries; quiet, unassuming and havens for living life in harmony with outstanding, natural surroundings.		
MP2_CL_1008_022	* Transformer noise all of the time could give us mental health issues and invade our tranquillity		
MP2_CL_0814_007	Consequently, I challenge your statement 'It is considered that as there are minimal desire lines across Uffington Lane and fewer receptors to impact and cause any perceived changes in Fear and Intimidation. On that basis, any potential change in Fear and Intimidation on Uffington Lane would be non-significant.' I can assure you my Fear and Intimidation will be extremely high and I cannot quantify the impact on my mental health this will create over a 2-year period.		
MP2_CL_0827_005	Consequently, I challenge your statement 'It is considered that as there are minimal desire lines across Uffington Lane and fewer receptors to impact		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	and cause any perceived changes in Fear and Intimidation. On that basis, any potential change in Fear and Intimidation on Uffington Lane would be non-significant.' I can assure you my Fear and Intimidation will be extremely high and I cannot quantify the impact on my mental health this will create over a 2-year period.		
MP2_CL_0736_002	If the area is covered in four miles of panels and fencing, there will undoubtedly be negative consequences for animals and insects. We are a very rural community and feel passionately about their survival. The loss of unspoilt countryside will also have a negative impact on local's health and wellbeing.		
MP2_CL_0679_013	The proposal constitutes an industrial development so much larger than anything existing or proposed in the area that it will dominate the landscape. The visual effects will be huge and the contribution to the ill effects on wellbeing will be enormous. At the moment, we enjoy seeing the fields change colour with the seasons. The potential for constant visibility of blue/black panels through the years and for years to come is completely depressing. The maturation of mitigation measures makes them essentially inadequate and of no reasonable use.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
MP2_CL_0651_017	making sure that there are high quality, accessible, natural spaces close to where people live and work, particularly in urban areas, and encouraging more people to spend time in them to benefit their health and wellbeing		
MP2_CL_0164_005	I am very strongly opposed to your project which is aimed, it would seem, at benefitting you and those who lease you the land at the expense of not only those living in the area but ultimately the country as a whole because of the impact it will have on the NHS, our food self-sufficiency and the National Grid who would be better investing their efforts on projects that will give them a more realistic long term return than yours		
MP2_CL_0523_003, MP2_CL_0524_003	Another reason that this is an unacceptable proposal is that it will impact on the local community , both physically and mentally. We are in a health care crisis. Nationally the NHS are struggling to cope with the amount of mental health support needed and resent research suggests that being outdoors, engaging with nature and exercise are all more beneficial to our mental and physical health. The solar panel site will be visually unsightly with not just a sea of solar panels, but also maintenance sites, high fencing, floodlighting and security cameras. That doesn't paint a picture for peace ,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	tranquillity and being at peace with nature. Many of the pathways used will be lost or visually destroyed, solar panels are not attractive and will not heal or encourage better health as nature can. The pathways you are proposing are quite frankly an insult compared to what we currently have.		
MP2_CL_0677_012	12.1 Noise is a concern for many residents for different reasons and a real source of stress and anxiety. You should not under-estimate the impact it has on peoples' mental health and well-being . There is a difference between noise that is transitory, and noise that is constant. · Traffic noise (vibration and pollution) with all the extra HGV and LGV vehicles on the local roads. Whilst transitory, if the levels are very high, that can be very intrusive. · The tonal noise from the sub-station will be noticeable for some residents of Essendine at quieter times of the day and during the night. This constant noise could be very distressing. · Noise from the inverters and tracker panels. This could be very disturbing for those in proximity (either residential or PRoWs). Horses may already be spooked by unusual surroundings from the fencing and solar panels, without having the added noise from inverters on site. For residents can you confirm that there will be no noise from inverters and tracker		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Impact on mental health and well-being			
	panels taking account wind levels in certain areas of the site.		
MP2_CL_0681_004	· The noise, dirt and light pollution (both during construction and throughout the life of the panels) threatens the wellbeing of the area's animals and residents alike.		
MP2_CL_1028_012	I am also worried about the proposed 6 day 7am to 7pm working day will have on our health, as it will mean that the time that we would previously have spent out with our families on a Saturday and in the early evening enjoying the countryside will be lost, which again has the potential of affecting our mental health.		
MP2_CL_0843_006	The building of Mallard Pass will have a long and lasting effect on the surrounding road ways and infrastructure . We are a rural community with small roads which will have to cope with increased numbers of HGVs which will increase the number of pot holes and also impact on people out walking, running and cycling to keep themselves well both physically and mentally.		
MP2_CL_0676_003	The construction work and the heavy goods lorries passing though the local villages will have a lasting detrimental effect on the previously peaceful existence of many hundreds of people.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Security			
MP2_CL_0893_015	14. Overlooking/loss of privacy: local residential properties will lose their security/privacy, due to a large number of people who are in the area as a result of the new business, including over the weekend and bank holiday. The agricultural land will be in use daily rather than occasionally as with agricultural practices.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. In Chapter 5: Project Description of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, Section 5.11 outlines the fencing, security and ancillary infrastructure for the Proposed Development.
MP2_CL_0893_023	It is noted that the applicant is located from out of the area and so will not be on site regularly meaning there will be security issues on site. This will in turn cause an issue for the local community.		
MP2_CL_0973_004	The case for the extent of the environmental pact and damage has been put forward most thoroughly and comprehensively by the Action Group which when all the site operation and security concerns are factored in does not auger well for a problem free future.		
MP2_CL_0493_002, MP2_CL_0494_002	2) Security of Site a. The Solar panels, the cabling that connects them and the auxiliary equipment includes large quantities of valuable materials. As such the sites will be at high risk of theft both in construction and after completion. Due to the topography of the site and the multiple different areas providing adequate security will be difficult. b. The proposed fencing will be an eyesore, and any		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Security			
	planting planned will take decades to cover them, but is also unlikely to be high enough to prevent theft. I am therefore concerned that these will be heightened in future making the current proposal worse. c. The proposed plan also includes a large number of CCTV cameras. These alone will not be sufficient to protect a site of this scale which is in effect a large number of smaller areas. Therefore again I expect these measures to be supplemented in future. d. The information provided regarding during the consultation is inadequate and further details need to be provided. e. In light of this the solar farm is likely to look more like a huge prison camp rather that an undamaged agricultural area.		
MP2_CL_0825_010, MP2_CL_0850_010	Security – Solar panels are known for their high value and portability and are often a target for criminal theft. There will be a need for significant round the clock security presence and cameras, along with lighting throughout the site, particularly when considering its proposed size and dispersed nature. I am concerned that security on and around my property could be compromised with the attractiveness of such valuable assets being sited in the neighbouring		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Security			
	fields, along with visual, light and noise pollution caused by any required security measures. What if any mitigation has been proposed to offset this?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health - EMFs			
MP2_CL_0646_001, MP2_CL_0396_002	The as yet unknown, health hazard of emitting EMF's and EMR's on the surrounding communities, especially those of us afflicted with environmental illnesses. It seems there are no known 'safe' levels for a project of this size.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in Chapter 15: Other Environmental Topics of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the Grid Connection Cable and Onsite Substation, which form a part of the Proposed Development, exceed 132kV and therefore have the potential to cause electromagnetic fields with potential for adverse effects on human health. The Grid Connection Cable will be buried underground at a suitable depth and the Onsite Substation will be set back from Uffington Lane and designed in accordance with relevant guidance (DECC Power Lines: Demonstrating compliance with EMF public exposure guidelines, A Voluntary Code of
MP2_CL_0792_002	How are you going to mitigate for the following:- What are the Health Risks Living Near Solar Farms? There is a lot of debate over the health risks associated with living near solar farms. Some people claim that there are no health risks or adverse effects, while others believe that there are several potential health risks. According to the World Health Organization, there is a health risk of electromagnetic hypersensitivity associated with living near solar farms. This		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health - EMFs			
	condition is characterized by a range of symptoms that are triggered by exposure to electromagnetic radiation fields. These symptoms can include headaches, fatigue, skin rashes, and sleep disturbances. It is a condition caused by exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMF) near the solar farms. There are a few studies that have looked at the health risks associated with living near solar farms. A study in Australia found that people who live near solar farms are more likely to experience headaches, dizziness, and nausea. There could also be an increased risk of cancer in people living near solar farms. Some studies have shown that exposure to high-frequency radiation from solar farms can increase the risk of cancer but more research is needed to determine if there is a real link between solar farms and cancer. Solar radiation and the incidence and mortality of leading invasive canc... Invasive cancer risk is inversely related to ultraviolet light exposure. This study explores relationships betwe... Additional research is also needed to understand		Practice 2012). Therefore, electromagnetic fields are unlikely to have any adverse effects on residential receptors.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health - EMFs			
	the potential health risks of living near solar farms and to provide definitive proof that solar farms cause health problems.		
MP2_CL_0885_004	The European Commission Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identifiable Health Risks say that it's possible, but far from conclusive, that extremely low-frequency magnetic fields could be carcinogenic, or have the potential to cause cancer. If this does turn out to be true, who would be responsible for compensation for affected residents? What about the impact this has on native wildlife, especially birds which are already in decline for certain species.		
MP2_CL_0796_009	Dangers of the solar panels themselves (global warming, fire, other potential dangers including radiation)		
MP2_CL_0557_003	I am unsure whether it would be safe to live so close to a site where so much electricity is being generated.		
MP2_CL_0369_002	The as yet unknown, health hazard of emitting EMF's and EMR's on the surrounding communities, especially those of us afflicted with environmental illnesses. It seems there are no known 'safe' levels for a project of this size.		
MP2_CL_1036_003	1.1 "Development and uses, whether they involve the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health - EMFs			
	installation of plant or machinery or not, will not be permitted where: a) noise or vibrations generated, or b) smell, dust, light, fumes, electro magnetic radiation, exposure to other pollutants; would cause material disturbance or nuisance to occupiers of surrounding properties." Uttlesford Local Plan		
MP2_CL_0742_021, MP2_CL_0749_021	being made for the evacuations of these areas depending on wind direction? It reminds me of trying to predict nuclear radioactive fallout in the Cold War!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
MP2_FF_0290_010	living around large scale lithium batteries,	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Following the feedback received during non-statutory consultation and technical and commercial factors, the Applicant has decided to not include Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) as part of the Proposed Development. While the Applicant continues to recognise the importance of
MP2_CL_0363_002, MP2_CL_0363_017	Safety risk of battery storage.		
MP2_CL_0369_003	The known fire hazard of the batteries igniting and the resulting pollution.		
MP2_CL_0380_002	I have issues with battery storage		
MP2_CL_0388_003	I do not want to take my dog for a walk amongst fields surrounded by high fences, huge solar panels		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
	and security lighting and ugly containers full of batteries, which are a considerable fire hazard.		BESS in achieving the UK's decarbonisation and energy security needs, the Applicant has not brought this aspect forward as part of the DCO Application.
MP2_CL_0396_003	The known fire hazard of the batteries igniting and the resulting pollution.		
MP2_CL_0401_007	7. Battery storage - the risks of hazardous materials being stored and no information about this		
MP2_CL_0418_004	4. Batteries that are necessary are made from lithium - again not environmentally friendly and storage is a concern		
MP2_CL_0428_007, MP2_CL_0429_007	In the new proposal battery storage has been removed (at this time). Does that mean it can be added later? There is a safety issue around the battery storage facility if, as I suspect, they are going to use lithium iron batteries. These can be unstable under certain circumstances; if damaged by impact and also at the end of life. The problem is they can overheat and potentially ignite, if this happens, they give off a toxic gas which can easily kill.		
MP2_CL_0433_009	I understand the fire hazard from the batteries has been under stated.		
MP2_CL_0448_002	Battery storage is key in helping to achieve net zero but this is a huge safety risk and concern for many residents. I note that you have omitted it from the development at this time but clarification is needed on this point.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
MP2_CL_0452_003	Battery storage is a huge safety risk & concern for me, as a local resident. MPSF are very vague in their position regarding this. I wonder why?		
MP2_CL_0462_006	The fact that battery storage was not included in the development 'at this time' begs the question of 'when will it be installed'? This development could be sold off quickly if planning permission is granted then the new owner can and probably will install battery storage. The reason this is such a concern is the danger to life that that these lithium batteries present. There have been many cases of the storage batteries catching fire and they cannot be put out by conventional means with a real risk of spreading across fields to villages and setting fire to homes and endangering life. You only have to look at what global warming has done with the temperatures we have experienced this July in the UK with wildfires engulfing homes and business premises.		
MP2_CL_0464_008	8. There are no plans for safe battery storage which is a huge safety concern. In the past 3 days we have had three field fires already due to the extreme heat. What reputable reliable developer would leave this crucial element omitted from their plans "at this time". It indicates an uncaring and irresponsible attitude.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
MP2_CL_0466_002	2 Battery Storage in addition to the panels, the development will include large battery storage units and transformers which will form significant visual blocks. The constant noise emitted from the sub station and transformers will be considerable and there are safety risks involved with the batteries which have not been addressed.		
MP2_CL_0477_005	> Battery storage is a huge safety risk & concern for me, as a local resident. MPSF are very vague in their position regarding this. I wonder why?		
MP2_CL_0478_003	3. The safety risk of large battery storage facilities on site is not considered at all. They are a safety and fire hazard to the residents and wildlife.		
MP2_CL_0480_005	Questions over the safety of large lithium batteries.		
MP2_CL_0492_003	Battery Storage: It would appear Battery storage has been left out of the first phase designs. The cynic in me would suggest this is to help win the public over, only to be introduced at a later date with all the potential safety risks associated with Lithium-Ion batteries.		
MP2_CL_0496_008	Battery storage safety Mallard Pass did plan to build a massive battery storage facility opposite the existing sub-station, but have said they are now not doing so “at this time”, indicating they may bring it back on the agenda in a few months or years time, maybe via the ‘back		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
	door'. Assuming it will happen at some point the batteries will almost certainly be lithium-ion, which have a reputation for being unstable and very dangerous if they develop a fault. These lithium-ion batteries are usually housed in large containers, stacked up to 13m high. Faults can occur due to mechanical damage, heat, internal short circuits and poor battery management. When a fault occurs it causes a chemical reaction which, unlike normal fires, do not need oxygen to burn and are therefore very difficult to put out. The only way to stop the reaction is to cool it with vast amounts of water, more than is ever likely to be available at the site. The chemical reaction caused when the batteries fail emits large amounts of toxic gas, mainly hydrogen fluoride, after which explosive gases are given off that can cause substantial explosions. Safety regulations are still woefully inadequate as the system fails to catch up with the speed of battery storage introductions connected to large scale solar applications. Until there is better regulation to protect the potential toxic impact to the environment and residential areas, and better fire protection measures for safety teams, battery storage should not be introduced. The chemical reaction caused when the batteries fail		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
	emits large amounts of toxic gas, mainly hydrogen fluoride, after which explosive gases are given off that can cause substantial explosions. In conclusion, it is difficult to put into words how violently against these proposals I am. I am hoping that common sense will prevail at a time when we have needed agricultural land to grow more of our own food like never before. That is before you even begin to understand the background to Canadian Solar and the dubious practices that they are alleged to have in relation to exploitation of human labour through slavery.		
MP2_CL_0689_006	Major health and safety risks associated with battery storage, including fire risks and soil contamination.		
MP2_CL_0806_004	Safety concerns for the batteries and solar panels especially in the extreme heat we've seen at the end of July 2022 when there were fires		
MP2_CL_0816_006	All large scale solar developments require battery storage to overcome their fundamental and unavoidable flaw that they do not always produce power when it's needed. Therefore, it's reasonable to assume that Mallard Pass will need battery storage at some point, however, therein lies another huge issue. The lithium batteries typically used in these circumstances have a well-known problem of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
	catching fire. Regrettably, this places our brave local fire fighters in greater danger than they already face and will stretch their resources beyond breaking point. Also, these fires cannot be put out by conventional means and are often managed as a 'controlled burn' with a very real risk of spreading across fields to villages and setting fire to homes and endangering life. So who will pay for the investment in the local FRS and cover the cost of the increased domestic insurance premiums for local residents?		
MP2_CL_0828_008	7. Battery storage is key in helping achieve net zero, but it is a huge safety risk and concern for residents. MPSF has omitted it from the development “at this time”. Why, will it be added later through the ‘back door’?		
MP2_CL_0830_005	5. Battery storage poses a huge safety risk for residents. It has been omitted from the development for the present time without a guarantee that it will not be added subversively at a later date.		
MP2_CL_0834_005	4. Battery storage has been omitted from the development ‘at this time’. What detail is the developer able to provide about this and will they be introduced at a later date? There are huge safety risks and concerns to be considered first.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
MP2_CL_0836_002	I have further Health and Safety Concerns around how the energy is stored in such large quantities and Lithium Ion Battery storage is still very much experimental and as an occupational Health and Safety / Fire lead in my workplace, I am continually reading reports about failure of these batteries at a bus depot that destroyed 6 other vehicles, a scooter that destroyed four flats at a residential building near Grenfell and the fire service having to use cranes to drop cars into pools of water to extinguish them. These are single batteries, not the multiple batteries that you suggest.		
MP2_CL_0855_003, MP2_CL_0857_003	I suspect that batteries will be used to store energy and this has unacceptable risks.		
MP2_CL_0860_002	Battery storage is key in helping achieve net zero, but it is a huge safety risk and concern for residents. MPSF has omitted it from the development “at this time”. Why? What is the future proposal for this?		
MP2_CL_0876_011	The reason this is such a concern is the danger to life that that these lithium batteries present.		
MP2_CL_0876_012	There have been many cases of the storage batteries catching fire and they cannot be put out by conventional means with a real risk of spreading across fields to villages and setting fire to homes and endangering life. You only have to look at what		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
	global warming has done with the temperatures we have experienced this July in the UK with wildfires engulfing homes and business premises.		
MP2_CL_0890_008	7. There is likely to be serious safety issues regarding the battery storage		
MP2_CL_0893_011	10. Batteries: You have for now omitted the battery farm due to the public and known risks, is this still on the agenda to put in at a later date?		
MP2_CL_0901_008	In the new proposal battery storage has been removed (at this time). Does that mean it can be added later? There is a safety issue around the battery storage facility if, as I suspect, they are going to use lithium iron batteries. These can be unstable under certain circumstances; if damaged by impact and also at the end of life. The problem is they can overheat and potentially ignite, if this happens, they give off a toxic gas which can easily kill.		
MP2_CL_0920_007	When the MPSF proposals were initially introduced, a major threat to local residents was the risk of fire associated with battery storage. At the consultation event, a MPSF representative explained that the battery storage was too expensive to install. However, there are very real concerns that this is something that could be installed at a later date. Exposing local residents to increased fire risk with the MPSF is totally unacceptable.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
MP2_CL_0927_002	Battery storage is key in helping to achieve net zero but this is a huge safety risk and concern for many residents. I note that you have omitted it from the development at this time but clarification is needed on this point.		
MP2_CL_0929_003	The possible use of batteries to store energy brings unacceptable risks,		
MP2_CL_0963_003	Battery storage is key in helping to achieve net zero but this is a huge safety risk and concern for many residents. I note that you have omitted it from the development at this time but clarification is needed on this point.		
MP2_CL_0964_008	8. There are no plans for safe battery storage which is a huge safety concern. In the past 3 days we have had three field fires already due to the extreme heat. What reputable reliable developer would leave this crucial element omitted from their plans “at this time”. It indicates an uncaring and irresponsible attitude.		
MP2_CL_0968_005	4. Battery Storage It is unclear why MPSF has omitted battery storage from the development [quote] “…at this time…”. Co-located solar PV and battery storage is a stated strategy of Canadian Solar, so why is this not part of the MPSF plan – or will it be added later?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
MP2_CL_1037_007	There are associated risks which pose a threat to nearby communities. Flooding is one of which I am aware. Perhaps a greater one is the threat from lithium batteries used to store surplus electricity, which I understand can be prone to emitting toxic fumes. As someone whose home is situated within a mile of the site, I am very worried about this aspect, both from a personal health point of view, but also because of the very real threat to the value of the property which I have lived in and improved for more than forty years now.		
MP2_CL_0992_009	The fact that battery storage was not included in the development 'at this time' begs the question of 'when will it be installed'? This development could be sold off quickly if planning permission is granted then the new owner can and probably will install battery storage.		
MP2_CL_0992_010	The reason this is such a concern is the danger to life that that these lithium batteries present.		
MP2_CL_0992_011	There have been many cases of the storage batteries catching fire and they cannot be put out by conventional means with a real risk of spreading across fields to villages and setting fire to homes and endangering life. You only have to look at what global warming has done with the temperatures we		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Battery storage concerns in regard to health and safety			
	have experienced this July in the UK with wildfires engulfing homes and business premises.		
MP2_CL_0999_004	4. Adverse traffic impact and concerns on safety with battery storage		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Medical grounds			
MP2_CL_0893_002	1. Medical Grounds. As per my previous email dated 15th December 2021, please see below with attachment, along with the letter from an Epilepsy Nurse Specialist advising of the detrimental impact that the solar panels will have on my health, you did not respond to me directly regarding this and you have not been to visit us at [redacted] to address the Solar Farm, despite your promises to. You have not taken my medical concerns seriously and have disregarded a health care specialist advice on this. You did however email my husband stating you had received my correspondence and concerns regarding the glint and glare, which I find exceptionally disappointing in today's society! In your current plans, you are planning on positioning solar panels on the field which runs alongside our boundary, which is a raised height to our property. The panels will be visible from my house (kitchen, bedroom) and garden, they will be visible at all times and there will be no escape from seeing them – from our property, our view is as far as the trees on the field above the Vineyard. You are proposing further back to plant a section of trees as a belt, can the solar not start after this point? If I am to have a seizure, which I have been seizure free for many years, the risk to injury to myself is considerable,	Yes	As a result of feedback, further removal of solar development from the area to the east of Essendine providing greater set back from the settlement, further respecting public amenity of the residents of Essendine and mitigating visual impacts of users travelling north out of Essendine (PL3 and PE4).

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Medical grounds			
	possibly fatal, and in addition I will have to forfeit my driver's licence for at least a year. I drive my 5 year old daughter to and from school every day to Uffington, going along the route that you are proposing to build the Solar Farm. Living in the rural community, especially with a young child, a driver's licence is a necessity.		
MP2_CL_0799_005	1. Medical Grounds. As per my previous email and bringing to your acute attention at Stage 1 consultation along with the letter my wife has sent previously from an Epilepsy Nurse Specialist advising of the detrimental impact that the solar panels will have on her health, Mallard Pass Solar DID NOT and HAVE NOT respond to her directly regarding this and you have failed after the stage 2 consultation to follow this point up. – a generic acknowledgement of a letter is NOT good enough when you propose to line the boundary of our property with flickering Panels. There has not been a visit to us at Church Farm to address the proposed Solar Farm, despite your promises to. You have not taken my families medical concerns seriously and have disregarded a health care specialist advice on this. The Glint and Glare survey promised has yet to be published		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Medical grounds			
	In your current plans, you are planning on positioning solar panels on the field which runs alongside our boundary. The panels will be visible from our house (kitchen, bedroom) and garden, they will be visible at all times and there will be no escape from seeing them – from our property, our view is as far as the trees on the field above the Vineyard. You are proposing further back to plant a section of trees as a belt, You have moved many other panels away from properties to lessen the impact on people including around one of the Farmers involved in the scheme!! But despite requests we are still faced with them proposed up to our boundary. Why can't the solar not start after this point? If my wife has a seizure, which she has been seizure free for many years, the risk to injury to her is considerable, possibly fatal, and in addition she will have to forfeit her driver's licence for at least a year. Every school day she will have the Solar not only at home but on the drive to Uffington to do the school run, going along the route that you are proposing to build the Solar Farm. Living in the rural community, especially with a young child, a driver's licence is a necessity. Mallard Pass solar farm development threatens to impact Human health,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Health – Medical grounds			
	and there is NOT one mention in your stage 2 Consultation (May 2022) on Health, it is disgusting the disregard and contempt despite awareness of our case -let alone many others I am sure - you have failed to acknowledge and “Mitigate”!		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
DCO Comments – Planning application			
MP2_CL_0546_009	This is not to mention why the planning decisions have been taken away from the local authorities who know the area and its needs well - and given to the national government, which has proved itself to be untrustworthy in the eyes of the majority of the country, and the decision will be reduced to a political decision to suit the current political allegiances.	No	Due to the capacity of the Proposed Development exceeding 50 megawatts (MW), the project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). In Advice Note 8, as set out by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), NSIPs are considered by the Government to be so big and of high national importance, and therefore the Applicant must apply to PINS for permission under a Development Consent Order (DCO). According to the Planning Act 2008, NSIPs must carry out a statutory phase of consultation, meaning a consultation process that the Applicant is required to carry out by law. All feedback received, from local authorities, statutory stakeholders, and the local community, has been addressed in this Consultation Report, and in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 that accompany this report, which will be submitted to PINS as part of the DCO Application.
MP2_CL_0793_003	3. The use of DCO by private planners to Compulsory Purchase and take away from local planners the Planning decision will exacerbate peoples view of national government. DCO should be for critical infra where the location is largely defined such as roads or rail. Not private development in the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0901_006	I am particularly upset to find that because of the huge size of this proposal (is this in fact why it is so big?) my locally democratically elected representatives will not have the final say as to whether this proposal should go ahead or not. Because of its size central government have the final say and can overrule local opposition. I can imagine, if you are in government with a target to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2050 and you are offered this amount of offset, it is going to look very attractive against the potential damage to a		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
DCO Comments – Planning application			
	handful of small rural villages you have never heard of, far less visited.		
MP2_CL_0904_004	I also think it is absolutely appalling that because it is deemed as a Nationally significant infrastructure project the final decision will be make by the secretary of state for business, to me that means that local people who it effects count for nothing. The approval system needs to be amended so it doesn't allow a government Minister who has no knowledge of the area and would probably show no interest in visiting it too then make a decision on it.		
MP2_CL_0973_002	After the initial committee review in the Commons (for which the attached letter was written) I was very disappointed in the media reports of the initial findings which gave the impression that that provided the planning juggernauts many aspects proceeded then the scheme had a sort of inevitably ,rather than being judged on its merits and demerits.		
MP2_CL_0749_053	- Surely nationally significant infrastructure projects should be driven by the government not private developers. Is the government in control of projects such as these?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Racing pigeons			
MP2_FF_016_001	This is my main question. I keep and race at a national level, racing pigeons to the point where I have spent 10s of thousands of pounds of them. They need to exercise for between 2-4 hours a day to get them fit to fly from France and Spain. How will this solar farm affect them? will they become effected by heat? will they avoid the area?	No	The Applicant does not believe the Proposed Development will have an impact on racing pigeons.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Landowners / Farmers			
MP2_FF_041_006	So your renting large area from the farmers, letting them have some back and we are expected to be wowed that you aren't quite using the whole thing?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_063_013	Is anyone actually looking at this as a nationally coordinated energy plan and therefore its collective impact? It simply appears at present that any farmer that fancies cashing in can apply?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Chapter 16: Interaction of Effects and Cumulative Summary **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** outlines the collective impact of the Proposed Development.
MP2_FF_0134_001	I think residents that are going to be adversely impacted by this solar farm proposal should be able to ask the purposeful questions of the numerous land owners/ farmers who have supported the financially lucrative solar farm!	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0303_004	This is the right approach, which with the new farm subsidy payments being introduced can be implemented by farmers/landowners. You are just appropriating something that is already about to be introduced.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0551_004	It seems that the government is allowing farmers to be incentivised not to farm but sell their land. This cannot be right .	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0600_076	4.15 When questioned on this, apparently, illogical claim Mallard Pass cited a case study in Chapter 10 of the Review as evidence. The farmer in question, Craig Livingstone, manages a	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Landowners / Farmers			
	demonstration farm based on “regenerative” practices. Although there is a solar unit on the farm it has a capacity of only 50kW which is a microscopic size when compared to MPSF. It generates electricity for the farm. It is surprising that Mallard Pass used such a misleading example to “support” their claim.		
MP2_CL_0794_004	I strongly object to the proposal given its colossal scale and the lasting damage, impact and loss it will have on such a beautiful and valuable environment. I suspect the only people benefiting from this are the planners behind the proposal and perhaps the local farmers who have no regard at all for the major impacts this development will cause.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in Chapter 2: EIA Process, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, the purpose of the EIA is to ensure the likely significant environmental effects of the proposed Development are understood and properly taken into account when decision-makers consider an application for development consent. The environmental concerns about the Proposed Development have been assessed in the various ES chapters.
MP2_FF_016_008	land owners cannot look after the plots even though they got the grants for doing so	No	The oLEMP, **[EN010127/APP/7.9]**, sets out the short and long-term measures and practices that will be implemented by the Applicant to establish, monitor and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement measures embedded in the design.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Landowners / Farmers			
MP2_CL_0987_010	I have serious concerns that many landowners throughout Lincolnshire hold positions on parish and county councils and therefore have a conflict of interest regarding local residents and their opposition to MPSF. The MPSF will be very lucrative to the farmers concerned. I'm sure if there was no money to be made then the project would not be supported by local landowners due to my reasons above.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0672_005	How can we possibly support such a proposal when there are dozens of these being applied for right across the country? Is anyone actually looking at this as a nationally coordinated energy plan and therefore its collective impact as it simply appears at present that any farmer that fancies cashing in can apply? The 'environmental' argument wears thin and is simply greenwashing; a thinly veiled attempt to push through a highly lucrative planning proposal that is simply about profiteering from an apparent weakness in the planning process.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0134_007	why is it, that none of the landowners, that are facilitating his unwanted proposal never attend the meetings so we can ask them their reasons for supporting this venture?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. This information cannot be shared under General Data protection Regulations (GDPR).
MP2_CL_0426_002	That certain Land- Owners (those erstwhile [sell-out]trusted guardians of our countryside ...!)will	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Landowners / Farmers			
	have their palms greased with money, really underlines the seediness of this , your whole murky enterprise. You should all be ashamed ...but you won't be , because your care not one iota about the despoliation you plan to visit on us all		
MP2_CL_0450_006	5. Some members of the public are under the impression that landowners at the site are being obliged to sell their land – needs to countered. However, I can well appreciate that the current owners will not wish to be identified.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. This information cannot be shared under General Data protection Regulations (GDPR).
MP2_CL_0502_010	There is no benefit to local residents with this plan. The only people to benefit are the 5 land owners, about £430k /year/land owner for 40 years index linked, the Chinese company supplying the equipment, Windel Energy and Canadian Solar (which I believe are Chinese backed).	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0750_001, MP2_CL_1004_004	For the climate or for profit? The consultation brochure contains phrases such as "Mallard Pass offers a significant opportunity to make a critical and meaningful contribution to achieving net zero" and "Mallard Pass will support the urgent need to decarbonise our Page 1 of 9 electricity system." These phrases read as if the developers are philanthropists, dedicated to achieving the climate change targets for the benefit of the planet.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Landowners / Farmers			
	The reality is entirely different. The prime objective of the companies involved is to maximise the return for their investors. Thus, the developers have a vested interest in constructing the site as cheaply as possible. The landowners are in a similar position, as the motivation for leasing their land is financial. It can be nothing else. In leasing the land they will obtain a guaranteed, probably index linked, income for around forty years and at a level that will be many times more than they could expect from farming. Those that will be involved in taking a "vital step on the path to meeting net zero" for no reward will be the residents of the villages near the development. Indeed, their reward will be negative as they will have to endure the nightmare of two years of construction, the permanent loss of recreational amenities provided by the countryside and the adverse visual impact of what is cynically called a farm but is in effect an industrial electricity generation installation.		
MP2_CL_0826_004	This is purely a money spinner for companies and land owners. It does not follow the government guidelines of net zero.	No	The Statement of Need, **[EN010127/APP/7.1]** accompanying the DCO Application sets out a detailed and

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Landowners / Farmers			
			compelling case as to why the Proposed Development is urgently required and at the scale proposed.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Land Interest Questionnaire and compensation for landowners			
MP2_CL_0138_001	seeking clarification on why this survey was being undertaken, given the land whilst in close proximity to the site, was outside of the Mallard Pass boundary. I write to express my frustration that no-one has been able to adequately answer my question as to why this information was required given there is nothing presented in the consultation documents that gives any indication that the land is in the scheme – I have completed the survey in good faith and now write to formally ask for a full written explanation of why this information is required and how the information provided will be used.	No	The Applicant can confirm it has served Statutory Consultation notices to parties, that after diligent inquiry, the project considers may either be directly affected by the project or may be entitled to submit a "relevant claim". Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 lays out the Applicant's duty to consult a variety of parties about a proposed application; • Section 42 (1)(d) is defined as each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in Section 44. Section 44 defines these parties as: • Category 1 / Category 2 – these are typically parties that are inside the
MP2_CL_0357_002	I have spoken to a number of residences likely to be classed as Category 3 under Section 42, reviewing the residential receptors in the PEIR, yet many have not received Section 42 letters from you. Can you explain why this is the case given this is a formal legal part of the process. If required		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Land Interest Questionnaire and compensation for landowners			
	I will conduct a survey across all those households to ascertain the full extent, but hopefully you will be able to identify the omissions and the reasons for those omissions and take corrective action.		project Red Line Boundary (RLB) and may be directly affected by the project • Category 3 – these are typically parties that fall outside of the project Red Line Boundary (RLB) who may be entitled to submit a “relevant claim” if the order sought by the proposed application were to be made and fully implemented The term "relevant claim" is defined in section 44 (6) as: • a claim under section 10 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 […] (compensation where satisfaction [is] not made for the taking, or injurious affection, of land subject to compulsory purchase) ("section 10 claim"). • (b) a claim under Part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 […] (compensation for depreciation of land value by physical factors caused by the use of public works) ("Part 1 claim"); or
MP2_CL_0677_017	18. Section 44 of the Planning Act 18.1 We would like to bring to your attention our concern that perhaps not all the residents that fit Category 3 criteria under the Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 received a letter suggesting they may be entitled to put in a claim for compensation. The residents I am referring to would all be classed as very sensitive receptors with properties directly adjacent to the site. As part of the NSIP process we are assuming you have made contact with these residents to assess the particular impacts to their residential amenity, and therefore you have already made diligent enquiries and they are fully known to you. 18.2 Whilst we understand you have some flexibility to determine who you consult on matters to do with Section 44, we ask you for the benefit of consistency and fairness, that you review who the letters were sent out to. Following just 1 challenge by a resident, Ardent Management sent out a letter to that resident accepting the resident was Category 3, there could be many more. Equally we are aware of letters sent out to residents citing them as being within category 1		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Land Interest Questionnaire and compensation for landowners			
	and 2, when that quite definitely is not the case, causing confusion for those residents. 18.3 We would ask that the Mallard Pass Action Group seek independent advice on behalf of residents we believe to be in Category 3, concerning the potential down track for residents to bring a claim of compensation. Given the solar farm application, if approved, is being imposed upon residents, we would ask that Mallard Pass pay for this independent advice. Please could you advise whether you will support this activity.		• (c) a claim under section 152(3) [of PA 2008] (compensation payable where land is injuriously affected by the carrying out of the works). The Mallard Pass project team have used a methodology predominantly based on environmental data and legal precedents in their assessments, to help define these parties. Not every party / receptor included within the PEIR would automatically be classed as a Category 3 interested party, therefore, not all the parties included in the PEIR would need to be formally consulted. Parties in proximity to the project that are not classed as Category 1 / 2 / 3 interests will typically be included as part of 'Section 47 – Duty to consult local community'. There is no requirement to define an interested party as being part of Category 1 / 2 / 3 – the important part is that they are included in the Statutory Consultation and are able to make representations.
MP2_CL_0683_013	Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 Having been identified by yourselves as a Category 3 property on 15th June, I reserve the right to consider a claim for compensation at a later stage if this solar farm were to be approved.		
MP2_CL_0754_007	Section 44 of the Planning Act 30. Prior to the start of the Statutory Consultation period process my husband and I received a letter under Section 44 as we had been identified as persons with an interest in the land affected my MPSF (Cat 2) and were each asked to complete a Land Interest Questionnaire. This caused great concern as the land in question was not included in scheme on the map issued in November and was land immediately surrounding our house leading us to		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Land Interest Questionnaire and compensation for landowners			
	assume the site boundary had been changed. Extremely concerned by this I contacted both Ardent & Mallard Pass who provided generic reassurance that they cast the net wide for the survey but despite being very close to the start of the consultation period would not release the proposed site map or give absolute reassurances in writing that this land was not to be included – poor resident management which caused unnecessary concerns. 31. Subsequently the consultation documents were released, and it became clear that the land was not in the scheme which begs the question why the LIQ was issued as it was never to be included – a question to which I have never really had a satisfactory answer. 32. However, it did raise a question as the letter also described Category 3 under Section 44. As a high sensitivity receptor, we believed we clearly fell into this category but received no notification to this effect. Becoming aware that other residents with properties similarly described had received a letter advising them of this and how they should respond I contacted the Mallard Pass team, Ardent and spoke to a representative at the consultation event to clarify this point. After much discussion and exchange of emails I have subsequently received a Category 3 letter but only		The Applicant adopted an approach to include targeted cover letters which sought to define Category 1 / 2 / 3 interests where possible, to try to provide additional information to each party, as to what the nature of their interest may be in relation to the project. For completeness, the Applicant can confirm that section 44 letters referred to in correspondence are the Statutory Consultation notices and covers letters.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Landowner Comments – Land Interest Questionnaire and compensation for landowners			
	because I made my case and pretty much insisted – this is surely not right and shows inconsistency and maybe some unfairness in the process.		
MP2_CL_1049_001	Thank you for your letter dated 13th September 2022 asking for my response in respect of your consultation exercise. As detailed in your letter dated 13th September 2022, our interest in the project extends to being landowners owning “subsoil” and adjacent residential property that will be directly affected by the project.		
MP2_FF_0114_004	I own land adjacent to the site and have not been contacted about the potential of wildlife corridors or other environment mitigation.		
MP2_FF_0114_005	I own land adjacent to the proposed site and have not been contacted.		
MP2_FF_0114_006	I own land adjacent to the site and have not been contacted.		
MP2_FF_0111_006	Please provide full disclosure of what compensation is being given to affected landowners and the local large stately home estates and consider some form of compensation for Essendine residents. Or discuss/explore the possibility of a reduction in Essendine residents annual Rutland council tax bills which is currently one of the highest in the country.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Changes since Non-Statutory Consultation			
MP2_FF_001_001	I welcome the changes made since Stage One consultation.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Please see Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Development, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, for more information on the design changes throughout the development process.
MP2_FF_060_003	Concerns from stage 1 consultation have been addressed.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0356_004	Given this lazy approach to genuine concerns of the local population we stand completely opposed to your proposal.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0377_002	The reasons this development is so obnoxious is that the primary concern seems to be an easy way for people who have no interest in the area to get rich to the detriment of the local population. It is shameful!		
MP2_FF_044_011	We will oppose this every step of the way. Local residents who have not been asked if they want this site DO NOT WANT THIS SITE!		
MP2_FF_080_012	None of this would be needed if this proposal did not proceed.		
MP2_FF_081_010	Yes, stop now before you waste any more money. MSFP is not wanted or needed.		
MP2_FF_095_003	People should see the green infrastructure underpinning their electricity usage. If they don't like it they should use less.		
MP2_CL_1053_002	The energy will be a drop in the ocean to solve the UK's problems with regards to energy.		
MP2_FF_1030_006	This is nothing more than an attempt to distract more gullible members of the public, the councils and the UK Government from the real issue here. And that is maximising profit for a Chinese oligarch at the expense of the citizens of Rutland, South Kesteven and the wider UK.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_020_008	it's all face-saving for what is actually a totally flawed, brutal scheme that, in its enormity, simply cannot be justified or sufficiently mitigated by the proposals you make.		
MP2_FF_021_003	you will be producing a park, as opposed to a field of panels		
MP2_FF_043_005	. This is disruptive and harmful plan for our area.		
MP2_FF_052_001	The changes made since stage one do not meet the fundamental problem.		
MP2_FF_076_008	I don't think this could be successfully achieved.		
MP2_FF_080_003	I am not satisfied that the changes implemented do enough to resolve these issues.		
MP2_FF_089_021	Any investment in the UK infrastructure should be home grown and funded by the UK government. We should not become beholden or held to ransom by foreign investment or governments. The government sensibly banned Huawei and Chinese Telecom from building our 5G network for very good reasons and the same approach should be taken in respect of this project.		
MP2_FF_094_001	I am generally supportive of MPSF, and the changes you have made between stage 1 and 2 have incorporated some concerns I had.		
MP2_FF_0110_003	I don't agree with mitigation because I don't agree with the basic premise.		
MP2_FF_0127_007	You just cannot do enough to mitigate this site.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0187_005	Doesn't go far enough		
MP2_FF_0199_002	The reasons given are merely a convenient administrative excuse to achieve an inexcusable proposal.		
MP2_FF_0216_006	This amounts to cynical "greenwashing".		
MP2_FF_0216_006	This amounts to cynical "greenwashing".		
MP2_FF_0220_003	I have already expressed my objections to the proposal but considerably more needs to be done.		
MP2_FF_0220_004	Considerably more needs to be done, this is simply not enough and cosmetic dressing only.		
MP2_FF_0231_006	Sounds vague and unlikely.		
MP2_FF_0245_006	The provision falls short of what we have now		
MP2_FF_0235_002	These measures would have to be put in place so far in advance to have any impact for a considerable time		
MP2_FF_0245_012	There is nothing that makes your project acceptable in its present form. I am a very keen supporter of our "green targets" but this project is an exploitation of our plans for change.		
MP2_FF_0250_002	Whilst your approach is correct for the development. I do not agree with the development in the first place.		
MP2_FF_0250_003	The approach is fine but again do not agree with the whole farm.		
MP2_FF_0271_001	No detail only proposals.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0297_001	I believe this proposal represents short term thinking and highlights the lack of realistic planning on how to tackle climate change issues in the energy sector.		
MP2_FF_0329_002	Difficult to move once installed .		
MP2_FF_0329_005	Requires rare earth metals		
MP2_CL_0404_007	My final comment is that the long term problems this project will cause have not been presented by Mallard pass solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0405_007	My final comment is that the long term problems this project will cause have not been presented by Mallard pass solar farm.		
MP2_CL_0456_007	The changes to the scheme since the first consultation seem token, at best.		
MP2_CL_0521_002	This represent for me the heart of the issue. I am not suggesting we should not produce the electricity, but rather that we should weigh your profits against the local impact of such large development.		
MP2_CL_0544_008	Timeline: You anticipate the build will take 2 years. As an experience project and programme delivery manager; I know that it is likely to take even longer than that. Would you like to have a building site in your backyard for the next 2 – 3 years. The answer is most certainly “NO”. Well – we don’t want one either! And – it’s not just the next few years – it’s		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	the next 40 years. This will impact our children and their children too.		
MP2_CL_0545_008	Timeline: You anticipate the build will take 2 years. As an experience project and programme delivery manager; I know that it is likely to take even longer than that. Would you like to have a building site in your backyard for the next 2 – 3 years. The answer is most certainly "NO". Well – we don't want one either! And – it's not just the next few years – it's the next 40 years. This will impact our children and their children too.		
MP2_CL_0549_005	Security concerns. It is unlikely the panels themselves will have direct internet connections. However, the associated inverters certainly will (monitoring, software updates, etc.). So we now have the prospect of Chinese manufacturers leaving back doors (under government instruction, of course) so that major chunks of our energy infrastructure could be disabled at the whim of a hostile foreign government. The consequences of such failures can be seen in the recent Little Barford/Hornsea incident, where the coincident failure of 2 fairly small generators caused widespread grid failure in the South East, also shutting down the East Coast Main Line for a significant time. Even if the inverters as supplied		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	are proven to be free of back doors, there is nothing to stop such covert entries being introduced during regular maintenance software updates.		
MP2_CL_0595_008	We must invest the time and money to investigate the really benefits of the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm and not be in a position in 10-, 20- or 30-years time when the Government announce a Public Enquiry why was this project allowed to ruin our valuable agricultural land and exacerbated the food crisis. We all owe it to our future generations to make the right decisions with the full facts now.		
MP2_CL_0600_006	1.2 Having identified the obvious lowest cost route, Mallard Pass has attempted to demonstrate that MPSF can be constructed on what is an inappropriate site. This document demonstrates that they have failed.		
MP2_CL_0600_081	5.1 The literature produced for MPSF states “Mallard Pass Solar Farm Limited is a partnership between Windel Energy and Canadian Solar, two companies with strong track records in delivering renewable energy developments.”		
MP2_CL_0607_003	The investment companies need to see that this stampede to cover out green and pleasant land with black silicon and metal unrecyclable		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	structures is not an easy route to sneaky back door profits		
MP2_CL_0655_024	24. WHY USE A CHINESE COMPANY, SUPPLYING GOODS TO A CANADIAN COMPANY, THEN SHIPPED AND SOLD TO THE UK.??		
MP2_CL_0669_004	Beyond the practical issues which are being threatened by this proposal I feel that if it were to go ahead it would set a precedent for any future such projects with little or no regard for the consequences.		
MP2_CL_0742_005	No need to build the infrastructure i.e. sub-stations when you find one with capacity – just destroy habits, food producing land? But that is okay as it is more cost effective and will deliver profits? So are we now a society that feels that it is acceptable to ignore the negatives as long as profits can be made?		
MP2_CL_0749_005	No need to build the infrastructure i.e. sub-stations when you find one with capacity – just destroy habits, food producing land? But that is okay as it is more cost effective and will deliver profits? So are we now a society that feels that it is acceptable to ignore the negatives as long as profits can be made?		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0792_005	3. With regards commercial loss regards 2 what is this estimated to be ?		
MP2_CL_0795_001	I am a resident of Ryhall and I attended the consultation event in Ryhall village hall in 1st July; I also attended the event towards the end of last year. Whilst I recognise that some of the changes that you have made are in the right direction in my opinion they don't go nearly far enough to make the scheme acceptable.		
MP2_CL_0925_003	3. We have been consistently lied to about the Solar farm. The original planning application stated that the panels were got East Coast trains. Now it is allegedly for homes.		
MP2_CL_0938_015	The sole driver for the location Mallard Pass Solar Farm (MPSF) is the Ryhall sub station and spare capacity. This is confirmed in section 4.9 of the Main Consultation Document. This is not a president in planning and has been used over excessively in the consultation as the keys to the kingdom.		
MP2_CL_1053_004	I am no scientist, but I do know enough to understand the panels are not as "friendly" as we are being led to believe.		
MP2_CL_0469_001	It is very obvious what we have seen and heard and our position of rejection of the project has not changed for many various reasons we have		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	highlighted and explained it well to you team. We do not know how many times we have to say No to mallard farm in our area and next to our homes. We are not sure why it is so difficult for you to hear and understand our rejection and call it off. It is not about the benefits of the people but REALLY about how many profits you are going to gain from it regardless of local people opinion and concerns. Maybe we have to say it again! NO to Mallard Farm!!		
MP2_CL_0507_005	The production of panels is of concern on humanitarian grounds but also what a legacy will be left for future generations having to clear the site in 40 years time. Will landsites be able to cope with the quantity and size of these panels, batteries, generators etc? Should we really be letting over 2000 acres of 'England's green and pleasant land' be given up for this proposal, irrespective of its aims and objectives. I do hope not.		
MP2_CL_0668_008	It is my opinion that developers do not care either about the local communities or the environment, they are only interested in 'getting the job done'. And once the job is completed they, once again, are only interested in moving on to another area. I		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	do not envisage this developer being any different from the norm.		
MP2_CL_0671_011	10. It is becoming increasingly obvious that electricity from solar power is not the long term answer to UK energy provision whereas the impact to local life will continue for many, many years to come if this monstrosity is allowed to go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0796_001	It is sad to think that ideas like this are put forward with little or no concept or appreciation for the detrimental effects. The motivation for this scheme is seen by many as making money and without any consideration for the many negative effects that this would have. I don't suppose the team behind this have enough of an understanding of the countryside and maybe it would be a good idea to understand it before ruining it without showing any significant concern.		
MP2_CL_0814_001	I do recognise the need for alternative, environmentally friendly energy solutions but vehemently oppose this Planning Proposal for a multitude of reasons, some of which are detailed below. I consider the summary included in your proposal encapsulates your approach to this development		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	'….., the availability of significant capacity at the National Grid Ryhall Substation without the need for upgrading was the primary driver in identifying a site in this part of Lincolnshire. ……'. Agreed Mallard Pass is not a charity and therefore needs to make a profit, but this should not be at the expense of the local community, environment, or food supply.		
MP2_CL_0827_001	I do recognise the need for alternative, environmentally friendly energy solutions but vehemently oppose this Planning Proposal for a multitude of reasons, some of which are detailed below. I consider the summary included in your proposal encapsulates your approach to this development '….., the availability of significant capacity at the National Grid Ryhall Substation without the need for upgrading was the primary driver in identifying a site in this part of Lincolnshire. ……'. Agreed Mallard Pass is not a charity and therefore needs to make a profit, but this should not be at the expense of the local community, environment, or food supply. You state, all energy captured will go into the National Grid for consumption across the country. So, even if I was in agreement to this proposal there is no direct 'energy' recompense for the local area to counter the destruction of the		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	existing countryside and environment. The enhancements to the local community you detail are negligible and 'potential', and Mallard Pass gives no surety for these to be delivered. There is still so much of this proposal which remains 'in development', this is potentially all part of the process, but the limited engagement with the local community does not instil confidence it will be to the good, but just monetarily beneficial for Mallard Pass stakeholders.		
MP2_CL_0831_006	This is not a long term solution to the problems of this small island and until ALL OPTIONS ARE DEBATED FULLY this " piecemeal" approach is illogical, ill-founded and destructive.		
MP2_CL_0879_013	Further considerations to: Energy Return on Energy Invested (ERoEI) for photovoltaic solar systems in regions of moderate insolation - ScienceDirect Further considerations to: Energy Return on Energy Invested (ERoEI) for photovoltaic solar systems in regions of moderate insolation A paper by Ferroni and Hopkirk (2016) provided evidence that presently available PV systems in regions of moderate insolation like Switzerland and		

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	cou… www.sciencedirect.com Above 2013 study by Weissbach measured the energy return on investment of various energy sources based on the German latitude, UK is arguably further north so the results would be worse.		
MP2_CL_0896_003	3. If the other solar panel project run by this company is an example of the impact on the environment then they should not be allowed to put a single panel up let alone the largest such project in the U.K.		
MP2_CL_0901_010	I note that where local government has the final say as to whether or not a project should go ahead there have been a lot of rejections: 44 Mw 199 acres in Wiltshire. Refused due to the adverse visual impact and its large size 15 Mw 50 acres Boxford, Suffolk. Refused because the solar company failed to prove there was no other lower grade land available. 50 Mw Awry Peninsular Gloucestershire. Refused due to its potential to cause significant harm to the rural character of the area. 49.9 MW 260 acres Hertsmere Between Radlet and Elstree Hertfordshire. Refused, branded the		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	biggest destruction of green belt ever proposed for the area. Thrown out by council, siting no benefit to local residents 125 Mw 260 acres Gwent Levels Wales. Refused. Welsh minister Lesley Griffiths said it said it would have an unacceptable impact on the landscape. These are just a few examples where local government has been able to protect their residents from harmful solar developments.		
MP2_CL_0973_006	As a citizen and voter I am increasingly coming to the conclusion that the country is lacking a well thought through energy strategy, backed up with a well planned action plan with key decisions based on thorough evaluation of enabling technologies, with pump priming when promising prospects come along . This would help the way forward and negate any need to blindly jump to clunky and flawed schemes such as Mallard Pass so as to be seen to be doing something massive and extremely noticeable., mores the pity.		
MP2_CL_1007_001	As a resident local to the Uffington and Tallington area for a number of years I have been closely monitoring the proposals for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm . My position is simple .. there are too many unknowns on the impact of this size of		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	development on the surrounding area and it's residents. Consequently I strongly oppose the development proposals.		
MP2_CL_1000_001	(For clarity, our house has been known as Goose Lodge since October 1993 and was formerly part of North Lodge Farm. On OS Maps it is still seen as North Lodge Farm Bungalow. North Lodge Farm (comprising listed buildings and approx. 1 acre of land) was sold in 2004 and has been left to become derelict ever since then. We at Goose Lodge have received correspondence for North Lodge Farm from time to time but have no forwarding address and the owners have not been seen there for many years. The surrounding land belongs to farmers Parkinson and Bradley. We share the same postcode as the derelict farmhouse and since 2017, we share the same postcode with the 400KV Substation on Uffington Lane.)		
MP2_CL_0914_005	Proposed developments such as MPSF, and all of the ugliness, inconveniences, increased risks on our local roads and the undoubted effect on our local nature that go with it, are not the answer. It is a mad idea. In fact , in Korea, we have a saying – 'a passing dog would laugh'.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_034_001	We need our countryside that is the reason I live in Carlby we don't need your bullshit solar farm taking away our countryside and animals		
MP2_FF_075_008	As before, the time it will take until you are able to put these plans in to place is way too far off and there will be a devastating impact on the area in the run up to these measures being put in place which could be irreversible.		
MP2_FF_0102_004	and we live in a place of special scientific interest.		
MP2_FF_0206_006	The impact of this project will be far reaching and damaging to all living things. The mitigation measures are just short term solutions to counter and manage genuine objections.		
MP2_FF_0271_004	Overstated benefits re Kwts		
MP2_FF_0283_006	It's finally and in balance as it is, leave it alone, don't disrupt it.		
MP2_FF_0293_002	No mitigation is required if Mallard Pass is not built. Mitigation measures are only designed to make it look like the proposers of this project have listened to the community. If it is built then these mitigation measures will make little difference to the negative impact the solar farm will have.		
MP2_FF_0316_006	we have all these things now which you will totally destroy. Even after many years, whatever you provide will, at best, be a poor artificial copy of the real thing.		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0358_003	The United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality report conclusion highlights the following: • GHG emissions: Solar technologies show GHG emissions ranging from 27 to 122 g CO2 eq./kWh for CSP, and 8.0–83 g CO2 eq./kWh for photovoltaics, for which thin film technologies are sensibly lower-carbon than silicon-based PV. Wind power GHG emissions fluctuate between 7.8 and 16 g CO2 eq./kWh for onshore, and 12 and 23 g CO2 eq./kWh for offshore turbines. • Land Occupation: is found to be highest for concentrated solar power plants, followed by coal power and ground-mounted photovoltaics. • Material resources are high for PV technologies (5–10 g Sb eq. for scarcity, and 300–600 g of non-ferrous metals per MWh), while wind power immobilises about 300 g of non-ferrous metals per MWh. • Freshwater Eutrophication : Average P emissions from coal range from 600 to 800 g P eq./MWh, which means that coal phase-out would virtually cut eutrophying emissions by a factor 10 (if replaced by PV) or 100 (if replaced by wind, hydro, or nuclear)		
MP2_CL_0742_033	In my first letter to you I asked:		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0749_033	In my first letter to you I asked:		
MP2_FF_009_004	take your proposed solar farm and shove it up your ass.		
MP2_FF_012_001	NO NO NO NO NO		
MP2_FF_016_003	The key word here in the whole statement is proposing. Because of this, it's a pointless exercise to carry on answering this question		
MP2_FF_016_010	not mallard pass solar farm		
MP2_FF_016_011	sorry none of my feedback would be very positive so we will just have to leave it there for now		
MP2_FF_018_006	to be left as it is now		
MP2_FF_020_007	no solar panel installation!		
MP2_FF_029_002, MP2_FF_084_007, MP2_FF_0103_010, MP2_FF_0110_007, MP2_FF_0110_008, MP2_FF_0180_009, MP2_FF_0218_002, MP2_FF_0219_006, MP2_FF_0231_008, MP2_FF_0294_006, MP2_FF_0294_007, MP2_FF_0328_008,	No		
MP2_FF_030_005	I don't agree with the solar farm		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_043_003	The amount of energy is a drop in the ocean. This will not solve our countries energy crisis.		
MP2_FF_043_013	I oppose everything that you have suggested as you must stop this plan now. Nothing you say will convince me that all will be well. Just go away.		
MP2_FF_043_014	I strongly oppose your plans.		
MP2_FF_052_008	This is unworkable.		
MP2_FF_061_001	I am strongly against every aspect of this proposal.		
MP2_FF_061_003	I will continue to appose this scheme regardless of any minor amendments made.		
MP2_FF_063_001	To whom it may concern. I am writing to make it very clear that I object in the strongest possible terms to your proposal for a monstrous solar park in our area.		
MP2_FF_074_004, MP2_FF_074_005, MP2_FF_074_006, MP2_FF_074_008, MP2_FF_074_009	Do not build it.		
MP2_FF_074_007	No solar panels.		
MP2_FF_081_003	MPSF must be stopped!		
MP2_FF_083_010	I do not think that this project should go ahead.		
MP2_FF_089_018	Stop the project NOW.		
MP2_FF_097_001	MALLARD PASS SOLAR FARM I am writing to you to object to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm for the following reasons:		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0110_004	This is a cynical attempt to curry favour		
MP2_FF_0117_012	This project should be stopped no amount of tinkering will make it environmentally sound and good for the environment and the surrounding area STOP MALLARD PASS NOW		
MP2_FF_0124_006	The project should have been thrown out before it got to this stage.		
MP2_FF_0124_009	I do not know how such a dreadful thing as this Mallard Pass Solar Farm ever came about.		
MP2_FF_0126_003	This is just pure greed.		
MP2_FF_0126_009	Refuse it		
MP2_FF_0137_019	I am not in favour of 2,000 acres of mallard pass (solar)		
MP2_FF_0173_005	No solar panels.		
MP2_FF_0175_002	I do not agree to the site therefore this question does not apply.		
MP2_FF_0186_002	Just stop trying to justify it. Go away		
MP2_FF_0186_003	The whole proposal is unacceptable		
MP2_FF_0186_005	Farm? Ha		
MP2_FF_0189_003	This is a scratch on the surface compared to the negative environmental impact that the scheme as a whole will bring		
MP2_FF_0191_008	I am totally against the whole plan.		
MP2_FF_0193_007	NO to the Solar Farm		
MP2_FF_0201_005	Empty promises and cynical window dressing.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0201_007	Totally inappropriate and unnecessary proposal to our current energy supply problems.		
MP2_FF_0203_002	this should not be allowed to go ahead. Disgraceful action.		
MP2_FF_0203_004	solar farm should not be allowed to go ahead		
MP2_FF_0203_005	diabolical proposal. should not be allowed to go ahead.		
MP2_FF_0204_001	should not be allowed		
MP2_FF_0204_002, MP2_FF_0204_003, MP2_FF_0204_004	rubbish		
MP2_FF_0208_005	I am not that bothered about this point as such, but something like this could be done.		
MP2_FF_0208_006	I am not that bothered about this point but something like this could be done.		
MP2_FF_0215_008	No specific comment. This project Should Not Go Ahead for many Reasons.		
MP2_FF_0222_005	NO SOLAR PANELS		
MP2_FF_0225_007	This is window dressing		
MP2_FF_0227_004	Nothing can be said or done that would make up for the damage caused. If it isn't broke, don't fix it. It really is as simple as that. Take your profiteering somewhere else and leave nature well alone.		
MP2_FF_0232_006	Go away		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0234_008	Your present proposals make it sound better than the original proposal. I still oppose Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_FF_0247_006	Leave it alone and as is.		
MP2_FF_0250_005	I am sorry but totally against all the proposals.		
MP2_FF_0254_007	Please leave us alone.		
MP2_FF_0255_004	But again, this should be done throughout the country anyway not because you want to ease impact of a solar farm, which I maintain should not be erected.		
MP2_FF_0255_005	Protesting mallard pass and future plans to erect solar farms in other green spaces.		
MP2_FF_0256_002	Stop this monstrosity now		
MP2_FF_0260_005	I don't believe that this would actually happen!		
MP2_FF_0260_006	Again, I don't believe that this would actually happen!		
MP2_FF_0274_005	Disappointed.		
MP2_FF_0297_008	this is a formality and everyone knows if you pay a company the rights amount of money they will produce a report that highlights the few good elements and hides all of the negativity.		
MP2_FF_0301_006	Don’t do it!		
MP2_FF_0308_003	Mitigation should be don't do it.		
MP2_FF_0311_002	No solar farm at all is my answer		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0323_005	I am gobsmacked by the whole project, and hope sincerely that the nimbys won't be able to stop any part of your initiative.		
MP2_FF_0331_010	I am opposed to the whole project for the reasons given so this is irrelevant		
MP2_CL_0355_001	I forward below my same objections to you about this project on your second stage consultations. The revisions you have made do not change my objections or criteria for rejection.		
MP2_CL_0374_013	13. I repeat, I am completely opposed to this project on numerous grounds.		
MP2_CL_0392_015	15. We repeat, we are completely opposed to this project on numerous grounds.		
MP2_CL_0424_001	I have thought long and hard about this matter, read information from a variety of sources and attended public meetings. I recognise this is a difficult issue since there is clearly a need for us to make step changes to reduce our carbon footprint and I don't want to be guilty of taking a 'not in my back yard' stance. However, after due consideration I do wish to object to this proposed development for a number of specific reasons outlined below.		
MP2_CL_0426_005	Beware, though most people round here smell the unpleasantness that underpins your proposal and		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	they are, in my view, very wise to distrust and right to be suspicious!		
MP2_CL_0473_001	I have read the proposals and listened to the arguments for and against the solar farm and I am totally against the principles of what is being claimed will enhance the UK's energy supplies.		
MP2_CL_0477_011	> The application should be rejected.		
MP2_CL_0483_001	I would like to register my objection to the Mallard Pass solar farm development		
MP2_CL_0543_001	I wish to register my objection to the proposed solar farm, in support of the points made by Local MPs and parish councils.		
MP2_CL_0588_001	I would like to put on record my objection to the proposed solar farm "Mallard Pass"		
MP2_CL_0591_003	The environmental impact of this project for the residents of the area is colossal, what is promised in return is insignificant to what would be lost.		
MP2_CL_0600_033	2.15 MPSF will become a "white elephant," causing great damage for very little benefit. Damage that will cost millions of pounds to reverse.		
MP2_CL_0647_005	Your 'green' answer to the energy crisis if far from green, or for that matter an answer!		
MP2_CL_0650_001	No Thankyou		
MP2_CL_0659_001	We are not against green energy but this is not the answer.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0660_001	In short this proposal is unacceptable.		
MP2_CL_0663_007	Although there is a need to reduce the use of fossil fuels and produce cleaner energy, the overall negative impact of this proposal taken over its lifetime does not balance out any projected		
MP2_CL_0675_003	Stop treating people in this way.		
MP2_CL_0737_001	want my opposition to Mallard Pass proposal in any shape or form registered, I have contacted my MP and I have made my feelings apparent to you from the start. This is to confirm again my firm objection to this. Jacqueline Rostam.		
MP2_CL_0745_002	The entire project is both morally and financially wrong on the grounds that local people and communities will not benefit whatsoever from this development.		
MP2_CL_0751_015	In summary, there are too many reasons to object to this project as the damage fa		
MP2_CL_0755_009	Since this is the first installation Windel Energy and Canada Solar are hoping to erect in the UK they would be well advised to reconsider this plan.		
MP2_CL_0756_001	I object strongly against this proposal for the Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0756_006	I am therefore against this development.		
MP2_CL_0779_011	12. Also one has to wonder how serious you are regarding MP. Canadian Solar have already sold 2 solar farm sites in the UK before construction has		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	even started. Indeed Cleeve Hill the other large solar farm in Kent that has secured planning permission but where construction has not even started has been sold on and renamed Project Fortress. The new name says it all- the farm is a Fortress affecting local residents for up to 40 years. MP will be no different.		
MP2_CL_0799_001	Objection Letter for the Proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm Application Further to my written and verbal objections put to Mallard Pass in Stage 1 I write and have attended the Essendine Consultation meeting for the stage 2 and I Verbally objected to these amended plans, and for the record, state them in writing below.		
MP2_CL_0806_001	Whilst I appreciate the need to increase the use of renewable energy I am opposed to the Mallard Pass Solar Proposal for the following reasons:		
MP2_CL_0820_001	I do recognise the need for alternative, environmentally friendly energy solutions but vehemently oppose this Planning Proposal for a multitude of reasons, some of which are detailed below.		
MP2_CL_0859_001	I strongly object to this obscene development.		
MP2_CL_0876_001	As a long term resident of Braceborough, myself and my family fully support the position below:		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish Council response to Mallard Pass Solar Farm Stage 2 consultation. To be clear, Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish Council on behalf of the Parishioners strongly oppose the construction of Mallard Pass Solar Farm for the following reasons;		
MP2_CL_0876_017	In conclusion, the above are the concerns of the Parishioners of Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish and the Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish Council. This Parish is totally opposed to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development.		
MP2_CL_0883_009	… all makes this scheme completely unacceptable and unjustifiable.		
MP2_CL_0894_030	I am no expert and the above are just my views and concerns on the solar farm and it's impact. Given what I have researched I am strongly opposed to the project.		
MP2_CL_0897_005	Please desist from progressing.		
MP2_CL_0906_001	I believe there needs to be more 'joined up thinking' rather than this 'silo' approach to managing key issues around sustainability and the environment.		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0907_008	Please, please listen to my voice and don't go ahead with this scheme.		
MP2_CL_0909_001	I am writing to reiterate my objections to the proposed Mallard park solar development on land near Essendine and surrounding villages .I have attended all the meetings in respect of this next stage of the development and nothing has adequately arisen to allay my concerns .		
MP2_CL_0909_002	Therefore I wish to resubmit my objection.		
MP2_CL_0910_001	I am writing to reiterate my objections to the proposed Mallard park solar development on land near Essendine and surrounding villages .I have attended all the meetings in respect of this next stage of the development and nothing has adequately arisen to allay my concerns .		
MP2_CL_0910_002	Therefore I wish to resubmit my objection.		
MP2_CL_0912_009	For the above reasons, we **strongly object** to the establishment of Mallard Pass Solar Farm and destruction of this part of our countryside.		
MP2_CL_0931_001	I am writing in response to the statutory public consultation regarding the proposed Mallard Pass solar farm development, to which I wholeheartedly object.		
MP2_CL_0931_008	I urge the powers that be to reject this harmful solar farm proposal in its entirety.		
MP2_CL_0931_009	NO to Mallard Pass!		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0932_009	I am therefore writing to my MP requesting that the House of Commons urge the government to take into account the concerns of the petitioners and reject the proposed development of the 2,175 acre Mallard pass solar plant on the Rutland and Lincolnshire borders .		
MP2_CL_0933_001	I write to express my concern about the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0936_001	I am writing to express my objections and grave concerns about the proposed Mallard Pass solar farm. I very much oppose this project.		
MP2_CL_0936_006	I hope I have made my feelings clear and that this project will not be given approval to proceed.		
MP2_CL_0937_001	I wish to register my scepticism with regards to the huge development proposed for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0939_007	Taking all of the points into account I strongly object to the proposed development of Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0940_001	I would like to express my concern and dissatisfaction to the proposal of Mallard pass.		
MP2_CL_0940_005	Please take this email as my objection to this.		
MP2_CL_0945_001	In response to the public consultation on this proposal I wish to make the following objection to this development.		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0945_004	I am, therefore, totally opposed to this development.		
MP2_CL_0947_001	This development should not – MUST NOT, in all conscience – be allowed to happen. The reasons against it are so numerous that it is almost unbelievable that it is even being seriously considered.		
MP2_CL_0947_005	It is an abomination that makes very little practical sense and no moral sense at all.		
MP2_CL_0948_001	I'm writing once again to express my concerns over your proposal. See my below email for my original concerns.		
MP2_CL_0948_003	Please accept this email as my official objection to the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0959_001	My name is Lisa Stubbs. I live in Essendine in Rutland but do not have any of the proposed area directly in front of my house. I have attended local meetings and read information provided and on the basis of the information O have obtained I object to the proposals.		
MP2_CL_0964_009	Just to be clear – we are completely opposed to this application on the grounds given above.		
MP2_CL_0965_002	It is beyond comprehension that any reasonable educated individual would think this a sensible or necessary proposal.		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0966_001	"Our farming fields should be filled with our fantastic produce, whether it's the great livestock, the great arable farms. It shouldn't be full of solar panels" - Liz Truss (MP, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs of the United Kingdom) Having read much of your documentation and watched one of the recorded webinar events I have the following feedback: I strongly oppose the Mallard Pass Solar Farm proposals as unacceptable on many levels and my objection is based upon the following main points:		
MP2_CL_0967_010	For the above reasons, we object to the establishment of Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0978_001	I would like to oppose the building of the massive solar panel farm called Mallard Pass.		
MP2_CL_0984_008	8. This Mallard Pass project must NOT be allowed to go ahead.		
MP2_CL_0985_007	I urge you to seriously consider these issues and recognise that I am saying "No" to Mallard Pass.		
MP2_CL_0992_016	In conclusion, the above are the concerns of the Parishioners of Braceborough and Wilsthorpe Parish and the Braceborough and Wilsthorpe		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	Parish Council. This Parish is totally opposed to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm Development.		
MP2_CL_1001_002	How is that in any way ok?		
MP2_CL_1001_007	Thank you in advance for your serious reconsideration of this proposal.		
MP2_CL_1014_001	I write on behalf of myself, my husband and two children in response to your consultation on the Mallard Pass Solar proposal. Whilst we understand the need for green energy to be produced, we believe this proposal will do more damage to the environment than good and therefore OBJECT TO THIS PROPOSAL. There must be a less damaging way of creating energy.		
MP2_CL_1014_013	We sincerely hope that this scheme will NOT go ahead.		
MP2_CL_1019_001	Being somewhat cynical having seen the construction of a major electricity facility in the middle of nowhere and the subsequent upgrading of the transmission line it I suspect that it is a “done deal”. However, I submit my objection.		
MP2_FF_1032_001	As the County Councillor for Deepings West and Rural Ward, I have had a good deal of correspondence regarding the Mallard Pass proposals. This has included dozens of e-mails which have been almost entirely (but not entirely) opposed to the proposals. The reasons for the		

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	objections have been numerous but the predominant concerns have been:		
MP2_CL_1037_002	I have a number of concerns about the development.		
MP2_CL_1038_012	Considerable further re-assurance is required, therefore, by the scheme developers not only to Tallington residents but also to all other neighbouring villages to enable our support for this scheme to proceed. Consequently, TPC are opposed to this proposed development.		
MP2_CL_1039_001	As one of the local South Kesteven District Councillors for Casewick Ward, which covers the parishes of Greatford & Banthorpe, Barholm & Stowe, Uffington with Casewick & Newstead, plus Clerk to Braceborough & Wilsthorpe Parish Council I write the following letter of objection not only as a Councillor but as a resident.		
MP2_CL_1039_002	I have received a large number of emails of objection for both the Stage One which took place between 4th November to 16th December 2021 and for this second consultation. The main objections remain as follows:-		
MP2_CL_1039_018	All of which have been expressed through letters/emails of objection to you and South Kesteven District Council, Councillors, Town/Parish Councils & local MP's.		

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	In conclusion I object to this proposed development for the reasons mentioned above.		
MP2_CL_1040_004	Notwithstanding the fact that CPRE supports the provision of green energy in principle, weighing all of the facts around this particular initiative, CPRE Rutland objects to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm project.		
MP2_CL_1042_001	I have chosen to email you with my concerns. Also, it also gives me the chance for other interested parties to read this. So, I have copied in both MPs whose constituencies are affected, as this clearly affects and deeply concerns many of their respective constituents, and I will continue to keep my fellow County Councillors appraised of developments and concerns.		
MP2_CL_1042_002	I am a County Councillor for Rutland (Ryhall & Casterton ward). I represent the Green Party, so you might think I would be pro-solar - I am, but not at any cost.		
MP2_CL_1042_006	In summary, I am obviously vehemently opposed to the scheme in its current form. This must not simply be forced through and rubber-stamped. I call on both MPs to please continue to engage fully with their respective constituents. Thank you.		
MP2_CL_1045_002	Quite simply, this project is totally pointless and a waste of time and money. This earth would not		

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	have been created by God with insufficient resources to see us through until Christ comes back to the earth in judgement – it is completely unthinkable. After that a new heaven and earth will be created; we don't need to worry about this poor earth lasting forever.		
MP2_CL_1045_005	I am against this project going ahead and praying for a change of heart for those who are in favour of it.		
MP2_CL_1053_005	I think you should stop these plans now.		
MP2_FF_0307_006	it also links national infrastructure to a foreign government who fundamentally differ in societal construct and will pose a future risk to energy stability within our country. You only need to look at events in Europe to see how this may occur.		
MP2_CL_0660_005	Finally, there is huge local opposition to this scheme. If anyone involved were to drive through our villages they would see the banners, posters in peoples windows, mock up on lampposts of the height of the panels.		
MP2_FF_002_003	I do believe after conversations with your staff you are trying to reduce the impact, but if this is approved they, with your company, will be nowhere near this location and feel nothing of how this will impact on the communities concerned.		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_089_013	No measures suggested will mitigate or justify this carbuncle on the green and pleasant Lincolnshire countryside		
MP2_FF_0136_013	the long term impact of a project such as this- in a smaller and overpopulated island, in tandem with the extremes of weather conditions predicted- could be far greater than you anticipate.		
MP2_FF_0212_004	I do not want mitigation, I totally object to the plan. It is a misuse of land.		
MP2_FF_0227_006	The fact that you are having to think of these proposals just proves that you are entirely aware of the extent of damage and impact that the farm will have, but are willing to continue at full speed regardless. Which is exactly why it SHOULDN'T be.		
MP2_FF_0268_013	Please site it in your own back yards not in Rutland		
MP2_FF_0274_001	I think what you want to do is inappropriate for where you want to do it.		
MP2_FF_0294_002	No amount of tokenistic attempts at mitigation can remedy the flawed concept of this proposal		
MP2_FF_0316_001	Ryhall was family home for nearly 30 years, close family members still live there and other close family members still own land in the village.		
MP2_FF_0316_005	You are proposing to provide an artificial, manufactured theme park - eventually. This doesn't even come close to compensating for what		

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	we will all lose if your appalling development is allowed to go ahead.		
MP2_FF_0328_002	The British landscape should be looked after not swallowed up.		
MP2_CL_0391_001	In the effort to combat global warming and create greener electricity I totally understand the concept of Solar Farming but not at the expense of this community and vast areas of surrounding countryside which will be damaged in the process. People come to our part of the country to experience the countryside not to gaze at solar panels.		
MP2_CL_0404_006 MP2_CL_0405_006	Having studied your application this would be a total disaster for this rural area.		
MP2_CL_0456_002	I understand that the potential to link up to the substation is attractive and save costs, but we should not sacrifice our countryside in order to save money.		
MP2_CL_0473_008	I have grave misgivings , but I do not believe the proposal, which in reality is just being made for financial gain. What is worse, the financial gain is not for the UK. But for others – we are destroying our countryside for others to gain from. It is easy to totally destroy the countryside and valuable assets of others when it is not your land or countryside.		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
MP2_CL_0536_003	In the time I have lived in the area we have seen massive development of many of the villages and industrial Estates. A recent example is Planning permission for gravel extraction to the East of Greatford. These developments have been largely accepted by local residents, as they are seen as reasonable and necessary. Yet these same residents (almost 100%) are strongly opposed to the Mallard Pass Solar Farm is seen as unreasonable unnecessary and ugly.		
MP2_CL_0546_010	As to the quotes about being a "responsible neighbour" and " enhancing the local environment" in our opinion this is very high on ideals and very low on achievable aims. Once the damage has been done, nothing can retrieve the situation!		
MP2_CL_0600_041	3.4 The largest solar farm currently in operation is Shotwick Solar Farm in Flintshire. It occupies 101 hectares and has a capacity of 72.2MW. It was built next to a paper mill to supply the mill with electricity		
MP2_CL_0600_042	3.5 The second largest solar farm currently in operation is in Lyneham, Wiltshire. It covers 86 hectares and has a capacity of 69.8MW. It was constructed on a former MOD runway.		

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MP2_CL_0600_070	4.9 A report, "United Nations Life Cycle Assessments for Electricity Generation Options Carbon Neutrality" March 2022, stated land occupation was found to be highest for concentrated solar power plants, followed by coal power and ground-mounted photovoltaics such as MPSF.		
MP2_CL_0605_004	Braceborough is a wonderful village. The community spirit is strong, the area around beautiful and peaceful. Please don't spoil it.		
MP2_CL_0606_002	In this regard it is important to note the meteoric growth in new solar farm planning reported by Finlay Colville (Hd of Market Research, Solar Power Portal) on 10 Jan 22. At that time there were 910 large scale solar farms in various stages of planning with a combined potential power output of 27 GW. This is more than double the output in 2020 (13.434GW) according to the Department of Energy. Of those 910, 113 were under construction, 151 were approved and awaiting construction, and 171 had their application under consideration (total 435), collectively yielding 9.9GW. Typically these solar farms are on largely flat sites in the southern half of England, because of the relative ease of access and construction, and the higher levels of insolation.		

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MP2_CL_0607_002	The industrialisation of our precious countryside needs tackling NOW		
MP2_CL_0646_007	All this in addition to, what will become of our beautiful countryside?		
MP2_FF_0312_007	it will turn into a wilderness with no control of poisonous plants eg ragwort		
MP2_FF_066_005	This is the right directing, but there needs to be nature to be seen - so this needs to be taken together with the other aspects of the proposal to ensure we give nature a chance - for our own sake!		
MP2_CL_0975_010	Many compromises were made from the entire area being fenced off and access denied to the public, to the amazing facility it currently is. This cannot be achieved with Mallard Pass as it is inherently dangerous and cannot be used for any other purpose than that for which it is intended.		
MP2_CL_0894_025 MP2_CL_0749_055 MP2_CL_0742_055	- We are industrialising the countryside.		
MP2_CL_0893_021	Whilst farmers in the locality work all hours they do not work constantly on small areas of land for long periods of time as it is not necessary. This proposal is totally out of keeping for the rural area.		
MP2_CL_0782_001	My husband and I moved to this area a number of years ago to bring up our young family. We chose		

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No Comment – Objection to the Proposed Development			
	such a location due to the beautiful surrounding countryside and open space it had to offer. Living in the village of Greatford comes at a premium cost, however, we felt it was worth the money for the unspoilt surrounding environment. This we had hoped would provide our children with clean fresh air, plenty of space and a vast natural environment for them to explore and learn to love and appreciate. Little did we know our village would be plagued with huge industrial and unsightly developments of a proposed quarry on one side and now a proposed solar farm on the other.		
MP2_CL_0755_002	The Mallard Pass plan shows multiple fragmented areas rather than one or two distinct blocks of land. This will lead to:		
MP2_CL_0747_004	My family and I moved to the village of Ryhall, which borders Essendine, two years ago and have been very touched by the warmth and spirit of the local people. The spectre of this solar farm however has caused universal upset and huge concern for the sustainability of our communities. I implore you therefore to reconsider the plans and enable our little villages to get back to what they have been for centuries; quiet, unassuming and		

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	havens for living life in harmony with outstanding, natural surroundings.		
MP2_CL_0697_003	The size measurements of this proposal are stated in hectares at this consultation rather than acreage as when first divulged. This is misleading and does make comparisons on maps and visualisation more difficult. My conclusion is that MPSF are using this “tactic” to be underhand and misleading and is categorically not conducive to instilling a sense of trust or confidence in any project they are involved with. Relationships rely on trust. Nothing can mitigate dishonesty and distrust. It’s gone forever.		

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No Comment – Support for the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0296_005	These alternative uses all seem a vital part of the project	No	The Applicant welcomes the support and agrees that the Proposed Development is urgently needed to meet the generational challenge of climate change.
MP2_FF_026_002	If this appeases the Nimby then so be it, much better than getting it thrown out		
MP2_FF_048_003	Seems very reasonable to me		
MP2_FF_051_003	Sounds a fabulous approach		
MP2_FF_051_004	Any of these sound good		
MP2_FF_060_005	I hope that the scheme goes ahead		
MP2_FF_066_008	As before, we need to ensure that this is seen as a positive development.		
MP2_FF_088_005	Entirely commendable.		
MP2_FF_092_003	I support the solar farm. I also feel there are enough people out there and 'nimby's who are against it who will provide lots of comments on this section!!!		
MP2_FF_095_007	I support this development 100%.		
MP2_FF_098_004	I wish you luck with it.		
MP2_FF_0171_004	Really excellent proposals		
MP2_FF_0171_006	I support this and deplore local NIMBYism		
MP2_FF_0172_003	Good carefully targeted proposals.		
MP2_FF_0172_004	I support the approach; a thorough and considered response		
MP2_FF_0172_005	Yes support but primary purpose the most crucial		
MP2_FF_0172_006	Strongly support.		
MP2_FF_0223_002	The approach seems proportionate.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Support for the Proposed Development			
MP2_FF_0238_005	All sounds 100% positive		
MP2_CL_1048_001	Not everyone in the village is against the Solar Farm		
MP2_FF_0308_004	If this was viable, yes.		
MP2_CL_1019_006	Whilst the proposed scheme will make some people very rich, that is not a valid objection.		
MP2_FF_026_003	Great examples		
MP2_FF_092_005	I live in Stamford and although I support Mallard Pass I am increasingly concerned about all the developments being proposed in Stamford and the surrounding area.		
MP2_FF_097_013	See previous comments - this will not mitigate the loss of over 2000 acres of countryside		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment - Other			
MP2_FF_017_002	as per comments on previous page/ as over	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_065_002	All of the above		
MP2_FF_082_001, MP2_FF_090_001, MP2_FF_0174_001, MP2_FF_0182_001, MP2_FF_0190_001, MP2_FF_0192_001, MP2_FF_0211_001, MP2_FF_0269_001, MP2_FF_0286_001, MP2_FF_0310_001,	[Blank]		
MP2_FF_084_003	I'd prefer to leave this to the local residents, as I'm only a regular visitor!		
MP2_FF_085_002, MP2_FF_085_003, MP2_FF_085_004, MP2_FF_085_005	Please read previous comment.		
MP2_FF_089_017	All explained in my previous comments		
MP2_FF_094_008, MP2_FF_094_009	No comments, other than those previously made.		
MP2_FF_0100_005, MP2_FF_0100_006	As per previous answer		
MP2_FF_0107_004, MP2_FF_0107_005	as before		
MP2_FF_0116_006,	Only if it definitely goes ahead.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment - Other			
MP2_FF_0116_007, MP2_FF_0116_008			
MP2_FF_0116_010	See initial points.		
MP2_FF_0119_006	Great. But don't use the word 'impacts' in the context above. It implies hitting or being bunged up. The word you need is effect or effects.		
MP2_FF_0119_007	Baffling.		
MP2_FF_0124_008	I've already mentioned this.		
MP2_FF_0137_001	see my letter of 17/7/2022		
MP2_FF_0180_008	We have based our answers to the previous questions on the information presented in the PEIR.		
MP2_FF_0195_012	See my comments to your first question.		
MP2_FF_0202_006	no comments		
MP2_FF_0208_008	I have outlined in person and in this document how I feel about the whole project.		
MP2_FF_0231_007	I am not aware of having seen it.		
MP2_FF_0239_004	You tell us. It's your development!		
MP2_FF_0242_009	Please refer to previous comments.		
MP2_FF_0244_007	I don't feel qualified to comment on this aspect.		
MP2_FF_0254_006	Watch: Planet of the humans.		
MP2_FF_0259_002	See previous comments.		
MP2_FF_0276_003	Already explained		
MP2_FF_0276_004	Obvious		
MP2_FF_0276_005	No necessary		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment - Other			
MP2_FF_0276_006	As it is with more farms		
MP2_FF_0276_008	nothing		
MP2_FF_0278_004	See previous answers		
MP2_FF_0294_003, MP2_FF_0294_004, MP2_FF_0294_005	See above		
MP2_FF_0295_006	None		
MP2_FF_0303_006	I am struggling to find it.		
MP2_CL_0381_006, MP2_CL_0383_006	I Urge Alicia Kearns and Gareth Davies to elevate this to the highest level and represent the electoral in parliament to prevent this happening. I also request that local parish council (Uffington PC) also elevate this and help secure a block on this Proposed development.		
MP2_CL_0627_001	Residents say it is not working.		
MP2_CL_0742_026, MP2_CL_0749_026	In my first letter to you I had asked the following been considered:		
MP2_CL_0952_001	I am emailing to let you know my comments regarding the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm.		
MP2_CL_0975_009	Personal View I was involved in the construction of Rutland Water for 7 years and prior to that I followed the parliamentary phase (Empingham Reservoir Act).		
MP2_CL_1013_007	· This would cause:		
MP2_CL_1028_002, MP2_CL_1028_005,	Please see below		

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No Comment - Other			
MP2_CL_1028_006			
MP2_CL_1034_001	Thank you for your email (below). In our view, the attached is the information sent to Dr Charles Lane (at Delancey Park House). Dr Lanes contact number is 07781 112905		
MP2_CL_1035_001	I received a letter dated 21st July to Sota Ltd, BH14 8PX. You have incorrect information, Sota Ltd does not and has never owned any land or have any interest in this, we are based in Dorset. Please do not send any more information.		
MP2_CL_1037_001	I am writing as part of the Stage Two Statutory Consultation to express my views about the proposed solar farm called Mallard Pass.		
MP2_CL_1045_001	I am writing as a local resident nearby to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm site.		
MP2_CL_1043_001	Please be advised that Sky Telecommunications Services Ltd will not be affected by your proposal. Best endeavours have been made to ensure accuracy, however if you require further information, please contact us by email at nrswa@sky.uk.		
MP2_CL_0618_001	As Secretary of the Rutland Ramblers group, I wanted to make some final comments on your		

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No Comment - Other			
	latest proposals for the Mallard Pass Solar farm - now that the Stage 2 Statutory Consultation is drawing to an end (I have already made some comments in a private capacity).		
MP2_CL_0664_005	1. The nature of the Proposers – see above		
MP2_CL_0684_002	Firstly, can we thank Ben for taking the time to visit us to discuss the proposals for the adjacent arable field. Having had time to digest all the information Ben gave to us we are now writing to register our thoughts:		
MP2_CL_1019_006	Whilst the proposed scheme will make some people very rich, that is not a valid objection.		
MP2_FF_0123_003	See previous comments.		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
MP2_CL_0880_004	Indeed during the debate in early March in the house of Commons on Solar Developments many important points were made by MPs indicating the foolishness of just such schemes. Ian Paisley MP – " First, solar cannot deliver power output value for land use. Secondly, large-scale solar is useless without battery energy storage plants, which can pose inherent dangers to human health and the environment. Thirdly, large-scale solar developments are a poor use of valuable agricultural land. Fourthly, there are human rights abuses in the solar supply chain, and the UK taking economic advantage and benefit from those abuses should be called out and challenged. Fifthly, the use of coal-powered electricity in the solar panel supply chain means that we reduce our carbon footprint here at the expense of somewhere else. That is not right. Finally, there is a lack of consideration of end of life recycling of solar panels, or of those subject to being upgraded. That should also be examined." Alicia Kearns MP	No	The Applicant makes note of the concerns raised by Members of Parliament during the debate held in Westminster.

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	I thank my hon. Friend the Member for Bassetlaw (Brendan Clarke-Smith) for allowing me to co-sponsor this important debate. I am a big advocate of green, clean, renewable energy, and a member of the Conservative Environment Network. I find myself at a difficult crossroads. The people of Rutland want to play our part but are faced with an impossible situation, where our heartfelt determination to go green is being attacked by egregious, cynical and unacceptable proposals that would destroy England's smallest county. The current system for nationally significant infrastructure projects bypasses the will of communities. It creates a loophole that gags them, and goes against the Conservative mantra of community ownership and pride of place. This is not a fair situation. We need to take steps to ensure that NSI projects and planning rules are not hijacked into becoming a fast-stream planning approval conveyor belt for big developers. That is why NSI programmes can no longer be assessed on an individual basis but as part of a national solar plan. In Rutland, we are facing the imposition across Rutland and Lincolnshire, on which my neighbour		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	and right hon. Friend the Member for Gainsborough (Sir Edward Leigh) will speak in a moment, of a solar plant of 2,175 acres. That is 1,400 football pitches—eight times larger than the current biggest solar plant in the country, and bigger than Monaco or the Vatican. I have already made my opposition to that very clear and I plan to fight it, because I will not see that imposed on England's greatest, smallest and most beautiful county. I want to touch on Uyghur blood labour and will make two key points, because I think many others will cover agriculture and biodiversity. The Sheffield Hallam report, mentioned earlier, was an in-depth investigation into supply chain links between solar and forced labour in Xinjiang. As we know, the primary material for solar panels and modules is polysilicon: 45% of the world's polysilicon is produced in Xinjiang. Mallard Pass solar plant is the best example of that. Canadian Solar are a company who are seeking to infiltrate our country with Uyghur blood labour. They are the company proposing to build in Rutland. Despite their name, Canadian Solar are a de facto Chinese company. The vast majority of their		

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	production is in China, with only two small manufacturing facilities in Canada. Their founder, Shawn Qu, lives in China. Since 2019, they have had a supply contract with a company called GCL-Poly, who operate a production facility for solar cells in Jiangsu. But who are GCL-Poly? They are one of the four largest producers of polysilicon in China. An investigation into GCL determined that they actively participate “in the resettlement of ethnic Uyghurs from…areas of Xinjiang”, and “contribute to and implement re-education programs that impose political and military training on resettled populations.” They are putting Uyghur people into concentration camps and using them to build solar panels, and I will not see those imposed on Rutland. The US Government have already seized four shipments from Canadian Solar due to their supply chain links with blood labour and genocide. I call on the Government to sanction Canadian Solar		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	and their supplier GCL-Poly, and absolutely not allow them to build in Rutland. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and as a member of the British public, I do not expect to see blood labour on our soil. I will not touch on the biodiversity and agriculture points, which will be well made by many colleagues, but that is good agricultural land, graded 2 and 3, and Rutland is the bird capital of the UK, with ospreys, ground-nesting quails, red kites, buzzards and so on. I thank the Mallard Pass Action Group for all the work that it has done, and I promise the Minister that we will deliver a petition to Parliament that makes clear the opposition from across Rutland. Ultimately, we need a national policy on solar farms. We cannot see this constant competition for the biggest possible solar plant being imposed all across the UK. We need to make sure that we do not have tainted supply chains, and we must protect our natural environment and our ability to feed our people. I thank my hon. Friend the Member for Bassetlaw again for calling this important debate.		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	Edward Leigh Gainsborough MP He was talking about the solar farm application in his constituency. That runs over the River Trent into my constituency of Gainsborough, and Gainsborough is going to be ringed by a solar farm of no less than the equivalent of 4,000 football pitches. It is a huge development. The hon. Member for Bath (Wera Hobhouse) represents a lovely city surrounded by beautiful green countryside; I suspect her attitude might be quite different if somebody proposed a solar farm of 4,000 football pitches in the countryside around Bath. I personally believe that this is, in a way, a cheat on the planning system. The applicants accumulate land just to get it over a certain acreage, so that it becomes a nationally significant infrastructure project and bypasses the local planning process. Nobody is against solar farms because they are against solar farms. The point we are making is that we want a proper planning process and we want local people to be involved. We fear that this will go straight to a Government inspector, who will be working towards national guidelines to create more solar energy, and our		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	concerns will be overridden. Surely, West Lindsey District Council, representing the good people of the part of Lincolnshire that I represent, should have a right to have its say, and its say should be enforceable. I have done quite a lot of travelling around the proposed site. There could be mitigation in terms of landscaping and the growing of woodland, hedges and so on, but we want to be absolutely assured that that will take place. Before my time is up, I want to refer to a very good answer that the Minister for Energy, Clean Growth and Climate Change, my right hon. Friend the Member for Chelsea and Fulham (Greg Hands), made to me on 22 February: "The Government recognise the importance of preserving the most productive farmland. Planning guidance is clear: where possible, large solar farms should use previously developed land, and projects should be designed to avoid, mitigate, and where necessary compensate for impact."—[Official Report, 22 February 2022; Vol. 709, c. 162.]		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	That was an impressive answer. I ask the Minister who will reply to this debate, given that wheat prices are going through the roof and that there will be severe constraints on food supplies and wheat production, why are we taking good agricultural land? Why is that in the national interest? Dare I say, before we are too introspective and just talk about ourselves and our interests, that countries like Lebanon and Egypt are almost wholly reliant on Ukrainian wheat. That gives us even more responsibility to plan not just for our own food supplies, but for other parts of the world. My main point is this. We want a properly enforceable planning process so that we can get real mitigation. We want to be assured by the Minister that when it comes to applications for solar farms, he will agree with his right hon. Friend the Member for Chelsea and Fulham and we will avoid taking good agricultural land and will try to put these developments on brownfield sites. The point made earlier that this is really an opportunity to create a battery farm is very apposite. We are littering the Lincolnshire countryside with not just a solar farm but a battery farm. It is simply not acceptable.		

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No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	Matt Hancock MP There has been much discussion of the food security issue, so I will not go into that detail, but I will make three critical points in the time available to me. First, why is there no requirement for an independent, whole-life carbon assessment to be carried out for all developments? The advice that I have received is that the Sunnica proposal will have a net-positive carbon impact over its lifetime, which would make a mockery of the net zero ambitions and the importance of tackling climate change. The second point is about battery safety. Although the energy farm will cover 2,500 acres, a very significant chunk of the energy—a much bigger chunk than the solar energy generated—will be from a battery farm. We may need battery farms, but they should be in the right place—they should not be in the middle of the countryside. Furthermore, there are significant safety issues. I was sceptical of the arguments about safety issues until I looked into them in detail; there have been 38 fires at battery energy storage systems across the world in the last three years. There was one in Liverpool in September 2020, and the report into		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
No Comment – Quote from MPs debate			
	that fire still has not been released. There is a suspicion—and I understand and share this suspicion—that it has not been released because it demonstrates that very large battery installations are inherently dangerous. The battery technology means that water cannot be used to put out fires. As the fire authorities say, once one of those fires starts, there is nothing that can be done to stop it except wait and hope that it does not lead to toxic fumes. In areas of my constituency downwind of this proposed development, there are large areas of homes, such as Red Lodge, where this is a very significant problem. The final point I will make is about process. The developers are being allowed to pick and choose how they get their developments through; there is minimal public engagement. Sunnica has refused to meet me; it has refused to attend any public meetings. It has had next to no engagement. It has not, as far as I know, set foot in the villages and towns affected to answer residents' questions since July 2019. As a supporter of solar, I find that the proposal, which will affect areas in and close to my constituency, is actively undermining local support for solar energy. It should be stopped and sent straight back to the drawing board, so that we		

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	can have a reasonable conversation about where solar will be welcomed locally. We can put the battery technology where it ought to be—in an industrial area—and we can make sure that we bring the community together with us in support of vital renewable technologies, rather than trying to ram projects through against the wishes of local people. Gareth Davies MP how we achieve our energy ambitions in a way that is fair and proportionate and has the support of our constituents, and how we build our renewable energy infrastructure in a way that does not harm the beautiful nature that surrounds us, the farmland that feeds us and the communities that bind us together. It is a great pleasure to be joined by two right hon. Friends from Lincolnshire: my right hon. Friends the Members for Gainsborough (Sir Edward Leigh), and for South Holland and The Deepings (Sir John Hayes). Lincolnshire has very flat land. It also has a large number of applications pending across the county. Some of the proposed developments are small, but some are extremely		

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	large. There is one in particular that I want to mention today: Mallard Pass, which my hon. Friend the Member for Rutland and Melton (Alicia Kearns) mentioned. It involves 2,170-odd acres of development land. This is obviously causing tremendous concern to local people. I want to use the limited time that I have to put on record my thanks to the Mallard Pass Action Group: Keith Busfield, Sue and all the other campaigners, who have put forward to the developer extremely reasonable points, including on the impact on the local ecology and the biodiversity of the site; the loss of agricultural land for 40 years while it is covered in solar panels and the national implications that that might have for food production; and the implications that drawing power from the solar farm will have for energy storage and large lithium battery facilities. As the local MP, I have taken these concerns of thousands of residents and put them to the developers, and I have to say that the response has been unconvincing. They have done little to directly address the concerns of my constituents, and they are relying on statutory requirements to take measures that would be undertaken		

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	regardless of whether there was local concern. The promise that the issues that have been raised will be considered as part of the development consent order submission means little, as that is the final stage of the planning process. I suggest three things. First, we need to ensure that the Planning Inspectorate fully takes into consideration the concerns of local residents. The fact that all consultations are run by the developers leaves local people disillusioned about their effectiveness. Secondly, it is critical that we have, as my hon. Friend the Member for Rutland and Melton said, a national strategy for solar farms. It must encompass both nationally significant and locally approved applications in order to ensure that counties such as Lincolnshire are not dominated by significant developments and small developments that add up to complete domination by solar farms across the county. Above all—I say this to anybody listening in the Grantham and Stamford constituency today—I want you to have a voice, so when there is a consultation, please let your voice be heard. Be part of it; contribute to any consultation; and have your say, because if you do not put your views forward, that makes it a lot harder for MPs like me in debates like this.		

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	Neil Parish MP Sir Charles, you would expect me to talk a little about food security. That issue is being highlighted now. Given the terrible situation with the Russians invading Ukraine and all the destruction going on, not much food will be produced in that breadbasket of the world. We need to stand up to that and produce food and wheat; we can do it. We need to produce poultry and pigs, which need grain. We need this land for grain and food production, so that we can produce really good food and ensure high-quality welfare. Let us ensure that we keep land for food production. By its very nature, land is finite. At the moment, it is being asked to produce food; however, we are also asking for greater biodiversity, which is highly laudable and right to do, but as we aim for greater biodiversity and more environmental schemes, we will see a reduction in production of food. We do not want to couple that with large solar farms. We all believe that solar panels have a role to play, and that they produce good-quality electricity, but I would like us to go back to having feed-in tariffs for		

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	people's homes. It does not have to be as high a tariff as it was, because solar panels are very competitively and narrowly priced. Only about 4% of houses have them. Residents in houses that have them love to see the energy coming in and the meter going round, especially when they have high energy bills, as they are being paid for that electricity, rather than paying out for it. This very much involves individual house owners and tenants, and keeps our energy costs down. From an infrastructure point of view, Western Power Distribution and others have a great deal of difficulty in wiring up and connecting large solar farms. Solar power should therefore be spread across the community, and should be generated on brownfield sites and in industrial buildings. How many industrial buildings do we have in this country? Very few have solar panels on them. We can have both industrial buildings and solar panels, but we must not keep putting the panels on land. We have an opportunity with these large farms. Another large solar farm of some 200 acres has been proposed near Cullompton. The south-west is God's own country because of the light, and that		

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	makes it popular for solar panels. John Hayes MP The point that my hon. Friend the Member for Tiverton and Honiton (Neil Parish) made at the end of his speech is the first salient point that I want to amplify, and that is that of course there is an argument for renewables. It is not an a priori argument, by the way; it has to be legitimised by renewables' efficiency, their ability to supply productive energy, and by the goods and virtues they displace. Every kind of energy production needs to be measured against those kind of criteria, as does every specific proposal. There is a case for renewables in an energy mix—an energy mix that allows us to deal with our environmental footprint, as it is known in the modern idiom; that can guarantee steady supply; and that provides the flexibility necessary to ensure that we can deal with the peaks and troughs of demand. But renewables should be measured by their cost effectiveness, too. The point made by the hon. Member for North Antrim (Ian Paisley) about the cost-effectiveness of solar was one that I identified when I was energy		

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	Minister, before my right hon. Friend the Member for West Suffolk (Matt Hancock) did the job. It is critical that energy supply be placed as close as possible to areas of demand. It is absolutely right that we should populate industrial, commercial and domestic buildings with solar panels long before we consider putting them in fields, which are remote from demand and entail all the transmission costs I mentioned. My second point is about food security, which I mentioned at the outset of the debate and has been raised several times since. It is vital that we protect grade 1 and 2 agricultural land, such as the land in Lincolnshire that is now being suggested for these very large-scale solar parks. They are not being suggested for some rocky outcrop; it is proposed that they be placed on the very land that can grow the food to guarantee the food security that so many in this House have called for. The Minister needs to make it absolutely clear, again, that the Government will not tolerate that, as we move into a future in which we protect our economy to the greatest degree possible, in terms of both food supply and energy provision—as I have always wanted us to do. We are moving		

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	happily into the post-liberal age for which I have clamoured so long. I have also clamoured for the protection of our green and pleasant land—indeed, for our green and pleasant land to become a new Jerusalem, one might say. A Conservative Government should understand the aesthetic argument associated with solar farms—and wind turbines, too, by the way. It is critical that we preserve the character of settlements, and that we believe in the sense of place that helps to deliver our sense of worth and identity. Again, a truly Conservative Government—and I know that the Minister is truly Conservative, so I have high expectations of him—would do just that. In summary, it is right that we consider renewables as part of the energy mix, but not on any terms or at any cost. I congratulate my hon. Friend the Member for Bassetlaw (Brendan Clarke-Smith) on being such an outstanding servant of the people of his constituency; I am proud to have contributed to a debate sponsored by him. I look forward to the Minister's response with eager —one might say gleeful—anticipation.		

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	Greg Smith MP The company behind this development, having seen my objection, tried to make out in a letter to me the other day that it would not be a blight and sent me photos of other schemes as evidence. Yet every single one of the photos it sent me were of ugly masses of grey and black plastic, metal and glass, in place of natural beauty, grass and crops. Let us be absolutely frank: there is no way on earth that replacing our beautiful British countryside with hundreds of thousands of acres of these monstrosities up and down the land could possibly be considered anything other than total vandalism and blight. I want to pick up the points that several colleagues have made, because those points are hugely important and need to be acknowledged seriously. The first was about the scale of what is being proposed. As the equivalent of 4,000 football pitches, this is not a small-scale development or even, by most people's standards, a medium-scale one. This is huge, industrial-scale development in the countryside. There were fears about a wild west and a solar rush, and about precedent in the planning system—if one of these developments		

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	gets approved, it may be a signal that we are locked into precedent. There were concerns, which I share, about the use of good agricultural land and, particularly in the light of the Ukraine situation, about food security. Concerns were raised about the solar supply chain—both the human rights point that my hon. Friend the Member for Rutland and Melton (Alicia Kearns) made, and the carbon footprint point. There were concerns about the lack of metrics of sustainability, and about taking into account the full externalities of the carbon footprint of developments. There were concerns about the abuse of the local planning system. I have been very struck in my constituency by the fact that because this is critical national infrastructure, the views of local people and local MPs—frankly, anybody locally—are very downgraded. The planning advice states that those local views are important, so I think that there is a real issue there. There were specific concerns about Rutland and habitat impact, and calls for a clearer national policy on tackling these policy tensions. Points were made about the impact of the Ukraine emergency on food supplies, food security and		

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	food prices. Points were also made about the link to surreptitious approvals of, effectively, battery farms in inappropriate locations, about fire risk, about the impact on rural tourism and about the need for better co-location of generation, where possible, with use. My right hon. Friend the Member for South Holland and The Deepings (Sir John Hayes) made a point about beauty, identity and character, which is not just a magnificent ethereal concept; it also underpins tourism in the countryside. Some very important points have been made, and they deserve to be repeated and acknowledged. Forgive me; I am not going to list everybody, but Hansard will report what has been set out.		

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No Comment – Security supplier			
MP2_CL_0349_001	Owner of AT-K9 Security Solutions. The site of mallard pass is less than 6 miles from our business premises and in the village that my partner was personal raised in. We would like the opportunity to speak with the operations manager regarding using our services for K9 security throughout the site whilst being constructed. We have a lot of experience regarding solar farms and large scale sires. If you would like to take a look at what we can offer as a local security company please visit Atk9security.co.uk	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Positive engagement			
MP2_FF_001_004	My thanks to the consultants on hand who were helpful, well informed and very polite.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_051_005	I'm happy with the information provided		
MP2_CL_0450_009	In short the "no" campaigners voice is too audible and the opportunities for the voice of supporters to be heard is very limited. The recent webinar I took part in was a good example when the majority of questions from the public were from the NIMBY brigade and although your team gave good replies the positive wider benefits of the project sometimes overlooked.		
MP2_CL_1048_003	And if you could help with the costs of a Yes Campaign from an independent that would help greatly.		
MP2_CL_1033_010	Thank you for the opportunity to respond to this consultation and we hope that these comments are helpful and will be considered.		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
MP2_CL_0926_001	I write to advise you of my continuing dismay at the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Development. I understand the need to establish new areas of 'green' electricity and am more than willing to compromise for the sake of the Planet. However, I see no real effort on the part of the developers to take into account the very real concerns of the local communities which were voiced in the first round of consultations.	No	All feedback received has formed part of the DCO Application for the Proposed Development. In this DCO, the Applicant has produced this Consultation Report that details the feedback and consultation responses we have received, and provided responses to feedback, detailing how the Applicant has considered it and the way in which it has influenced the Proposed Development. It is guaranteed that all feedback received to our consultation is recorded and responded to in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5. The Applicant has carefully considered and has had regard to all of the feedback received during the consultation periods. This includes any questions and comments submitted to us via feedback forms, emails, or letters. The project team is confident it undertook a professional, comprehensive and compliant consultation at all times that provided the local community with accurate information in the consultation materials relating to the Proposed Development, and extensive opportunities to provide feedback on the
MP2_FF_003_001	None of the reps came from this area so do not know of the true impact it will have and did not seem bothered.		
MP2_FF_041_007	We haven't seen this so how can we comment. Another way to try to trick us into complying		
MP2_FF_087_007	Do not believe the intent is sincere and you are not to be trusted		
MP2_FF_0198_002	Naturally you will make your proposals very glossy and sleek in order to provide an eco friendly and positive view but in reality like many planning applications it is all ultimately about money.		
MP2_FF_0221_006	This is purely a tick box exercise to push through your greedy plans and you know it		
MP2_FF_0225_008	These proposals have the hallmark of a PR exercise		
MP2_FF_0225_009	Again this is a 'green' PR exercise		
MP2_FF_0237_003	The mitigation proposals are a PR exercise and smack of 'green wash'		
MP2_FF_0276_007	Very glossy but as expected		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
MP2_FF_0289_005	Green washing again.		proposals. The project team fielded and answered as many questions from the local community as possible during the public consultation events.
MP2_CL_0450_002	1. I can only recall one opportunity to actually register my support in the past months – make it easier to say yes.		
MP2_CL_0562_013	Misleading The Community. I believe you are employing some misleading tactics in your consultation with us. It was very easy to have certain items in your initial proposal which were later dropped inferring that you are giving consideration to local viewpoints. You are inconsistent in the style of mapping, making some documents appear to show the proposal to be less intrusive than others. You switch units of measure, making the numerical descriptions vary and more difficult to compare. You emphasise you intend to deliver low-cost energy when that will not benefit the consumer who pays the same price per kwh as for any other generation method. The low cost is only of benefit to the energy producer not the consumer. How you can claim to be enhancing the local environment is ridiculous and should be challenged in our legal system, but you know we have no funding to do that. Battery Storage has been dropped because of the rising view of its dangers, making your application less susceptible to a technical challenge but there is nothing to stop you or another party adding this at a		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
	later date. There is nothing tangible or offsetting in your offering on visual impact, residential amenity or ecological connectivity that will reduce the horrendous impact in those areas of thousands of reflective panels, standing high in the fields, with their attending metal frames, posts and electrical connections. The miles of high and ugly security fencing, high mounted cameras and metal containerised equipment standing higher than a shipping container, how many hundreds of these things will you blight our countryside with?		The project team is confident it behaved professionally at all times throughout the public consultation process and has always been committed to open and transparent public consultation that sought the views of the community extensively to inform the final design of the project.
MP2_CL_0614_008	Behaviour and tactics of Windel and Canadian Solar: To date this consultation process has not been presented as a transparent and level playing field. We were all asked at the start of this year to give feedback to the stage one consultation, only to be told that that was not a statutory requirement and was in effect pointless. But this had the clever effect on local communities as they felt they had already 'fed back' into this, not realising it is this, stage 2 feedback consultation, which carries the weight. This is underhand and has not created a good feeling for ongoing dialogue. The focus of Canadian Solar and Windel Energy is commercial not environmental. And the substation is		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
	the only explanation they have given me when I spoke to them as to why here and why this size. There has been nothing I have seen or read that suggests alternative options were considered or frankly any interest in doing so. Given the official objective (according to the proposal) is to improve the reliability of our national grid, and the vast scale of the proposal put forward to do this, I find it odd that a private company would initiate such a project – isn't it usually the government who should lead on something like this and then tender and hire private companies to do the work? During the public consultations held in our villages there was a complacent air of assumption that this will obviously go ahead, as if this is a done deal. This is not a done deal, this is a consultation – and given we (the UK) are still a democracy following a democratic process I find that very worrying. Is there something we are not being told?		
MP2_CL_0625_004	Local residents' feelings and thoughts have been ignored as the project pushed ahead.		
MP2_CL_0664_004	We live in a democratic society and it is overwhelmingly a NO VOTE to your proposal by our local communities. You should not be allowed to circumnavigate the democratic process.		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
MP2_CL_0672_007	Communication has also been weak at best. Not turning up to local meetings tells the community everything it needs to know about intentions and interest here. You'll seemingly do the absolute minimum to tick the box. This, however, is our home and way of life. We will not see it damaged by profiteering.		
MP2_CL_0757_001	I have attended your information giving sessions at both Ryal village and Greatford village. I have read your delivered leaflets and brochures, but I remain adamantly against the loss of beautiful and productive farm land for the construction of a solar farm that will be the largest in the country. Both the construction process and the inevitable decommissioning process will be disruptive and destructive of everything we hold dear in this area.		
MP2_CL_0796_003	The consultations themselves have been extremely poor. Running them at inconvenient times of the day with minimal publicity and very little (if any) knowledge of the idea available to those who were able to attend.		
MP2_CL_0797_004	Please take ours and fellow residents opinions on board. I haven’t yet met anyone who is in support of this.		
MP2_CL_0812_007	I ask that my 'NO vote' is heard as part of this consultation.		
MP2_CL_0836_004	In conclusion, for the reasons mentioned above, I object to building of the solar farm in its entirety. I do not feel that your engagement with the local		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
	community has been sufficient and you have failed to meet your obligations to do so, especially when you declined meetings with our MP Alicia Kearns. I am frankly shocked at your attempts to confuse members of the local community by changing your notes from acres to hectares to make it look smaller and believe should this project to go ahead it would be equally disastrous for the residents and the wildlife alike.		
MP2_CL_0851_001	Further to my communication of 15th December 2021, to which I received no acknowledgement or response, I once again would like to lodge my objection to your proposed solar site.		
MP2_CL_0877_004	The changes to the application in terms of mitigation smack of PR speak and 'green wash'. Eight attractive villages and the countryside around them in Rutland and South Lincolnshire would be blighted. Since this is the first installation Windel Energy and Canada Solar are hoping to erect in the UK they would be well advised to reconsider this plan.		
MP2_CL_0914_006	I am not laughing however. I am very saddened and worried that a proposal like this should even be considered and that, here in Britain, the voices of the local people are either not heard or are ignored. An undesirable development such as this, should it go ahead, would be a slippery slope and an attack on what people enjoy here in the UK. Respect, fairness and a democratic voice.		

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Consultation and Engagement – Objection to consultation			
MP2_CL_0973_005	The glossy PR from Mallard Pass with its conflation of the rated power capacity of the scheme with a real life energy yield likely to be very modest in our northerly latitude and our maritime climate.		
MP2_CL_1027_001	I write this with the absolute strongest opposition to the proposed construction of Mallard Pass Solar Farm. The countryside should not be industrialised to line pockets. I have attended further public consultations and online webinars by Mallard Pass for the secondary consultation and none of my fears have been allayed, absolutely none. I do not want this. The friends, family, acquaintances, local residents and neighbours I have spoken to, do not want this.		
MP2_FF_0114_003	supporting Chinese technology and Chinese companies, poor consultation process.		

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
MP2_FF_008_001	This public event is very poor, limited useful information. what about some scaled models of development? Some actual images of the expanse of solar panels?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. On the Proposed Development website, as outlined in Chapter 8 of this Report, visualisations, photomontages, and indicative cross sections were made available for the public to view as part of this statutory consultation. In addition, the landing page of the project dedicated website included an interactive map, which showed the Stage Two Proposed Development boundaries. This map tool, shown in Figure 8, allowed stakeholders to pan around the map and search for their desired location. At public exhibition events, the following Proposed Development information was available on display and/or for attendees to take home: • Selection of Maps showing key PEIR Plans and Figures (certain copies to take away) • Indicative cross-sections showing illustrations of the Proposed Development from worm's-eye view

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
			• Photomontages showing visualisations of the Proposed Development from various viewpoints Following the first public exhibition event at Essendine Village Hall, the Applicant printed more maps for attendees to take home as attendees noted the importance of having printed maps and visualisations available to take away with them.
MP2_FF_0111_001	I would like to see more individual interaction with Essendine residents who wish to ask certain questions and gain further knowledge but have not had an opportunity. (I attended the first stage consultation but was unable to speak with anyone) Not everybody wants to join a group or feels comfortable talking in an open public meeting environment so a chance to have a one to one conversation would be an advantage.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0151_003	Please also note my disappointment in the public presentations/exhibition laid on by Mallard Pass Solar Developer. I attended the exhibition in Ryhall village hall and found the representatives to be completely unaware of the detail of the scheme in terms of its specific location and changes to the area. I also thought the information presented was	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	unhelpful in terms of visualising the impact of the scheme. Colour coding areas of a map is very different from actually showing images of large expanses of solar panels. A scaled model or visual representation showing actuals PV panels would be more helpful and indeed honest.		
MP2_FF_0330_009	3 of us went to your presentation in Stamford Town Hall and the people running it talked down to us and even implied that we couldn't manage to walk down the stairs when in fact we are always attending meetings there.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0384_012	12. At the latest consultation meetings there was very little photographic displays of the solar panels, the deer fencing, and the green cabins. Why was this ?	No	This level of detailed information was not available for the Statutory Consultation, however Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]**, has photographic examples of these components of the Proposed Development.
MP2_CL_0409_003	Please also note my disappointment in the public presentations/exhibition laid on by Mallard Pass Solar Developer. I attended the exhibition in Ryhall village hall and found the representatives to be completely unaware of the detail of the scheme in terms of its specific location and changes to the area. I also thought the information presented was unhelpful in terms of visualising the impact of the scheme. Colour coding areas of a map is very different from actually showing images of large expanses of solar panels. A scaled model or visual		

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	representation showing actuals PV panels would be more helpful and indeed honest. Please note my strong objections to this proposal, disappointment in the public presentations and long term support for the efforts to prevent this development from going ahead.		
MP2_CL_0456_006	I recently visited one of your exhibitions in Ryhall village hall and spoke to your representatives. Nothing that they said reassured me that my concerns are unfounded.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0477_010	> Having attended local presentations by MPSF I remain completely opposed to their proposals.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0538_009	Consultation process Firstly, you chose just four locations for the open consultation events to take place, one more than last time. I have no idea why you chose Stamford! Most people I have talked to in the town, have no idea about the project and frankly, many have no interest, because it doesn't directly affect them. They are also busy fighting their own planning applications on large scale housing developments. You chose Ryhall, Essendine and Greatford as your other locations, yet you chose to ignore Braceborough, Carlby and Uffington and who are all very affected by the proposals and have serviceable	Yes	Venues for public exhibition events were chosen in areas in the core consultation zone with the largest populations, and where residents were most likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development. Event venues were also based on venue availability and accessibility during the statutory consultation period, and consultation on the draft SoCC. The Applicant designed consultation events to be accessible by holding the events on different days of the week and with a range

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	village halls in which to hold an event! Why I ask? My opinion is that if you were to target precisely all locations, you would get a more reactive population response! Secondly, this was also the case with the 13,000 postal drops made with brochures and maps. Many of those that you targeted did not live in affected areas. Running a post office as I do, in several 'out reach' offices in villages such as Tallington, meant the conversations with customers, enlightened me to the fact that you had posted to some of their residences, yet in Essendine, villagers did not receive the same publications. You needed to target the areas precisely affected by this proposal and therefore again, I feel that you have just ticked the box by sending out these consultations on a random basis. Thirdly, this is a very poor time of the year to offer postal responses to a consultation, when people are off on their annual holidays. Lastly, I also want to take issue with your use of a proud part of Essendine history, created by the famous steam engine, Mallard, which broke the world steam train speed record, back in 1938, achieving the top speed of 126 mph. How dare use		of hours so as to accommodate different availability during the community (e.g., in the evening; during the weekend; online). In response to feedback on the draft SoCC, the Applicant held an additional in-person exhibition event at Greatford Village Hall on Thursday 30 June 2022 from 3 pm to 8 pm to cover the eastern side of the Proposed Development. Please see Chapter 7 of this Report for more information. The Applicant considers the six public exhibition events held over the course of the ten-week statutory period to meet the statutory requirements set by the Planning Act 2008 Section 47, these totalling 24-hours of direct engagement with the public and local communities.

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	this name, without consulting with us on your solar farm plan! It completely demeans the proud name, associated with Essendine. This name needs to be removed. Interestingly, none of your representatives knew about this association when I asked them. It shows a complete lack of interest and ignorance on your part about our proud heritage!		
MP2_CL_0600_087	5.7 Representatives of Canadian Solar present at the public events have been particularly evasive, unhelpful and aggressive.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0697_001	I attended the Ryhall MPSF Exhibition. Appalling. A repeat of their first consultation format only even less organised. This time anyone could go at any time within the offered hours. At Ryhall this was 4 hours from 12 30 t0 16 30 on Friday 1st July. This is totally unacceptable for those with working commitments. Attending the exhibition at your own village is critical. I was hoping for many aspects to be particularly focussed on the effect of this development to me. Nothing. I was offered a memory stick that contained the PEIR information. I was told “it’s far too big for me to be able to get through and digest, but it’s something”! Again, with sinking heart this demonstrates the cold attitude to me and my life within such a development. At this point I remembered one of the owners of Windel	No	The Applicant designed consultation events to be accessible by holding the events on different days of the week and with a range of hours so as to accommodate different availability during the community (e.g., in the evening; during the weekend; online).

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	Energy at the first consultation saying that he "was not allowed to have a solar farm developed near his property as he lives in an area of outstanding beauty within the British Isles" and with a shrug of his shoulders continued "somebody has to pay the price"! Why? Every single life DOES matter. Losing a way of life is too high a price. These callous remarks will remain with me always.		
MP2_CL_0709_011	Stage Two Events and Webinars It should be noted that NO images to illustrate the appearance of the proposed development were displayed at any of the events held at Essendine, Stamford, Greatford or Ryhall. Nor are there images illustrating the appearance of the proposed solar arrays in the Consultation Leaflet or easily found in the consultation documents available to view on-line. Appearance, which include scale of structures, of the proposed development is very important factor and the Stage One and Stage Two Consultations have failed to provide the public with clear information about the development in this respect. It should be noted that the Ryhall event was held on just one workday afternoon when most people would not be able to attend. Ryhall is a large settlement in close proximity to the development and the	No	As set out in Chapter 8, Section 8.12.4, of this Report, a range of Proposed Development information was available at the Stage Two Section 47 events on display and/or to take away. This included: • A selection of Maps showing key PEIR Plans and Figures (certain copies to take away) • Indicative cross-sections showing illustrations of the Proposed Development from worm's-eye view • And photomontages showing visualisations of the Proposed Development from various viewpoints In addition, following the four in-person Section 47 events, the Applicant fulfilled a number of individual stakeholder requests.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	consultation has failed to provide residents with proper opportunity to see the proposals.		This included one request for hard copies of two PEIR Plans and Figures. For more information, please see Chapter 8 of this Report.
MP2_CL_0780_002	I attended the 2nd consultation event at Ryhall Village Hall on 1st July and was quite concerned by the attitude of the consultants for Windel Energy who were quite dismissive about local concerns, while discussing vehicle access during the construction phase and the viability of the proposed routes via Great Casterton and Tallington I was told that money would be provided to the local council for improvement works. I was told there would be road widening on the proposed Great Casterton route, when I asked in what form and how realistic these proposals were I was told it wasn't their problem it was between the residents and the local council. Not an attitude that inspires confidence or provides any evidence of engagement with the local community.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0788_004	I attended an exhibition of the proposal in my local village hall and was disappointed with the information provided. The visuals were not helpful and did not transparently lay out the scale (height of the structures, amount of land).	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Please see Chapter 5: Project Description, of the ES, [EN010127/APP/6.1], for information about the dimension of Solar PV technology.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
MP2_CL_0923_001	Having read the Stage Two Main Consultation document and attended one of the public consultation meetings I remain unconvinced about this proposed development. My concerns were not adequately answered at the public meeting with representatives from the company.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_1004_002	The first consultation event held in the Essendine village hall was less than satisfactory. I was unable to attend but members of my family did and told me about it. The answers to their questions were largely vague, contradictory or evasive. My niece asked a representative of Mallard Pass a simple question about how they would feel if a similar scheme was proposed next to their own home. The representative refused to answer and walked away! They felt they left without obtaining any more knowledge than they had before going to the event. Similarly, the stage one consultation brochure is vague and full of caveats.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_1004_003	The second consultation meeting was equally unsatisfactory. There are allegations of intimidating behaviour including two large gentlemen escorting one member of the public who was complaining about the proposals out of the building and refusing to let him return.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation events			
	I do not live in the village anymore but until recently I lived in Ryhall at Ryhall Grange. I own agricultural land next to the proposed site south of Pickworth Drift		
MP2_CL_1027_011	At the first Q&A meeting held by Mallard Pass I attended, I will never, for as long as I live, forget being told by one of the developers he himself lived in an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and essentially 'someone had to take the hit', this is not factual. No one should have to take a hit, it is incomprehensible to suggest otherwise. The suggestion of solar panelling is NOT a necessary evil, it is just that, a suggestion, an option, one we must think incredibly carefully about as a country before allowing irreparable damage. Not allow private corporations to dictate.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
MP2_CL_0750_010 MP2_CL_0735_010	I have seen at least two mapping errors in both the diagram map in the pamphlet and the Ordnance Survey map overlays where areas are marked as green hedges but is actually standard agricultural land underneath electricity pylons. On that basis I have to assume there are probably numerous other errors, and that the overall site has not been as carefully examined as the pamphlet suggests. These errors have been repeated in the Stage 2 proposals.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_006_011	I could not understand the extensive documentation	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. To accompany the PEIR, a PEIR NTS was produced as part of the Statutory Consultation using non-technical language.
MP2_FF_040_005	We haven't seen this. Access to this has been non existent.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_072_002	I believe that this question is specifically worded in an attempt to illustrate support for the project.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_080_022	The report certainly feels very one sided, and has clearly been written in a persuasive manner to benefit the applicant.	No	The Feedback Form included open-ended questions for stakeholders to write freely about the Proposed Development. Please see Appendix 9 for a copy of the Feedback Form created as part of the statutory consultation.
MP2_FF_0117_011	Like so many of these consultation forms the questions are slanted so in answering them it give the impression that you agree with parts of the proposed development. The last question of any		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	consolation form should clear and to the point should this project be stopped YES or NO.		The following questions are examples of the open-ended questions included in the Feedback Form: • When the Applicant asked respondents their view on the Proposed Development, the Applicant asked, "Please provide any comments to explain your answer." • The final question in the Feedback Form asked respondents, "Do you have any further comments on our proposals for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Please provide any other feedback you may have in the text box below." This allowed for respondents to write whatever they wished about the Proposed Development. The Applicant also designed the consultation to provide various ways in which stakeholders could provide their feedback to respond to the consultation. In addition to the Feedback Form, stakeholders could provide their feedback via email and freepost, whereby

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
			stakeholders could send letters with no need for a stamp.
MP2_FF_0189_006	See previous answers- The PEIR link in the email also does not work	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0195_013	You need to build trust with the community. There are too many ambiguous comments and non-specific promises that could easily be broken because they were never explicit enough as to when they would be delivered or what the criteria for success would look like for the community. I'm sure your investors know the exact details of what the Solar Farm will generate - treat the community the same way please. Don't give vague unqualified expectations - give tangible outcomes.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0216_009	Even the "non-technical" PEIR is full of jargon. It is also littered with careless spelling and editing mistakes. If this is indicative of the care that Windel Energy will be taking in the construction of the solar farm, God help us.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_FF_0288_011	The link provided on your hard copy form - as below 'You can also complete an online version of this form on our website, at MallardPassSolar.co.uk/Have-Your-Say' did not take the users to the survey monkey form. I think this is shows that you didn't really want people to	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	respond to the consultation. It is hard to fathom why a company would want to build a solar farm in a location that will be so detrimental to the people living nearby. There are other areas with fewer people and less productive land that would be more appropriate to use. The technology suggested for the site is old - why should local people sign up to something that is going to be obsolete so soon? Starting a project with so much dislike by a local community will be a tragedy for all.		
MP2_FF_0291_008	Overly technical, inaccessible and incomprehensible	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. The PEIR built upon the findings from the previous scoping documents and the feedback received through the non-statutory consultation and engagement with stakeholders. The PEIR was accompanied by a PEIR-NTS, which presents the information in the PEIR in non-technical language so that it could be understood by a wider audience. This enabled consultees to develop an informed view of the likely potential impacts that the Proposed Development may have on the local environment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
			In addition, at both the public exhibition events and webinars, the Applicant made sure technical consultants were there to answer questions, and the communications lines remained open for the duration of statutory consultation to answer questions if any information was overly technical within the consultation materials.
MP2_CL_0426_003	I have already made representation to one of your telephone officers immediately after receiving your mailing some weeks ago. She promised to relate my protest and log my concerns appropriately. I am ,nonetheless uneasy that an officer of yours will have done what I requested , since , straightforwardly I have an issue with trust with a business which is involved in despoiling an environment I love and care for so much. When your mailing hit my letter box , do you know I felt somewhat suspicious : isn't that funny? and furthermore , when I read your beautiful ,glib and glossy coloured literature with its altruistic promises , that first inkling proved to be correct. I have seen this format used many times before.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	In my hands that day I was confronted with an uninvited assault on my life and on everything I held dear. Reading on , I wasn't being shown a 'Land of Milk and Honey' I was being shown a vision and a realisation of Hell!		
MP2_CL_0459_010	It is our considered view, having attended some meetings and read the Stage Two Main Consultation Document (which we believe should have been delivered to all households) that this particular proposed project should definitely not go ahead.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0569_001	I would like to say that the map on pages 6 and 7 of the document leaves much to be desired. It is lamentable that Ryhall is missing from the map - and, I would say, that will certainly upset all the people who live there; they will feel completely ignored.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0569_002	On the same map, the 'Site boundary' line is confusing, in particular because access roads are shown in the same colour as the boundary. This is an elementary mistake, and really quite annoying.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0572_012	Consultation Process – I have been appalled at the lack of public engagement in this process. The design on the literature is designed to look like junk	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. Venues for public exhibition events were chosen in areas in the core consultation

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	mail so people will not engage with it, also many leaflets were delivered to Stamford postcode that were known to be fighting another cause the Stamford North development, the timing of consultations were aimed so that a limited number of people could attend especially in Ryhall and Belmesthorpe village. A lot of these residents are very unaware of the impact on the village in real terms. The timing of the public consultation deliberately in the build up to summer holidays and children finishing school years when parents are at their most busy has, in my opinion this has been done deliberately, not to engage fully with residents. The graphics used have been very "creative" showing a view with grass nearly as high as the panels! VERY MISLEADING. The consultation in Stamford Town Hall was not even advertised outside the venue on the day. All in all, a good job and minimal public engagement.		zone with the largest populations, and where residents were most likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development. Event venues were also based on venue availability and accessibility during the statutory consultation period. The Applicant designed consultation events to be accessible by holding the events on different days of the week and with a range of hours so as to accommodate different availability during the community (e.g., in the evening; during the weekend; online).
MP2_CL_0600_092	5.12 The artist illustrations given in the Mallard Pass Main Consultation Document do not reflect the plans as described in the text. They are selective and use a heavy amount of “artistic licence.” As such they are misleading. This is not the only misleading inclusion in the Document.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
MP2_CL_0709_010	Public Consultations Canadian Solar claims to have conducted two public consultations: A Stage One, non-statutory phase consultation The information provided in the leaflet sent to local residents was misleading in that the plan showing the outline of the proposed development was very faint and it was all but impossible to tell where the proposed development would be, its size or extent. Anecdotally, a very small proportion of the recipients of the leaflet were able to identify where the development would be and consequently were actively disengaged from the consultation process. Stage Two Statutory Consultation – Community Consultation Leaflet The Stage Two Community Consultation Leaflet proposed development was misleading and unclear. Proposed Layout Plan - Principal settlements and roads were depicted in a pale grey, making interpretation for most readers difficult / impossible. The two largest settlements, Stamford and Ryhall, both close to the proposed development and whose residents will be affected by the development should it go ahead, are effectively removed from the plan by blocks of text. Inexperienced readers of plans would not know just how oose the development would be to either Stamford or Ryhall.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
MP2_CL_0748_001	The Main Consultation Document is misleading, often by omission, in a number of key areas. For example, 1. The width and length of the solar panels is given but not the height from the ground to the top of the panels - 3.3metres. It is this dimension that is the important one as it is a major factor in determining the visual impact of the panels. Strange therefore that it is omitted. 2. Much is made of planting hedges and trees, but the Document fails to make clear that it will be some fifteen years before the screening becomes effective, nearly 40% of the life of the development. Screening would be very important to the residents and I cannot avoid the conclusion that such a point was omitted on purpose. I accept that there is a reference in the PEIR, but the majority of people would have relied on the Main Consultation Document for information.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0779_009	10. It is also very frustrating in that in the Consultation literature you mention that further details of MP will be listed in the forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment. That is too late for us the public to comment on so in effect this consultation is an utter sham as we are only hearing and seeing part of the final plans of MP.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0799_021	Fact: Mallard Pass Solar Farm have used the word Mitigation 100's of times in all their literature –	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	meaning “making some thing less Harmful, less severe or serious”. They are acutely aware that arriving from well out of town and aspiring to plonk the Largest Solar Farm currently in the U.K. to line their pockets has meant giving minimal concessions, The information given has been drawing blood from a stone and caused much anger and frustration that such a development with the actual knowledge and truth never being told,		
MP2_CL_0851_004	The subsequent literature (another huge waste of resources) has done nothing to alleviate my concerns, just more conjecture, nonsense really, with nothing to back it up.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0894_001	After reading the documentation in the initial consultation last I became very concerned over the proposal for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm. Thinking that the statutory public consultation sessions and additional information would alleviate some of my concerns this sadly has not been the case. The map given in the documents was poor to read and did not even include Ryhall! In fact it has further raised my concerns about the project and the company behind it.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.
MP2_CL_0911_006 MP2_CL_0916_006	5. The promotional material the Developers and their Agents have issued in respect of the impact on	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	the environment is disingenuous and misleading. The construction of Mallard Pass Solar Farm will NOT have a beneficial impact on the environment – it will have a NEGATIVE impact versus not building it. References to the environmental schemes should be presented as remedial work that will have to be undertaken as a consequence of the damage that will have been done through construction.		
MP2_CL_0968_001	This email is in response to the statutory consultation for the Mallard Pass Solar Farm proposals. Although this is stage 2 of the consultation process, there continue to be a number of issues with the proposed plan that do not appear to have been addressed either in the information provided by MPSF, on its website or via the Community webinars etc, including the specific nine points listed below. Notwithstanding those points, the very key concern remains the robustness and transparency of the overall process and content of this project's submission. During the Community sessions, the MPSF project team explained the proposal is not a fixed plan at this stage but rather an "...application	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

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Consultation and Engagement – Consultation documents			
	for the parameters of the scheme...” [quote from the Community session]. It is unclear what this means, but reference by the MPSF team to “...retaining the flexibility within the submission…” as a reason for providing what seemed to be limited (detailed) responses in some instances, intensified this concern. If this ‘flexibility’ results in insufficient detail being available to assess the plan now, how and when are we, the public and other stakeholders, to be in a position to give feedback on a more full and complete plan. A plan can be full and complete without being final, and the tenacious ‘retaining of flexibility’ in response to queries could be seen as reducing transparency and accountability. The specific issues within the proposed plan that seem to require further consideration, analysis, and response include:		
MP2_CL_0970_013	Your brochure is full of nice buzz words telling us how much we need this and what you can do so we won’t really notice or be bothered by it, but how many of you who are involved in proposing to impose this scheme on us would say yes to it if they were on the receiving end ?	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Webinar event			
MP2_CL_0357_001	I appreciate it takes a little time to transcribe the webinar meeting, but it would take all of a couple of minutes to upload the link for the webinar recording. It is 10 days since the webinar and it feels like you are withholding vital information at a time when people most need it while they are attending in-person events and thinking about their response. The timing of that webinar was such that many people could not attend as you know. We could hijack the next webinar and ask the same questions again so the new audience can hear the answers, or a better solution for everyone would be to upload the link asap. I would have thought by now a transcript should also be available. Perhaps Hansard can provide some tips and resource on how quickly they upload transcripts of parliamentary meetings.	No	The Applicant uploaded the recording of the two information events, the presentation slides, and responses to unanswered questions that the Applicant did not answer during the information event itself.
MP2_CL_0414_001	It was good to see the webinar uploaded quickly second time around, thank you. When are the transcripts and/or Q&A going to be available though? It is nearly 5 weeks since the first webinar and given there are only 3 weeks of the consultation left, being able to have a downloadable document makes it easier to scan the questions and answers. Certainly I know I don't always have time to watch a		

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Consultation and Engagement – Webinar event			
	parliamentary debate, but I can scan Hansard quite quickly to pick up the important bits, I am sure that is the same for many people. There were questions left unanswered in both webinars, it is important that all the information is available well in advance of the end of the Consultation so it can be shared with a wider audience.		
MP2_CL_0467_001	I know you are busy but this is my 3rd time of asking on this subject. With just 2 weeks to go, as you have just reminded us by email, residents would like to access the Q&A from the webinars before the consultation ends as it may inform their response. Even for those who have the time to sit through 2 x 2 hours of webinar, there were still many questions unanswered. So the Q&A/transcript is still important to many people. Please can you advise when they will be available.		
MP2_CL_0869_001	By your own admission you had talked about transcripts going to be made available. As you have now on the final day of the consultation notified me that you have put Webinar 1 answers in the FAQs, how do I know all the questions have been answered there? That webinar was on 17th June, surely all questions raised for both webinars should		

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Consultation and Engagement – Webinar event			
	have been documented in a separate file and made available on the website. Equally as many questions were not answered in the 2nd webinar, it is too late for residents to even necessarily find their answers from the FAQs pertaining to the first webinar. This is very unsatisfactory in terms of providing timely information for residents so they can give an informed response. Please ensure these concerns are recorded as part of my consultation response, in addition to my main email.		

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Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
MP2_FF_019_001	your presentation had far too much jargon. Suspect it was easy to hide information from us. When I asked a SIMPLE question I didn't get a simple answer which made me suspicious.	No	The Applicant made publicly available all information about the Proposed Development and endeavoured to respond to all stakeholder enquiries as rigorously as possible. However, the Applicant was unable to respond to a number of stakeholder enquiries during the Section 47 statutory consultation due to the level of information that was currently available at that point in time, which was not yet sufficient to provide full answers to all questions received. All comments and questions received during public consultations on the Proposed Development are recorded and responded to in Appendix 4 and Appendix 5 of this Report. In addition, the Applicant continued to engage with the community and respond to enquiries beyond these consultation periods up until the point of DCO Application submission. This ongoing consultation is outlined in Chapter 7 of this Consultation Report.
MP2_FF_031_010	Despite the glossy brochures I am utterly and implacably against this proposal which will ruin life for those of us who like a rural existence. Your mitigation proposals are unrealistic and show no awareness of the reality of life here. I attended the first round of consultation and was appalled at the lack of knowledge and inability or unwillingness to answer questions on the part of your staff. I am unable to attend stage two so am voicing my feelings here.		
MP2_FF_041_002	Company hasn't been transparent, uses every trick in the book to avoid or ignore issues and think country folk are too dumb to see what they are playing at		
MP2_CL_0152_001	It was disappointing, but instructive, to learn this afternoon that my letter to Mr Toomey will not be forwarded to him I note that you are dealing with questions and comments in chronological order. Unless questions are dealt with speedily, which is currently not the case, those submitting questions towards the end of the consultation period will not receive answers before the consultation closes. You		

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Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	are, no doubt, receiving many questions from concerned members of the public, but surely you should have expected and planned for such a response. In your literature you state, “Please do not hesitate to contact us for more information.” That is meaningless unless you have the desire and ability to respond in good time.		
MP2_FF_0220_002	I attended the meeting at Greatford Village Hall and was upset by both the representatives of the project and by the 'fluffyness' and their inability to give enough accurate information and detail when serious questions were being asked particularly when I asked questions in regard to the benefits on ecology and nature, both the Government and this company need to do more work to convince me that the proposed benefits (a 10% possible benefit) over the use of farmland was an advantage against the destruction of the area as a whole and even this figure was not guaranteed. Of course the representative was on Mallard Passes payroll and was only giving the information which made them look reasonable and in line with company policy. However, it is not reasonable to destroy this farm land and your company need to work considerably harder to generate the correct information. When I asked what specific species were proposed I was		

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Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	told a 'general grass mix' the answer was vague. The truth of the matter is that this proposal is destroying the area and nowhere in the presentation was this reasonably expressed. In addition, I asked several of the representatives present firstly how long they had worked for the company and most of the time was told between 1-2 years, secondly, where did they live, I did not meet anyone who did not live in a city, there was no one from this area everyone seemed from out of area therefore there is no attachment or real concern for concerned residents. Thirdly, I asked two representatives when they last spent time in the countryside and they could not answer me. The representative from the Canadian company was in fact rather rude and I felt patronised and railroaded, my concerns given no credibility. I left the meeting feeling even more alarmed and concerned than when I entered. It is my view this proposal is a serious mistake for commercial and political gain, the argument for energy could be satisfied by other methods and technologies which are more efficient and less impacting on the community and heritage. If it does progress it is my view in the future it will be viewed as a serious, destructive, lasting and tragic mistake.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
MP2_CL_0343_001	One week is a significant period in the context of the time allowed for the statutory consultation and so I believe that Mallard Pass should be much faster in replying to residents. I appreciate that last week included the Jubilee weekend and that two of the days were Bank Holidays. However it was Mallard Pass that set the consultation period knowing that was the case. Your literature says “please do not hesitate to contact us.” There is little point in contacting you if you do not answer in a timely and informative manner.		
MP2_CL_0347_001	Thank you for facilitating the webinar in a balanced way the other day, although I didn’t feel all the questions were fully or directly answered by MPSF representatives. Removal of the ability for people to speak this time meant the answers could not be put under further scrutiny. In the spirit of an open and transparent consultation process that was a shame. My question at the very end asked when we would receive the answers to all the questions posed by the attendees. I recall you assured me you would get back to me on that, I assumed you would		

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Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	transcribe the questions and answers and/or provide some kind of summarised checklist. I have checked the website a couple of times and can't see the recording of the webinar anywhere or any other documents related to it. As these questions are relevant now, it is important other interested parties can access the information ASAP. Having a webinar from 11-1 during the day excluded a huge proportion of the audience who will be at work, I am sure you know that.		
MP2_CL_0354_001	Your literature encourages interested parties to ask questions about you proposal to construct Mallard Pass Solar Farm. I have listed below a number of questions and I would be grateful if you would answer them. I have done my best to put the questions in a manner that should enable you to answer them quickly. I would be grateful for a speedy response so that I have to information I need to respond to the consultation by 4th August.		
MP2_CL_0366_001	Forgive me for being sceptical but I have been given the same answer on every occasion that I have asked a question. To date I have had no answers at all.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	Mallard Pass should have realised that the people impacted by the development would have many questions and arrangements should have been made to answer them speedily. The deadline for feedback is approaching rapidly. How are people supposed to give feedback with questions out-standing? I have reached the conclusion that in spite of all of the encouraging words Mallard Pass do not want to answer questions. If that is the case it would be better if that was made clear and thus save all of us from wasting our time!		
MP2_CL_0395_001	It is now more than 10 days since I sent the email below and I am still waiting for a reply. I know that the email was received by the Mallard Pass team as I received an acknowledgement by email and confirmed she had received when I attended the Mallard Pass Consultation event on 29 June.I also spoke to your planning representative at the event who confirmed that with our proximity to the event we should have received a Category 3 letter. My neighbour and Barbers Hill Farm has sent a similar email to which she has a reply – I am therefore extremely disappointed that my email		

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Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	asking perfectly reasonable questions remains unanswered. All of your publication materials and your message at the webinar and consultation events states clear you want engagement – but that is not how it feels when emails remain unanswered!! I look forward to your reply by return with a clear and substantive answer to my questions.		
MP2_CL_0404_001, MP2_CL_0405_001	I visited the Mallard Pass Developer exhibition in Ryhall village hall. After speaking with these people, to most of my questions they could not give any real concrete answers about my concerns. So many if's and buts' from them which concerns me even more.		
MP2_CL_0600_003	In spite of claiming to be open to questions, discussion and so on I have found Mallard Pass to be the opposite. Of the questions asked few answers have been received. I still have questions outstanding. The literature for the Statutory Consultation was late in arriving thereby reducing the time given to respond. Many of the claims made in the Main Consultation Document were misleading.		
MP2_CL_0600_091	5.11 Some questions put by e-mail were not answered and therefore could not be used when providing feedback Throughout Mallard Pass has made available the minimum of		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	information, has not been transparent and has not answered questions without having to be constantly chased.		
MP2_CL_0669_003	It seems to me having questioned and listened to answers regarding my concerns that none of the issues could be answered satisfactorily or with the assurances necessary to allay these fears.		
MP2_CL_0679_002	In spite of claiming to be open to questions, discussion and so on Mallard Pass have been quite the opposite. You do not answer questions that are posed and have taken a scatter gun approach to notification and consultation spreading information into areas where there will be absolutely no effect from the proposed development such as Stamford and Oakham, and failing to ensure 100% coverage of the villages and isolated properties which would be directly affected.		
MP2_CL_0796_005	I would welcome a consultation with those behind this scheme so that they can begin to ask the many questions which have not at this point been answered .		
MP2_CL_0796_006	I have many questions which it is surely your moral duty to answer, and these are regarding		
MP2_CL_0868_002	I raised this at one of you online events and you chose not to answer the question , only the part that suited your purpose !		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
MP2_CL_0870_001	I have yet to receive answers to my questions before the Stage Two Feedback deadline - today!. This is disappointing and goes against your claimed "open and transparent" consultation promise. I have submitted my feedback and the letter below as an addendum. Would you also please include this e-mail as part of my feedback. For the avoidance of any doubt would you confirm that this is the case.		
MP2_CL_0870_003	With just one day to go I have yet to receive answers to all of my questions. Given the difficulty I have had in communicating with you I am not surprised the questions have gone unanswered. I had questions that remained unanswered for the first, non-statutory consultation. The reason given has been that you have had a large number of questions and that you are working through them in chronological order. I suspect that it is not a reason but an excuse, a weak one. You must have foreseen there would be a high volume of questions and planned accordingly. Through out you have been, at best translucent, and not transparent in the information		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	provided. Literature was delivered late, apparently because of a failing by the Post Office. Incredibly, members of the Mallard Pass Action Group had to get involved in opening Community Access Points and distributing the Main Consultation Document. The Main Consultation Document is misleading, often by omission, in a number of key areas. For example, 1. The width and length of the solar panels is given but not the height from the ground to the top of the panels - 3.3metres. It is this dimension that is the important one as it is a major factor in determining the visual impact of the panels. Strange therefore that it is omitted. 2. Much is made of planting hedges and trees, but the Document fails to make clear that it will be some fifteen years before the screening becomes effective, nearly 40% of the life of the development. Screening would be very important to the residents and I cannot avoid the conclusion that such a point was omitted on purpose. I accept that there is a reference in the PEIR, but the majority of people would have relied on the Main Consultation Document for information.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Responses to enquiries			
	Thus in spite of your statement “We want to keep you informed” I do not believe that you have given anymore information than the minimum and that you have been less than candid.		
MP2_CL_1008_027	Not one person from Mallard Pass has visited us and you have not even answered peoples’ questions. We are disappointed with your lack of contact, response and compassion. We live here and you do not.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation length			
MP2_FF_044_004	These solar parks are carpeting our country with barely time for local residents being able to oppose them.	Yes	The Applicant provided a response period of 42 days for the non-statutory public consultation. The Applicant then proposed to extend the response period to 56 days for the statutory consultation in the draft SoCC. In response to feedback on the draft SoCC, the Applicant further extended the response period for the statutory consultation to 70 days, going beyond the minimum requirement of 28 days. In addition to this, the Applicant continued its engagement with the community beyond these consultation periods up until the point of DCO Application submission. This ongoing consultation is outlined in Chapter 13 of this Consultation Report. All of the comments, questions and issues raised during the consultation have been carefully logged and considered. This is detailed in this Appendix: Applicant Response in Regard to S47 Comments, and Appendix 5: Applicant Response in regard to S42 Comments.
MP2_CL_0735_003	The Stage 2 consultation lasts six weeks. Although there is no statutory period, this is far too short to inform everyone, understand the implications and make proper responses. (At Stage 1 I had a monthly visit from my cleaners who live in Stamford on 1st December who had no knowledge of the scheme – they had not received any pamphlets in the post, so communication with local residents has been poor. They have not received any Stage 2 pamphlets either).		
MP2_CL_0750_003	The Stage 2 consultation lasts six weeks. Although there is no statutory period, this is far too short to inform everyone, understand the implications and make proper responses. (At Stage 1 I had a monthly visit from my cleaners who live in Stamford on 1st December who had no knowledge of the scheme – they had not received any pamphlets in the post, so communication with local residents has been poor. They have not received any Stage 2 pamphlets either).		
MP2_CL_0922_001	1. My prime concern relates to the timing of this consultation. Near Christmas time when the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Consultation length			
	population is bombarded with pamphlets like yours which is easily discarded.		
MP2_CL_1004_006	3 Application Process The Stage 2 consultation lasts six weeks. Although there is no statutory period, this is far too short to inform everyone, understand the implications and make proper responses. (At Stage 1 I had a monthly visit from my cleaners who live in Stamford on 1st December who had no knowledge of the scheme – they had not received any pamphlets in the post, so communication with local residents has been poor. They have not received any Stage 2 pamphlets either).		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
MP2_FF_044_006	These sites are being sanctioned by stealth and delaying tactics by yourself, why were the Consultation leaflets 5 days late in arriving for this latest stage?	No	A Community Consultation Leaflet (see Appendix 9) was issued to over 13,300 properties and local businesses across the core consultation area on 26 May 2022, three weeks ahead of the events. For more details on the S47 statutory consultation publicity, please see Section 8 of this Report. In addition, in response to feedback on the draft SoCC, we extended our statutory consultation period to 70 days, to allow consultees additional time to engage with all of our new consultation materials, keep informed about our updated proposals and provide their feedback. We recognise the value of community feedback and made this change to ensure that our consultation is inclusive, meaningful, and open, going beyond statutory requirements.
MP2_CL_0131_001	I understand that the statutory consultation period for the proposed Mallard Pass Solar Farm commenced today. However I have received no information regarding your proposals. Could you tell me please when I will received the literature necessary for me to understand your proposals and for me to be able to comment on them		
MP2_CL_0140_001	I am a resident of Greatford and would like it formally noted that the Mallard Pass leaflet did not arrive until gone midday on Wednesday 1st a June just before the Jubilee weekend. I have spoke to many Greatford residents and they confirm the same which a point of view that almost 2 working weeks have been lost due to delays and public holidays.		
MP2_CL_0140_002	This is concerning given the timescale of the consultation and the full 10 weeks are now not present for myself and many Greatford Residents. I have also been unable to get access to a full copy of all the printed documentation that I can bring home to study and it is impossible to view,		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	understand, makes notes and cross reference an online version or a central version held for public general viewing as I work full time. Plus access over the jubilee as you are aware has been difficult as many of the access points closed or being used for celebrations - was this deliberate timings? I would like to note that so far - disappointing on ability to deliver materials in a timely manner (postal delays not a valid defence). Access to material is limited, restrictive and frankly below par of such a major and significant decision and is baffling why materials not fully accessible and available for those who are keen to understand the detail in order to make an informed decision. Suggestions for how you will address my points which will also be shared with MPs and planning inspectorate are appreciated.		
MP2_CL_0141_001	I should have received a consultation leaflet from you by now, but I have not seen one in our post. I did receive a letter and map as chair of the Greatford Parish Council but nothing as a resident. I also gather from talking to other residents at the weekend that some have, and some haven't		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	received leaflets. It's not a great start to the public consultation		
MP2_CL_0142_001	I must say how disappointed I am that I have not received formal notice of this through the post or been able to collect the main consultation document from one of our local village halls as they still await delivery		
MP2_CL_0142_002	As I have not been able to collect a copy I would like to request a copy of the Main document and a USB stick containing the detailed PEIR and all other documents to my mailing address given below.		
MP2_CL_0143_001	6 days in to the consultation, some households finally start receiving the Stage 2 Community Consultation Leaflet, but it is not consistent at all across the local area and within villages. Is there a reason why it is so late, as it effectively eats into the consultation time period?		
MP2_CL_0143_002	we felt strongly that the Main Consultation document should have been mailed to residents, rather than relying on them to go to collection points		
MP2_CL_0143_003	The intention was to make Essendine a central hub for large quantities of literature which Adele Stainsby requested, and collectively MPAG would work with each village to distribute the literature, providing easier access for residents.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
MP2_CL_0143_004	We cannot understand why the deliveries are so late, why they are so arbitrary across the 3 locations and why the quantities are so low, particularly the Main Consultation document. You know the biggest impact is on the rural communities, yet you send the most amount of literature to Stamford.		
MP2_CL_0143_005	Can you confirm what quantity of Main Consultation documents you have had printed (000s), how many you can make available and how quickly they could be delivered to Essendine for onward distribution.		
MP2_CL_0149_001	are you aware that the Stage Two Main Consultation Document as shown on your web-site is unreadable. The font size is much too small. I appreciate that the document size can be increased using the controls on a computer, however, surely you should ensure that those wishing to read the document should be able to do so without making any adjustments?		
MP2_CL_0163_001	Your company commenced Stage Two Statutory Consultation on 26th May 2022. I did not receive the Community Consultation leaflet until six days after that date. I telephoned your company on two occasions but received no information about the whereabouts of the leaflet until after I had received it.		
MP2_CL_0163_002	I have tried to look at, and hopefully get, a copy of your Main Consultation Document from Essendine		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	Village Hall. However, I have been informed that the document has not been delivered and will not be delivered until Monday 6th June. If this is correct residents will not be able to learn of the details of your revised proposal until twelve days after the start of the consultation period. This is a significant amount of time given the length of the consultation period. Do you consider this to be acceptable?		
MP2_CL_0163_003	I assume that when you prepare the Consultation Report and the accompanying timeline you will include a note regarding the delay in providing the documents. I look forward to receiving your comments.		
MP2_CL_0335_001	Not a great start today. No one has received the A5 consultation leaflet in the post yet, the website was not up and running first thing, and your e-update only came through this evening. I am not sure if Mallard Pass realises, but village halls are not usually left open unless they have bookings, the Arts Centre is different, so they have to make special arrangements to open up. The only document that has arrived for the village halls and arts centre is the PEIR and Non-technical summary yesterday. Even with that we had to go back today to allow for a sheet to be exchanged. Timings were all over the place. We have received no Main		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	Consultation Documents, no extra Consultation Leaflets, and previously only 100 Statement of Community Consultation Leaflets. These 3 locations are the distribution centres for further distribution which we are helping enable. I do hope that the quantities of literature we have asked for will be supplied, particularly the Main Consultation Leaflet.		
MP2_CL_0336_001	I still am of the opinion that Royal Mail have not attempted to deliver this material, but I will be speaking to my Postman again tomorrow. I know that he is fully aware that anything for Village Hall should be left here, and we have found no evidence of a calling card at the Village Hall. This has been the case for deliveries for the past 25 years, as I said previously, the village hall does not have a postbox. (In any case, this parcel would not have fitted through any letterbox)!		
MP2_CL_0338_002	Also I am still waiting for my question of what was the other Solar Farm NSIP that you based your numerical data on. We are in a consultation phase and it is your responsibility to offer timely responses to questions which you are failing to do. I for one will be monitoring your responses and providing evidence to the PI as to whether you consulted effectively.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	In my mind you are already failing- I did not receive my consultation document till Wednesday 1st June- and consultation started on Thursday 26th May- why the delay- documents should have been delivered to coincide with the Consultation start date?		
MP2_CL_0339_001	Your company commenced Stage Two Statutory Consultation on 26th May 2022. I did not receive the Community Consultation leaflet until six days after that date. I telephoned your company on two occasions but received no information about the whereabouts of the leaflet until after I had received it. I have tried to look at, and hopefully get, a copy of your Main Consultation Document from Essendine Village Hall. However, I have been informed that the document has not been delivered and will not be delivered until Monday 6th June.		
MP2_CL_0339_002	If this is correct residents will not be able to learn of the details of your revised proposal until twelve days after the start of the consultation period. This is a significant amount of time given the length of the consultation period. Do you consider this to be acceptable? I assume that when you prepare the Consultation		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	Report and the accompanying timeline you will include a note regarding the delay in providing the documents.		
MP2_CL_0340_001	Having just received the Stage Two Statutory Consultation Community Consultation Leaflet, my wife and I are deeply concerned to see that none of our requirements (which were in the letter attached to my email dated 03 December 2021 15:05 - also attached to this email) have been addressed		
MP2_CL_0341_001	Let me assure you, NO ONE received the consultation leaflet until the earliest on Tuesday, this was not a one-off late delivery to me. I checked in all the surrounding villages and online as I have plenty of contacts, and they arrived across the Tuesday and Wednesday. With respect to the CAPs, I have had an ongoing dialogue and have visited all 3, and it was never clear exactly what was expected of them, how much literature they were going to receive, the nature of the PEIR ie. 9 +1 folders to be put on display but not removed for viewing only. None of the CAPs are particularly happy, but trying to do their best in the circumstances to serve their residents. The key to any successful consultation should be		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	providing information in sufficient quantities. We are hugely disappointed that you have not taken the opportunity for providing substantial supplies of the main Consultation document for onward distribution from the CAPs. A box of 50 or 100 in one go does not satisfy in any respect the demand for these materials against a consultation distribution of 13K. From your email it does not seem you are prepared to distribute volume quantities, making the assumption either people want to read your 24 page brochure online or the less they know and read, the better for you. This rural community has an older demographic who would far prefer to read a physical document than trawl through your documents section online, trying to work out which document to read first. I have had to explain to each CAP the purpose of each document as they are very confused. Let's hope Essendine's delivery finally turns up today and is sufficient to cover their Friday opening.		
MP2_CL_0600_090	5.10 Mallard Pass have consistently used phrases such as "we want to keep you informed," "Get in touch and speak with members of the project team" and so on. Unfortunately, actions did not reflect the words. For		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	example, the stage two documentation was not receive until after many days into the consultation period. The PEIR documents were located in places that were not readily accessible and relied on members of the Mallard Pass Action Group to administer.		
MP2_CL_0825_002	I would like to raise a formal objection to this development. I am upset that I was alerted to this proposal through social media and hearsay rather than through any formal channel. Despite having raised this in my initial feedback and being with a few hundred metres of the site I have still had NO direct mail correspondence from the development team as part of this consultation process. I would have expected that for a proposed development of this scale and the proposed proximity to our property we would have been notified personally as part of a formal consultation process, and would question the rationale behind this exclusion. This is unacceptable and at odds with the messaging provided on the official development website, that claims that 13,000 affected residents have been leafletted, of which I was not one. Following		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	my initial feedback the development team have been in contact with my husband, which was welcomed, but in my view was too little too late, and after the revised plans had already been formulated. Also, with the sheer size of this development, which has actually increased since the first phase proposal, it is my view that the consultation period following the re-submitted proposal has been far too short, particularly in light of the quantity of material and plans that form the proposal and is not in proportion with the size of the potential development. I have a number of additional concerns that form part of my objection to this proposal:		
MP2_CL_0850_002	I would like to raise a formal objection to this development. I am upset that I was alerted to this proposal through social media and hearsay rather than through any formal channel. Despite having raised this in my initial feedback and being with a few hundred metres of the site I have still had NO direct mail correspondence from the development team as part of this consultation process. I would have expected that for a proposed development of this scale and the		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	proposed proximity to our property we would have been notified personally as part of a formal consultation process, and would question the rationale behind my exclusion. This is unacceptable and at odds with the messaging provided on the official development website, that claims that 13,000 affected residents have been leafletted, of which I was not one. Following my initial feedback the development team have been in contact with myself, which I welcomed, but in my view was too little too late. Also, with the sheer size of this development, which has actually increased since the first phase proposal, it is my view that the consultation period following the re-submitted proposal has been far too short, particularly in light of the quantity of material and plans that form the proposal and is not in proportion with the size of the potential development. I have a number of additional concerns that form part of my objection to this proposal:		
MP2_CL_0938_038	Mallard Pass have consistently used phrases such as “we want to keep you informed,” “Get in touch and speak with members of the project team” and so on. o Unfortunately, actions did not reflect the words.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	For example, the stage two documentation was not receive until after 7 days into the consultation period in Greatford. The PEIR documents were located in places that were not readily accessible and relied on members of the Mallard Pass Action Group to administer. o Some questions put by e-mail were not answered and therefore could not be used when providing feedback. o Throughout Mallard Pass has made available the minimum of information, has not been transparent and has not answered questions without having to be constantly chased. o Their reps at the exhibitions were not able to answer detailed questions and so many times I was told – if you can share that feedback that will help us in the future. We were there as our only opportunity to learn and then respond. o The artist illustrations given in the Mallard Pass Main Consultation Document do not reflect the plans as described in the text. They are selective and use a heavy amount of "artistic licence." As such they are misleading.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Documentation arriving late to properties within the Core Consultation Zone			
	This is not the only misleading inclusion in the Document		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Public meeting			
MP2_FF_044_008	This questionnaire is a despicable way to get feedback. Corralling local residents answers into your strategically designed questions is totally bogus. Why did your company not turn up at the last public meeting? It really showed your contempt for local feelings.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in a letter to the MP for Rutland and Melton, the Applicant did not attend the public meeting as the Applicant was unable to share any new information regarding the Proposed Development at that stage and did not wish to provoke frustration with the local community.
MP2_CL_0130_001	I also note that you did not turn up for several meetings and have not addressed questions from members of the public.		
MP2_CL_0655_004	4. Can you imagine the visual impact of MPSF, on our local communities, especially Essendine village which would be surrounded by MPSF on three sides. Interestingly MPSF DID NOT ATTEND THE PUBLIC MEETING AT ESSINDINES VILLAGE HALL ON 8TH JULY 2022. CAN THEY EXPLAIN WHY???		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – Site visits			
MP2_CL_0340_002	Also we have had no response in relation to our request (also in the attached letter) asking you to arrange for someone to contact us urgently to arrange the visit that [a member of the project team] promised us	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment and a site visit was subsequently arranged.
MP2_CL_0893_020	In your Stage Two Main Consultation Document, it states that, “There are relatively few residential properties in immediate proximity to the Site and the impact on those that are can be effectively mitigated through offsets and sensitive landscaping.” You are acutely aware that our land and home borders on to your site, with our direct views of two of the fields in your scheme, you have been made aware of a medical condition that will be affected by the solar panels, a business which could be damaged by the project, my husband has spoken with representatives at two meetings yet no one has been to visit us at Church Farm, to see and address these points, discuss the proposal or alleviate fears, despite promises to visit us. It is a grave concern that you are unable to make an appointment.	Yes	The Applicant makes note of this comment and a site visit was offered.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – General engagement			
MP2_CL_0421_001	I am writing as a local resident and manager of a pre-school in Ryhall, caring for and educating our youngest residents of Ryhall, Essendine, Carlby and Belmesthorpe, to express my concerns regarding the scale and siting of the proposed solar farm. Our children are being educated and supported in protecting and celebrating our local and extended environment. We recycle waste on a daily basis, refer to the impact of the diversity of our weather, visit and celebrate our churches and enjoy the wildlife on our doorstep. The children are particularly interested at the moment in wind turbines but were equally fascinated when a badger ran through our play area. Working within the Early Years Foundation Stage means that our practice is very much led by the children's own interests. As practitioners we support and extend their understanding of what is happening in the environment. These children are the future and I believe that it is absolutely imperative that their well being is considered. The children have donated resources to Ukraine and we always try to make a consideration of not wasting food, power or resources meaningful for two, three and four year olds. We take the children for walks to see crops being grown and evidence of	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – General engagement			
	wildlife locally. Some children saw the flooded church in Essendine. I ask that a measured opinion is taken regarding any, or at least the scale of development in order to protect the area for these children. I could add so much more as childcare is my passion and children deserve a voice too.		
MP2_CL_0457_001	My husband and I strongly object to the scale of mallard pass. We live in Uffington. We would like to respond to the consultation. Do you happen to have any wording we can use in our reply to make it more impactful?		
MP2_CL_0878_001	I write as a resident of the village of Carlby which will be severely impacted by the proposed development. The public debate, with regard to the above, has taken a number of forms which I have followed with intent. Taking a balanced view has been difficult. The nation needs sources of renewable energy like never before and harnessing the radiant energy from the sun could be seen as a no brainer. The counter arguments have been well rehearsed at public meetings and in various documents which have been widely circulated.		
MP2_CL_0887_003	I hope theses views will be taken into consideration, thank you.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – General engagement			
MP2_CL_0912_002	We attended your recent presentation in Stamford Town Hall.		
MP2_CL_0967_002	We visited your recent presentation in Stamford Town Hall.		
MP2_CL_0974_005	I sincerely hope this email reaches you in time for you to pass on to the Secretary of State.		
MP2_FF_1032_013	I hope that MPSF will continue meaningful consultation with the neighbouring parishes and communities to ensure minimal impact and maximum benefit (including financial benefit) from the scheme.		
MP2_CL_0922_002	2. Results of this consultation, population awareness and response comparing to the number of pamphlets distributes seems to hold a discrepancy.		
MP2_CL_0951_004	I urge all concerned to look into the investigation that's independently taken place by the Mallard Pass Action Group. It really puts the flesh on the bones missed by the proposal being put forward by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar, (either side of the East Coast Main Line near Essendine Rutland and South Kesteven Lincolnshire) I am no 'Nimby' and can accept change but one also asks questions to validate change. Please don't accept this proposal at face value. As it is Very Flawed !! Our community deserve better.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – General engagement			
MP2_CL_1024_003	In light of this proposed monumental development it seems to me that there needs to be further discussion and public consultation with residents, parish council, the local council and the Government before it is too late.		
MP2_CL_0823_004	This is yet again a solar farm example where the interest of the local community are disregarded and residents are seen as collateral damage. I hope this project is dismissed and is not a “done deal”. I wish the Mallard Pass campaigners all the very best and hope that the inspectors have some common sense and are not influenced in their decision because then there is only one possible outcome – the project would be dismissed out of hand.		
MP2_FF_0114_007	The best mitigation would not be to put the solar farm there in the first place. I own land adjacent to the site and have not been contacted.		
MP2_FF_0114_008	I own land adjacent to the site and have not been contacted.		
MP2_FF_0114_009	I own land adjacent to the site and have not been contacted.		
MP2_CL_0883_001	I have no doubt you will have received many thousands of letters objecting to the proposed Mallard Pass Solar farm. I hope you read them all, including this one, to get clear understanding of the situation.		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – General engagement			
	For context, I live and own land in Careby as have my parents and grandparents before me. We are the oldest family name in the village so I would argue have some knowledge of the area. We have been 'custodians' of land around Careby for over 100 years and understand well the 'rhythms' of the land and the natural world that relies on this land for its survival.		
MP2_FF_0137_017	I have also submitted a letter to the stakeholder but most have to be advised by MPAG not to fill this in but invite letters of protest		
MP2_CL_0707_004	I understand that the consultation period ends on 4th August and I trust this objection will be passed on and considered by the proposers. I have also sent a letter via our local MP fore the Secretary of State with the above reasons for objecting.		
MP2_CL_0871_001	in your documentation you list interest groups, societies, committees and other consultees that you have approached for comment and feedback. The Rutland Natural History Society was not included in the list as far as I could see despite being an important source of local environmental expertise. If they have not been asked to comment, can I suggest you approach them for their views. Their website is www.rnhs.org.uk and the Chairman is		

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Consultation and Engagement – General engagement			
	Linda Biddle (contactable at abiddle21@talktalk.net).		
MP2_CL_0759_001	RAF Wittering is a training base for pilots and is within the 15m radius of the proposed solar park development. Legal requirement to consult You state in your documents there are no airfields.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment.

Feedback ID	Comment	Dev. Change?	Applicant Response
Other Environmental Topics – Glint and glare			
MP2_FF_089_012	Will not alleviate reflection and haze produced by panels causing harm to wildlife and possible danger to the British air defence bases situated and in the area. Pilot training regularly carried out over Carlby, and Ryhall Essendine Only preventing the project going ahead will protect the area for future generations.	No	The Applicant makes note of this comment. As outlined in this section, the embedded mitigation relevant for glint and glare effects will be implemented through the oLEMP. For example, hedgerow and tree planting on either side of PRoWs. In regard to assessment of potential effects on aviation specifically, no solar reflections are geometrically possible towards the ATC Tower or either of the 2-mile approach paths for runway 07/25 at RAF Wittering. Therefore, RAF Wittering (Medium Sensitivity) would be subject to an impact of Negligible Magnitude which would result in a Negligible Adverse Significance of Effect which is Not Significant. Any effects experienced at Shacklewell Airfield, Castle Bytham Airfield and RAF Cottesmore are predicted to be acceptable in accordance with the associated guidance and industry best practice. Therefore, Shacklewell Airfield, Castle Bytham Airfield and RAF Cottesmore (Medium Sensitivity) would be subject to an impact of Low Magnitude which would result in a Minor
MP2_FF_0252_007	I am concerned about the potentially fatal effects of glint and glare from the panels to aircraft using the local airfields.		
MP2_FF_0263_002	Proposals do not address the sheer time it will take for so-called visual impact mitigation strategies to mature and become effective, nor address the issue of glare from the panels themselves and the danger of dazzling motorists.		
MP2_FF_0268_003	No mention of affect of glint and glare RAF Wittering (within 15radius)		
MP2_FF_0302_003	Reflective glare from such a such solar farm will be dangerous to air traffic, both local and international.		
MP2_FF_1031_006	Appearance of and glare from solar farms disorientates birds, disturbing flight patterns and nesting habits. The scheme is widely unsupported by residents of surrounding towns and villages.		
MP2_CL_0361_015	As it is proposed that the panels will move towards the sun this will potentially result in glare for nearby residents, and more importantly for traffic using		

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	roads around and through the solar factory, so would be a serious safety issue		Adverse Significance of Effect which is Not Significant. For more information, please see Chapter 15: Other Environmental Topics of the ES (Glint and Glare).
MP2_CL_0658_002	Airports approaches: pilots approaching a runway are undertaking a sensitive manoeuvre. Detailed operational analysis is necessary and mitigation may be required and it should be discussed with airports safeguarding teams. Solar reflections off of the PV panels could cause a distraction to pilots. This can be considered a hazard by airport operators, particularly if effects are possible at critical stages of flight. An application for a solar development in Belton was refused permission by North Lincolnshire Council in July 2014; one of the reasons was an outstanding Glint and Glare concern from Doncaster Sheffield Robin Hood airport.		
MP2_CL_0658_003	Air traffic control towers: reflection towards the air traffic control tower. An additional concern facing developments in the UK is the potential for glint and glare impacts on the airport's Air Traffic Control tower. This could present a distraction to the air traffic controllers and cause a safety hazard. A solar development built at Manchester-Boston Regional Airport in the USA had to be covered up at certain times of the day after construction because of glint and glare affecting the air traffic controllers in the morning. Another concern – which is far less		

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Other Environmental Topics – Glint and glare			
	common – is the potential for interference to radar and other equipment at an airport.		
MP2_CL_0961_002	The size of the solar panels at over 3m tall will be visible from the roads and could be a hazard to drivers. The sight of such a widespread solar farm using solar panels above hedge height will totally change the landscape and the special character of this rural community. All mitigation proposals will not screen the glaring 3.3m tall panels which will be seen from any vista stretching 25miles across 10 villages.		
MP2_CL_0960_005	As the wife of a pilot, I am aware of the increased safety risk posed by the glint and glare of solar panels particularly if using trackers as they would be in differing positions at different times of the day. Our proximity to Wittering has the potential for severe ramifications.		
MP2_CL_1004_010 MP2_CL_0750_007	7 Solar glare The most common hazard to aviation posed by solar farms is the glare that is created by solar photovoltaic (PV) panels. Glare can temporarily blind a pilot and/or cause a visual nuisance to people living in the project area. (See www.aviationprojects.com). The A1 is generally felt locally to be not as suitable for modern traffic as it once was. It is a rare week		

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	when there is not one serious accident on the A1, and often there are several in a week causing fatalities or injuries, and the Air Ambulance is often required. Solar glare this close to the A1 must be taken into account for road safety.		

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Other Environmental Topics – Wildfires			
MP2_CL_0680_009	4.) With the current wild fires raging across the world, how is this risk dealt with?	No	Health and Safety onsite would be managed by the contractor during construction and decommissioning to mitigate the risk of fire in line with legislative safety requirements such as the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 and the CDM Regulations 2015. The oCEMP includes measures that prohibit the burning of waste material onsite. The Proposed Development therefore is not expected to have a significant effect on the environment due to the risk of a major accident occurring as a result of fire during construction and decommissioning. The operational phase of the Proposed Development would involve routine maintenance and servicing of equipment to ensure the safe operation of equipment. Fire equipment and notices will also be provided onsite for the availability of personnel and would be regularly inspected and serviced in accordance with Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. The oOEMP sets out details on the measures incorporated into the design to minimise any fire risks. No
MP2_CL_0528_002	Fires. We now also have very real concerns about the increased dangers of wildfires in this area. Given that we have seen several field fires around our villages in the recent hot weather, and we are given to understand that temperatures of this nature are likely to become a much more regular occurrence. From my research is seems that solar panels increase the ambient temperature even further, the so-called Heat Island Effect, we are very concerned about the possible risk of wildfires so close to our residential areas.		
MP2_CL_0529_002	Fires. We now also have very real concerns about the increased dangers of wildfires in this area. Given that we have seen several field fires around our villages in the recent hot weather, and we are given to understand that temperatures of this nature are likely to become a much more regular occurrence. From my research is seems that solar panels increase the ambient temperature even further, the so-called Heat Island Effect, we are very concerned about the possible risk of wildfires so close to our residential areas.		
MP2_FF_0215_007	This is all Very Vague and Ill Thought Out, furthermore you are being Very Uneconomical with		

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Other Environmental Topics – Wildfires			
	the Truth as you do not want the local people to know what your real plan is. You cannot have animals wandering under Solar Panels so why not say so. Hay and sileage production could be a fire hazard, so obviously you people are not fully aware what goes on in Rutland and Lincolnshire with our local farmers, plus we have just experienced a sever heat wave and we all know what happens when the sun shines on glass or any reflective item it can cause a fire and these Solar Panels will add to the fire hazard in a harsh summer like we are now experiencing.		significant effects are anticipated following implementation of mitigation measures. For more information, please see Chapter 15: Other Environmental Topics of the ES, **[EN010127/APP/6.1]** (Wildfires).
MP2_CL_0578_007	We are concerned that the site will carry at least some risk of fire or other hazard, and we have not seen this discussed openly. There is also likely to be an increased risk of flooding in some areas near the site.		
MP2_CL_0680_006	1.) They can be highly flammable.		
MP2_CL_0680_007	2.) Once on fire almost impossible to put out, until “burnt out”.		
MP2_CL_0696_004	We have already had a major incident in the village when the factory dealing with chemicals caught fire. We had to remain in our homes keeping the doors and windows shut and with everything being covered in ash.		

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Other Environmental Topics – Wildfires			
MP2_CL_0734_004	The safety of such a large installation with rising temperatures. A fire within the proposed size of this project is a terrifying thought and one area I don't think has been sufficiently thought through or addressed in the proposal.		
MP2_CL_0784_008	8. There is no mention in the document of fire risk from PV panels - has any research been done into the increased fire risk due to the reflection off the panels? Especially given our current drought conditions and forecasts that these may become more frequent?		
MP2_CL_0829_006	Increase risk of local global warming and fire The sheer number and size of the solar farm will contribute an estimated 2 degree (36 Fahrenheit) increase in local temperatures as a result of the heat generated by the solar panels, affecting biodiversity as well as increasing the risk of fires as recently evidenced elsewhere in the country on solar farms (Verwood, Dorset).		
MP2_CL_0893_012	11. Solar Panel Fires: Over the last few weeks with the heatwave we have seen images of Solar Farms on fire. It has been shown that fires start at the inverters, yet despite safety features a number of incidents of solar fires have been recorded as initiating at the inverter. How can you reassure residents that this will not happen here and what		

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Other Environmental Topics – Wildfires			
	mitigation you will undertake to avoid any future fires?		