



Botley West Solar Farm

Application of the Mitigation Hierarchy

July 2026

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document has been produced to demonstrate the application of the ‘Mitigation Hierarchy’ by the Applicant in relation to its Botley West project. The Mitigation Hierarchy is defined in NPS EN-1 2024 as ‘a term to incorporate the avoid, reduce, mitigate, compensate process that applicants need to go through to protect the environment and biodiversity’.
- 1.1.2 NPS-EN1 (2024) at paragraph 4.2.10 to 4.2.11 state that:
- “...Applicants for CNP infrastructure must continue to show how their application meets the requirements in this NPS and the relevant technology specific NPS, applying the mitigation hierarchy, as well as any other legal and regulatory requirements.*
- Applicants must apply the mitigation hierarchy and demonstrate that it has been applied. They should also seek the advice of the appropriate SNCB or other relevant statutory body when undertaking this process. Applicants should demonstrate that all residual impacts are those that cannot be avoided, reduced or mitigated...”*
- 1.1.3 The Applicant has applied the Mitigation Hierarchy iteratively, throughout the application process, pre and post submission, during examination and subsequently. These measures are reported within each chapter of the Applicant’s Environmental Statement and Management Plans. However, this document brings together in one document clear references to the application of the Hierarchy for ease of reference. It is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather highlights the main examples of how the Mitigation Hierarchy has been applied and influenced good design. The value of this document is to provide at a high level how the Applicant has applied the hierarchy in line with the overarching definition in NPS EN-1. As such it allows a clear link to demonstrate that the policy presumption favouring the scheme can be applied.
- 1.1.4 This document is arranged first by reference to what the Applicant did prior to submission of the DCO application, and second, post submission, on a topic-by-topic basis. Lastly, it summarises further refinement of the project since the examination closed, through close collaboration with the OHAs. As acknowledged by the OHAs in the Position Statement **[EN010147/APP/21.5]**, this has resulted in an overall betterment in respect of landscape character and visual impact matters. The layout changes made and how they relate to the mitigation hierarchy are set out in Table 3.
- 1.1.5 The tables produced within this document also demonstrate how, where relevant, those measures are secured and by what mechanism.
- 1.1.6 This document is arranged as follows:
- Table 1:** Identifies the Design and Layout principles adopted by the Applicant to comply with the Mitigation Hierarchy prior to submission of the DCO;
- Table 2:** Continued Application of the Mitigation Hierarchy in detail and other measures applied during the Examination phase, and,
- Table 3:** Further Application of Mitigation Hierarchy for Landscape matters since the Examination closed.

1.1.7

It is important to note that a professional judgement has been made to decide what part of the Mitigation Hierarchy each measure falls within. Whilst 'Avoidance' measures are usually straight forward to identify, the difference between 'Reduce' and 'Mitigate' are sometimes blurred. Some measures can be applicable to more than one category. Notwithstanding, the Applicant has made a judgement in each case as to the most applicable category. Some, however, fall within multiple categories. Where avoidance has not been possible or is uncertain, the Applicant has proposed measures to mitigate residual effects.

Table 1: Design and Layout Principles adopted by the Applicant to comply with the Mitigation Hierarchy prior to Submission of DCO

Masterplan Change	Mitigation (split via the categories within the 'mitigation hierarchy')				Committed through/Secured via
	Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	
Siting and Design of the Project Principles adopted to comply with Mitigation Hierarchy.	- Avoidance of National and local environmental designations e.g. National Landscapes, ecological designations; - Avoidance of and direct and, in the Applicants opinion, any indirect effects upon Blenheim Palace World Heritage Site and all listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and Conservation Areas; - Avoidance of Landscape designations including the Cotswold National Landscape from the Order Limits at site selection stage; including protected trees and Ancient Woodland and existing lines of trees/hedgerow; - Removal of development in areas affected by archaeological constraints to protect underground heritage assets; - Removal of development in flood risk affected areas and incorporation of additional watercourse buffers; - Removal solar arrays on land within or close to Conservation Areas e.g. Church Hanborough Conservation Area, where the environmental consultants advised against placement of panels or other electrical infrastructure within the Conservation Area; - Avoidance of BMV and Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) where practicable	- Minimise effect upon BMV by careful siting and design of solar panel frames/supports - Retention of majority of landscape features – woodland and hedgerow, to reduce visual impact and protect ecology; - Exclusion of ridgeline zones identified during the LVIA assessment process to reduce visual impacts; - Reduction in height of solar arrays and other infrastructure plus careful siting of other infrastructure to reduce visual impacts and adverse effect upon openness of Green Belt where possible	- Project made temporary rather than permanent, thus avoiding permanent effects - Retention of agricultural use beneath arrays and adjoining field margins to maintain some agricultural use on the land; - Introduction of buffer zones from sensitive receptors - Minimise ground excavation/disturbance to mitigate effect upon soil quality	- Enhancement of landscape features and green corridors through significant increase in planting and management measures - Significant increase in Biodiversity Net Gain during operation and post decommission; - Increase in access to the countryside by increasing walking and cycling provision across the site	Committed within the project design and DCO documents.

Table 2: Continued Application of the Mitigation Hierarchy in detail and other measures applied during Examination phase.

Chapter	DCO Chapter Title	Mitigation No. (from DCO ES)	Embedded / Additional Mitigation	Mitigation (split via the categories within the 'mitigation hierarchy')				Committed through/Secured via
				Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	
4.4	Glint and Glare	4.4.1	Additional	Opaque screening (vegetation or fencing) is recommended in locations identified in the Glint and Glare Assessment (section 7.6), to avoid or reduce the impact of reflections towards road users on the B4027 and seven dwellings at various locations.	Opaque screening (vegetation or fencing) is recommended in locations identified in the Glint and Glare Assessment (section 7.6), to avoid or reduce the impact of reflections towards road users on the B4027 and seven dwellings at various locations.			This is included in the oLEMP [C1-076] which is secured via a Requirement in the DCO.
7	Historic Environment	7.1	Embedded	A range of additional (over and above that identified by the Applicant pre-submission) designated heritage assets have been directly avoided by the design of the permanent Project developable footprint.				Committed with the project design and secured through the DCO Works Plans [C1-036].
7	Historic Environment	7.2	Embedded	Other areas containing significant non-designated buried archaeological remains have been directly avoided by the permanent Project developable footprint.				Committed with the project design and secured through the DCO Works Plans [C1-036].
7	Historic Environment	7.3	Embedded	Areas within the Project Site containing significant non-designated buried archaeological remains and avoided by the permanent Project developable footprint will be fenced off during construction to ensure that there are no physical impacts within such areas. Any cables required for the Project which need to cross such areas will be placed within protective ducting on the current ground surface.				Committed with the project design and secured through the DCO Works Plans [C1-036].
7	Historic Environment	7.4	Embedded	Areas within the Project Site containing significant non-designated buried archaeological remains and avoided by the permanent Project developable footprint will be retained as managed grassland, during the operation and maintenance phase of the Project.				Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076], paragraph 7.2.6.
7	Historic Environment	7.5	Embedded	The solar panel frame type to be used has been selected on the basis of requiring the fewest piles, thereby avoiding or minimising below-ground impacts of piling.	The solar panel frame type to be used has been selected on the basis of requiring the fewest piles, thereby avoiding or minimising below-ground impacts of piling.			Committed within the Project design set out in Outline Layout and Design Principles document [C1-080]
7	Historic Environment	7.6	Embedded	Buried archaeological will be protected through the implementation of a 'no-dig' construction methodology in which any cables required for the Project which need to cross such remains will be placed within protective ducting on the current ground surface.				Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072], Paragraph 1.10.3.
7	Historic Environment	7.7	Embedded	Construction haul roads will be established without stripping of topsoil. Terrafirma-type matting may be required in areas of high vehicle usage, on saturated ground and/or to avoid damage to soil structure and underground archaeology.				Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072], Paragraph 1.10.4.

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7	Historic Environment	7.8	Embedded	Maintenance roads, required for occasional access during the operational phase, will follow routes around the edges of each solar array field and will be grass, with occasional matting where needed. Other internal maintenance routes between solar panels will use the natural ground surface. Both measures are to avoid or minimise damage to soil structure and underground archaeology.	Maintenance roads, required for occasional access during the operational phase, will follow routes around the edges of each solar array field and will be grass, with occasional matting where needed. Other internal maintenance routes between solar panels will use the natural ground surface. Both measures are to avoid or minimise damage to soil structure and underground archaeology.			Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] , Table 3.1.
7	Historic Environment	7.9	Embedded	All hedgerows and mature vegetation within the Project Site will be retained (with limited exceptions, as indicated on Hedgerow removal plans [EN010147/APP/2.10] . to avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts.	All hedgerows and mature vegetation within the Project Site will be retained (with limited exceptions, as indicated on Hedgerow removal plans [EN010147/APP/2.10] . to avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts.	All hedgerows and mature vegetation within the Project Site will be retained (with limited exceptions, as indicated on Hedgerow removal plans [EN010147/APP/2.10] . to avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts.		Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076]
7	Historic Environment	7.10	Embedded	Additional planting proposed will avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts	Additional planting within the Project Site is designed in part to further screen views into and across the Project developable footprint.	Additional planting within the Project Site is designed in part to further screen views into and across the Project developable footprint.		Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] Section 5.
7	Historic Environment	7.11	Embedded	All land used for temporary satellite compounds during construction will be managed as grassland if not required for solar installations. This should avoid or minimise impacts on underground heritage asset.	All land used for temporary satellite compounds during construction will be managed as grassland if not required for solar installations. This should avoid or minimise impacts on underground heritage asset.			Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] ,
7	Historic Environment	7.12	Embedded	Additional planting proposed will avoid, reduce or mitigate impacts. This will be delivered via the LEMP and managed and protected during the construction phase via the CoCP.	Detailed Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) will be developed in accordance with the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (oLEMP). Detailed LEMP will include details of mitigation planting, including the number, location, species and details of management and maintenance of planting. Where practicable, landscape mitigation planting will be established as early as reasonably practicable in the construction phase.	Detailed Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) will be developed in accordance with the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (oLEMP). Detailed LEMP will include details of mitigation planting, including the number, location, species and details of management and maintenance of planting. Where practicable, landscape mitigation planting will be established as early as reasonably practicable in the construction phase.		Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] Section 2.2.
7	Historic Environment	7.14	Embedded	An Outline Code of Construction Practice (oCoCP) has been prepared which is designed to incorporate avoidance, reduction and/or mitigation measures.	The oCoCP includes a commitment to prepare a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan, which will form part of the Detailed CoCP(s) and will be approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the start of construction. It will include measures to mitigate adverse effects from construction activities associated with the Project.	The oCoCP includes a commitment to prepare a Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan, which will form part of the Detailed CoCP(s) and will be approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the start of construction. It will include measures to mitigate adverse effects from construction activities associated with the Project.		Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] Paragraph 1.10.50.
7	Historic Environment	7.15	Embedded	No permanent operational lighting will be installed.	Lighting around the solar arrays and transformers will a combination of manually operated and Passive Infra-Red (PIR) motion sensor lighting.			Committed within the Outline Operational Management Plan [C1-0722] Table 3.1.

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7	Historic Environment	7.16	Embedded	A Decommissioning Plan will be prepared to avoid permanent adverse effects that may arise from the Project. It will restore pre-existing setting attributes of relevant heritage assets as well as re-establish historic field patterns/landscapes.		A Decommissioning Plan will be developed prior to decommissioning. The Decommissioning Plan(s) will include provisions for the removal of all above ground infrastructure and the decommissioning of below ground infrastructure (if and where relevant and practicable), and details relevant to avoidance of ground disturbance. The Decommissioning Plan(s) will be in line with the latest relevant available guidance. The Decommissioning Plan will include provision for the protection (during decommissioning) of areas within the Project Site which contain significant archaeological remains.		Outline Decommissioning Plan [C1-078] Section 2 and Table 3,1.
7	Historic Environment	7.17	Additional	One or more Written Scheme(s) of Investigation (WSIs) will be developed in line with the Outline WSI. These will in part avoid adverse effects but is mainly designed as a mitigation measure.		One or more Written Scheme(s) of Investigation (WSIs) will be developed in line with the Outline WSI. The WSI(s) will provide details on the archaeological work required ahead of and during construction of the Project.		Secured through Outline Written Scheme of Investigation [REP2-021]
8	Landscape and Visual Resources	8.1	Embedded	The illustrative Masterplan (ES Volume 2, Figures 2.1a - 2.4d [APP-062]) illustrates the landscape and ecological strategy for implementation and long term maintenance and management of the Botley West Solar Farm. These measures are also designed to avoid or minimise adverse visual effects and adverse effects on landscape character. Note, see Table 3 below for further measures applied since the Examination.		The illustrative Masterplan (ES Volume 2, Figures 2.1a - 2.4d [APP-062]) submitted as part of the DCO and updated during the Examination phase, illustrates the landscape and ecological strategy for implementation and long term maintenance and management of the Botley West Solar Farm. These measures are also designed to avoid or minimise adverse visual effects and adverse effects on landscape character. Measures include: • Creation of new woodland; • Reinforcement of existing field boundary hedgerows; • Planting of lengths of new hedgerows along lengths of PRowS and where existing hedgerows require more extensive infilling; • Meadow grassland to perimeter of solar array areas and areas of enhancement; • Planting of individual trees where appropriate;	Post decommissioning, the new planting will enhance landscape character and amenity for the long term.	These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO, committed via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 5.
9	Ecology	9.1	Embedded	No removal of woodland, ponds or watercourses. The Project has been designed to exclude areas of woodland from within the Order Limits, wherever practicable.				These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oCoCP [C1-072] , Paragraph 1.10.9.

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9	Ecology	9.2	Embedded	During construction, other than where access through hedgerows is required, all hedgerows, trees, ponds and woodland to have minimum of 5m buffer. This distance of the buffer is considered minimum distance sufficient to ensure impacts to such features (e.g. from materials and machinery) are avoided. Appropriate fencing will be provided in accordance with the Fencing Plan that will be prepared and agreed with the relevant authority prior to construction commencing.				These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oCoCP [C1-072] Paragraph 1.10.10 and outline Decommissioning Plan (DP) [C1-078] Table 3.1.
9	Ecology	9.3	Embedded	The Project has been designed to avoid areas of ancient woodland. Measures would be put in place to ensure that a minimum 15 metre buffer is retained between ancient woodland and construction areas. Appropriate fencing in accordance with BS 5837, would be erected around the 15 metre buffer to prevent access by people, materials or machinery to avoid compaction of soils or roots and to avoid any accidental damage, as per Natural England guidance.				These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oCoCP [C1-072] Paragraph 1.10.101 and outline Decommissioning Plan (DP) [C1-078] Table 3.1.
9	Ecology	9.4	Embedded	All watercourses to have a minimum 10 m buffer, as per Environment Agency guidelines for protection of such features.				These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via outline CoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10, oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 8.2, and outline Decommissioning Plan (DP) [C1-078] Table 3.1.
9	Ecology	9.5	Embedded	The creation of an enhanced Evenlode Corridor is an enhancement for the area. Development within the corridor has been avoided in order to secure this enhancement measure.			Creation of Evenlode Corridor to comprise reinstated floodplain meadow. Principles of management are set out in the oLEMP with full details to be set out within the appropriate detailed LEMP.	These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Sections 4, 5, 7 (Paragraph 7.2.4) 8, 10.2, 11 and 16.
9	Ecology	9.6	Embedded	All cable routing outside panel fields to be within hardstanding of highways as far as practicable. This is likely to avoid adverse effects but is also included under the 'reduced' mitigation hierarchy heading on a precautionary basis.	All cable routing outside panel fields to be within hardstanding of highways as far as practicable. This includes along the B4044 when adjacent to Wytham Woods SSSI to ensure no indirect effects.			These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via outline CoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10.8
9	Ecology	9.7	Embedded	Avoiding impacts upon protected species has been a priority. Where effects occur, protected species licenses will be required to authorise such works.		Completion of pre-construction and pre-decommissioning ecology surveys, as necessary, to ensure an up to date baseline with respect to the location and distribution of relevant protected species. This will inform any necessary applications for protected species licences and any method statements which are required to be complied with during the construction phase and decommissioning phase as set out in the oLEMPs within the operational period.		These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oCoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10

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9	Ecology	9.8	Additional	The delivery of biodiversity gains is an enhancement for the area. Development across all of the site has been avoided in order to secure this enhancement measure.		Deliver at least 70% Habitat Biodiversity Net Gain.		Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 9.
9	Ecology	9.9	Embedded	The layout of the development has helped minimise effects upon skylark. A skylark strategy has been agreed with the OHA's.			New skylark plots to be delivered within solar arrays and as necessary off-site via an agreed Skylark strategy..	Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 11.6.
9	Ecology	9.10	Embedded	Trenchless techniques will be used to lay underground cables under ancient woodland, watercourses, priority habitats and the majority of hedgerows to avoid impacts upon these features, as shown within the crossing schedule [EN010147/APP/7.3.9] . This will include the River Thames and associated flood meadows. Detailed design of crossings will be agreed with relevant authorities prior to commencement of construction.				These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oCoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
9	Ecology	9.11	Embedded	Avoidance of impacts to Oxford Meadows SAC and all other designated sites along with sensitive habitats.				These measures would be secured by virtue of compliance with the requirements –of the outline CoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10, oLEMP [C1-076] and DP [C1-078] Table 3.1 which are all secured as requirements of the DCO..
9	Ecology	9.12	Embedded	A detailed LEMP will be produced to be substantially in accordance with the oLEMP. This is produced in order to avoid or mitigate adverse effects. Details of new planting, including the number, location, species and details of management and maintenance of planting will be agreed.		Prior to construction, a detailed LEMP will be produced to be substantially in accordance with the oLEMP. This will include details of mitigation planting, including the number, location, species and details of management and maintenance of planting. Where practicable, landscape mitigation planting will be established as early as reasonably practicable in the construction phase. Provision of Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) to include details of habitat management to ensure delivery of an overall habitat gain of at least 70% Habitat BNG. Any temporary land take for cable routes etc. to be restored to habitats of existing or greater ecological value. The oLEMP will also include details of ecological enhancements to be sited around the Project to include: • Insect hotels; • log piles and other refugia; • bird boxes on retained trees; and • bat boxes on retained trees.		Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via oLEMP [C1-076] , Sections 9, 10 and 11].

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9	Ecology	9.13	Embedded	Avoiding impacts upon protected species has been a priority. Where effects occur, protected species licenses will be required to authorise such works.		Great crested newt European Protected Species Mitigation Licence or District Level Licence.		Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO [APP-035]
9	Ecology	9.14	Embedded	Avoiding impacts upon protected species has been a priority. Where effects occur, protected species licenses will be required to authorise such works.		Badger Protected Species Mitigation Licence.		Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO [APP-035]
9	Ecology	9.15	Embedded	Avoiding impacts upon protected species has been a priority. Where effects occur, protected species licenses will be required to authorise such works.		Dormouse European Protected Species Mitigation Licence.		Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO [APP-035]
9	Ecology	9.16	Embedded	An oCoCP has been prepared and submitted with the application for development consent. Detailed CoCP(s) will be developed in accordance with the outline CoCP. The oCoCP includes regulatory guidance and industry best practice guidance, such as: Measures for the appropriate storage of materials and fuels would be implemented to avoid the pollution of designated sites, ancient woodland and the local water environment during construction. These will be captured in a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) (to be submitted alongside detailed CoCP).	An oCoCP has been prepared and submitted with the application for development consent. Detailed CoCP(s) will be developed in accordance with the outline CoCP. The oCoCP includes regulatory guidance and industry best practice guidance, such as: - Construction method statement to include measures to minimise impacts on protected species. This will include details of non-licensable mitigation, including for reptiles, birds and rare plants. - A construction artificial light emissions plan to ensure that construction lighting was directed to where it was needed and did not significantly increase levels of artificial lighting on sensitive habitats, such as retained woodland and river corridors. Lighting will be designed in accordance with Institute of Lighting Professionals /Bat Conservation Trust guidelines. Construction task lighting will be directed to where it is needed only, to avoid light spillage. Accessories such as hoods, cowls and shields will be used to direct light to the intended area only. Light levels will be as low as the guidelines permit. If construction lighting is not needed, it will be avoided. - Dust Management Plan to set out how dust generation will be managed and minimised.	An oCoCP has been prepared and submitted with the application for development consent. Detailed CoCP(s) will be developed in accordance with the outline CoCP. The oCoCP includes regulatory guidance and industry best practice guidance, such as: - Construction method statement for watercourse crossings that will include a bentonite breakout plan. - Suitable habitat for breeding birds would be cleared between October and mid-February, outside the breeding bird season, as far as practicable. Where this is not feasible the vegetation, building or structure due to be removed would first be inspected by a suitably qualified ecologist. Any active nests would be retained along with a minimum 5 metre buffer around them. - Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Management Plan. This would set out the details of how the presence of INNS would be monitored and managed during construction. It would also include a Biosecurity Protocol.		Outline CoCP [C1-072] to be provided as part of application for development consent. Detailed CoCP(s) to be developed in line with Outline CoCP and agreed with relevant stakeholders. CoCP to be secured as DCO requirement.

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9	Ecology	9.17	Embedded	The following measures would be implemented to ensure that no badgers are harmed during the construction phase: - Suitable fencing to be erected around all construction works to deter foraging badgers from the works' areas; - Suitable buffer to be observed in relation to any identified badger setts, to avoid disturbance; - Any excavated holes have a wooden board placed in them over night so as to provide a means of escape should any badgers accidentally enter the excavation; and - Any chemicals to be securely stored at night in a locked container. In order to avoid attracting badgers to the works area any food waste would be disposed of in appropriate bins or removed from site at the end of each day.				Outline CoCP (Section 1.10) [C1-072] to be provided as part of application for development consent. CoCP to be developed in line with Outline CoCP and agreed with relevant stakeholders. CoCP to be secured as DCO requirement.
9	Ecology	9.18	Embedded	Avoiding impacts upon ecology has been a priority and the layout has been developed to avoid or minimise such effects. To avoid or minimise effects and ECoW will be employed to oversee works.	Use of ECoW to oversee works as necessary.	Use of ECoW to oversee works as necessary.		Committed within oCOCP [C1-072] , Paragraph 1.6.5.
9	Ecology	9.19	Embedded	Demarcation of tree protection measures will be defined on the final tree protection plans and Arboriculture Method Statement that will be agreed with the relevant authority prior to construction commencing. Protective fencing will include associated fencing of retained trees within and adjacent to construction areas as specified in the Strategic Arboriculture and Method Statement.				These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via outline CoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10 and outline Decommissioning Plan (DP) [C1-078] . Strategic Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement is set out in Vol 3, Appendix 8.3 [APP-145] .
9	Ecology	9.20	Embedded	Direct effects upon bats, such as roost loss, have been avoided through site design to retain all trees/woodlands but indirect effects may occur. To avoid these, buffers around flightlines have been incorporated into the masterplan and these have been agreed with NE.	Suitable buffer to protect all important bat flightlines has been agreed with NE will be incorporated into the detailed masterplan. Protective fencing, in accordance with BS 5837, would be erected around these features to prevent access by people, materials or machinery. The buffers would comprise a range of habitats scrub and tussocky grass margins to improve the diversity of habitats present and increase the range of ecotones available for bat foraging.			These measures would be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via outline CoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10 and Decommissioning Plan (DP) [C1-078] , Table 3.1.

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9	Ecology	9.21	Embedded	Impact on reptile would be avoided or minimised with areas of lower value reptile habitat that could support low numbers of reptile, such as field margins, would be cleared sensitively with an ecological clerk of works present.		Areas of lower value reptile habitat that could support low numbers of reptile, such as field margins, would be cleared sensitively with an ecological clerk of works present. Such clearance would comprise two stage strimming by hand of suitable habitat, directionally towards retained habitat. The first stage would cut to circa 15cm height to encourage animals to move away from the area. The second stage would be to ground level. A final destructive search would be completed.		These measures would be secured through the DCO – committed to via the oCoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
9	Ecology	9.22	Embedded	The creation of new woodland is an enhancement for the area. Development has been curtailed in order to secure this enhancement measure.			Areas of new woodland would be completed following the establishment and management principles set out in the oLEMP. Final locations for such woodland would be set out in the detailed LEMP.	These measures would be secured through the DCO – committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 8.2.
9	Ecology	9.23	Embedded	The creation of new hedgerow is an enhancement for the area. Development has been curtailed in order to secure this enhancement measure.			Creation of new species rich hedgerow around the Project site. These would be completed following the establishment and management principles set out in the oLEMP. Final locations for such hedgerow planting would be set out in the detailed LEMP	These measures would be secured through the DCO – committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 8.2.
9	Ecology	9.24	Embedded	The creation of new meadow areas is an enhancement for the area. Development has been curtailed in order to secure this enhancement measure.			Creation of new meadow areas within habitat to be retained for archaeological reasons (approximately 36 ha). Such habitat will be managed specifically for the benefit of both wintering and breeding birds. It will comprise species-rich grassland that will be allowed to set seed to ensure cover for nesting birds such as skylark during spring and a food source for wintering birds.	To be detailed in oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 8.2. These measures would be secured through the DCO.
9	Ecology	9.25	Embedded	Habitat management will not use any fertiliser, pesticide or herbicide.				These measures would be secured through the DCO – committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 16.5.
9	Ecology	9.26	Embedded	All deer fencing will be designed to be permeable to smaller mammals such as badger and fox to ensure permeability of the Project site for these species will be retained. Adverse effects upon these species will therefore be avoided.				These measures would be secured through the DCO – committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 8.2..
9	Ecology	9.27	Embedded	All badger setts will be retained, where possible, with an appropriate buffer of undisturbed habitat. Retention will be incorporated in the final Project design following pre-commencement surveys. Impacts upon this species will therefore be avoided.				These measures would be secured through the DCO – committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] Section 8.4.

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10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1	Embedded	The Project has been designed, as far as possible, to avoid and minimise adverse impacts and effects on the water environment through the process of design development, and by embedded design measures into the design. As an example, Solar PV modules are waterproof and will be raised by the nature of the design at least 800mm above ground levels at the lower edge.	The Project has been designed, as far as possible, to avoid and minimise adverse impacts and effects on the water environment through the process of design development, and by embedded design measures into the design. As an example, Solar PV modules are waterproof and will be raised by the nature of the design at least 800mm above ground levels at the lower edge.			Committed within the Project design set out in Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] .
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.2	Embedded	A 10m buffer will be maintained from the banks of ordinary watercourses, or the leeward extent of the flood asset (whichever is most conservative) to avoid adverse effects. This is for permanent and temporary development associated with the Project. A 10 m buffer will be maintained from the banks of Main River or landward toe of a flood defence structure (whichever is the most conservative) to avoid adverse effects for permanent development associated with the Project.				This is secured as a requirement within the DCO – committed to via the oLEMP [C1-076] , Section 8.4, and oCoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10. The crossing schedule is set out in the Crossing Schedules and Plans document [EN010147/APP/7.3.9]
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.3	Embedded	The following features will be protected by being crossed using HDD (or other trenchless techniques), as set out in the Crossing Schedule submitted as part of the application for the development consent. - All Environment Agency main rivers within the Project Area; and, - Ordinary Watercourses where water is present within the channel at all times.	•			This is secured as a requirement within the DCO. The crossing schedule is set out in the Crossing Schedules and Plans document [EN010147/APP/7.3.9]

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10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.4	Embedded	Adverse effects will be avoided by using HDD (or other trenchless techniques) entry and exit points will be located at least at: 10m from the bank of an Ordinary Watercourse (West Oxfordshire District Council, Cherwell District Council and Vale of White Horse District Council respectively); and, 10 m from the bank of a Main River or landward toe of a flood defence structure. Where a surface watercourse is to be crossed by HDD (or other trenchless methodology), the HVAC cables will be installed at least 5 m beneath the hard bed of any watercourses and the optimal clearance depth beneath watercourses will be agreed with the relevant authorities prior to construction. Where EA flood defences are present, a minimum 5 m vertical clearance will be maintained between the hard bed of the watercourse and the landward toe of those flood defences.				This is secured as a requirement within the DCO – committed to via the oCoCP [C1-072], Section 1.10. The oCoCP and agreed with relevant stakeholders.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.5	Embedded	At the HDD compounds, HVAC cable corridor and access tracks where they are to be constructed within Flood Zones 2 and 3, construction measures will be adopted to maintain the existing level of flood protection during construction. To that extent adverse effects will be avoided or minimised.	These measures will be discussed with the EA. This would also include scheduling work windows during low river levels and briefing site personnel regarding weather conditions.	If a Flood Warning/Flood Alert within the study area is issued works within the Flood Warning/Flood Alert areas would be stopped whilst the Flood Warning/Flood Alert is active. A Flood Management Plan will be undertaken prior to construction and will be set out in the CoCP.		This is secured as a requirement within the DCO – committed to via the oCoCP [C1-072], Section 1.10. The detailed CoCP to be developed in line with Outline CoCP and agreed with relevant stakeholders.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.6	Embedded	Where relevant, hydrogeological risk assessments will be undertaken to avoid or minimise effects.		Where the export cable corridor 275kV corridor routes crosses sites of particular sensitivity (e.g., ordinary watercourses, EA Main Rivers, SSSIs groundwater inner Source Protection Zones (River Thames) a hydrogeological risk assessment will be undertaken to inform a site-specific crossing method statement which will also be agreed with the relevant authorities prior to construction.		Method statements to be agreed with relevant authorities prior to construction. Commitment to prepare method statements is set out in the Outline CoCP which is provided as part of the application for development consent [C1-072], Section 1.10.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.7	Embedded	Where relevant, a Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) will be developed at detailed design stage and will include details of emergency spill procedures in order to avoid or minimise adverse effects. Good practice guidance detailed in the Environment Agency’s Pollution Prevention Guidance notes (including Pollution Prevention Guidance notes 01, 05, 08 and 21) will be followed where appropriate, or the latest relevant available guidance.		A Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) will be prepared and submitted at detailed design stage upon consent of the DCO. The PPP will be developed at detailed design stage and will include details of emergency spill procedures. Good practice guidance detailed in the Environment Agency’s Pollution Prevention Guidance notes (including Pollution Prevention Guidance notes 01, 05, 08 and 21) will be followed where appropriate, or the latest relevant available guidance.		Commitment to prepare a PPP is secured as a requirement within the DCO – committed to via the oCoCP [C1-072], Section 1.10. The detailed CoCP will include a full PPP.

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10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.8	Embedded	The project has avoided large areas of land affected by contamination. Where unavoidable, mitigation measures will be applied to minimise effects.		During construction of piled foundations on land affected by contamination, the following guidance will be used: Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention (Environment Agency, 2001), or latest relevant available guidance.		This is secured as a requirement within the DCO – committed to via the oCoCP [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.9	Embedded	The outline CoCP is designed to avoid or mitigate adverse effects in respect to hydrology and flood risk. Where residual effects persist, the CoCP will mitigate these.		An Outline CoCP has been prepared and submitted with the application for the Project consent. Detailed CoCPs will be developed in accordance with the Outline CoCP. The EA will be formally consulted as part of the preparation of the detailed CoCP. In relation to Hydrology and Flood Risk, the Outline CoCP will include measures to maintain and address: - flood protection and control measures; - water environment and drainage; - pollution prevention; - geology and ground conditions; - sediment control measures (silt fences, settlement/attenuation ponds, etc.) and - soil management.		Outline CoCP [C1-072] to be secured as DCO requirement. Detailed CoCP's to be developed in line with Outline CoCP and agreed with relevant stakeholders.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.10	Embedded	Risks to human health from flooding is avoided through the design and layout of permanent development avoiding flood risk areas, and by the application of the outline and detailed Operational Management Plan (OMP).	An Outline Operational Management Plan (OMP) has been prepared and submitted with the application for development consent. Solar farm developments are not 'occupied' and only occasional maintenance visits are required for landscape maintenance and equipment servicing and repairs. No maintenance operatives will be on-site during periods of elevated flood risk and access to the Site will be restricted.	The Detailed OMP will include a Flood Management Plan including a flood warning and evacuation plan to manage any remaining residual risks to site users.		Detailed OMP's to be developed in line with Outline OMP and agreed with relevant stakeholders. Detailed OMP's to be secured as DCO requirement – committed to via the Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] .
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.11	Embedded	The Decommissioning Plan will avoid any permanent adverse effects.		An Outline Decommissioning Plan has been prepared and submitted with the application for development consent. The Outline Decommissioning Plan includes provisions for the removal of all above ground infrastructure and the decommissioning of below ground infrastructure, and details relevant to flood risk, pollution prevention and avoidance of ground disturbance. A Decommissioning Plan will be produced and approved for the Project following the appointment of a contractor, prior to the commencement of the decommissioning phase of the Project.		Outline Decommissioning Plan (DP) to be provided as part of application for development consent [C1-078] . Detailed DP to be developed in line with Outline DP and agreed with relevant stakeholders. Detailed DP to be secured as DCO requirement.

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10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 2	Embedded	Adverse run-off conditions have been avoided or mitigated through the planting and maintenance regime of land beneath the arrays.		Appropriate seeded vegetation will be provided below and between tables of the solar PV modules to act as a filter strip to dissipate energy of surface water and promote low erosivity sheet flow during operation of the solar farm. The vegetation will be managed organically and will either be mowed or used for light grazing. This will ensure the grassland will grow between array gaps.		Committed within the Project design set out in Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] , section 3.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 3	Embedded	Internal access roads will mainly be unsurfaced to avoid adverse run-off conditions. In limited areas type 1 material may be used but mitigation applied to minimise adverse effects.		Internal maintenance roads, required for occasional access during the operational period will mainly be unsurfaced, but may have targeted areas of Type 1 aggregate. Filter strips will be placed adjacent to these areas to manage the increase in runoff.		Outline OMP has been provided as part of application for development consent [REP6-032] with this mitigation referenced in Table 3.1. Detailed OMP's to be developed in line with Outline OMP and agreed with relevant stakeholders. Detailed OMP's to be secured as DCO requirement.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 4	Embedded	Adverse effects on any pre-existing flood defences where crossed, will be avoided or mitigated through pre-commencement visual inspection and surveys, with remedial measures employed where necessary.		Prior to commencement of construction, visual inspections will be undertaken of flood defences that will be crossed by the Project. Follow up surveys will be undertaken on completion of construction. The scope of the visual inspections and procedures for undertaking remedial works will be agreed with the EA. Field drainage will be restored on completion of construction.		This has been included in the Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 5	Embedded	Adverse effects on groundwater will be avoided or mitigated through monitoring and adaption of construction design where relevant.		Groundwater monitoring will be undertaken post-consent. The ground investigation (CoT 11.2) will include groundwater monitoring at strategic locations to inform detailed design and groundwater management during construction.		This has been included in the Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 6	Embedded	Any spoil arising from construction will be stored outside of Flood Zone 3 to avoid adverse effects within the flood zone.				This has been included in the Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 7	Embedded	Temporary construction facilities will be placed outside of Flood Zone 3.		Limited HDD areas may be placed within Flood Zone 3, these will be subject to a Temporary Flood Management Plan.		This has been included in the Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , Section 1.10.
10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 8	Embedded	Soil compaction will be avoided or minimised through the application of measures in the CoCP.	Measures to minimise soil compaction are set out in the Annex C of the Outline CoCP: Outline Soil Management Plan.	A Construction Surface Water Management Plan will be prepared in consultation with the LLFA and approved by the LPA prior to the commencement of construction. The Construction Surface Water Management Plan will set out measures to manage surface runoff and drainage during construction.		This has been included in the Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , Section 1.10.

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10	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.1 9	Additional	Pre-existing flooding in Cassington is not adversely affected by the Project. Instead, the Project incorporates improvement measures which will assist in reducing the worst effects of flooding events in Cassington.		Surface water modelling was undertaken for the area upstream of Cassington to understand the pre-existing flood risk and inform enhancement mitigation measures. Shallow ponds, bunds and ditch widening is proposed at an area upstream of Cassington in accordance with baseline surface water modelling. The sizing and discharge location is subject to detailed design and proposed options modelling.		This has been included in the Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] .
11	Hydrology and Flood Risk	10.2 0	Additional	Identifying a source of water supply to serve the project, particularly during construction, is a practical measure rather than one necessitated by the need to avoid an adverse impact.		Prior to the commencement of construction, the Applicant will prepare a Water Supply Strategy to identify the sources of water supply to support the construction process.		This has been included in the Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , Section 1.10
11	Ground Conditions	11.1	Embedded	Putting in place a Discovery Strategy is a measure to protect workers and the environment in the event that previously unknown contamination is discovered during the construction phase. It avoids potential adverse effects.		Discovery Strategy - The discovery strategy would comprise a watching brief that would be undertaken by suitably trained personnel during construction activities. The strategy would also include a procedure for construction workers to follow in the event that previously unknown contamination is discovered during the construction phase.		Principles of discovery strategy set out within Outline CoCP [C1-072] , section 1.10.
11	Ground Conditions	11.2	Embedded	Undertaking ground investigations is primarily a practical measure to aid design; it is not one driven by the need to avoid adverse effects.		Ground Investigations – As there has been minimal previous ground investigation across the Project, ground investigation and geotechnical testing, primarily for confirmation on potential land instability and pile design parameters would be undertaken. This should include investigation and slope stability assessments in the proposed cable route area south of the Thames coinciding with identified landslip material and should include geo-environmental testing in areas where DTS and PRA assessment has identified more than a low risk of contamination.		Detailed design stage for the development of the Project, commitment set out within Outline CoCP, Section 1.10 [C1-072] .
11	Ground Conditions	11.3	Embedded	A remediation strategy is a measure to avoid adverse effects arising should contamination be discovered on any part of the development site.		DCO Remediation Strategy – Should ground investigation or the discovery strategy determine that remediation is required to ensure that the site is suitable for its proposed use, a remediation strategy would be prepared and agreed with the Environment Agency/relevant local planning authority prior to its implementation.		Regulatory requirement in the event of contamination being identified through ground investigation or from discovery strategy during construction.

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11	Ground Conditions	11.4	Embedded	A materials management plan will avoid or reduce potentially adverse effects occurring to the soils resource within the site. A CoCP will deliver that strategy.		To facilitate the management of soils - A Materials Management Plan (MMP) would be prepared at detailed design stage, in accordance with the CL:AIRE Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011), to document the management of soils on the site. The Materials Management Plan will be included within the detailed CoCP and will be approved by the Environment Agency prior to earthworks commencing.		Commitment to prepare a Materials Management Plan set out in Outline CoCP [C1-072] . The Materials Management Plan will be developed at detailed design stage, for inclusion within detailed CoCP.
11	Ground Conditions	11.5	Embedded	Avoiding potential adverse effects arising from spillage of oil, chemicals and potentially other harmful liquids will be avoided, reduced or mitigated by implementation of measures designed to prevent or manage such incidents.		Implementation of measures to prevent and control spillage of oil, chemicals and other potentially harmful liquids - appropriate storage and handling of materials and products in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Use of guidance such as the Environment Agency's Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPG) (in particular PPG1, PPG5, PPG6, PPG21) as sources of good practice. These guidance documents although formally withdrawn on 17th December 2015 include recommendations regarding use of fuel spill kits and safe storage requirements. The application of appropriate working methods developed using these guidance documents would be used to mitigate against potential human health and controlled water contaminant linkages being created during construction.		Commitment to prepare a PPP is set out in Outline CoCP [C1-072] . The detailed CoCP will include a full PPP.
11	Ground Conditions	11.6	Embedded	To help avoid pollution incidents occurring -Implementation of measures to protect groundwater during construction, including good environmental practices based on legal responsibilities and guidance on good environmental management in: CIRIA C532 Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (2001b).		To help avoid pollution incidents occurring -Implementation of measures to protect groundwater during construction, including good environmental practices based on legal responsibilities and guidance on good environmental management in: CIRIA C532 Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors (2001b).		Commitment to prepare a PPP is set out in Outline CoCP [C1-072] . The detailed CoCP will include a full PPP.
11	Ground Conditions	11.7	Embedded	Implementation of risk assessment, control measures, use of appropriate personal protective equipment, application of good working practices and adoption of high levels of personal hygiene by construction workers, will avoid or mitigate risk to workers in areas that are potentially contaminated.		To mitigate risks to construction workers in areas of potential contamination such as Purwell Farm Sand Pits - Implementation of control measures, use of appropriate personal protective equipment, application of good working practices and adoption of high levels of personal hygiene by construction workers. Health and Safety risk assessments to be completed prior to construction workers in line with Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015		To be included as standard Health and Safety procedures within Outline CoCP [C1-072] under CDM requirements

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11	Ground Conditions	11.8	Embedded	To help avoid pollution incidents occurring - During operation, maintenance activities may involve the use of chemicals and oils. Secure storage facilities would be provided, including a secondary containment system.		To help avoid pollution incidents occurring - During operation, maintenance activities may involve the use of chemicals and oils. Secure storage facilities would be provided, including a secondary containment system. A spillage control procedure would be implemented to ensure that any spillages are contained and removed. Regular inspection of infrastructure would be undertaken and maintenance completed as necessary during the period of operation.		Operational procedures documented in Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
11	Ground Conditions		Embedded	To help avoid or reduce potential impacts to safeguarded mineral reserve areas, the Project has avoided in part these policy protected areas. Where development within these areas is unavoidable, construction measures or techniques (frame pile depths) will be employed to avoid or minimise damage to potential minerals.	To help avoid or reduce potential impacts to safeguarded mineral reserve areas, the Project has avoided in part these policy protected areas. Where development within these areas is unavoidable, construction measures or techniques (frame pile depths) will be employed to avoid or minimise damage to potential minerals.	To help avoid or reduce potential impacts to safeguarded mineral reserve areas, the Project has avoided in part these policy protected areas. Where development within these areas is unavoidable, construction measures or techniques (frame pile depths) will be employed to avoid or minimise damage to potential minerals.		Operational procedures documented in Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
12	Traffic and Transport	12.1	Embedded	To avoid unacceptable impacts arising from HGV traffic movements, suitable HGV routes will be identified for use during the construction phase. This measure will be delivered via the CTMP via the CoCP.	Suitable HGV routes will be identified.	Suitable HGV routes will be identified.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and will be detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.2	Embedded	Adverse impacts upon the road surface caused by Project related HGV's on minor road links and new junctions will try to be avoided by identifying suitable routes, but where damage occurs this will be repaired.			Adoption of a CTMP which will set out that road condition surveys will be undertaken before the start of works and after the substantial completion of works on minor road links and new junctions used by HGVs to access the Project. Damage to the highway that has been demonstrably caused by construction traffic will be repaired.	Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.

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12	Traffic and Transport	12.3	Embedded	Adverse effects to amenity caused by very early or late working practices will be avoided or reduced by agreeing construction working hours.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the construction working hours. For the Project, the core working hours will be 07:00 to 19:00 Monday to Saturday, save for any works that require 24 hour operations. Some HDD works may require 24 hour working depending on the nature and scale of the crossing. Other activities that will require 24-hour operation will be: site security, oil filling of transformers, possible remedial works in response to severe weather events and construction critical operations such as major plant item installation and concrete pours. These will be agreed in consultation with the relevant planning authorities. It is expected that in some circumstances working hours could be extended when this would reduce the magnitude of environmental impacts of construction (e.g., to increase safety, reduce driver delays, reduce the duration of impacts etc.) which would be agreed with the relevant planning authorities in advance.			Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.4	Embedded	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out any restrictions that may be required on HGV operating hours, for example along sections of the highway network that provide access to local schools, will help avoid or minimise adverse effects.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out any restrictions that may be required on HGV operating hours, for example along sections of the highway network that provide access to local schools, will help avoid or minimise adverse effects.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out any restrictions that may be required on HGV operating hours, for example along sections of the highway network that provide access to local schools, will help avoid or minimise adverse effects.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.5	Embedded	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out any restrictions that may be required on HGV operating hours and measures will avoid or minimise the number of HGV movements through sensitive areas when access to construction compounds and HDD sites is essential.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out any restrictions that may be required on HGV operating hours and measures will avoid or minimise the number of HGV movements through sensitive areas when access to construction compounds and HDD sites is essential.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out any restrictions that may be required on HGV operating hours and measures will avoid or minimise the number of HGV movements through sensitive areas when access to construction compounds and HDD sites is essential.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.6	Embedded	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the requirement for wheel cleaning methods at appropriate locations where it is necessary to avoid or minimise the risk of mud and debris on the highway.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the requirement for wheel cleaning methods at appropriate locations where it is necessary to avoid or minimise the risk of mud and debris on the highway.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the requirement for wheel cleaning methods at appropriate locations where it is necessary to avoid or minimise the risk of mud and debris on the highway.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.7	Embedded	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out measures to avoid or minimise dust and dirt associated with the movement of construction vehicles.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out measures to avoid or minimise dust and dirt associated with the movement of construction vehicles.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out measures to avoid or minimise dust and dirt associated with the movement of construction vehicles.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.8	Embedded	The provision of appropriate parking facilities for construction workers in terms of quantum and location to avoid any parking on the public highway.				Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.

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12	Traffic and Transport	12.9	Embedded	To avoid or minimise traffic disruption a CTMP will set out traffic management measures at those points where trenches are cut into highways or where existing access rights are affected.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out traffic management measures at those points where trenches are cut into highways or where existing access rights are affected.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out traffic management measures at those points where trenches are cut into highways or where existing access rights are affected.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.10	Embedded	To avoid or minimise adverse effects arising from traffic movements, a CTMP will be adopted which will encourage the re-use of HGVs wherever possible, such as backloading. Where practical, local suppliers will be used to minimise the distance travelled by HGVs.	Adoption of a CTMP which will encourage the re-use of HGVs wherever possible, such as backloading. Where practical, local suppliers will be used to minimise the distance travelled by HGVs.	Adoption of a CTMP which will encourage the re-use of HGVs wherever possible, such as backloading. Where practical, local suppliers will be used to minimise the distance travelled by HGVs.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.11	Embedded	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the local management of vehicle movements will help avoid or minimise the risks of vehicles meeting each other on narrow sections of highway.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the local management of vehicle movements to avoid or minimise the risks of vehicles meeting each other on narrow sections of highway.	Adoption of a CTMP which will set out the local management of vehicle movements to avoid or minimise the risks of vehicles meeting each other on narrow sections of highway.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.12	Embedded	Adverse safety effects will be avoided or minimised by suitable highway design and speed control measures.	The design of HGV access points, including visibility standards and, where necessary, temporary speed restrictions on the adjacent highway will be agreed with the relevant highway authorities.	The design of HGV access points, including visibility standards and, where necessary, temporary speed restrictions on the adjacent highway will be agreed with the relevant highway authorities.		Via the ES chapter and TA submitted in support of the application for Development Consent and via a subsequent highways side agreement (pursuant to Article 15) with the relevant highway authorities.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.14	Embedded	To avoid or minimise adverse effects arising from AIL movements, the route timing, management and method of transport of AILs will be discussed and agreed with the relevant highways and bridge authorities and the police.	A route for AILs will be identified (this will be between the port of entry, the SRN and the Project). The route timing, management and method of transport of AILs will be discussed and agreed with the relevant highways and bridge authorities and the police.	A route for AILs will be identified (this will be between the port of entry, the SRN and the Project). The route timing, management and method of transport of AILs will be discussed and agreed with the relevant highways and bridge authorities and the police.		As part of the process to receive a Special Order to permit the movement of AILs on the highway as issued by the Secretary of State for Transport following an application by the appointed heavy haulage contractor.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.18	Embedded	The Decommissioning Plan will avoid permanent adverse effects arising.		A Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan will be submitted and agreed with the relevant highway authorities prior to any decommissioning works commencing which will identify and set out appropriate mitigation measures for decommissioning generated vehicle movements that are identified and required at that time.		Secured as a requirement of the DCO, as set out within Outline Decommissioning Plan [C1-078] , Table 3.1.
12	Traffic and Transport	12.19	Embedded	To avoid or minimise adverse traffic movements arising during construction, construction staff will be transported to / from construction compounds via minibuses.	Construction staff to be transported to / from compounds via minibuses.	Construction staff to be transported to / from compounds via minibuses.		Forming part of the CTMP secured as a requirement of the DCO via the Code of Construction Practice. An Outline CTMP is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP secured as a requirement of the DCO.
13	Noise and vibration	13.7	Additional	To avoid or minimise adverse noise effects a bespoke method statement will be required for HDD (and other high-noise emitting works) to be undertaken close to noise-sensitive receptors. This method statement will outline the proposed works to be undertaken and mitigation measures in place to ensure threshold levels are not exceeded.	A bespoke method statement will be required for HDD (and other high-noise emitting works) to be undertaken close to noise-sensitive receptors. This method statement will outline the proposed works to be undertaken and mitigation measures in place to ensure threshold levels are not exceeded.	A bespoke method statement will be required for HDD (and other high-noise emitting works) to be undertaken close to noise-sensitive receptors. This method statement will outline the proposed works to be undertaken and mitigation measures in place to ensure threshold levels are not exceeded.		Commitment to preparing a bespoke HDD method statements is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , Table 1.1. The bespoke HDD method statement will be developed at detailed design stage, for inclusion within detailed CoCP.

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13	Noise and vibration	13.8	Additional	To avoid, minimise and potentially compensate for adverse effects arising from vibration, vibration monitoring will be undertaken for HDD works close to flood defences (e.g. HDD6). In addition, vibration monitoring will be carried out where the cable route is adjacent to any residential dwelling. Where practicable suitable mitigation measures will be put in place to avoid potential adverse effects.	Vibration monitoring will be undertaken for HDD works close to flood defences (e.g. HDD6). In addition, vibration monitoring will be carried out where the cable route is adjacent to a residential dwelling (e.g. Burleigh Lodge (HDD 3)). (e.g. Burleigh Lodge (HDD 3)).	Vibration monitoring will be undertaken for HDD works close to flood defences (e.g. HDD6). In addition, vibration monitoring will be carried out where the cable route is adjacent to a residential dwelling (e.g. Burleigh Lodge (HDD 3)).	Vibration monitoring will be undertaken for HDD works close to flood defences (e.g. HDD6). In addition, vibration monitoring will be carried out where the cable route is adjacent to a residential dwelling (e.g. Burleigh Lodge (HDD 3)).	The requirement for a vibration monitoring of HDD6, and HDD3 will be set out in a bespoke HDD method statement. The commitment to preparing a bespoke HDD method statement is set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , Table 1.1. The bespoke HDD method statement will be developed at detailed design stage, for inclusion within detailed CoCP.
13	Noise and vibration	13.1	Embedded	To avoid or minimise adverse noise effects from noise generating equipment during construction, an oOMP will be developed imposing noise limits and measures to avoid exceedances of these limits at noise sensitive receptors.	The following noise control measures will be considered in the design of the Project site. - The orientation and layout of the substations will be designed to minimise noise levels at nearby receptors. - Quieter equipment will be selected, where available and practicable, and mitigation measures such as acoustic barriers and enclosures will be specified where necessary.	The following noise control measures will be considered in the design of the Project site. The orientation and layout of the substations will be designed to minimise noise levels at nearby receptors. Quieter equipment will be selected, where available and practicable, and mitigation measures such as acoustic barriers and enclosures will be specified where necessary.		The requirement for operational phase noise limits will be identified in the Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] . These noise limits will be defined in more detail and implemented through the Detailed Operational Management Plan to be secured as a requirement of the DCO.
13	Noise and vibration	13.2	Embedded	Adverse effects to amenity caused by very early or late working practices will be avoided or reduced by agreeing construction working hours.	The core working hours for the construction of the Project will be 07:00 – 19:00 hours Monday to Saturday. Activities carried out during mobilisation and maintenance will not generate significant noise levels (such as piling, or other such noisy activities). In circumstances outside of core working practices, specific works may have to be undertaken outside the core working hours (such as HDD). Vehicle movements may however be subject to unscheduled events outside these hours	The core working hours for the construction of the Project will be 07:00 – 19:00 hours Monday to Saturday. Activities carried out during mobilisation and maintenance will not generate significant noise levels (such as piling, or other such noisy activities). In circumstances outside of core working practices, specific works may have to be undertaken outside the core working hours (such as HDD). Vehicle movements may however be subject to unscheduled events outside these hours		Construction hours will be set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and secured through the DCO and agreed with relevant stakeholders.
13	Noise and vibration	13.3	Embedded	To avoid or minimise adverse noise or vibration effects arising due to traffic movements, a CTMP will set out suitable traffic management measures.	A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be prepared and submitted for approval. A CTMP will be developed in accordance with the outline CTMP. The CTMP will set standards and procedures including managing the numbers and routing of HGVs during the construction phase.	A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be prepared and submitted for approval. A CTMP will be developed in accordance with the outline CTMP. The CTMP will set standards and procedures including managing the numbers and routing of HGVs during the construction phase.		An Outline CTMP will be set out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP to be secured as a requirement of the DCO.
13	Noise and vibration	13.4	Embedded	A Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be prepared as part of the Detailed CoCP. It will include measures to avoid or mitigate noise from construction activities associated with the Project.		A Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be prepared as part of the Detailed CoCP. It will include measures to avoid or mitigate noise from construction activities associated with the Project. If required, this will include a bespoke method statement for HDD (and other high-noise emitting works) undertaken close to noise-sensitive receptors.		The requirement for the Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan will be identified in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and detailed fully in the Detailed CoCP to be secured as a requirement of the DCO.

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13	Noise and vibration	13.5	Embedded	An Operational Noise Management Plan will be prepared. The Plan will identify the noise limits for the operation of the Project and the measures for how these limits would be monitored.		An Operational Noise Management Plan will be prepared. The Plan will identify the noise limits for the operation of the Project and the measures for how these limits would be monitored. It will be informed by a full assessment of operational noise to be undertaken once the plant design is complete.		The requirement for operational phase noise limits will be identified in the Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] , Table 3.1. These noise limits will be defined in more detail and implemented through the Detailed Operational Management Plan to be secured as a requirement of the DCO.
13	Noise and vibration	13.6	Embedded	Beam Position Monitoring will be implemented during the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of all aspects of the Project to ensure that noise levels in all reasonably foreseeable circumstances that adverse and significant adverse effects are avoided or minimised.	Beam Position Monitoring will be implemented during the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of all aspects of the Project to ensure that noise levels in all reasonably foreseeable circumstances that adverse and significant adverse effects are avoided or minimised.			This will be set-out in the Outline CoCP [C1-072] , and Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] . Additional detail will be provided in the Detailed CoCP, and Detailed Operational Management Plan. This will be secured as a requirement of the DCO.
14	Climate Change	14.1	Embedded	As a renewable energy development, climate change mitigation is an inherent aim of the Project. In order to avoid inefficient design and ensure maximum energy yield, and therefore maximum GHG emissions displacement, the solar array would be south facing, and tables of panels would be distanced between 1.5 and 3 m apart from one another so as to avoid inter-panel shading.				Committed within the Project design set out in Outline Layout and Design Principles document [C1-080]
14	Climate Change	14.3	Embedded	In order to avoid exacerbating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a GHG reduction strategy is proposed and will be delivered as apart of the CoCP	Outline GHG reduction strategy has been produced and submitted alongside Application	Outline GHG reduction strategy has been produced and submitted alongside Application		Volume 3, Appendix 14.3: Outline GHG Reduction Strategy [APP-216]
14	Climate Change	14.4	Embedded	To avoid or reduce on-site construction waste, where practicable, pre-fabricated elements would be delivered to the site ready for assembly, which will reduce on-site construction waste and reduce vehicle movements as part of the construction process.	Where practicable, pre-fabricated elements would be delivered to the site ready for assembly, which will reduce on-site construction waste and reduce vehicle movements as part of the construction process.			Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , section 1.10.
14	Climate Change	14.5	Embedded	To avoid unnecessary long haul traffic movements and related emissions, where practicable, construction materials would be sourced locally	Construction materials would be sourced locally where practicable, to minimise the impact of transportation.			Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , section 1.10.
14	Climate Change	14.6	Embedded	To avoid unnecessary long haul traffic movements and related emissions, where practicable, vehicles used in road deliveries of materials, equipment and waste arisings on and off-site would be loaded to full capacity	Vehicles used in road deliveries of materials, equipment and waste arisings on- and off-site would be loaded to full capacity, wherever practicable, to minimise the number of journeys associated with the transport of these items.			Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , section 1.10.
14	Climate Change	14.7	Embedded	To avoid exacerbation of GHG emissions, all machinery and plant would be procured to adhere to emissions standards prevailing at the time of procurement, where feasible, and should be maintained in good repair to remain fuel efficient.	All machinery and plant would be procured to adhere with emissions standards prevailing at the time of procurement, where feasible, and should be maintained in good repair to remain fuel efficient.	All machinery and plant would be procured to adhere with emissions standards prevailing at the time of procurement, where feasible, and should be maintained in good repair to remain fuel efficient.		Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , section 1.10.

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14	Climate Change	14.8	Embedded	To avoid exacerbation of GHG emissions, all machinery involved in site operations would be switched off to further reduce fuel consumption.	When not in use, vehicles and plant machinery involved in site operations would be switched off to further reduce fuel consumption.	When not in use, vehicles and plant machinery involved in site operations would be switched off to further reduce fuel consumption.		Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , section 1.10.
14	Climate Change	14.9	Embedded	To avoid unnecessary waste arisings, the volume of waste generated would be minimised, and resource efficiency maximised, by applying the principles of the waste hierarchy throughout the construction period.	The volume of waste generated would be minimised, and resource efficiency maximised, by applying the principles of the waste hierarchy throughout the construction period. Segregated waste storage should be employed to maximise recycling potential for materials.			Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , section 1.10.
14	Climate Change	14.10	Embedded	To avoid exacerbation of GHG emissions, such emissions associated with the Project can be minimised via engagement with the supply chain and procurement decisions that consider GHG emissions performance as documented through Environmental Product Declarations. Where feasible, construction elements such as solar panel modules and associated components will be selected with consideration of minimising GHG impacts.	GHG emissions arising from the construction stage can be minimised via engagement with the supply chain and procurement decisions that consider GHG emissions performance as documented through Environmental Product Declarations. Where feasible, construction elements such as solar panel modules and associated components will be selected with consideration of minimising GHG impacts.	GHG emissions arising from the construction stage can be minimised via engagement with the supply chain and procurement decisions that consider GHG emissions performance as documented through Environmental Product Declarations. Where feasible, construction elements such as solar panel modules and associated components will be selected with consideration of minimising GHG impacts.		Volume 3, Appendix 14.3: Outline GHG Reduction Strategy [APP-216] , Paragraph 4.2.10
14	Climate Change	14.11	Embedded	To avoid unnecessary energy consumption, equipment and machinery requiring electricity would only be switched on when required for use. Procedures would be implemented to ensure that staff adhere to good energy management practices, e.g. through turning off lights, computers and heating/air conditioning units when leaving buildings.	Equipment and machinery requiring electricity would only be switched on when required for use. Procedures would be implemented to ensure that staff adhere to good energy management practices, e.g. through turning off lights, computers and heating/air conditioning units when leaving buildings.			Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072]
14	Climate Change	14.12	Embedded	To avoid, minimise and mitigate against valuable renewable energy efficiency losses, regular planned maintenance of the Scheme will be conducted to optimise efficiency of the Scheme infrastructure, such as replacement of PV modules and PCS, when required.	Regular planned maintenance of the Scheme will be conducted to optimise efficiency of the Scheme infrastructure, such as replacement of PV modules and PCS, when required.	Regular planned maintenance of the Scheme will be conducted to optimise efficiency of the Scheme infrastructure, such as replacement of PV modules and PCS, when required.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
14	Climate Change	14.13	Embedded	To avoid unnecessary waste or use of natural resources, increasing recyclability by segregating waste to be re-used and recycled will be implemented where reasonably practicable.	Increasing recyclability by segregating waste to be re-used and recycled where reasonably practicable.	Increasing recyclability by segregating waste to be re-used and recycled where reasonably practicable.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
14	Climate Change	14.14	Embedded	In order to avoid unnecessary waste and the use of higher embodied carbon materials, the OMP will seek to 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.	Operating the Project in such a way as to 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.	Operating the Project in such a way as to 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.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]

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14	Climate Change	14.1 5	Embedded	The Project will avoid or minimise adverse effects on climate change by encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus connections and pedestrian and cycle access routes to/from the Project to all staff.	Encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus connections and pedestrian and cycle access routes to/from the Project to all staff.	Encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus connections and pedestrian and cycle access routes to/from the Project to all staff.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
14	Climate Change	14.1 6	Embedded	To avoid unnecessary emissions, the OMP will seek to ensure that vehicles, plant and machinery are switched off when not in use.	Switching off vehicles and plant when not in use and ensuring vehicles conform to current EU emissions standards.	Switching off vehicles and plant when not in use and ensuring vehicles conform to current EU emissions standards.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
14	Climate Change	14.1 7	Embedded	To avoid exacerbation of and impact upon climate change, measures proposed for the construction phase (see Outline CoCP) will also be adopted for the decommissioning phase in respect of Climate Change.	Measures proposed for the construction phase (see Outline CoCP) will also be adopted for the decommissioning phase in respect of Climate Change.	Measures proposed for the construction phase (see Outline CoCP) will also be adopted for the decommissioning phase in respect of Climate Change.		Outline Decommissioning Plan [C1-078] .
14	Climate Change	14.1 8	Embedded	To avoid or minimise waste and unnecessary energy consumption, the Decommissioning Plan will seek to ensure best practice in relation to reuse, recovery, or repurposing of materials.	Ensure that best practice in relation to reuse, recovery, or repurposing of materials is considered, where practicable during the decommissioning stage. This would include measures such as recycling of PV modules, metalwork, and other pieces of infrastructure associate with the Project.	Ensure that best practice in relation to reuse, recovery, or repurposing of materials is considered, where practicable during the decommissioning stage. This would include measures such as recycling of PV modules, metalwork, and other pieces of infrastructure associate with the Project.		Outline Decommissioning Plan [C1-078] .
15	Socioeconomics	15.1	Embedded	To avoid missed opportunities for positive local employment and educational benefits, the Applicant/developer will seek to work with local education and training providers to support opportunities to provide local adult learning linked to construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning job opportunities relevant to disadvantaged adults facing skills barriers to employment opportunities.			Work with local education and training providers to support opportunities to provide local adult learning linked to construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning job opportunities relevant to disadvantaged adults facing skills barriers to employment opportunities.	Appendix 15.2: Outline Skills, Supply Chain & Employment Plan, outlined in 'Opportunity 2: Other Training'; 'Opportunity 4: Local Recruitment' and 'Opportunity 5: Maximising Diversity of the Workforce'. [REP6-026]
15	Socioeconomics	15.2	Embedded	Offering access to training schemes associated with project delivery and decommissioning is an enhancement measure and avoids a missed opportunity for those in the area who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)			As far as reasonably practicable (e.g. subject to relevant standards and security checks) provide a targeted scheme of access to construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning training schemes and apprenticeships for young people in the local and regional area who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET).	Appendix 15.2: Outline Skills, Supply Chain & Employment Plan, outlined in 'Opportunity 1: Apprenticeships', 'Opportunity 2: Other Training'; 'Opportunity 4: Local Recruitment' and 'Opportunity 5: Maximising Diversity of the Workforce'. [REP6-026]
15	Socioeconomics	15.3	Embedded				Engage in the ethical procurement of the supply chain.	Appendix 15.2: Outline Skills, Supply Chain & Employment Plan, outlined in 'Opportunity 7: Procurement Strategy' [REP6-026]
15	Socio Economics	15.4	Embedded	The CTMP will employ measures to avoid or minimise adverse effects on the local population		Advertise lane closures in advance so road users are forewarned and can manage commute to work effectively.		Construction Traffic Management Plan (within the Outline Code of Construction Practice) [C1-072] Section 1.10.

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15	Socio Economics	15.5	Embedded	To avoid missed opportunities for positive local recreational and amenity benefits, the Applicant/developer will retain and create new routes through the arrays appealing to people to encourage their use by providing information boards (with details of new routes); wildflowers and hedgerows (for visual screening); children’s fun trails and education boards (e.g., on wildlife, heritage and solar energy).		Make retained and new routes through the arrays appealing to people to encourage their use by providing information boards (with details of new routes); wildflowers and hedgerows (for visual screening); children’s fun trails and education boards (e.g., on wildlife, heritage and solar energy).	Make retained and new routes through the arrays appealing to people to encourage their use by providing information boards (with details of new routes); wildflowers and hedgerows (for visual screening); children’s fun trails and education boards (e.g., on wildlife, heritage and solar energy).	Committed within the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] , paragraph 6.12.
15	Socio Economics	15.7	Embedded	To avoid adverse effects upon amenity, the PROW Management Plan will ensure suitable pedestrian access is maintained for diversions of any temporary route closures and provide appropriate wayfinding information for temporary diversions during construction and decommissioning, such as signposting and including approximate journey times on the routes.		Ensure suitable pedestrian access is maintained for diversions of any temporary route closures and provide appropriate wayfinding information for temporary diversions during construction and decommissioning, such as signposting and including approximate journey times on the routes. Wayfinding for circular walks or to destinations should be clearly signposted.		Public Rights of Way Management Plan (within the Outline Code of Construction Practice) [C1-072] .
15	Socio Economics	15.8	Additional	Avoidance is not relevant in the case of offering land for food growing purposes. This is an enhancement measure, and not one that requires mitigation to avoid adverse effects..			Provide space for at least two food growing community groups (up to 30ha) to operate on the Site.	Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] .
15	Socio Economics	15.9	Additional	Offering access to training schemes associated with project delivery and monitoring is an enhancement measure and avoids a missed opportunity for those in the area who are Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET)			Monitor supply chain and employment records. Monitoring of the proportion of local people (particularly within the local study area) who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), unemployed, have high job instability or low-income characteristics who access training and apprenticeship or good quality stable employment opportunities related to the Project. Monitoring would allow the benefit to be confirmed, support engagement of NEET populations with any relevant opportunities, and also allow further tailoring to target local vulnerable groups if required.	Appendix 15.2: Outline Skills, Supply Chain & Employment Plan [REP6-026] references a proposed “Monitoring and Reporting Plan”, this mitigation measure will be included in that.
16	Health	16.1	Embedded	Offering access to training schemes associated with project delivery and monitoring is an enhancement measure and avoids a missed opportunity for those in the area who are unemployed.			As far as reasonably practicable (e.g., subject to standards and security checks) work with local employment schemes (e.g. Job Centre) to support opportunities to provide local unemployed adults with access to interviews for construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning job opportunities. This may include advertising and interviewing for jobs locally and using approaches that facilitate access for people with disabilities or social disadvantage.	Appendix 15.2: Outline Skills, Supply Chain & Employment Plan [REP6-026] .

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16	Health	16.2	Embedded	To avoid or minimise adverse visual effects and impact upon amenity, the LEMP will incorporate measures to landscape/screen development from key public vantage points.	To use landscaping, in combination with layout and design, to minimise visibility of electrical infrastructure (other than arrays and substations) close to PRowS, in order to reduce perceptions of risk.			Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] (Section 6).
16	Health	16.3	Embedded	Maintaining existing and providing new permissive paths, cycle paths etc will help avoid adverse effects upon health and amenity, and provide an enhancement in terms of access to the countryside.			Providing and maintaining new permissive paths, cycle paths and the parts of the footpaths and bridleways that run through the arrays, within the Order Limits, to a specification to be agreed via the detailed oLEMP. Routes to include signs and information boards, including in formats that respond to visual impairments, with appropriate maintenance, as required. New routes to where reasonably practicable include access that supports people of all ages, including those with mobility and/or sensory needs.	Proposed to be secured as a requirement of the DCO - via Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [C1-076] (Section 6).
16	Health	16.4	Additional	Measures designed to avoid adverse effects by improving access can be monitored to ensure effectiveness.		Periodic monitoring (years 1, 5, and 15, as set out within oLEMP) of PRow use aligned with the methodologies used for the baseline surveys that are reported within the ES would determine if measures to avoid widespread behavioural change in use of PRowS were effective and if necessary, with any additional action arising to reduce access barriers, to be agreed via the detailed LEMP.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] .
16	Health	16.6	Additional	Offering community liaison during operation is a measure designed to avoid or mitigate against any concern about the project and any risks associated with it.		Continued community consultation and sharing of non-technical information relating to the project (e.g. explaining compliance with public exposure guidelines, actual risks associated with the project), to allow people to express concerns and gain awareness of actual health effects. This will partially be met through the DCO application process. Non-technical information and a point of contact for community liaison to be provided on the project website.		Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]
16	Health	16.7	Embedded	The project will avoid harm to health by compliance with exposure standards set out in Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) Voluntary Code of Practice (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2012) including compliance with the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) public exposure guidelines (ICNIRP, 1998, 2010).				In relation to construction: through the outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) [C1-072] . In relation to operation: through DCO requirement secured through Outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032]

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16	Health	16.8	Embedded	The project would avoid or reduce harm to health through provision of healthcare support.	The construction and decommissioning workforces’ healthcare support provision would, as a minimum, comply with the Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 and the UK Health and Safety Executive guidance L74 (Third edition) Published 2013 and updated in 2024. The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 require employers to provide adequate and appropriate equipment, facilities and personnel to ensure their employees receive immediate attention if they are injured or taken ill at work.			Through the outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) [C1-072]
17	Agriculture and PROW	17.1	Embedded	To avoid or mitigate adverse effects to users of existing rights of way during construction, the PROW Management Plan will include appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures.		Disturbance to PROWs will be temporary where reasonably practicable and PROWs will be reinstated as soon as reasonably practical. PROW Management will be developed in accordance with the Outline PROW Management Strategy. The detailed PROW Management Strategy will include details of temporary and permanent diversions, such as: closures, controlled crossings, and signage to be provided during construction.		This mitigation measure would be developed in accordance with the Outline PROW Management Strategy, which is to be submitted with the ES. The PROW Management Strategy would be implemented via an Outline CoCP (Section 1.10) [C1-072] , which forms a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.
17	Agriculture and PROW	17.2	Embedded	To avoid, reduce and/or mitigate adverse effects to users of existing rights of way during construction, the PROW Management Plan will include appropriate avoidance or mitigation measures.	Where PROWs are required to be closed during the construction Project, they will not be closed for any longer than three months at any one time, or for six months in total over the whole construction period. Where closures are required for longer periods due to unforeseen circumstances encountered during construction, the relevant local authorities will be informed in writing.			This mitigation measure would be developed in accordance with the Outline PROW Management Plan, which is to be submitted with the ES. The PROW Management Plan would be implemented via an Outline CoCP (Section 1.10) [C1-072] , which forms a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.

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17	Agriculture and PROW	17.3	Embedded	A Soil Management Plan will be produced to ensure the conservation of soil resources; avoidance of damage to soil structures; maintenance of soil drainage; and the reinstatement, where required, of soil profiles as near as possible to their former condition. To maintain the quality of agricultural land temporarily affected by disturbance during the construction and decommissioning period. The following measures would be included in the Soil Management Plan for the Project: - Separate stripping and storage of identified topsoil and subsoil resources to prevent mixing of soil materials which can reduce overall soil quality. - Location of topsoil and subsoil heaps to avoid cross-contamination of materials and the trafficking of soil heaps by construction traffic.	A Soil Management Plan to ensure the conservation of soil resources; avoidance of damage to soil structures; maintenance of soil drainage; and the reinstatement, where required, of soil profiles as near as possible to their former condition. To maintain the quality of agricultural land temporarily affected by disturbance during the construction and decommissioning period. The following measures would be included in the Soil Management Plan for the Project: - Maintenance of topsoil and subsoil heaps to reduce potential losses of soil materials throughout the duration of storage. - Control of the timing of soil handling operations to reduce potential soil damage through handling in unsuitable conditions. - Choice of soil handling machinery and method for its use, to reduce potential for soil compaction and soil damage.	A Soil Management Plan to ensure the conservation of soil resources; avoidance of damage to soil structures; maintenance of soil drainage; and the reinstatement, where required, of soil profiles as near as possible to their former condition. To maintain the quality of agricultural land temporarily affected by disturbance during the construction and decommissioning period. The following measures would be included in the Soil Management Plan for the Project: - Implementation of appropriate soil aftercare following reinstatement of land in accordance with the Outline Soil Management Strategy. - Careful supervision of soil handling operations on site to ensure that recognised good practice is effectively implemented on site.		These mitigation measures would be included in the Outline Soil Management Plan and implemented via an Outline CoCP [C1-072], which forms a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.
17	Agriculture and PROW	17.3	Embedded	To avoid or reduce disruption to existing farm access routes during construction, the CoCP will ensure access will be maintained (where reasonably practicable), or alternative routes agreed with the land holder to enable the continued operation of agricultural land holdings.	Farm access routes between fields within a farm holding will be maintained (where reasonably practicable), or alternative routes agreed with the land holder to enable the continued operation of agricultural land holdings during the construction phase.			These mitigation measures would be developed in line with the Outline CoCP [C1-072], which is to be submitted alongside the ES. The Outline CoCP would form a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.
17	Agriculture and PROW	17.4	Embedded	To avoid or mitigate disruption to existing PROW during construction, the Project will reinstate affected PROW following completion of the works to ensure that no permanent effects remain and to maintain the connectivity of the wider PROW network.		PRoWs affected during construction of the Project will be reinstated following completion of the works to ensure that no permanent effects remain and to maintain the connectivity of the wider PROW network.		These mitigation measures would be developed in line with the Outline CoCP [C1-072], which is to be submitted alongside the ES. The Outline CoCP would form a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.
18	Waste and Resources	18.1	Embedded	Unnecessary waste will be avoided or reduced by the application of prefabrication where practicable.	The design of the Project predominantly uses prefabrication. This reduces the generation of construction waste on site with waste produced during the manufacture of the solar PV units, mounting structures and cabling. This means that most of the onsite construction waste associated with the Project is packaging.			The SRWMP will be implemented via an Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072], which forms a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.

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				Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	
18	Waste and Resources	18.2	Embedded	Unnecessary waste will be avoided or mitigated against by the implementation of the Outline Site Resources and Waste Management Plan.		An Outline Site Resources and Waste Management Plan [EN010147/APP/7.6.1] has been prepared sets out the estimated types and quantities of waste that would be generated during the construction process, together with measures for how the waste will be managed. The Outline SRWMP is based on the waste hierarchy and proximity principles for managing waste generated by the project including targets to divert waste from landfill. The SRWMP also identifies the key resources that will be used in the construction of the project and commitments for using secondary/recycled content materials where feasible.		The SRWMP will be implemented via an Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , which forms a requirement of the DCO application for the Project.
18	Waste and Resources	18.3	Embedded	Unnecessary waste will be avoided or mitigated against by the implementation of the Best Available Treatment, Recovery and Recycling' techniques. This is secured in the OWMP and in the Decommissioning Waste Management Plan.	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) including photovoltaic panels and from supporting electrical infrastructure (e.g. power converter stations) generated during the operation and decommissioning phases will be recovered and recycled by an authorised reprocessor as required by the WEEE Regulations 2013. To ensure that this is done to the 'Best Available Treatment, Recovery and Recycling Techniques, a list of up-to-date authorised reprocessors will be established prior to the operational phase of the Project and kept up to date throughout the operation and decommissioning phases of the Project.			An Operational Waste Management Plan will be prepared and agreed with the relevant waste planning authority prior to construction commencing as secured through the outline Operational Management Plan [REP6-032] . A Decommissioning Waste Management Plan will be prepared and agreed with the relevant waste planning authority prior to decommissioning as secured through the outline Decommissioning Plan [C1-078] .
19	Air Quality	19.1	Embedded	To avoid or minimise concerns about the project, or to answer questions about the project in respect of Air Quality, the Dust Management Plan will ensure appropriate contact details are made available to channel these communications.		Communications: - Develop and implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement before work commences on site - Display the name and contact details of person(s) accountable for air quality and dust issues on the site boundary. This may be the environment manager/engineer or the site manager. - Display the head or regional office contact information.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.3.

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19	Air Quality	19.2	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to avoid or mitigate against dust deposition and related effects.		Dust Management Develop and implement a Dust Management Plan (DMP), which may include measures to control other emissions, approved by the Local Authority. The level of detail will depend on the risk, and should include as a minimum the highly recommended measures in this document. The desirable measures should be included as appropriate for the site. The DMP may include monitoring of dust deposition, dust flux, real-time PM continuous monitoring and/or visual inspections.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.3.
19	Air Quality	19.3	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to provide monitoring of dust effects, make clear the lines of communication and contacts the public can use, and to hold liaison meetings, particularly in relation to 'high risk' construction sites. The Plan will help avoid or reduce concerns and adverse effects.		Site Management - Record all dust and air quality complaints, identify cause(s), take appropriate measures to reduce emissions in a timely manner, and record the measures taken. - Make the complaints log available to the local authority when asked. - Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on- or off-site, and the action taken to resolve the situation in the log book. - Hold regular liaison meetings with other high risk construction sites within 250m of the site boundary, to ensure plans are co-ordinated and dust and particulate matter emissions are minimised. It is important to understand the interactions of the off-site transport/deliveries which might be using the same strategic road network routes.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.4.

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19	Air Quality	19.4	Embedded			Monitoring: - Undertake daily on-site and off-site inspection, where receptors (including roads) are nearby, to monitor dust, record inspection results, and make the log available to the local authority when asked. This should include regular dust soiling checks of surfaces such as street furniture, cars and window sills within 100 m of the site boundary, with cleaning to be provided if necessary. - Carry out regular site inspections to monitor compliance with the DMP, record inspection results, and make an inspection log available to the local authority when asked. Increase the frequency of site inspections by the person accountable for air quality and dust issues on site when activities with a high potential to produce dust are being carried out and during prolonged dry or windy conditions. Agree dust deposition, dust flux, or real-time PM10 continuous monitoring locations with the Local Authority. Where possible commence baseline monitoring at least three months before work commences on site or, if it is a large site, before work on a phase commences. Further guidance is provided by IAQM on monitoring during demolition, earthworks and construction.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072]
19	Air Quality	19.5	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects arising during the construction phase.		Preparing and Maintaining the Site - Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities are located away from receptors, as far as is possible. - Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary that are at least as high as any stockpiles on site. - Fully enclose site or specific operations where there is a high potential for dust production and the site is active for an extended period. - Avoid site runoff of water or mud. - Keep site fencing, barriers and any scaffolding clean using wet methods. - Remove materials that have a potential to produce dust from site as soon as possible, unless being re-used on site. If they are being re-used on-site cover as described below. Cover, seed or fence stockpiles to prevent wind whipping.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072], paragraph 1.6.5.

Chapter	DCO Chapter Title	Mitigation No. (from DCO ES)	Embedded / Additional Mitigation	Mitigation (split via the categories within the ‘mitigation hierarchy’)				Committed through/Secured via
				Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	
19	Air Quality	19.6	Embedded			Operating Vehicle/Machinery and Sustainable Travel • Ensure all vehicles switch off engines when stationary – no idling vehicles. • Avoid the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and use mains electricity or battery powered equipment where practicable. • Impose and signpost a maximum-speed-limit of 15 mph on surfaced and 10 mph on un-surfaced haul roads and work areas (if long haul routes are required these speeds may be increased with suitable additional control measures provided, subject to the approval of the nominated undertaker and with the agreement of the local authority, where appropriate). • Produce a Construction Logistics Plan to manage the sustainable delivery of goods and materials. Implement a Travel Plan that supports and encourages sustainable travel (public transport, cycling, walking, and car-sharing).		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.6.
19	Air Quality	19.7	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects arising during the operational phase.		Operations • Only use cutting, grinding or sawing equipment fitted or in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems. • Ensure an adequate water supply on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation, using non-potable water where possible and appropriate. • Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips. • Minimise drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever appropriate. Ensure equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages, and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.7.

Chapter	DCO Chapter Title	Mitigation No. (from DCO ES)	Embedded / Additional Mitigation	Mitigation (split via the categories within the 'mitigation hierarchy')				Committed through/Secured via
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19	Air Quality	19.9	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects arising during the construction phase.		High Risk Measures Specific to Earthworks - Re-vegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. - Use Hessian, mulches or tackifiers where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. - Only remove the cover in small areas during work and not all at once.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.9.
19	Air Quality	19.10	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects arising during the construction phase.		Medium Risk Measures Specific to Construction Ensure sand and other aggregates are stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.10.
19	Air Quality	19.11	Embedded	The Dust Management Plan will secure measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects arising during the construction phase.		High Risk Measures Specific to Trackout - Use water-assisted dust sweeper(s) on the access and local roads, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the site. This may require the sweeper being continuously in use. - Avoid dry sweeping of large areas. - Ensure vehicles entering and leaving sites are covered to prevent escape of materials during transport. - Inspect on-site haul routes for integrity and instigate necessary repairs to the surface as soon as reasonably practicable. - Record all inspections of haul routes and any subsequent action in a site log book. - Install hard surfaced haul routes, which are regularly damped down with fixed or mobile sprinkler systems, or mobile water bowzers and regularly cleaned. - Implement a wheel washing system (with rumble grids to dislodge accumulated dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonably practicable). - Ensure there is an adequate area of hard surfaced road between the wheel wash facility and the site exit, wherever site size and layout permits. Access gates to be located at least 10m from receptors where possible.		Dust Management Plan appended to Outline Code of Construction Practice [C1-072] , paragraph 1.6.11.

Table 3: Further Application of Mitigation Hierarchy for Landscape matters since Examination

Change / Output	Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	Committed through / Secured via
Northern Area					
Removal of panels east of Dornford Cottage (Field 1.6)	Field 1.6 is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so the effect of development occupying the foreground of eastward views from the dwelling does not arise. Screening and mitigation planting were considered, and removal was judged the appropriate response in preference to them.	Development retained beyond the open field is experienced at greater distance and across a narrower horizontal extent, so that it occupies only a limited proportion of the available field of view.	Retained land provides opportunities for landscape enhancement and ecological management, reinforcing the rural transition between the dwelling and the wider development and further reducing residual effects over time.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Removal of panels south of Hordley Cottages, Hordley Farm, Hordley Barns and Hordley House (Field 1.12, together with the exclusion of above-ground infrastructure from Field 1.13 and the southern part of Field 1.11)	The southern outlook from these properties is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, preserving the predominantly open rural outlook currently experienced. The effect on that principal view does not arise, rather than being screened.	Development retained further north and east sits beyond a substantial area of undeveloped agricultural land, reducing the perception of enclosure and maintaining the visual connection with the surrounding countryside.	The change strengthens landscape structure around this part of the site and provides opportunities for additional habitat creation.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Removal of panels west of Weaveley Farm (northern part of Field 1.14)	The westward outward views over agricultural land are retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so no effect arises on the principal outward view from the property.	Development retained elsewhere within Field 1.14 and beyond reads as a discrete component within the wider landscape rather than as a defining element of the setting. The benefit here is compositional rather than distance-driven.	Dense treebelt vegetation to the south already provides a natural buffer; retained land enables further reinforcement of the transition between the residential curtilage and the operational development.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Removal of panels north of Shipton Slade Farm and neighbouring properties (Fields 1.17 & 1.18)	The land immediately north of these properties is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so development does not occupy the immediate residential setting. This is applied before any consideration of secondary measures such as planting or management.	Development retained on the rising ground beyond the set-back would otherwise occupy a greater vertical field of view than if sitting on level ground; the offset reduces both the vertical and horizontal extent occupied.	The inward nature of the existing visual amenity experience, together with intervening vegetation and built form, filters the residual view; retained undeveloped land supports further ecological enhancement and landscape management.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Central Area					
Wolsey Court, Campsfield Farmhouse and Rose Cottage — removal of above-ground infrastructure from the north-eastern parcel (Field 2.16)	Field 2.16 is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so development does not occupy the immediate setting or principal outlook of these properties.	Development retained further west is reduced to glimpses beyond an established treebelt, seen across an intervening landscape of open farmland, materially reducing intervisibility.	The established treebelt performs the filtering role, such that the setting of the properties is effectively unaltered.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]

Change / Output	Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	Committed through / Secured via
Heath Lane, Bladon — western edge of the parcel pulled back (Field 2.7)	The western edge of Field 2.7, the most visually exposed part of the parcel, is retained free of above-ground infrastructure.	The principal measure at this receptor. Development is retained within Field 2.7 but at a reduced extent and set further back, lowering its prominence when experienced from Heath Lane and increasing separation from the properties on its northern side.	The reinforced hedgerow binding the panels establishes over time, further screening the limited views available.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
College Farm and Pelican House — removal of adjacent panel arrays (Fields 2.69 & 2.70)	The immediate foreground of the properties within Fields 2.69 and 2.70 is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so development does not form part of their immediate setting.	Above-ground infrastructure nonetheless remains visible across a wide proportion of the available field of view. The increased buffer, together with the removal of panels from the opposing valley slopes, reduces its extent and ensures the setting does not appear wholly influenced by it.	A new hedgerow boundary is provided and the growth of planting over time softens and filters the retained view, diminishing its influence in the setting to the properties.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Owls Leat, Willow Cottage and New Barn Cottage (Fields 2.84, 2.86, 2.89 and 2.92.3)	Above-ground infrastructure is excluded in its entirety from the west-facing slopes, and a 100m buffer is applied to the north and south of Owls Leat, so development does not occupy the immediate setting on those aspects.	Development is retained closer to the properties on other aspects, where separation is more limited. The removal of panels from the wider setting reduces enclosure and ensures the properties are not perceived as being encompassed, reinforcing the perception that they remain set within open countryside.	Successive bands of roadside vegetation provide a physical and visual buffer; planting proposals soften the appearance of panels in proximity to the dwellings and further reduce residual effects over time.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Jericho Farm — removal of above-ground infrastructure from the southern part of Field 2.60	The southern part of Field 2.60, immediately adjacent to the farmstead, is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so development does not occupy the immediate setting of the property.	Development retained within the northern part of Field 2.60 is set back, reducing the perceived scale experienced from the property and maintaining a legible transition between the existing agricultural holding and the surrounding landscape.	A new hedgerow is proposed along the south of the introduced array, tying into the existing field pattern; once established this further filters views of the above-ground infrastructure.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Burleigh House and Folly Bridge — increased offset in Field 2.28	The southward foreground within Field 2.28 is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, preserving the open foreground and the southward appreciation from both properties.	Development retained beyond the increased offset occupies a smaller proportion of southward views, with appreciation of the open sky and wooded backdrop maintained.	A new hedgerow boundary is provided, such that over time intervisibility with the above-ground infrastructure is substantially filtered and softened.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Burleigh Farm — development pulled back (western part of Field 2.42 and northern part of Field 2.43)	The western part of Field 2.42 and the northern part of Field 2.43 are retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so development does not occupy the foreground of eastward views from the farmstead.	Development retained beyond the pull-back has a reduced influence in eastward views; views in other directions are curtailed by the presence of farm buildings or the absence of windows.	Landscape proposals soften the appearance of, and heavily filter views of, the above-ground infrastructure as they establish.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]

Change / Output	Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	Committed through / Secured via
Goose Eye Farm (Fields 2.82, 2.84, 2.86, 2.89 and 2.92.3)	The removal of panels immediately north of the property within Field 2.84 retains the northern outlook free of above-ground infrastructure in the foreground, so no effect arises on the principal northern view.	To the east, the 100m buffer and the removal of panels from the western parts of Fields 2.82 and 2.86 reduce the extent of development within the field of view. It remains a recognisable component of the setting but does not define it, with the relationship to the River Evenlode remaining the primary characteristic.	Proposed hedgerow planting partially softens the visibility of infrastructure to the north and south of the drive on approach. The elevated and open aspect of the property limits the extent to which planting can further reduce effects, and a residual effect is reported.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Barrow Court, Yarnton Road, Elms Road and Battimer — increased buffer within Field 2.100	The south-eastern part of Field 2.100 is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, preserving the open rural setting to the settlement edge.	Development retained further north remains perceptible from the properties most directly affected. The increased buffer and retained openness ensure that the setting is not dominated by it and that the transition from the built environment into the surrounding countryside is maintained.	Mitigation planting to the southern edge of the development and within the field margin, including hedgerow planting and small blocks of woodland, provides additional filtering and softening as it matures.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Williams Court and Eynsham Road, Cassington — removal of above-ground infrastructure from Field 2.110	Field 2.110 is retained free of above-ground infrastructure in its entirety, so the open farmland of the valley floor immediately north of the properties remains free of intervening development.	Development retained on the rising land beyond is experienced at substantially greater distance and against a clear distinction between the undeveloped valley floor and the higher ground, so that it does not overtly influence the setting of these properties.	Boundary vegetation and successive bands of intervening vegetation partially soften and heavily filter residual visibility of the above-ground infrastructure.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Village End and Spring Hill Road, Begbroke, and Foresters Lodge (Fields 2.12 & 2.15)	Field 2.15 in its entirety and the southern part of Field 2.12 are retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so development is excluded from the nearest and most directly visible land.	Development retained beyond appears as a peripheral, distant element that does not overtly alter the setting or outlook, with uninterrupted visibility maintained over agricultural land towards woodland.	Existing enclosing vegetation performs the principal filtering role, with planting proposals further softening residual views over time.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Bladon Heath Public Right of Way — removal of panels to retain the open southward appreciation	Land to the south of the route is retained free of above-ground infrastructure, so the route is not enclosed by panels and supporting infrastructure and the open southward appreciation across Bladon Heath is not lost.	A broader landscape corridor is retained around the route, reducing the extent to which development is experienced from it and better reflecting the existing experience of moving through open countryside.	Corridor planting establishment to soften the appearance of introduced above ground infrastructure.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Wider green corridors between development parcels	The corridors are land from which above-ground infrastructure is excluded, and are the mechanism by which the individual avoidance measures set out above are held open within the layout.	Where retained between parcels the corridors increase separation, reduce perceived development mass and improve visual permeability through the site.	The corridors reinforce existing field patterns, improve ecological connectivity and form the structural landscape framework within which the planting proposals are delivered.	Delivered as on-site enhancement rather than as offsetting for residual visual harm.	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]

Change / Output	Avoid	Reduce	Mitigate	Compensate	Committed through / Secured via
Evenlode Corridor — removal of above-ground infrastructure from Fields 2.72, 2.74, 2.81, 2.82 (in part), 2.86, 2.89 and 2.94	Above-ground infrastructure is excluded from the sensitive areas of the meandering river floodplain and the eastern valley slopes.	Above-ground infrastructure is retained in those areas where it would be contained by the existing vegetation structure, thereby minimising the influence it has over the wider Evenlode corridor.	Provision of new planting proposals to further contain the introduced development and reinforce the existing character of the landscape within the corridor.	Delivered as on-site enhancement within the area to reinforce the existing character of the landscape.	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Southern Area					
Removal of solar panels from the western part of the development parcel (Fields 3.1–3.4)	Fields 3.1–3.4 are retained free of solar panels, so the sense of openness along the western side of the B4017, and the undeveloped land between the highway, nearby residential receptors and the development, is not lost.	Increased separation from nearby receptors so that it is experienced at greater distance and, from Lower Whitley Road, in conjunction with the existing pylons and overhead lines rather than as a new focal element.	The maturation of planting proposals assists in further screening over time.	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Strengthening separation from Jumpers Farm (reduction of infrastructure within Field 3.5 and removal of panels in their entirety from Field 3.3, together with removal from Fields 3.1–3.4)	Field 3.3 is retained free of panels in its entirety, so development does not occupy the most sensitive part of the property's setting. This provides a more robust and permanent design solution than reliance on landscape planting to screen development.	Infrastructure is retained within Field 3.5 at a reduced extent. The resulting separation ensures the property is not perceived as being encompassed by the development, which remains perceptible but does not overtly influence its setting.	n/a	Retained land creates opportunities for landscape enhancement reinforcing the transition between the existing built environment and the surrounding agricultural landscape.	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Increasing separation from Green Belt Way	Development is excluded from the land most sensitive in views from the route, preserving the open character experienced along it.	The undeveloped corridor adjacent to the route is widened, reducing the perceived scale of development and ensuring that operational infrastructure does not dominate the immediate landscape setting.	The increased offset allows retained vegetation and future landscape enhancements to provide more effective integration of the solar farm within the wider countryside.	Retained land provides opportunities for habitat creation and strengthening ecological connectivity.	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]
Lake View House group, Cumnor (Fields 3.1–3.4)	Above-ground infrastructure is excluded from Fields 3.2–3.4 and panels are removed from Field 3.1.	n/a	n/a	n/a	Landscape Parameter Plan [EN010147/APP/21.6] , Outline Residential Visual Amenity Plan [EN010147/APP/21.4] and Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Requirements 6 and 15 [EN010147/APP/7.6.3 Rev 9]