
FENWICK SOLAR FARM

**Fenwick Solar Farm
EN010152**

Consultation Report Appendix

Appendix O2: Section 42(1)(b) Responses to Statutory Consultation and the Applicant's responses

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Appendix O2: Section 42(1)(b) Responses to Statutory Consultation and the Applicant's responses

A.1 Section 42(1)(b) Responses to Statutory Consultation and the Applicant's responses

A.1.1 The purpose of this document is to provide evidence that the Applicant had due regard to the responses received by prescribed consultees under Section 42(1)(a) of PA 2008 during statutory consultation in accordance with Section 49. Please note that respondent comments are included verbatim and spelling and grammar have not been amended. Personal details have been redacted.

A.1.2 For more information regarding how consultation feedback was collected and analysed, please refer to **Chapter 4** of the **Consultation Report [EN010152/APP/5.1]**.

Table 1 Section 42(1)(b) Responses to Statutory Consultation and the Applicant's responses

Statutory consultation under Section 42(1)(b) of the Planning Act 2008 with Prescribed Consultees				
Topic area	Sub-topic	Consultation response	Prescribed Consultee(s)	The Applicant's response (including the regard had to the consultation response)
General / Other	General	<p>Thank you for formal notice of the Applicant's statutory consultation on the above Scheme. City of Doncaster Council (CDC) understands that the statutory consultation period will run until 31 May 2024. We fully recognise the importance of responding to consultation at this stage, as an opportunity to guide and influence the proposals prior to any application to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order and as such we welcome the opportunity to respond to the statutory consultation.</p> <p>This response is reflective of the level of detail provided at this consultation stage and does not comprise a full detailed assessment of the local impacts of the proposed solar farm. Should the DCO application be accepted for Examination, CDC will submit a Local Impact Report (LIR) when invited to do so, which will provide a detailed assessment of the local impacts of the scheme.</p> <p>Equally, CDC reserve the right to submit more detailed responses to the proposals at the appropriate stage of the DCO process as and when more details of the scheme and its impacts become available.</p> <p>CDC acknowledges the need to increase renewable energy generation and in 2019 declared a climate and biodiversity emergency. Policy 58 of the Doncaster Local Plan (2021) sets out the strategy for supporting the development of (inter alia) solar farms. Notwithstanding this, CDC would like to record that in general terms it remains concerned at the number of proposals coming forward incrementally for solar farms of varying scales across its administrative area, particularly in areas that are intrinsically rural and less well connected in terms of supporting infrastructure. This concern was raised at the Scoping Stage, but it is understood and accepted that it is not the purpose of this statutory consultation exercise to bring such matters into question.</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>The Applicant has proactively sought to consult City of Doncaster Council, as the relevant host local authority for the Scheme, throughout the pre-application process in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. The extent of this consultation, along with the due regard given to City of Doncaster Council's feedback in previous stages of the pre-application process can be found within the Consultation Report [EN010152/APP/5.1].</p> <p>Furthermore, the Applicant will continue to engage with the City of Doncaster Council throughout the development of the Scheme.</p>

Statutory consultation under Section 42(1)(b) of the Planning Act 2008 with Prescribed Consultees				
Topic area	Sub-topic	Consultation response	Prescribed Consultee(s)	The Applicant's response (including the regard had to the consultation response)
General / Other	General	It is understood that there are currently two options for connecting the Scheme to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS). One option is an underground grid connection from the On-Site Substation located within the Solar PV Site to the National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. CDC understands that the Applicant's preferred route of the Grid Connection Corridor travels south from the Solar PV Site to the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation. There is also an option to connect the to the grid via underground cables from the On-Site Substation to an existing overhead power line that passes across the east of the Solar PV Site. Once this aspect of the project becomes fixed, CDC may offer further comment outside the scope of the statutory consultation and would therefore ask to be notified of this at the earliest opportunity.		Comment noted, the Applicant will continue to engage with the City of Doncaster Council throughout the development of the Scheme.
Heritage	Local Heritage	<p>Key Environmental Aspects</p> <p>In summary, CDC is in broad agreement with the methodologies and assessments set out and detailed in the PEIR. It should however be highlighted that the Council's opinion could change should additional receptors and potential impacts be identified as the project is further refined. In the meantime, CDC wishes to highlight the following key comments in detail below:</p> <p>Cultural Heritage (Chapter 7, Volume 1, PEIR)</p> <p>In terms of built heritage, CDC notes that there are no designated heritage assets located within the Site Boundary. There are four non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) located within the Site Boundary. Additionally, there are 59 designated heritage assets, comprising scheduled monuments and listed buildings, and 50 non-designated heritage assets comprising buildings, find spots and archaeological sites, located within the defined Study Areas from the Site Boundary.</p> <p>CDC acknowledges that the assessment of effects in respect of Cultural Heritage has been undertaken while taking embedded mitigation for the Scheme into account. These measures include landscaping/screening around parts of the perimeter of the Scheme and heritage buffer areas around heritage assets (such as Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings) to reduce impacts on the setting of heritage assets. Representatives from CDC previously met with the Applicant team (September 2023), with the view at that time being that the Site was locationally distant enough from from designated heritage assets and an understanding that the Applicant was prepared to carry out additional landscaping works to shield the heritage assets involved.</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>The Applicant has proactively sought to consult City of Doncaster Council, as the relevant host local authority for the Scheme, throughout the pre-application process in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. The extent of this consultation, along with the due regard given to City of Doncaster Council's feedback in previous stages of the pre-application process can be found within the Consultation Report [EN010152/APP/5.1]. A summary of meetings held with CDC along with signposts to where the information can be found within the ES is provided in ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010152/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Embedded mitigation measures have been identified where appropriate, including heritage buffer areas and the retention/enhancement of existing hedgerows and creation of new hedgerows, in order to reduce impacts to the settings of designated heritage assets. All mitigation measures proposed are set out in ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010152/APP/6.1].</p>

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		<p>Overall, CDC notes that identified built heritage assets are rather run down and vacant farmhouses and farm buildings which in the case of the latter would be suitable for some refurbishment. It is accepted however that the farmhouse may have suffered too much deterioration for refurbishment to be a viable option at this point.</p> <p>CDC would like to take the opportunity to stress at this stage that all possible mitigation embedded into the Scheme as the design progresses to safeguard insofar as reasonably possible the optimum viable uses of the identified assets should be explored.</p>		
Socio-economic	Proximity of scheme to residents	<p>In this respect, CDC notes that there is a likelihood within the lifetime of the development Fenwick Hall and Lily Hall may move towards an alternative residential use but that the proximity of the development could affect this.</p> <p>CDC welcomes the agreement of the Applicant to continue to have an open dialogue on matters concerning built heritage as the process continues, beyond the statutory consultation.</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>The Applicant has proactively sought to consult City of Doncaster Council, as the relevant host local authority for the Scheme, throughout the pre-application process in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. The extent of this consultation, along with the due regard given to City of Doncaster Council's feedback in previous stages of the pre-application process can be found within the Consultation Report [EN010152/APP/5.1]. A summary of meetings held with CDC along with signposts to where the information can be found within the ES is provided in ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010152/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A meeting with the Conservation Officer for CDC was held on 4 September 2024. The Conservation Officer queried whether the noise from the operation of the Scheme would impact heritage assets and therefore impact on any potential future use of those assets. The Applicant clarified that no significant impacts have been identified as a result of noise. Draft operational noise modelling reports for the Scheme were shared with the Conservation Officer for CDC and will be provided in the ES, which confirm that the significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL) is not exceeded at any receptor locations and noise effects are therefore not significant.</p>
Heritage	Mitigation	<p>Moving on to below-ground heritage, it is understood that a desk-based assessment is currently being prepared and the information obtained to date has informed the PEIR. Furthermore, a programme of geophysical survey has been completed and consultation with South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) is ongoing with regards to further stages of evaluation surveys. The full results of these reports (desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and any further evaluation surveys) were not available at time of writing the PEIR but will accompany the DCO Application by being presented in the ES.</p> <p>CDC therefore reserves its position in respect of these matters in the event that further results are forthcoming but in the meantime welcomes the fact that SYAS continue to be engaged in an ongoing workstream in respect of trial trenching and notwithstanding the geophysical survey</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>The Applicant has proactively sought to consult South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) who are the archaeological advisors to City of Doncaster Council, as the relevant host local authority for the Scheme, throughout the pre-application process in accordance with the Planning Act 2008. The extent of this consultation, along with the due regard given to SYAS's feedback in previous stages of the pre-application process can be found within the Consultation Report [EN010152/APP/5.1]. A summary of meetings held with SYAS along with signposts to where the information can be found within the ES is provided in ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010152/APP/6.1].</p> <p>A desk-based assessment has been compiled and provided as Appendix 7-2 Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment [EN010152/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation have been undertaken within the Solar PV Site. The report for the geophysical survey is provided as</p>

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		results, as it is necessary for the applicant to provide sufficient trial trenching coverage to ensure that impacts on below-ground heritage assets can be mitigated by detailed design.		<p>Appendix 7-3 Geophysical Survey Report [EN010152/APP/6.3]. The final report for the trial trench evaluation was not available at the time of ES submission and will be available post DCO submission. At which time, the desk-based assessment and any relevant impact assessment in the ES will be updated. The Draft Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) (ES Volume 7 Document 19 [EN010152/APP/7.19]), in agreement with SYAS, sets out the preliminary mitigation strategies proposed to be undertaken within the Order Limits. Following receipt of the final fieldwork report for the trial trench evaluation, the Draft AMS will be updated with the final agreed mitigation strategies and a final AMS which will be agreed with SYAS will be submitted post DCO submission.</p> <p>Within the Grid Connection Corridor, it has been agreed with SYAS that archaeological evaluation surveys will be undertaken post-consent. The ES has identified the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the Grid Connection Corridor, and sets out a worst-case scenario based on desk-based assessment research, evaluation surveys undertaken within the Solar PV Site, and potential impacts as a result of works within the corridor. The proposed evaluation surveys are set out in the Draft AMS (ES Volume 7 Document 19 [EN010152/APP/7.19]).</p>
Ecology & Biodiversity	Impact on local wildlife	<p>Ecology (Chapter 8, Volume 1 PEIR)</p> <p>Given the current land use of the Site as predominately arable farming land, it is appreciated that there will be a net gain in biodiversity terms notwithstanding this is not a mandatory requirement for NSIPs. CDC welcomes that this will be the case, subject to detailed elements of provision and ongoing land management being developed.</p> <p>Understanding the tangible gains arising will be key in this respect as the scheme develops.</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>Noted and no further action required.</p> <p>The Applicant has committed (currently on a voluntary basis) to provide Biodiversity Net Gain for the Scheme within the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010152/APP/7.11], as secured through the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.14]</p>
Ecology & Biodiversity	Impact on local wildlife	CDC understands from communications with the Applicant that the BNG units generated will not be sold, and this is reassuring. CDC would be keen to understand whether there is a mechanism via the consenting process to secure this.	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant has no current plans to trade Biodiversity Net Gain credits at the Scheme although considers any securing mechanism to be unnecessary and disproportionate. The Applicant has committed (currently on a voluntary basis) to provide Biodiversity Net Gain for the Scheme, as secured through the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.14] and draft DCO requirement.
Ecology & Biodiversity	Impact on local wildlife	The Applicant is no doubt aware that the River Went corridor is a key feature that could benefit from a detailed strategy for ecological improvements, and this should be a focus of the Scheme wherever possible.	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant has considered opportunities to create habitat for wetland birds throughout the Scheme and has incorporated a series of permanent pools along the River Went corridor on the northern edge of the Order limits. Details of these are provided in, and shown on, the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.14] .

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Ecology and Biodiversity	Impact on local landscape	CDC acknowledges that the detail provided within the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan will be critical in terms of understanding pasture management across the Site, and this should include expressly details of meadow management and how the parcels will be suitably grazed.	City of Doncaster Council	Noted. Details of potential pasture management practices for different types of grassland have been included within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.14] .
Ecology & Biodiversity	Impact of local wildlife	Furthermore, impact assessments will need to take account of bird nesting and foraging habitats to ensure a suitably effective scheme of compensatory habitat is provided for. This is of particular concern for CDC in respect of Skylarks. The cumulative in combination impact of the proposed development on skylarks should be considered within the EIA. This in combination impact should look at the proposals in light of other large scale development plans in the region.	City of Doncaster Council	The Scheme will introduce large areas of neutral grassland including a large, contiguous area (>20ha) within the Ecological Mitigation Area. This is reflective of the existing habitats present within the Solar PV Site which will be retained and enhanced where possible through sensitive grazing regimes. The neutral grassland communities not only comprise of grasses, but with the correct management will support abundant forbs (wildflowers) which will increase the overall biodiversity values. The grassland provides essential breeding space for ground nesting birds such as Skylark and Yellow Wagtail. More detail on the type of habitats and the management of these habitats across the Solar PV Site can be found in Volume 7.14: Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.14] . An assessment of impacts on birds, including an in-combination cumulative effects assessment, is presented in Chapter 8 (Ecology) Volume I of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.1] .
Ecology & Biodiversity	Impact on local wildlife	Protection and mitigation measures to boundary features such as field drains and green lanes (which are particularly important in this area) should be given careful consideration as the detailed strategy is developed. CDC would request that as the EIA progresses in respect of ecology, further specific discussions can be had to agree these matters wherever possible to do so.	City of Doncaster Council	Appropriate offsets from hedgerows and watercourses have been incorporated into the design of the Scheme. These offsets would also be adhered to during construction, for more information please reference the Framework Construction Environment Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.7] . Ongoing dialogue with CDC will be undertaken throughout the EIA process as part of this.
Landscape and visual	Visual impact mitigation	Landscape and Visual Amenity (Chapter 10, Volume 1 PEIR) The Applicant is aware that the council is currently actively exploring options to procure independent advice on landscape and visual matters. As the LVIA and EIA are progressed, CDC would welcome the opportunity to agree the methodology and assessment in accordance with GLIVA 3 to ensure a robust exercise takes place and to ensure appropriate mitigation can be embedded throughout the design. The Applicant has verbally confirmed that such an approach would also be welcomed by the developer team. In the meantime, CDC would like to take the opportunity to highlight that South Yorkshire Police have raised that large-scale solar farms can be targeted for crime. One solution operators tend towards is high security fencing which can appear intrusive in the landscape, causing harm. The	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant has continued to engage with City of Doncaster Council as the Scheme has developed. LUC were appointed to act as landscape consultants on behalf of City of Doncaster Council in September 2024. The Applicant and their landscape consultants met with LUC and City of Doncaster Council on 25 th September 2024 to introduce LUC to the Scheme. It was agreed that at this late stage of the Scheme, there was limited scope for LUC to input into the application, However, that there would be time to work together prior to examination and to resolve any matters leading up to the preparation of a Statement of Common Ground. The Scheme incorporates fencing and various security measures such as minimal lighting, CCTV and security guards which will mitigate against the risk of criminal activity. These measures are considered to be appropriate for a scheme of this nature and are in line with what will be required by the

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		PEIR indicates that fencing around the Solar PV Site will be stock proof mesh-type fencing with wooden posts and will be a maximum height of 2.2 m, which would be appropriate. The PEIR also states that the on-site substation compound will be enclosed by galvanised palisade security fencing, likely green in colour, measuring 2.5 m in height. Every effort should be taken to minimise the scale of any such fencing and to incorporate any screening features that may be reasonably incorporated.		Scheme's insurers.
Construction impacts	Construction impact mitigation	<p>Noise and Vibration (Chapter 11 PEIR)</p> <p>Consideration has been given to the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PEIR Volume III Appendix 2-1: Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan • Framework DEMP will be prepared as part of the ES. • Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (to be prepared as part of the ES) <p>This indicates that the duration of any construction and decommissioning noise effects is considered to be temporary, short-term, with no permanent residual effect once works are completed. Noise generated by typical construction and decommissioning activities during core work hours are not significant. Core working hours during construction and decommissioning will be from 7am to 7pm Monday to Friday and 7am to 1pm on Saturday. The assessment considers that noise is generated throughout these periods, however it is noted that working hours will be shortened if working would necessitate artificial lighting and therefore the working day will be shorter in the winter months.</p> <p>It is set out that construction and decommissioning noise levels will be controlled through implementation of the detailed CEMP and DEMP. Embedded mitigation for construction and decommissioning includes the use of best practical means identified in the Framework CEMP (PEIR Volume III Appendix 2-1: Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan) and the Framework DEMP (to be prepared as part of the ES), such as the sequential start-up of plant and vehicles rather than all together and regular plant maintenance. Notwithstanding the above, it is acknowledged that the installation of cabling using horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to avoid surface obstacles is likely to require continuous work outside the core work periods during the construction phase. CDC appreciates that mitigation for such activity will ensure that noise effects will be reduced as far as reasonably practicable. Mention is made of the use of acoustic fencing as a form of mitigation in such cases. The council would like to take the opportunity to caution the use of hard barriers as a form of noise mitigation as these have the potential to create</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>The use of acoustic barriers would be adopted as a last resort where there is no other practicable means of avoiding a significant effect. It is anticipated that, if barriers were required, they would be temporary for the duration of the activity and of a height of no more than 2.5m to avoid resulting in substantial landscape impacts.</p> <p>24-hour working is to be agreed in advance City of Doncaster Council. A communication strategy is set out in the Framework Construction Environment Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.7] to notify nearby occupiers of property on the timings and duration of HDD activities.</p>

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		<p>subsequent impacts, particularly to the localised landscape during the construction phase. Where such barriers are required, use should be minimised as far as reasonably practicable and appropriate screening incorporated where possible to do so. The effectiveness of the plans will be very much dependent on suitable levels of investment, effective implementation and proactive, ongoing monitoring.</p> <p>Equally, CDC would recommend that the plans include provision for advanced notification to those closest residents in the event of HDD being required, either through ad hoc information sharing to those residents or through more structured, regular updates.</p>		
Socio-economic	Loss of agricultural land	<p>Socio-economic impacts and land use (Chapter 12 Volume 1 PEIR)</p> <p>The Site and the immediate adjacent area is mostly used for agricultural purposes, characterised by large-scale regular arable fields across several land holdings. CDC notes that approximately 12.6 ha of the land surveyed (4%) within the Solar PV Site comprised of Subgrade 3a land (BMV land). It is also noted that the Solar PV Site is predominantly located in ALC Grade 3b land (91%) (non-BMV land) and the remaining land comprises Grade 4 (4%) ALC and non-agricultural land (1%). The Grid Connection Corridor is predominantly located in ALC Grade 4 (poor quality agricultural land) with some in Grade 3 (good to moderate quality agricultural land). Therefore, only a relatively small proportion of BMV will be utilised through this Scheme, an approach which chimes with the recently published Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) published on 15 May 2024, which sets out the steps the government is seeking to take to strengthen food resilience. The WMS recognises that BMV land should be protected, with specific reference given to ensuring large solar projects avoid this higher quality land where possible. Instead, they should be developed on brownfield land, contaminated land, industrial land, and lower quality agricultural land so as not to compromise the UK's food security. In its response to the scoping opinion, CDC highlighted that local plan policy 60 refers to the protection of BMV and the need to conserve and minimise the loss of Doncaster's extensive area of high-quality arable farmland, noting that agriculture is the main land use within Doncaster, making up nearly two thirds of the total area. CDC accepts that only a relatively small proportion of the agricultural land is BMV land (less than 20 ha) and furthermore agrees that overall, the loss of the BMV agricultural land is temporary and reversible (after operation for the Solar PV Site and after construction for the Grid Connection Corridor). It also appreciates what is said regarding the lack of any suitable and available areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale have been identified. CDC welcomes the fact that the Scheme has been</p>	City of Doncaster Council	<p>As set out in Chapter 12 (Socio-economics) Volume I of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.1], additional ALC survey work has now been undertaken and this has identified that 7% of the Solar PV site is BMV land. Impacts on this land will be temporary and reversible after operation, apart from a very small area occupied by the sub-station and by structural planting (i.e. new hedgerows) which would be permanent. Prior to start of construction, a detailed Soil Management Plan will be published and approved by CDC which must be substantially in accordance with the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010152/APP/7.10], as secured by DCO requirement; this ensure soils are not degraded and farming activities can re-commence following completion of the construction works. Therefore, the effect of the Scheme on the use of BMV agricultural land is assessed to be negligible, which is not significant.</p> <p>Chapter 12 (Socio-economics) Volume I of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.1] considers the impacts of potential diversions on PRoW and their users including equestrians, and finds potential effects to be negligible (not significant) during all phases of the Scheme. Impacts on PRoW users including equestrians are also assessed within Chapter 10 (Landscape and Visual Amenity) Volume I of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In addition, Chapter 13 (Transport and Access) Volume I of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.1] assesses impacts of traffic on equestrians, in terms of both potential amenity impacts and fear and intimidation impacts.</p>

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		designed to take into account the quality of agricultural land insofar as practicable such as positioning the permanent infrastructure to avoid BMV land and avoiding other socio-economic and other sensitive environmental receptors. It also notes that consequently the PEIR sets out that the overall effect is assessed to be negligible, which is considered not significant. CDC would however formally request that any remaining opportunities to further limit the extent of BMV land utilised by the Scheme as the next stage progresses. CDC raised through its response to the scoping opinion that reference should be made expressly to equestrian users which were considered to be key receptors. Mention is made of these receptors in Chapter 12 of the PEIR and the council is pleased to note that the matter will be addressed in the ES		
Transport	Impact of traffic infrastructure	Transport and Access (Chapter 13 Volume I PEIR) CDC broadly agrees with the principles as set out in the PEIR but would caution that how the detailed practical arrangements are addressed will be key to the successful implementation of those strategies. In this respect, the Network Management Team would wish to be involved in detailed design discussions concerning routings, timings etc.	City of Doncaster Council	Involvement with the CDC Network Management Team will be ensured as the DCO process progresses. Following application submission this will be as part of the process of agreeing a Statement of Common Ground on various matters including highway matters. The Applicant has liaised with CDC in order to validate the access design principles, including the issue of designs for comment, and will continue to engage with CDC to ensure access and egress onto the Local Road Network is safe and meets their requirements. A detailed CTMP will be required to be produced by the contractor prior to commencement of construction of the Scheme and this is secured by DCO requirement and for approval by CDC as the local highway authority. This is required to be based on the Framework CTMP [EN010152/APP/7.17] submitted as part of the DCO Application.
Transport	Impact of traffic infrastructure	Furthermore, the justification behind the creation of a Dilapidation Survey is considered to be a sensible approach, although a clear methodology for quantifying impacts specifically from construction vehicles will be required. CDC would wish to be involved in developing such a methodology with the Applicant.	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant can confirm that CDC will be involved in any discussions with regard to the pre and post condition surveys. A detailed CTMP will be required to be produced by the contractor prior to commencement of construction of the Scheme and this is secured by DCO requirement. This is required to be based on the Framework CTMP [EN010152/APP/7.17] submitted as part of the DCO Application.
Landscape and visual	Negative visual impact	Glint and Glare (PEIR Volume III Appendix 14-2: Glint and Glare Assessment) The PEIR identifies and assesses the runway approach paths and Air Traffic Control Towers (ATCTs) at Doncaster Sheffield Airport, but CDC is unclear as to whether the assessment just considers the airfield in its current state as non-operational. CDC would therefore like to highlight that the airport is hoped to be operational again in the near future and all	City of Doncaster Council	The Doncaster-Sheffield Airport was fully assessed in respects of Glint and Glare impacts and found to have No Impact . These results can be found in Appendix 14 – 2 (Glint and Glare Assessment) Volume III of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.3] . For assessment purposes the airport was assumed to be operational.

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		assessments in respect of impacts to the airport should assume the scenario as being fully operational.		
General / Other	General Support	Cumulative Effects (Chapter 15 Volume 1 PEIR) CDC is satisfied with the approach taken to cumulative developments set out in Chapter 15. The Applicant may wish to note that currently under consideration is a proposal for a solar farm at Marr, our reference 23/02634/FULM. Whilst at this stage, this does not constitute a committed development, the Applicant should keep this under review as the EIA work progresses.	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant notes this comment . Application reference 23/02634/FULM has been included in Appendix 15-1 (Long and Short List of Developments) Volume III of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.3] and carried forward into Chapter 15 (Cumulative Effects and Interactions) Volume I of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.1] for further assessment. The Applicant will keep this potential project under review and will engage further as needed.
General / Other	General	Furthermore, CDC has recently issued a Screening Opinion under our reference 24/00592/SCRE for ground mounted solar energy and battery energy storage development. Again, at this time this is not committed development for the purposes of EIA but it may be worth continuing to monitor as we expect the application to be submitted imminently (notwithstanding determination dates are unknown at this time).	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant notes this comment. Application 24/00592/SCRE has been included in Appendix 15-1 (Long and Short List of Developments) Volume III of the Environmental Statement [EN010152/APP/6.3] , and will continue to monitor the development.
General / Other	General	I confirm that this letter forms City of Doncaster Council's consultation in response to your statutory consultation and notification pursuant to Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Taking into consideration the evidence of the PEIR and the contents of this letter, the council expects the Applicant to continue to positively engage with it on all relevant technical matters as the Environmental Impact Assessment progresses and before Environmental Statement stage submission.	City of Doncaster Council	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks them for their feedback. The Applicant will continue to engage with City of Doncaster Council.
Consultation	Consultation Feedback	I can confirm after consulting with consultees within North Lincolnshire Council, that no objections have been raised in respect of this project with the proposed development not likely to result in any significant impact upon North Lincolnshire.	North Lincolnshire Council	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the respondent for their feedback.
Ecology & Biodiversity	Impact on local wildlife / Loss of habitat(s)	It is noted that our Ecologist has commented that the applicant(s) should provide the information reasonably required for a Habitats Regulations Assessment.	North Lincolnshire Council	The Applicant has submitted a No Significant Effects Report [EN010152/APP/7.12] as part of the DCO application.
Consultation	Consultation Feedback	Thank you for your letter of 15th April 2024 addressed to Adrian Smith of Nottinghamshire County Council inviting comments in relation to the Fenwick Solar Project. As the proposal is located entirely within the City of Doncaster Council's administrative area, it is not anticipated that there	Nottinghamshire County Council	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the respondent for their feedback.

Statutory consultation under Section 42(1)(b) of the Planning Act 2008 with Prescribed Consultees				
Topic area	Sub-topic	Consultation response	Prescribed Consultee(s)	The Applicant's response (including the regard had to the consultation response)
		would be any impacts upon Nottinghamshire. Therefore, Nottinghamshire County Council has no comments to make with respect to the proposed consent order for the Fenwick Solar Project.		
Consultation	Consultation Feedback	In relation to your letter to this Authority dated 15th April 2024, I can advise that due to the distance of the application site from the boundary with Rotherham borough I do not have any comments to make.	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the respondent for their feedback.

An aerial photograph of a vast solar farm at sunset. The rows of solar panels stretch across the landscape, creating a strong sense of perspective. The sky is a deep orange and red, with the sun low on the horizon, casting long shadows and highlighting the texture of the panels.

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