



Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

8.3 Statement of Common Ground with the Forestry Commission

VOLUME

8

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 8(1)(e)

Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure)

Rules 2010

24 March 2026

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010

Fosse Green Energy Development Consent Order 202[]

8.3 Statement of Common Ground with the Forestry Commission

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Table of Contents

1.	Statement of Common Ground Signatures	1
2.	Introduction	2
3.	Record of Engagement	4
4.	Matters agreed, not agreed or under discussion.....	5
	References	21

Tables

Table 3-1: Engagement between the Applicant and the Forestry Commission.....	4
Table 4-1: Arboriculture	5

1. Statement of Common Ground Signatures

This Statement of Common Ground has been prepared and agreed by Fosse Green Energy Limited and the Forestry Commission.

Signed on behalf of Fosse Green Energy Limited

Name: Lloyd Sandles

Position: Director

Date: 24/0

Signature

Signed on behalf of the Forestry Commission

Name:

Position: Local Partnership Advisor

Date: 23rd March 2026

Signature:

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of this document

- 2.1.1 This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) relates to the application submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 18 July 2025 (the Application) by Fosse Green Energy Limited (the Applicant) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the Fosse Green Energy solar project (the Proposed Development).
- 2.1.2 This SoCG has been prepared by the Applicant and the Forestry Commission (together “the Parties”) in respect of the Proposed Development.
- 2.1.3 This SoCG has been produced to confirm to the Examining Authority (ExA) where agreement has been reached between the Parties and where agreement has not yet been reached. This SoCG will be revised and updated as appropriate and/or required by the ExA at relevant examination deadlines.
- 2.1.4 In particular, this SoCG focuses on the interaction between the Proposed Development and the local arboricultural environment.
- 2.1.5 As set out in the procedural decision made by the ExA on 22 August 2025 **[PD-005]**, the ExA requires final and signed SoCGs to be submitted at the midpoint of examination. In line with the Examination Timetable set out at Annex A to the Rule 8 Letter **[PD-010]**, this is Deadline 3A (24 March 2026). Further to this, the procedural decision dated 21 November 2025 **[PD-007]** includes the Forestry Commission as a party with which the Applicant must enter into a SoCG.
- 2.1.6 Application document references are taken from the EN010154 – Fosse Green Energy Examination Library.

2.2 The Proposed Development

- 2.2.1 The Application is for the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station with a capacity exceeding 50 megawatts, with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity. The associated development includes, but is not limited to, access provision, battery storage, underground cabling, areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, and a 400 kV underground Grid Connection Cable to connect the Proposed Development to the national electricity transmission network.
- 2.2.2 The Proposed Development will provide a significant amount of renewable energy over its 60-year operational lifetime supporting resilience, security and affordability of electricity supplies. It would be a critical part of the national portfolio of renewable energy generation that is required to decarbonise the UK’s energy supply quickly.
- 2.2.3 The Proposed Development will help meet the urgent need for this infrastructure to support “*energy objectives, together with the national security, economic, commercial, and net zero benefits*” as set out in the Overarching

National Policy Statement for energy (NPS EN-1) (**Ref 1**). It is infrastructure of critical national priority.

2.3 Parties to this Statement of Common Ground

- 2.3.1 The Parties have been, and continue to be, in direct communication in respect of the Proposed Development.
- 2.3.2 The Forestry Commission is the government department responsible for protecting, expanding, and promoting the sustainable management of woodlands. The Forestry Commission increases the value of woodlands to society and the environment. It is a non-ministerial department, that is supported by two agencies and public bodies: Forestry Research and Forestry England.
- 2.3.3 The Applicant is a partnership between Windel Energy Limited and Recurrent Energy.
- 2.3.4 Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company dedicated to driving the transition towards a sustainable future. Specialising in the origination, development and integration of renewable energy projects and low-carbon disruptive technologies, Windel Energy is at the forefront of clean energy innovation.
- 2.3.5 With a portfolio exceeding 5 gigawatts of renewable power in various stages of development, Windel's team of talented professionals bring a deep understanding and high level of expertise in land viability, electricity networks, planning (Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Developments of National Significance) and consenting for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, legal processes and construction feasibility.
- 2.3.6 Windel Energy adopt a long-term ownership approach, ensuring the efficient operation and management of renewable assets. Leveraging an extensive network of relationships, institutional grade infrastructure and in-house industry expertise, Windel is committed to delivering impactful and enduring energy solutions.
- 2.3.7 Recurrent Energy, a subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc, is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership, and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, Recurrent Energy serves as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business.
- 2.3.8 To date, Recurrent Energy has successfully developed, built, and connected 12 GWp of solar projects and more than 5 GWh of energy storage projects across six continents. As of September 30, 2025, its global pipeline includes approximately 23 GWp of solar power and 73 GWh of energy storage capacity. The company also has over 14 GW of solar and energy storage projects under operations and maintenance (O&M) contracts.

2.4 Terminology

- 2.4.1 In the tables in Section 3 of this SoCG, "Matters agreed, not agreed or under discussion" are colour coded in column 5 and categorised as follows:

- a. “Agreed” (green) indicates where the issue has been resolved;
- b. “Not Agreed” (red) indicates a final position that a matter cannot be agreed; and
- c. “Under discussion” (amber) indicates where these points will be the subject of ongoing discussion wherever possible to resolve, or refine, the extent of disagreement between the Parties.

3. Record of Engagement

3.1 Summary of consultation

3.1.1 A summary of the meetings and correspondence that has occurred between the Applicant and the Forestry Commission is set out in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Engagement between the Applicant and the Forestry Commission

Date	Form of Correspondence	Details
21/10/2024	Email	Statutory notification under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008 issued by the Applicant to the Forestry Commission for the launch of statutory consultation.
04/12/2024	Email	Response to statutory consultation received from the Forestry Commission.
17/09/2025	Email / Letter	Notice under Section 56 of the Planning Act 2008 issued by the Applicant to the Forestry Commission.
22/10/2025	Relevant Representation	The Forestry Commission submitted a relevant representation to the Planning Inspectorate.
22/12/2025	Email	The Applicant issued the first Draft Statement of Common Ground for comment.
23/01/2026	MS Teams Meeting	Meeting between Forestry Commission and the Applicant to discuss SoCG and Relevant Representation.
03/03/2026	MS Teams Meeting	Meeting between Forestry Commission and the Applicant to discuss matters under discussion in the SoCG.
17/03/2026	Email	The Applicant issued the second Draft Statement of Common Ground for comment.
19/06/2026	Email	The Forestry Commission provided further comments on the second Draft Statement of Common Ground.

4. Matters agreed, not agreed or under discussion

4.1 Arboriculture

Table 4-1: Arboriculture

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
Legislation and Policy				
4.1.1	Ancient Woodland Buffer Zones	The Forestry Commission acknowledge that the Proposed Development incorporates a 15m buffer from ancient woodland in line with Forestry Commission and Natural England standing advice. However, given the scale of the Proposed Development and the potential for loss or deterioration of the replaceable habitat the Forestry Commission's opinion is that a 30m buffer would provide a more suitable mitigation for any potential effects to ancient woodland, assuming that all other protection measures including the use of construction exclusion zones, dust minimization, directional lighting to avoid illuminating the woodlands and pollution control measures are utilized.	As detailed in Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155] and the Proposed Development Parameters [REP1-029] the Proposed Development design adopts the minimum 15 m buffer for ancient woodland detailed in Natural England and the Forestry Commission's latest standing advice ¹ ". However, as illustrated in this SoCG and discussed in the meeting on 23 January 2026, where possible the solar infrastructure in the vicinity of Tunman/Housham Woods is sited more than the minimum 15 m buffer from the ancient woodland boundary, with most of the perimeter of Tunman/Housham Woods benefiting from a buffer in excess of 30 m	Agreed

¹ Natural England and Forestry Commission (2022). Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions>

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
		<p>Following the meeting with the Applicant’s representatives on 23rd January 2026 the Forestry Commission are content with the ancient woodland buffer distance secured in the Proposed Development Parameters [REP1-029], the Works Plans [AS-006], and Annex C: Tree Protection Plans of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment [APP-155].</p>	<p>in line with the Forestry Commission’s requests Mitigation measures for arboriculture, soils, access roads, ancient and veteran trees, security fencing, root protection areas, tree planting and protection, site organisation, storage and use of materials, plant and machinery are detailed in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [REP1-031] (ref: ID ARB-C1) a detailed version of which is to be developed, substantially in accordance with the framework, as secured via Requirement 12 (Construction environmental management plan) of the Draft DCO [REP1-007].</p>	
Methodology				
4.1.2	Arboriculture Methodology	<p>The Forestry Commission agrees in principle with the methodology adopted within Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155].</p>	<p>The Applicant considers that the methodology adopted within Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155] is acceptable and has been derived from information obtained through consultation with stakeholders (including the Forestry Commission) and by reviewing relevant guidance and studies.</p>	Agreed

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
Baseline				
4.1.3	Arboriculture Baseline	The Forestry Commission agrees that the detailed baseline conditions are representative of the site conditions.	The baseline conditions which are detailed in Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155] are representative of the baseline conditions of the DCO Site.	Agreed
Assessment Results				
4.1.4	Impacts of construction traffic access to ancient and veteran trees	<p>The Forestry Commission acknowledge that no ancient or veteran trees are planned to be removed.</p> <p>However, the Forestry Commission note that five veteran trees will experience construction traffic access through their Root Protection Area's (RPA), one of which (T572) may be severely affected as the access is currently a grass track.</p> <p>Any effect from the incursion into RPA's of veteran trees may not become immediately apparent and will need to be extensively monitored, even after construction.</p> <p>As the track adjacent to T572 is only to be used for occasional emergency access, as secured in Figure 3-8 Site Access Location Plan (Revision 2) [AS-025] the Forestry Commission are satisfied potential</p>	<p>As stated in Section 6.6.22 of Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155] there will be no change of use for the access roads located adjacent to four of the five veteran trees. No construction work will occur within the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of these trees. The access roads will be used in keeping with their current use. This will adequately protect tree roots and soil structure and will not result in a material increase in air pollution or dust.</p> <p>The 'grass track' adjacent to T572 is named on the County Series map of 1886 as Moreton Lane indicating that it is a long-established access route. It appears to be formed of hard standing but has been overgrown in places. This route will be used for emergency access only and it is therefore anticipated that its use will be</p>	Agreed

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
		<p>impacts will be managed suitably and are unlikely.</p>	<p>minimal. Due to uncertainty in relation to the build-up of the existing track a precautionary approach is proposed which would reinforce the existing track using a floating three-dimensional cellular confinement system to ensure the soil below the existing track is not compacted (and therefore no roots are impacted). There will be no requirement for excavation below the track, and the proposed additional track material will be situated solely within the footprint of the existing track. The emergency use of the track is likely to be of such a low frequency that any vehicular emissions or dust are unlikely to have a negative impact on the tree or its associated niche habitats. Construction impacts such as dust will be managed as detailed in an Arboricultural Method Statement as detailed in the Framework CEMP [REP1-031], a detailed version of which is to be developed, substantially in accordance with the framework, as secured via Requirement 12 (Construction environmental management plan) of the Draft DCO [APP-016].</p>	

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
4.1.5	Direct and indirect impacts on ancient woodland	<p>There is a need to consider both the direct and indirect impacts of the development on ancient woodland. Noting that due to the irreplaceable nature of ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees, most temporary effects will result in irreplaceable damage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Direct impacts can include, but are not limited to, damaging or compacting soil, damaging functional habitat connections and changing the woodland ecosystem by removing the woodland edge or thinning trees; and b. Indirect impacts can also include reducing the amount of semi-natural habitats next to ancient woodland, increasing the amount of dust, light, air or soil pollution, changing the landscape character of the area or severing habitat connections, which could cause habitat degradation. The Forestry Commission therefore requests that the Applicant consider amending the Proposed Development design to reduce the level of enclosure of Tunman/Housham Woods (i.e. reduce the area of PV panels or increase the offset on one 	<p>Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155] and the Proposed Development Parameters [REP1-029] consider both direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development on ancient woodland.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for arboriculture, soils, access roads, ancient and veteran trees, security fencing, root protection areas, tree planting and protection, site organisation, storage and use of materials, plant and machinery are detailed in the Framework CEMP [REP2-013] (ref: ID ARB-C1) a detailed version of which is to be developed, substantially in accordance with the framework plan, as secured by Requirement 12 (Construction environmental management plan) of the Draft DCO [REP2-005].</p> <p>The Applicant will submit an updated Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [REP2-021] with amended Landscape Mitigation Plans at Deadline 3 to incorporate a natural regeneration buffer of up to 30m along the perimeter of Tunman/Housham Woods. Natural regeneration allows native trees and scrub to recolonize areas naturally,</p>	Under Discussion

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
		<p>side of the woodland) and introduce edge habitats (e.g. scrub) along the perimeter of Tunman/Housham Woods to increase connectivity.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission concludes that a 30m regenerative buffer will provide some habitat benefit for the ancient woodland in time. There will still be a need for consideration of pollution control methods e.g. dust and light pollution during construction. If the area fails to regenerate, traditional planting methods should be used.</p>	<p>offering superior biodiversity, and better climate resilience compared to active tree planting. Measures for the implementation and long-term management of the natural regeneration buffer are identified in the Framework LEMP submitted at Deadline 3, this includes protection of the areas during construction and annual inspections and surveys during establishment. Further mitigation measures for implementation during the construction of the Proposed Development are identified in the Framework CEMP [REP2-013] which includes measures for dust and lighting.</p> <p>The Applicant is not proposing to reduce the area of solar PV panels around Tunman/Housham Woods as this would not optimise the use of the grid connection and the Proposed Development's contribution to support the delivery of the UK's legally binding emissions reduction targets. In the event the Proposed Development footprint is smaller than the maximum parameters for which consent is being sought – for example if the pitch is less than allowed or panels have a greater rated output per m² than has been</p>	

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
			modelled – the Applicant will consider at this stage whether it can increase the offset for solar PV from Tunman/Housham Wood or avoid solar PV on one side of this ancient woodland.	
4.1.6	Fragmentation of Woodland	<p>There are several fragmented areas of mixed deciduous woodland adjacent to the order area, which might suffer loss or deterioration from nearby development through fragmentation, loss of habitat connectivity, damage to soils, roots and vegetation and changes to drainage and air pollution from an increase in traffic and dust, particularly during the construction phase of a development.</p> <p>Woodland creation in the area between Stocking Wood and Housham (PAWS) Woodland would be particularly beneficial.</p>	<p>As part of the detailed design process post-consent, a specification for proposed tree belts will be developed in line with the indicative species, sizes, and percentages outlined in Table 1 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [REP1-039] a detailed version of which is to be produced, substantially in accordance with the framework plan, as secured by Requirement 8 (Landscape and ecological management plan) of the Draft DCO [REP1-007]. The Applicant is not proposing to increase the proposed planting further than illustrated on the Landscape Mitigation Plan [Appendix A of the FLEMP [REP1-039]], due to other environmental effects – including loss of BMV soils, effects on heritage setting and visual amenity, and buried archaeology.</p> <p>The Proposed Development post-construction will increase the area of</p>	Under Discussion

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
			<p>generally undisturbed ground near to the Mixed Deciduous Woodland Priority Habitat and will likely represent an improvement to soil conditions in this location.</p> <p>Air pollution and dust are unlikely to be an issue given the nature of the Proposed Development and its limited construction requirements and are not likely to exceed the level of dust or pollution associated with the arable farm practices currently applied to the DCO Site. Soils will not be disturbed by regular ploughing or harvesting (as they currently are) but will be protected via turf, meaning that potential negative impacts associated with dust and runoff are likely to be reduced.</p> <p>The Air Quality Assessment included within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [APP-039] screened out emissions entirely due to the very low level of operational use anticipated for access tracks.</p> <p>Construction impacts will be managed in an Arboricultural Method Statement detailed in the Framework CEMP [REP1-031] (ref: ID ARB-C1) a detailed version of which is to be prepared, substantially in</p>	

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
			accordance with the framework plan, as secured by Requirement 12 (Landscape and ecological management plan) of the Draft DCO [APP-016] .	
Mitigation / Management Plans				
4.1.7	Increasing Woodland Canopy Coverage	<p>Landscape plans appear to include the planting of approximately 200 trees and there is mention of woodland planting and tree belts. However, it is unclear from the landscape mitigation where these woodland tree belts are likely to be, or whether they are included in the 200 trees figure.</p> <p>Section 4.3.20 of EN1 and the Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 set out that it is a strategic government objective to increase the net area of tree canopy and woodland cover to 16.5% of total land area in England by 2050.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission acknowledge that whilst the application states tree planting will occur on site, they note that this does not reflect an increase in canopy cover, particularly in the short to medium term.</p>	<p>As detailed in the Framework LEMP [REP1-039] the planting design for the Proposed Development includes approximately 16 km of new native hedgerows, over 200 new trees, approximately 20 ha of species rich grassland (outside of Solar PV areas), approximately 83 ha of permanent grassland for bird habitat mitigation purposes and approximately 1.8 ha of community orchard. An indicative hedgerow mix of indicative species, sizes, and percentages outlined in Table 2 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [REP1-039].</p> <p>The locations of the new tree belts are shown on the Landscape Mitigation Plan in Figure 7.15-1 in the Framework LEMP [REP1-039] (the largest area of tree planting is the belt included to the north of Field 46), whereby the total number of</p>	Under Discussion

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
		<p>The Forestry Commission does not consider that 200 trees constitutes woodland, especially when spread out across a large development.</p> <p>We would recommend that woodland creation should be carried out in blocks of at least 5ha, or creates larger blocks of at least 5ha by connecting and buffering existing woodland.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission acknowledges the additional 5ha of natural regeneration around the ancient woodland. However an additional 5ha of planting would only equate to 0.35% of the whole project site.</p>	<p>trees (over 200) is inclusive of tree belt planting.</p> <p>It is proposed that tree belts will be established to provide visual screening , and to provide better connectivity and habitat for local wildlife, and where appropriate based on other environmental constraints.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Applicant will be providing approximately 5ha of natural regeneration buffer to woodland which will be encouraged to naturally regenerate from grassland and former cropland, which over time is anticipated to result in woodland edge habitat.</p> <p>The provision of a detailed LEMP, which is to be substantially in accordance with the framework plan, is secured by Requirement 8 (Landscape and ecological management plan) of the Draft DCO [APP-016].</p> <p>The Applicant is not proposing to increase the proposed planting further than illustrated on the Landscape Mitigation Plan [Appendix A of the FLEMP [REP1-039)], due to other environmental effects – including loss of BMV soils, effects on</p>	

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
			heritage setting and visual amenity, and buried archaeology.	
4.1.8	Managing new trees and woodland	<p>With regard to the management of new trees and woodland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the species and provenance of new and retained woodland needs to be considered to ensure a resilient treescape which can cope with the full implications of a changing climate. Use of the Forestry Commission Ecological Site Classification Tool (ESC) can assist with selection of tree species that are ecologically suited to particular sites and includes climate change predictions to allow for future suitability and woodland resilience. b. the biosecurity of all planting stock also needs to be considered to avoid the introduction of pests and diseases, particularly in areas where there are ancient woodlands. FC recommend trees are sourced from plant healthy certified nurseries. c. regeneration in buffer areas around the existing woodlands, FC note this 	<p>The Applicant's position on the management of new trees and tree belts is set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Species will be chosen to ensure resilience with consideration of the requirements of the local area, taking into account climate change and potential pest and pathogen threats. Native species will form the majority of the tree stock, while specially selected non-natives may be used to ensure resilience in the face of climate change. A specification for proposed tree belts will be developed at detailed design post-consent, in line with the indicative species, sizes, and percentages outlined in Table 1 of the Framework LEMP [REP1-039]; b. Section 5.3 of the Framework LEMP [REP1-039] details the proposed habitats, their function, implementation, establishment and long-term maintenance. A detailed 	Agreed

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
		<p>does not appear to be mentioned in the Landscape Mitigation Plan.</p> <p>details of the ongoing tree and woodland management and access.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission is supportive of long term management and maintenance of trees and woodlands and looks forward to receiving details in the LEMP and CEMP which should be produced prior to consent being given to allow for due consideration.</p>	<p>plan for the establishment and maintenance of new trees will be submitted within an Arboricultural Method Statement (secured by the Framework CEMP [REP1-031]); and</p> <p>c. Existing individual trees, shrubs and woodland (including hedgerow trees) that comprise buffer areas will be managed to provide longevity, increase species diversity, enhance habitat value and improve resilience to climate change. This will include the gapping up of existing hedgerows, where appropriate, to boost species and age diversity, providing better connectivity and increasing the number of climate and disease resilient species.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Applicant will be providing approximately 5ha of natural regeneration buffer to woodland which will be encouraged to naturally regenerate from grassland and former cropland, as secured in the Framework LEMP [REP1-039].</p>	

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
			<p>Prior to consent, the proposed approach to management of existing habitat, and implementation, establishment and management of new habitat is set out in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan and Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan. Post-consent, a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan and Construction Environmental Management Plan will be developed following commencement of development during the detailed design stage.</p>	
4.1.9	Management of impacts on deer.	<p>Management of the impacts from deer would also need to be considered to prevent deer browsing off new saplings, reduced permeability to deer movement, increased browsing and grazing in other areas adjacent to the DCO Site, and changes in deer movements.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission recommends that deer management is undertaken in addition to the use of tree guards. Tree guards should also be planned to be removed and recycled where possible as soon as they are no longer necessary.</p>	<p>The Framework LEMP [REP1-039] states as a general principle that all plants will be protected from damage from animals. Protection of newly planted trees and scrub from grazing will typically be carried out with spiral tree guards, and fencing design will ensure habitat permeability with offsets from roads, suitable gaps for mammals as well as unfenced areas as stated in the Framework LEMP [REP1-039] and the Framework CEMP [REP1-031]. Section 5.3 of the Framework LEMP [REP1-039] details the proposed habitats, their</p>	Agreed

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
			<p>function, implementation, establishment and long-term maintenance.</p> <p>The DCO Site will be managed in line with the Defra policy statement on managing the impacts of wild deer in England. The Ecological Advisory Group which will be setup by the Applicant following consent will share the detailed design layout and fencing arrangement with the Forestry Commission, providing the Forestry Commission with an opportunity to comment for example on the fencing and whether it meets its expectations with regards to allowing inter connectivity of field edges across the DCO Site and avoiding channelling wild deer towards any public highways.</p> <p>A detailed plan for the establishment and maintenance of new trees, including monitoring the impacts of deer grazing (and intervention as required), will be submitted within the detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, to be substantially in accordance with the framework plan, as secured by Requirement 12 (Landscape and ecological management plan) of the Draft DCO [APP-016].</p>	

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
Other				
4.1.10	Farm Woodland Premium Scheme	<p>There are two areas within the site that show on the Forestry Commission map system that they were established or managed with the support of public money in the form of the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme (FWPS). These will need to be assessed to check the status of these grants.</p> <p>They appear to still be in 'obligation'. The obligation period can last for up to thirty years from the date the first instalment of grant was paid. The landowner is expected to meet all of the Terms and Conditions of the agreement contract. Failure to do so is likely to require the Forestry Commission to seek to recover all of the relevant grant that has been paid to avoid public money being wasted.</p> <p>FWPS Case Ref: 7419 Property Name 13FWP000919-24/049/009 Status Date 17/12/1999 Approx 1.5ha plot of grant area of 3.19ha Location: SK 9115 6206</p>	<p>The Applicant confirms that the two land parcels that are subject to Farm Woodland Premium Schemes (FWPS) that are within the Order Limits are retained as illustrated by Figure 3-17 Maximum Vegetation Removal Plan (Revision 2) of the ES [AS-029] and the Tree Protection Plans located in Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [APP-155].</p>	Agreed

Reference	Description of Matter	Forestry Commission Position	Applicant Position	Status
		<p>FWPS Case Ref: 7740 Property Name 13FWP001327-24/069/0014 Status Date 07/01/2023 1.20ha Location: TF 0071 5782</p> <p>It is for the landowner and developer to ascertain the status of these grants and whether any grant may need to be repaid. This can be discussed with the Grants & Regs team and is not a planning matter. The Forestry Commission are content that the Proposed Development will not impact the two FWPS agreements detailed above.</p>		

References

- Ref 1 Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (2023). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: [EN-1 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy](#)