Peartree Hill Solar Farm

Consultation Report Appendices Part G

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning

(Applications: Prescribed Forms

and Procedure) Regulations 2009 –

Regulation 5(2)(q

Application Document Ref: EN010157/APP/5.2

February 2025

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1.1 Purpose of this document

1.1.1 This document the Consultation Report Appendices contains information relevant to the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]**. The Consultation Report has been prepared by RWE (as the Applicant) to accompany an application for a Development Consent Order for Peartree Hill Solar Farm (the Proposed Development).

1.1.2 The report is submitted in accordance with section 37(3)(c) of the Planning Act 2008 (PA 2008), which requires that any application for an order granting development consent must be accompanied by a consultation report.

1.1.3 This document contains information which evidences or supports the information provided in the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]**.

1.2 Structure of this document

1.2.1 The Appendices are as far as possible the order that are referenced within that report.

1.2.2 A list is provided below in Table 1-1 of the documents within Appendix G.

Table 1-1 List of documents in Appendix G

Appendix No.	Appendix Title
Appendix G-1	Regard had to comments from consultees under s42(1)(a) of PA 2008
Appendix G-2	Regard had to comments from consultees under s42(1)(b) of PA 2008
Appendix G-3	Regard had to comments from consultees under s42(1)(d) of PA 2008
Appendix G-4	Regard had to comments from consultees under s47 of PA 2008
Appendix G-5	Appendix G-5: Regard had to comments from non-statutory stakeholder groups under s47 of PA 2008

Appendix G-1: Regard had to comments from consultees under s42(1)(a) of PA 2008

Table G-1 below sets out responses to the statutory consultation from consultees under s42(1)(a) of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6 of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Assets				
1	Dogger Bank A&B – SSE Renewables	Dogger Bank A & B raised concerns about the Proposed Development, particularly its impact on existing Dogger Bank A & B export cables. They stress the importance of protecting these assets and cite insufficient communication on this issue. Dogger Bank requests detailed plans and reassurances before endorsing the project.	The Applicant notes these comments. A series of meetings have occurred between the Applicant's team and the Dogger Bank technical team to discuss the Proposed Development in further detail. The Applicant has shared detailed layout plans with Dogger Bank A&B to show where the two projects interface. The Applicant has set out during discussions how the proposed works would be carried out in order to ensure the necessary protection of the Dogger Bank A&B assets.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
2	Dogger Bank A&B – SSE Renewables	Dogger Bank A&B requested detailed documentation on plans for crossing and protecting their cables, including engineering assessments, risk mitigation strategies, and other technical details.	**Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will ensure the protection of existing utilities, including the Dogger Bank cables. These will require detailed information to be submitted to Dogger Bank for approval prior to any works to cross the existing cables taking place. The Applicant has shared detailed layout plans with Dogger Bank A&B to show where the two projects interface and explained the measures that will be taken to protect the Dogger Bank A&B assets. Following further discussions, Dogger Bank A&B has shared the 'as built' cable depths with the Applicant. This information will be used to inform the final detailed engineering assessments and design proposals ahead of construction.	N
3	Dogger Bank D	Dogger Bank D noted that they are a joint venture between SSE Renewables and Equinor, is a new 100+ MW phase of the Dogger Bank Wind Farm, classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. It will connect to Birkhill Wood Substation via underground cables and onshore infrastructure. An Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report was	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		submitted in June 2024, with consultations and revised proposals planned for Autumn 2024.		
4	Dogger Bank D	Dogger Bank D noted that Land Area A and Land Area B overlap with corridors under consideration for their underground cables. They seek to exchange information to coordinate project development.	Since Statutory Consultation, the decision has been taken to remove Land Area A from the draft Order Limits. Regarding Land Area B, the relevant project management teams from each project have been in discussion over the Order Limits and Proposed Development and the interrelationship between the projects. In Autumn 2024 the Dogger Bank D project confirmed that it is no longer considering an onshore cable route which passes through Land Area B. Therefore, the two projects will not overlap in respect of built infrastructure.	N
5	National Gas Transmission	National Gas Transmission stated that it has apparatus within or near the Order Limits of the Proposed Development. Existing easements grant access and restrict permanent/temporary structures, ground level changes, or material storage within the easement strip. Guidance for working near NGT assets is available.	The design and layout of the solar PV and ancillary infrastructure has had regard to the location, alignment and easements of all National Gas Transmission (NGT) infrastructure. The necessary easement widths have been retained in order to ensure National Gas has the necessary maintenance and access required. Protective Provisions have been included within the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]**. These have been shared with NGT as part of ongoing discussions.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
6	National Gas Transmission	NGT stated that its assets are safeguarded by a cathodic protection system to prevent corrosion, ensuring safety and reliability. Installations near NGT assets, such as high-voltage cables, pylons, battery storage systems, third-party pipelines, and solar arrays, must be assessed and approved to avoid interference with this system. NGT provided reference to relevant guidelines and safety limits.	The Applicant notes these requirements. Prior to the construction of works which may impact on any pipeline that is within the site boundary, a full survey of pipelines will be undertaken to determine their location and depth and all measures will be implemented to avoid any high pressure pipelines. This will include consultation with National Gas. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGT assets.	N
7	National Gas Transmission	NGT provided guidance for developing solar farms near gas transmission pipelines, emphasising the need for compliance with easement terms, including restrictions on structures, ground level changes, and material storage. Written permission and a Deed of Consent are required for works within the easement strip, subject to NGT approval. Projects must also consider HSE land-use planning methodology for population impacts near high-pressure pipelines. All proposed works near NGT	The Applicant notes these requirements. Prior to the construction of works which may impact on any pipeline that is within the site boundary, a full survey of pipelines will be undertaken to determine their location and depth and all measures will be implemented to avoid any high pressure pipelines. This will include consultation with NGT. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGT assets.	N

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		assets require review and approval by NGT's plant protection team.		
8	National Gas Transmission	NGT outlined safety guidelines for working near pipelines and some specific work types will require consultation with NGT's Plant Protection team and may have additional restrictions.	The Applicant notes these requirements. Prior to the construction of works which may impact on any pipeline that is within the site boundary, a full survey of pipelines will be undertaken to determine their location and depth and all measures will be implemented to avoid any high pressure pipelines. This will include consultation with NGT. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGT assets.	N
9	National Gas Transmission	NGT stated that construction traffic should only cross pipelines at agreed locations if existing roads cannot be used. Permanent road crossings require a surface load calculation and a deed of consent. Temporary protection rafts at ground level must be used at crossing points, designed based on ground conditions, vehicle types, and crossing frequencies. NGT must approve the type, material, dimensions, and installation method of any protective measures before construction. An NGT representative will monitor works near	The precise location of the internal access tracks will be determined at the detailed design and where construction traffic will cross pipeline locations at agreed locations subject to discussion with NGT. Details of the construction traffic can be seen within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1 Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].** Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGT assets.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the pipeline to ensure compliance with NGT specifications.		
10	National Gas Transmission	NGT provided details about how that new assets like cables or pipelines may cross existing pipelines and stated a Deed of Consent is required for any cable crossing. NGT also requests early consultation for protective provisions in the Development Consent Order (DCO) to safeguard its infrastructure.	The precise location of the internal access tracks will be determined at the detailed design stage and where construction traffic will cross pipeline locations at agreed locations subject to discussion with NGT. Details of the construction traffic can be seen within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1 Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].** Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGT assets.	N
11	National Gas Transmission	NGT states protective provisions within the DCO and requested to be consulted on these.	Protective provisions have been included in **the Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGT assets. The Applicant will continue to engage with National Gas Transmission to agree appropriate protective provisions.	N
12	National Gas Transmission	NGT stated adequate access to their pipelines must be maintained at all times.	All access to NGT pipelines will be maintained by the principal contractor who the Applicant appoints during the construction phase of the project. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGET's assets.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
13	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET requested further consultation to assess the impact on their existing and future assets, especially if land acquisition, rights extinguishment, or work near their apparatus is involved and stated appropriate protection and discussions are required to address potential impacts.	National Grid Electricity Transmission have been consulted and will continue to be consulted during the pre-application process and post submission process. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission's assets.	N
14	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET asked the Applicant to refer to Holistic Network Design and the National Grid ESO website to view the strategic vision for the UK's ever growing electricity transmission network.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
15	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET plans to extend the National Grid Creyke Beck substation and build a new substation (Birkhill Wood) to connect new customers to the network. The proposed Cable Route Mixed Option crosses NGET-owned land and conflicts with the proposed substation extension, leading NGET to lodge a holding objection. NGET requests that all existing and future assets near the proposed development be carefully	National Grid Creyke Beck substation extension (Wanless Beck) and Birkhill Wood (new substation) have been added to shortlist for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Applicant will continue to engage with NGET.	N

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		considered, as they are critical to electricity transmission. NGET encourages ongoing consultation to ensure the success of the project and minimise impacts on its infrastructure. These upgrades are part of the Great Grid Upgrade to enhance network capacity and connect renewable energy sources.		
16	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET highlighted National Grid's Overhead Line/s is protected by a Deed of Easement/Wayleave Agreement which provides full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our asset	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
17	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET stated that electrical safety clearances must always be upheld. Buildings should not encroach on the minimum distance to the lowest conductor, and permanent structures are discouraged directly beneath overhead lines.	All statutory safety clearances will be maintained at all times by the principal contractor who will be working on behalf of the Applicant during the construction of the Proposed Development. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission's assets. The Applicant will adhere to NGET guidance requirements for working within or under overhead lines. Protective provisions	N

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			have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGET's assets.	
18	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET emphasised that proposed changes to ground levels near overhead lines could reduce safety clearances, which must be maintained at all times.	All statutory safety clearances will be maintained at all times by the principal contractor who will be working on behalf of the Applicant during the construction of the Proposed Development. The Applicant will adhere to NGET guidance requirements for working within or under overhead lines. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGET's assets.	N
19	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET stated that the Health and Safety Executive's Guidance Note GS 6, "Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines," provides the relevant safety guidelines for working near existing overhead lines. All site staff should be aware of and understand this guidance.	All guidance in relation to safe working distances will be adhered to and maintained during the entire development process. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of NGET's assets.	N
20	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET stated that plant, machinery, equipment, buildings, or scaffolding should not be within 5.3 metres of high-voltage conductors when they are under their maximum "sag" and "swing." Overhead line profile drawings showing	All statutory safety clearances will be maintained at all times by the principal contractor who will be working on behalf of the Applicant during the construction of the Proposed Development. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission's assets.	N

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		these conditions should be obtained using the provided contact details.		
21	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET requests that landscaping near overhead lines use only slow-growing, low-height trees and shrubs to prevent compromising statutory safety clearances.	All National Grid guidelines on planting would be followed where applicable.	N
22	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET advised against drilling or excavation works that could disturb affect the foundations of any existing towers.	No drilling or excavation works will be undertaken if they have the potential to disrupt 'pillars of support' or foundations, and if drilling or excavation is to occur, reasonable measures will be undertaken to prevent impacts to the asset. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission's assets.	N
23	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET stated that NGET's underground cables are protected by legal agreements ensuring access for maintenance and inspection. No structures should be built over cables or within the easement strip without prior approval from NGET.	The Applicant notes these comments. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission's assets. The Applicant will continue to engage with National Gid Electricity Transmission to agree appropriate protective provisions.	N

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24	National Grid Electricity Transmission	NGET requires that ground levels above cables remain unchanged, as alterations can affect circuit performance and network safety. Any changes must be discussed with NGET beforehand.	The ground levels above the cabling will not be altered as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development. Protective provisions have been included in **the Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of National Grid Electricity Transmission's assets.	N
25	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH, part of National Grid Ventures, is developing the Continental Link Offshore Hybrid Asset (OHA), a 1.8 GW high voltage direct current (HVDC) interconnector between the GB transmission system and a Nordic country. This project, designed to connect offshore wind farms to the National Transmission System, is in the pre-application stage of the Development Consent Order (DCO) process. Stakeholder engagement is expected to begin in 2024, including consultations with statutory bodies and third-party developers on the DCO application, which will cover both terrestrial and marine areas.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

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26	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH stated that they held two workshops with the Applicant in early 2024 to discuss project interactions and opportunities. They aim to coordinate efforts to minimize infrastructure impacts and will continue engaging with the Applicant.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
27	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH reviewed the Applicant's statutory consultation documents and attended their Webinar 1 on 28 May 2024. They support the Proposed Development as a Critical National Priority low-carbon infrastructure project, aligned with the UK's Net Zero commitments. NGIH also endorses the Proposed Development's contribution to national renewable energy generation capacity and provides feedback on the consultation proposals.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
28	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH expressed concerns over the Proposed Development's discounted Highways option, which would have minimised conflicts with Continental	**Appendix 2 – Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** includes the Site Selection Report which highlights the methodology for discounting the proposed cable routes, including the road option, and how the western cable route was chosen as the preferred cable route to	N

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		Link's cable routes. They requested more details on this decision. For the remaining options: • **Option 1**: Would create significant conflicts with Continental Link and require extensive coordination. • **Option 2**: Fewer conflicts and could be combined with the Mixed Option for better land use efficiency. • **Mixed Option**: NGIH supports this, as it reduces interference with Continental Link's plans. NGIH stressed the need for the Applicant to consider Continental Link's routes and substation connections in their planning, as both projects need to coordinate closely.	take forward to the DCO submission stage of the Proposed Development.	
29	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH emphasised the need for the Proposed Development to consider potential interactions with Continental Link's cable route, depending on the chosen route. They stressed that the Proposed Development's design should allow for future coordination between the	**Appendix 2 – Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** includes the Site Selection Report which includes full details of the cable route selection. The Applicant has had regard to the proposed scheme where possible and will continue to engage with NGIH over potential interfaces between the projects.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		projects without imposing restrictions on NGIH.		
30	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH emphasised the need for close coordination between the Proposed Development and Continental Link, as both are Critical National Priority projects located near each other. This coordination is essential to avoid overlapping impacts, align construction planning, and meet NPS expectations for geographically proximate projects. NGIH also supports including National Grid's projects in the Proposed Development's cumulative effects assessments.	The cumulative impacts of the Proposed Development alongside other proposed developments in close proximity to the site have been fully assessed across all technical disciplines scoped into **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The additional developments assessed have been agreed with the relevant authorities to ensure that the correct developments have been identified.	N
31	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH expressed support for the Proposed Development's refined panel extents and land parcels for mitigation but requests more details on panel configuration for the DCO submission. They also seek clarification on how the Proposed Development will consider	All details of the Proposed Development can be seen within **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**. The Applicant has sought flexibility in regard to whether panels will be fixed or tracker technology. Configuration of the panels has been informed by environmental surveys, assessments,	N

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		Natural England's Leven Carrs Landscape Recovery Area in its mitigation design.	existing utilities, public consultation feedback and technical and operational requirements Details on mitigation are included in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** which is submitted with the DCO application. The Applicant continues to explore opportunities within the local area, including the Leven Carrs Landscape Recovery Area, which includes discussion with the landowner. The Applicant will continue to engage with Natural England's Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Area Team on this issue.	
32	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH expressed support for the Proposed Development's goal of achieving 50% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), recognising that this benefit can be realised through the land area and the transition from agriculture to solar farm.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
33	National Grid Interconnector Holdings	NGIH expressed a need for continued coordination with the Applicant to ensure both projects align, including:	The Applicant has engaged with National Grid Interconnector Holdings and in the development of the cable corridor alignment, has taken into account the early-stage proposals and	N

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		1. Considering Continental Link in the Proposed Development's design and order limits. 2. Establishing a Statement of Common Ground (SoCG). 3. Agreeing protective provisions for key land parcels in the Applicant's DCO.	siting locations being considered by the National Grid Ventures Continental Link. Arrangements are in place to enable both parties to continue to explore options for coordination and maintain dialogue throughout the Proposed Development application. At this moment in time, the Applicant understands the Continental Link project is paused and no details of when the EIA scoping or consultation will be published.	
34	Network Rail	Network Rail notes the proposals include development adjacent to the railway infrastructure including connections through railway property. Network Rail has concerns about how the scheme may impact on the operational railway.	The Applicant notes these comments. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions for the protection of Network Rail's infrastructure.	N
35	Network Rail	Network Rail highlighted the need for further discussions regarding the routing of construction and operational traffic, especially if it involves railway assets like bridges with low clearance or weight restrictions, and railway level crossings.	The vast majority of construction vehicles will be no larger than a standard length (16.5m) for articulated heavy goods vehicle (HGV). The Applicant has identified high and heavy load routes which can be used to access the Site if required (based on specific heavy or high loads). The proposed construction traffic routes (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]) do not pass under any bridges with specified height restrictions, nor do they cross any bridges with specified weight restrictions or cross any level crossings. Further details are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Should Development Consent be granted, a detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan will be developed, and the Applicant will engage with Network Rail regarding the routes. An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** is included in the DCO application.	
36	Network Rail	Network Rail stated that the information provided is not detailed enough to fully assess the potential impacts on the railway, and additional information is needed to properly evaluate the Proposed Development's effects.	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]** contain information on the parameters incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development, including proposed depth of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) underneath railway lines and distances of HDD launch and receptor pits from railway lines. Details on management and routing of construction traffic is included in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** which is included in the DCO Application.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			The Applicant notes that the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions for the protection of Network Rail's infrastructure.	
37	Network Rail	Network Rail stated that to ensure operational railway safety, the developer must work closely with Network Rail Asset Protection to ensure haulage routes and infrastructure design do not impact railway operations. It is assumed that a condition of the Order will require detailed specifications and traffic management plans to be provided and agreed upon before development begins.	The Applicant notes these comments. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions for the protection of Network Rail's infrastructure. Prior to construction, all details of the proposed specifications of the Proposed Development where there are interactions with the railway will be agreed with Network Rail. The proposed construction traffic routes (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]**) do not pass under any bridges with specified height restrictions, nor do they cross any bridges with specified weight restrictions or cross any level crossings. Further details are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** is included in the DCO Application. The detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan must be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** and will be agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council prior to construction.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			This will also be informed by further engagement with Network Rail on final construction traffic routes.	
38	Network Rail	Network Rail stated that the Applicant will need an easement to install cabling/equipment on railway land and should engage early with Network Rail to discuss and agree this aspect of the Proposed Development.	The Applicant can confirm that contact has been made with Network Rail in order to agree an easement over the land for the purposes of the cable route required as part of the Proposed Development.	N
39	Network Rail	Network Rail stated that they will seek protection from compulsory purchase powers over operational land and require agreements to protect the railway during construction. They also emphasised the need for asset protection measures for any power lines crossing or running alongside the railway. Standard protective provisions must be included in the DCO, and various legal agreements, such as asset protection and method statements, will be necessary. Network Rail reserves the	The Applicant can confirm that contact has been made with Network Rail regarding compulsory purchase powers, protective provisions and other agreements. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions for the protection of Network Rail's infrastructure. The Applicant will continue to engage Network Rail on these issues.	N

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		right to raise further concerns once more details of the project are available.		
40	Network Rail	Network Rail stated the importance of ensuring construction and maintenance activities do not compromise safety or encroach on their land. They also require the security of the railway boundary to be maintained at all times. They advise contacting their Asset Protection Engineers for further coordination.	The Proposed Development will be constructed without having any adverse impacts on the ability to maintain and service the Network Rail assets. The Applicant is engaging with Network Rail's Asset Protection Engineers regarding the construction activities and discussions are ongoing in relation to potential protective provisions to be included within the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of Network Rail's assets.	N
41	Network Rail	Network Rail stated that it is open to discussing the inclusion of its land or rights, provided there is no impact on the operational railway, all necessary consents are in place, and commercial terms are agreed and approved by their board.	The Applicant can confirm that contact has been made with Network Rail in order to agree an agreement over the land for the purposes of the cable route required as part of the Proposed Development.	N
42	Network Rail	Network Rail stated they reserve the right to provide further comments after reviewing the proposals in more detail.	The Applicant notes these comments	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
43	Network Rail	Network Rail would be grateful if the comments and points detailed within this consultation response are considered by RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Limited. Network Rail would welcome further discussion and negotiation with RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Limited in relation to the proposed development as required going forward. If you have any questions or require more information in relation to the above please let me know. Network Rail requested that the Applicant considers the points raised in their consultation response. They welcome further discussion and negotiation on the proposed development as needed.	The Applicant has had regard to Network Rail's comments in developing the DCO Application. The Applicant will continue to engage with Network Rail throughout the DCO application process.	N
44	Northern Gas Networks	NGN noted the presence of high-pressure gas assets near some of the Proposed Development's "sites", which have safety regulations and restrictions, including "Population Density Restrictions." They advised considering these restrictions and consulting with	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N

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		NGN for more details and site-specific maps.		
45	Northern Gas Networks	Pressure gas transmission system NGN stated that their "before you dig" department typically issues an objection to planning proposals that are near or affect their High Pressure gas transmission system.	The Applicant acknowledges the response.	N
46	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that their response focuses on protecting their High Pressure Gas Transmission pipelines and associated equipment within the development area, as well as nearby. It also mentions that Low Pressure and Medium Pressure gas pipelines in the area may require separate plant protection or diversion.	The Applicant notes these comments	N
47	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated solar PV Installation could affect a buried pipeline through construction, repair and maintenance and electrical interference with the pipeline's cathodic protection system. The pipelines near the Proposed Development form part of the Northern	The Applicant has reviewed the stipulations from NGN and provided confirmation that it has, through its current design, addressed the stipulations and/or will address the others during the construction.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Gas Networks bulk supply Gas Transmission system and are registered with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) as Major Accident Hazard Pipelines. NGN requested the Applicant to outline if its stipulations are either “Not Applicable” or will be addressed throughout the planning, construction and subsequent operational processes, as appropriate.		
48	Northern Gas Networks	NGN highlighted that six of their High Pressure Gas Transmission Pipelines pass close to or through the Proposed Development area. 1. The "Wawne - Elloughton" pipeline, with a 1050mm diameter and a maximum operating pressure of 38 bar, is registered as a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) consultation distance for this pipeline is 175 metres. NGN's safety advice, based on industry	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N

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		standards, is that no occupied buildings should be within 3 metres of the pipeline, meaning a 6-metre-wide strip centred on the pipeline should remain free of buildings, including permanent or temporary structures. 2. "Wawne - Gangstead" High Pressure Gas Transmission pipeline, a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline, has a HSE consultation distance of 44 metres. Safety guidelines require a 16-metre-wide area around the pipeline, free from occupied buildings, including temporary structures, with a 8-metre building proximity distance. 3. "Bankside - Wawne" High Pressure Gas Transmission pipeline, a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline, has a HSE consultation distance of 41 metres. Safety guidance		

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		requires a 28-metre-wide area around the pipeline, free from occupied buildings, including temporary structures, with a 14-metre building proximity distance. 4. Burton Agnes - Wawne" High Pressure Gas Transmission pipeline, a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline, has a HSE consultation distance of 41 metres. Safety guidance mandates a 28-metre-wide clearance zone, centred on the pipeline, free of occupied buildings, including temporary structures, with a 14-metre building proximity distance. 5. "Beverley - Wawne" High Pressure Gas Transmission pipeline, a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline, has a HSE consultation distance of 28 metres. Safety guidance requires a 28-metre-wide clearance zone centred on the		

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		pipeline, free of occupied buildings, with a building proximity distance of 14 metres. 6. "Plaxton Bridge Biomethane SPUR" High Pressure Gas Transmission pipeline, a Major Accident Hazard Pipeline, has a safety requirement under industry standards to maintain a 6-metre-wide clearance zone centred on the pipeline, with no occupied buildings within 3 metres. The pipeline's specifics include a diameter of 100 mm, maximum operating pressure of 38 bar, and wall thickness of 11.9 mm.		
49	Northern Gas Networks	NGN highlighted its legal rights to access High Pressure Gas Transmission pipelines via deeds of easement, which prohibit any obstructions, including buildings or solar panels, within the easement. NGN must retain access for maintenance, repairs, and emergencies. NGN requests the Applicant must ensure no occupied buildings, structures, or static caravans	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N

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		are placed over or within the easement or Designated Proximity Boundary.		
50	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that they require consultation and approval for structures, services, or roads within the easement, maintaining 600mm clearance from pipelines. The Applicant must fund monitoring and mitigation of any impacts on NGN's Cathodic Protection system. Test posts must remain or be relocated at the Applicant's expense.	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N
52	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that if land with pipeline easements is sold, new owners must comply with easement terms, such as prohibitions on garden buildings or extensions within the easement, and must be informed at the time of purchase.	The Applicant does not intend to purchase any land for the development and intends to progress the development through leasing land from organisations and individuals under a voluntary basis. More detail can be found in **Land Plans [EN010157/APP/2.4]** and **Statement of Reasons [EN010157/APP/4.1].**	N

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53	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that a Solar PV Installation may increase lightning strike risks, potentially damaging the pipeline's cathodic protection system. NGN requires a specialist Lightning Assessment to address this concern.	A lightning assessment will be undertaken by the Applicant as part of the construction and commissioning phase.	N
54	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that changes to ground levels over pipelines must maintain a minimum cover depth and limit overburden to 2.5 metres. Retaining walls or structures near pipelines must be assessed by experts to ensure integrity of pipes. Percussive piling vibrations within 15 metres of pipelines must not exceed 75mm/s ppv.	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N
55	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that drainage ponds or lagoons must not be placed over pipelines, and any associated embankments should not encroach on the easement. They may require confirmation that the banking will not exert pressure on the pipelines.	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N

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56	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that for recreational or landscaped spaces near gas pipelines, they have tree planting guidelines outlining safe tree species and minimum distances from the pipeline to prevent root damage, which could pose a safety risk.	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N
57	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that they require agreement on pipeline protection for access points over the pipeline, including load assessments for heavy vehicles. Protection may include a concrete plinth, with design approval from NGN. For certain pipeline materials, roadways to Highway Adoptable standards may not need extra protection.	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N
58	Northern Gas Networks	NGN requires agreement on safety precautions for third parties working near High Pressure Pipelines, including when laying services or conducting bore holing. Prior to groundworks, the pipeline's location and depth must be	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N

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		confirmed by NGN's representative. NGN provided details of a service they offer for the accurate location of pipes.		
59	Northern Gas Networks	NGN requested confirmation that no explosive blasting techniques will be used during construction.	The Applicant confirms that no explosive blasting techniques will be used for the Proposed Development's construction period.	N
60	Northern Gas Networks	NGN stated that the pipeline must not be exposed during construction without prior assessments and approvals. According to Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996, activities like building, excavation, or dumping must consider the pipeline's location to avoid damage or restricted access for maintenance.	The Applicant and Northern Gas Networks are in discussion over the Proposed Development and the gas assets on the site and engagement will continue following the approval of the DCO, if granted. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of Northern Gas Networks' infrastructure.	N
61	Northern Gas Networks	NGN highlighted that population density near high-pressure pipelines should not exceed 30 people per hectare ("H type" areas). As a gas network operator, NGN must address any increase in population density near pipelines to ensure safety.	The Applicant confirms the permanent workforce required to operate and maintain the Proposed Development on Site will not exceed 30 people / hectare. During construction an average of 250 workers with a peak of 350 workers is expected on-site, however they will be dispersed across the site. **ES Volume 3,**	N

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		They requested confirmation that the population in the development area will not exceed this limit during or after development.	**Figure 3.5 Indicative Construction Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the construction work areas. Therefore, the requirement for a safety evaluation is not expected to be engaged, however the Applicant will continue to engage with NGN at the construction stage and will support NGN in fulfilling its obligations in respect of a safety evaluation as required.	
Biodiversity				
62	Environment Agency	The EA highlighted that the National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 encourages NSIPs to contribute to and enhance the natural environment by providing net gains for biodiversity. However, mink eradication has not been included as part of the enhancement and mitigation measures. The presence of mink poses a significant threat to water vole survival, especially if displacement works occur. The EA recommends adding mink eradication to the Proposed Development's enhancement opportunities. Additionally, there is an ongoing mink trapping programme in the River Hull valley,	Mink control and monitoring has been added as part of the **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** commitments. Details are also provided in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application.	Y

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		coordinated by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, which aims to allow water voles to recolonise the area.		
63	Environment Agency	The EA referenced Paragraph 4.6.12 of NPS EN-1, which emphasises that biodiversity net gain (BNG) should be delivered off-site in a way that contributes to wider strategic outcomes, such as habitat connectivity and green infrastructure. The EA raised concerns about the risk of fragmented mitigation and enhancement areas, which could lead to issues like limited species mobility, reduced genetic diversity, and poor habitat resilience. To address this, the EA recommends submitting detailed plans for enhancing waterbodies, using the cable corridor to connect habitats, and ensuring links to the Local Nature Recovery Schemes. Additionally, a Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan, along with a legal agreement for future-proofing mitigation, should be included. Early engagement on BNG is encouraged, along with using BS	Appropriate mitigation and enhancement have been outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is submitted in support of the DCO Application. No changes to flow diversity to water courses are proposed - improvements will come from enhancement of the riparian zone through implementation of offsets between watercourses and the Proposed Development. Consideration has been given to the Local Nature Recovery Schemes to try and ensure any proposed habitat creation is compatible. Works within the grid connection cable corridor involve the laying of the underground cable to connect the Land Areas to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. There will be no fragmentation of habitats as a result of these works. The Landscape and Ecological Management Plan will deliver the requirements of the Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan, and it will be produced substantially in accordance with the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan**	N

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		8683:2021 standards for designing and implementing BNG.	**[EN010157/APP/7.5],** which is submitted in support of the DCO Application.	
64	Environment Agency	The EA stated that the Water Framework Directive (WFD), Eel Regulations (2009), and the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 (SAFFA) were not included in the identification of relevant legislation. This is a legal requirement, and failing to incorporate these laws could lead to inappropriate development and harm to the environment and protected species. The EA recommends revising the proposals to include the requirements of all relevant legislation and ensuring these are reflected in the biodiversity chapter of the ES. Key parts of SAFFA and the Eel Regulations should be considered, particularly Sections 2 and 4 of SAFFA and Part 4 of the Eel Regulations.	Fish have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and relevant legislation referred to. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is also submitted in support of the DCO Application.	N
Cable Corridor				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
65	Riston Parish Council	Riston Parish Council stated that they had no comments at this stage regarding updated options for cable corridors or the environmental information.	Applicant notes these comments.	N
Communications				
66	Catwick Parish Council	Catwick Parish Council expressed disappointment over the lack of communication regarding a meeting requested in February. Despite multiple phone calls and emails, the meeting was not attended, leading to complaints from residents about poor communication.	In line with the **Statement of Community Consultation, Consultation Report Appendix C-7 [EN010157/APP/5.2]**, the Applicant offered all host parish councils a meeting. Due to an error in communication, Catwick Parish Council attended a meeting that was not agreed with the Applicant. To rectify this issue, a subsequent meeting was immediately offered to Catwick Parish Council. This was arranged for a later date and attended by the Applicant on the Wednesday 19 June 2024, during the consultation period.	N
67	Catwick Parish Council	Catwick Parish Council expressed disappointment with the consultation brochure, noting that maps on pages 11 and 12 are identical and that the location of the Leven meeting on the poster is incorrect.	The Applicant became aware of a printing error in the consultation brochures, as outlined in Section 5.11 of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]**. The incorrect land area plan was printed on page 11 for 'Land area B: Land North West of Long Riston.' The below actions were undertaken to address this:	N

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			• The consultation brochure was updated so that the correct version was available on the project website www.peartree-hillsolar.co.uk from the start of consultation (Wednesday 15 May 2024). • A correction letter was sent to all section 42 consultees and key stakeholders on Wednesday 15 May 2024 alongside a corrected version of page 11 from the consultation brochure with the correct land area plan for Land Area B. • New copies of the corrected consultation brochure were printed for deposit locations and in time for all in-person consultation events. Whilst the new copies of the consultation brochure were being printed, the Applicant manually added an insert into the consultation brochures left at deposit points of the corrected page 11 and have clearly indicated with a label that page 11 within the consultation brochure has an error.	
68	Dogger Bank A&B – SSE Renewables	Dogger Bank A&B proposed holding a series of meetings or consultations to discuss their concerns in detail and provide input to ensure the protection of their infrastructure.	A series of meetings have occurred between the Applicant's team and the Dogger Bank technical team to discuss the Proposed Development in further detail. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will ensure the protection of existing utilities, including the Dogger Bank cables. These will require detailed information to be submitted to Dogger Bank for approval prior to any works to cross the existing cables taking place.	N

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69	Dogger Bank A&B – SSE Renewables	Dogger Bank A&B suggested establishing a dedicated point of contact to provide regular updates and address any emerging issues promptly.	The Applicant's project manager for the Proposed Development has been the single point of contact to-date and will continue to be for the duration of the project.	N
70	Dogger Bank A&B – SSE Renewables	Dogger Bank A&B stated that their support for the Proposed Development depends on highlighted issues being satisfactorily addressed, noting that open and proactive engagement can lead to a mutually beneficial solution, allowing the Proposed Development to proceed while protecting their infrastructure.	The Applicant notes these comments. The Applicant will continue to engage Dogger Bank A&B.	N
71	Dogger Bank D	Dogger Bank D expressed interest in opening a dialogue regarding the EIA, their site selection and design work, and exploring opportunities for coordination to minimise impacts on the environment and local communities. They invited contact to facilitate discussions with the relevant teams.	The project management teams on both the Proposed Development and the Dogger Bank schemes have met to talk through the interrelationships between the projects. This engagement will continue as the projects progress.	N

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72	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council clarified that there is no Village Hall in Leven, noting that the venue referred to is a sports hall.	Leven has two village hall venues within Leven village. The Applicant held an event during non-statutory consultation at one venue, and the event during statutory consultation at the other. The correct address and postcode for the statutory consultation event venue at Leven was printed on the consultation materials. However, to ensure nobody missed out on the consultation, the Applicant placed a large A frame sign at Leven Recreational Hall outlining that the consultation was being held at the other venue on North Street, Leven, HU17 5NF (a short walk away). On the day of the consultation, nobody reported issues with finding the venue.	N
73	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council stated that the clerk's address information is incorrect, despite it being available on both the Leven and East Riding of Yorkshire Council websites since the clerk took office in September.	The Clerk's address was updated by the Applicant, and all future correspondence issued to the new address. All statutory materials were sent via email and posted to the new address on Thursday 23 May 2024.	N
74	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council requested if the poster could be amended regarding an issue and also asked for A4 versions to	An A4 poster was issued to Leven Parish Council for use on their noticeboards.	N

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		be sent, as the current size is too large for their noticeboards.		
75	Riston Parish Council	Riston Parish Council acknowledged receiving consultation correspondence from the Applicant and found the consultation informative.	The Applicant notes these comments	N
776	Wawne Parish Council	Wawne Parish Council requested that mail for the Parish Council not be sent to the Village Hall, as it is managed by a separate Charitable Trust unconnected to the Council.	The Applicant notes this comment and updated the address for Wawne Parish Council on its records.	N
77	York Consortium Drainage Board	York Consortium Drainage Board requested an updated brochure with corrections to the Land Area B Plan, following a letter dated 15 May 2024.	The Applicant issued an updated version of the Brochure to York Consortium Drainage Board on Thursday 6 June 2024, by mail and via email. This is in addition to the correction letter the Applicant sent to all section 42 consultees and key stakeholders on Wednesday 15 May 2024 alongside a corrected version of page 11 from the consultation brochure with the correct land area plan for Land Area B.	N
Community Benefit Fund				

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78	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board	At the present time there is a strong movement towards getting the river cleared - Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board have commissioned a firm of engineers to prepare a survey of the River Hull to see how we can set about solving this problem. The Environment Agency completed a bathymetric survey several years ago which identified many potential problem areas but no action was taken with the Environment Agency saying that lack of funding prevents them taking further action. I believe that to get the river cleared out funding will have to be sourced from organizations in the area and working along with the Environment Agency. The community benefit fund that you propose could be used to help the whole area including benefitting your project. Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board is focused on addressing issues with the River Hull	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised. The Applicant will work with local community representatives to understand how this fund can be best used to meet the area's needs and aspirations. It is likely that groups and individuals will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for a wide range of initiatives, including environmental initiatives such as the one suggested in this comment.	N

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		and suggested using the community benefit fund to support this effort, working with the Environment Agency.		
79	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council suggested the community benefit fund could be used on maintaining footpaths (across fields).	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised. The Applicant will work with local community representatives to understand how this fund can be best used to meet the area's needs and aspirations. It is likely that groups and individuals will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for a wide range of initiatives.	N
80	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council noted their plans to promote local footpaths and rewilding. They suggested to use funding to improve public buildings in the village.	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised. The Applicant will work with local community representatives to understand how this fund can be best used to meet the area's needs and aspirations. It is likely that groups and individuals will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for a wide range of initiatives.	N

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81	Riston Parish Council	Riston Parish Council outlined support for the proposed community benefit fund suggested using it to create a cycle path along the A165, connecting to the existing path on the A1035 toward Beverley.	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised. The Applicant will work with local community representatives to understand how this fund can be best used to meet the area's needs and aspirations. Community Benefit Fund could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding and subject to other consents needed.	N
82	Woodmansey Parish Council	Woodmansey Parish Council asked if there were any plans for a community grant as part of the Proposed Development.	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund. The Applicant is proposing to provide up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This would take the form of annual payments spread across the 40-year lifespan of the Proposed Development's operation.	N
Construction				
83	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council stated that landscapes must be reinstated after cables are placed.	Landscaping will be reinstated following installation of the cables. Details are included in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N

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84	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council stated a major concern regarding construction traffic going through the village of Leven.	Due to the removal of Land Area A from the Order Limits, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3]**, no construction traffic will be routed via Leven.	Y
85	Tickton and Routh Parish Council	Tickton and Routh Parish Council stated the construction of the Proposed Development would place an unsustainable burden on the local infrastructure including the A1035 and link roads.	Construction traffic would be managed appropriately to minimise impacts on the local road network. Details can be found in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. The Construction Traffic Management Plan will be submitted to East Riding and Hull City Council for review ahead of construction and must be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	N
Cumulative Impacts				
86	Dogger Bank D	Dogger Bank D stated it expected to be included in any cumulative assessments undertaken by the Applicant.	Dogger Bank D has been added to the shortlist for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2**].	N
87	Health Security Agency and	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities the cumulative effects assessment should consider the impacts from	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** assesses the impact of the potential influx of construction staff on local accommodation services. The chapter also provides a	N

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	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	the ingress of nonhome-based workers during the construction period, on the availability of local accommodation, in-cluding the affordable private rented sector.	cumulative assessment of the likely impact of the ingress of construction workers arising from other DCO developments occurring in proximity to the Proposed Development on local accommodation provision.	
88	Tickton and Routh Parish Council	Tickton and Routh Parish Council raised concerns about other solar farms within the local planning system within 3 miles of Tickton Parish boundary. It stated additional solar farms would adversely impact parishioners' quality of life, visual amenity and sense of community.	The Applicant is aware of a number of consented and proposed solar schemes in East Riding of Yorkshire and in proximity to the Proposed Development, as well as other nationally significant infrastructure projects which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck substation or proposed new substation to the north. The Applicant has assessed the combined impacts of these projects as part of the cumulative effects assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**, which have been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application, ensuring that the impacts of the Proposed Development are considered alongside that of other nearby existing and proposed renewable energy projects.	N
Ecology and Wildlife				

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89	Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission stated it aims to provide relevant information to allow Applicant's to minimise any potential impacts by the proposed project on irreplaceable habitats such as Ancient Semi Natural Woodlands (ASNW), Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites, and other trees and woodland, including Priority Habitats.	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
90	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission stated an area of Ancient Semi Natural Woodlands known as Cote Wood is present directly adjacent to the proposed site boundary and requested a minimum buffer of 15 m from the site boundary, though an assessment of the habitat may indicate a larger buffer zone is required to avoid negative impacts. Forestry Commission also stated suitable access for the future management of Cote Wood ASNW, and other woodlands across the site, should be maintained.	A minimum 15 m buffer from Cote Wood Ancient Woodland has been incorporated into the design as detailed in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Access to Cote Wood Ancient Woodland is not impacted by the Proposed Development.	Y
91	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission signposted to Natural England and Forestry Commission's Standing Advice on Ancient Woodland – and the supporting	The Proposed Development has been designed to retain existing trees and hedgerows wherever reasonably possible, for example internal access tracks and underground cabling would follow existing farm tracks and/or be located in existing gaps in	N

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		Assessment Guide and "Keepers of Time" – Ancient and Native Woodland and Trees Policy in England. The Forestry Commission stated that because Cote Wood Ancient Semi Natural Woodlands is connected to other woodlands within the site boundary, some of them designated as Priority Habitat, via hedgerows and other small, scattered woodlands and riparian corridors, any impacts to those other woodlands and hedgerows have the potential to have knock-on impacts on the Ancient Semi Natural Woodlands habitat. The Commission requested reducing impacts to all trees and woodlands across the site as much as possible.	hedgerows wherever practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design incorporates offsets from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable. Further details, as well as information on proposed planting, are provided in an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is also submitted in support of the DCO Application.	
92	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission stated that the loss of tree canopy cover and further fragmentation of the existing woodland and hedgerow habitats within and adjacent to the proposed site boundary would be likely to result in a decline in biodiversity.	The Proposed Development has been designed to retain existing trees and hedgerows wherever reasonably possible, for example internal access tracks and underground cabling would follow existing farm tracks and/or be located in existing gaps in hedgerows wherever practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design incorporates offsets from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable. Further	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			details, as well as information on proposed planting, are provided in an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the **DCO Application. ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is also submitted in support of the DCO Application. The Proposed Development is expected to have a biodiversity net gain, as shown in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The assessment predicts a 62.36% net gain in area habitats and an 46.48% net gain in hedgerows. In accordance with the Environment Act 2021, the Applicant is committing to a 10% Biodiversity Net Gain.	
93	Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission recommended that planting should be targeted to enhance existing woodland and ecological networks by buffering the existing woodland to create larger blocks. Species and provenance of new trees and woodland need to be considered to establish resilience, taking into account climate change and the potential for new, emerging pests and diseases. The Forestry Commission stated the need to consider biosecurity,	The planting type would be decided on each species' ability to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and comprise majority native (and of local provenance) species. All planting material is to be sourced from reputable nurseries in order to avoid the spread of any pest and plant disease. Further details are provided in an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. As outlined in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, the Applicant is retaining woodland blocks with appropriate offsets. As set out	N

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		to avoid the introduction of pests and diseases.	in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, proposed planting would include infilling of existing hedgerows and extension of existing woodland copses, for example with scrub planting, where appropriate.	
94	Forestry Commission	The Forestry Commission offered further support in developing a woodland management plan.	An **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** is submitted as part of the application. The Applicant welcomes any further comments the Forestry Commission may have on the Plan through the Examination stage.	N
95	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council raised concerns about the impact on birds in the area, stating the need for quiet nesting and rough areas to hunt for food, including existing hedging which should not be disturbed. Leven Parish Council requested routes for wildlife across the sites should be developed, including for deer.	The Applicant has undertaken surveys to establish the habitats present on-site, their potential to support protected and/or priority species, and the potential impact of the Proposed Development on surrounding sites of ecological importance. Existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins will be retained as much as possible and appropriate offsets from trees, woodland and hedgerows have been incorporated into the design. Appropriate mitigation for ground nesting and other bird species is considered **in ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and will be detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The design of the Proposed Development, including buffers from riparian boundaries, will provide sufficient room for deer to	N

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			move through the landscape. Animal gates to be incorporated in fencing to allow passage of small mammals.	
96	Natural England	Natural England noted that a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) has not yet been completed. Natural England advised the HRA screening should consider potential likely significant effects on the European Sites. Natural England recommended the Applicant considers potential likely significant effects arising from the impact pathways identified in Natural England's EIA Scoping response (dated 08 December 2023).	The Applicant has considered all the sites identified in Natural England's EIA scoping response and has issued the draft HRA screening to Natural England for comment. This information is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 (Screening) and **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** which is submitted as part of the DCO application.	N
97	Natural England	Natural England stated it does not agree that effects on statutory designated sites can be concluded to be 'not significant' at this stage, in the absence of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), and details of the relevant measures to be included in the Construction Environmental	This information is considered in the Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 (Screening) and **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** and **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3], Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** and	N

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		Management Plan (CEMP), Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP), Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP), Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP), and Soil Management Plan (SMP). Natural England considers that the Applicant should seek to address these issues prior to Examination where possible.	**Outline Site Waste Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.10]** that have been prepared as part of the DCO application submission.	
98	Natural England	Natural England advises that the potential for onsite and offsite impacts should be considered in assessing what, if any, potential impacts the proposal may have on European sites. Natural England advises the HRA should consider: • any impacts due to potential direct loss of functionally linked feeding habitat for Humber Estuary SPA bird species; the potential for loss of functionally linked land which is adjacent to the pro-ject;	Potential impacts of the Proposed Development on European sites are assessed in the **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**, which considers the potential for direct and indirect effects on European sites, and on habitats with the potential to be Functionally Linked Land. The impacted pathways identified by Natural England have been included in the assessment (refer to Sections 4, 7 and 8). The **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** has considered the potential for disturbance/ displacement of birds using habitats within and outside Land Areas B to F and the grid connection cable route (refer to Sections 4, 7 and 8). It has also	N

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		• the potential for noise and visual disturbance impacts (including lighting) on functionally linked land during construction and operation. Natural England welcomed that wintering bird surveys have been undertaken and advised further justification should be provided on whether the surveys are considered sufficient to inform the assessment of impacts on functionally linked land. Natural England provided guidance on passage and wintering bird surveys for functionally linked land associated with the Humber Estuary designated sites. Overall, Natural England considered that the survey effort is likely to be acceptable to inform the assessment of impacts from loss of functionally linked land in this case. However, advised that further justification should be provided in the relevant assessment to confirm this. Natural England noted that the bird surveys undertaken do not cover the proposed cable routes and highlighted that there should be an assessment of	considered the potential for impacts on birds from glint and glare (refer to Sections 4, 7 and 8). Passage and wintering bird surveys have been completed for the Land Areas**. ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.9: Passage Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** are submitted in support of the DCO application. The design of ornithology survey work has had regard to the survey recommendations produced by Natural England and where methodology deviated from the recommendation, justification has been provided within the bird reports (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.3: Breeding Bird Survey Report** and **7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4**]). Passage and wintering bird surveys are being undertaken for the cable route (during September 2024 to April 2025 inclusive), so results will not be available at the time of submission of the DCO Application but should be available at the DCO Examination stage. In the absence of survey data, Functionally Linked Land is assumed to be present for the **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. Section 5.6 of the Information to **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** sets out the	

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		construction phase impacts on functionally linked land. Natural England advised that that HRA should detail noise levels during both construction and decommissioning phases of the development. There should be consideration of the impact of the noise levels on birds utilising land functionally linked to the Humber Estuary SPA. The results of the wintering and passage bird surveys should be used to inform whether disturbing noise levels from the development will reach land utilised by significant bird numbers. Natural England advised that the potential for solar panels to affect the flight paths of wintering and passage Humber Estuary SPA birds utilising functionally linked land should be assessed within the HRA. Natural England welcomed a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan. Natural England advised that further information should be provided regarding the habitats proposed for the 'mitigation and enhancement areas' and	results of bird surveys undertaken for the northern section of the grid cable connection route, a habitat suitability assessment and desk study information. On a precautionary basis the habitat within the grid cable connection route are considered to constitute Functionally Linked Land for the same species as Land Areas B to F. Details of the proposed mitigation for SPA and Ramsar site qualifying species are set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. The **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** has identified habitats within Land Areas B to F and the grid connection route as Functionally Linked Land for several SPA/ Ramsar site species (refer to Section 5). The potential for disturbance/ displacement of these species has been assessed in Section 7.3.	

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		noted that any mitigation measures considered fundamental to the conclusions of the HRA should be appropriately secured and strictly implemented. Natural England advised that it appears from the data provided that SPA birds of a significant number are present on site. At this stage Natural England cannot assess the requirement for mitigation, however advised that provision and management of suitable alternative habitat for the relevant species is generally required to mitigate for loss of functionally linked land and should be suitably secured. Natural England stated it would welcome future conversations around the suitability of proposed mitigation for non-breeding birds.		
99	Natural England	<u>Comments on 7.4 Wintering Bird Survey Report</u> Natural England advised that there should be a section of the report which focuses on birds associated with the Humber Estuary designated sites to	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** was revised to address the comments raised regarding structure, content and presentation. There is a section in the report dedicated to 'Humber Estuary SPA Component Species'.	N

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		inform the shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). Natural England advised that a more detailed survey methodology should be included in the report, including details of individual survey dates and times, and maps showing the area covered by the surveys and the transect routes walked and that further justification should be provided on whether the surveys are considered sufficient to inform the assessment of impacts of functionally linked land. Natural England advised that the full data are provided alongside commentary. Suitably annotated maps showing how the area is used by all relevant Humber Estuary species recorded should be provided. Natural England welcomed that nocturnal surveys have been undertaken, and advised that these should be presented in full in the report. Where identification was not possible to	The design of ornithology survey work has had regard to the survey recommendations produced by Natural England and where methodology deviated from the recommendation, justification has been provided within the bird reports (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.3: Breeding Bird Survey Report** and **7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). Appended to the reports are tables detailing locations, times and weather conditions for surveys as well as maps showing the areas surveyed or transects walked. Appended to **7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** are annotated maps showing the Order Limits with the distribution of both species of district importance and of SPA level importance recorded within the survey area. Details of nocturnal surveys are provided in **7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and limitations have been identified, including the approach taken if bird identification to species level was not possible. A table is provided in **7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** comparing the peak count for each of these species against the five-year average WeBS count total for the Humber Estuary, and providing an assessment of the likely impact of the Proposed Development on these species' populations. A full assessment of the impacts of the Proposed Development to SPA component species has been made in the separate HRA report (**Habitats Regulations Assessment –**	

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		species level, these limitations should be detailed in the report and a precautionary approach to the results should be taken in the assessment Natural England signposted to relevant guidance on nocturnal surveys. Natural England reiterated that results should be presented and assessed in the context of percentages of the Humber Estuary SPA population according to the most recent Humber Estuary WeBS 5-year average count (currently 2017/18-2021/22) and provided advice on the % of a Humber Estuary bird species population which could be affected by a proposal and stated mitigation measures may be required. Natural England welcomed the commitment in Chapter 7: Biodiversity of Volume 1: Main Report that 'the wintering bird report will be revised for submission in support of the DCO application to address the comments	**Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**), along with proposed mitigation measures.	

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		raised' by Natural England through the Discretionary Advice Service.		
100	Natural England	<u>Potential air quality impacts</u> Natural England welcomed 6.13.1 of Chapter 6: Air Quality of Volume 1: Main Report which states that 'a full assessment of likely significant effects will be reported in the ES'. Natural England signposted to guidance to help assess the impacts of road traffic emissions to air quality capable of affecting European Sites. Natural England advised that designated sites within 200m of a road which will experience a significant increase in traffic movements from the proposal should be assessed for impacts due to air pollution from traffic. Natural England welcomes that 'the route of construction traffic will be documented in the Construction Traffic	Sections 4.5 and 4.6 of **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** consider the potential for changes in air quality and reference the results of the assessment presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6 Air Quality [EN010157/APP/6.2].** As set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 6.1: Air Quality Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, internationally, nationally and locally designated sites of ecological conservation importance on protected species and on habitats and other species identified as being of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity (known as designated habitats) within 200 m of the affected road network are included in the air quality assessment. A qualitative assessment against the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 105 Air Quality screening criteria above has been undertaken to assess the impacts of the Proposed Development on ancient semi-natural woodland, Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) due to construction and decommissioning phases traffic. Humber Estuary SAC/SPA/Ramsar site is circa 8.5km from the Order limits and the construction and decommissioning phases traffic is below the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA	N

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		Management Plan'. If it is determined that these routes will be within 200m of designated sites then an assessment of potential air quality impacts should be undertaken in the HRA. Natural England therefore advised that ammonia sourced from traffic emissions should be included for assessment within the HRA. Natural England noted that 6.9.3 of Chapter 6: Air Quality of Volume 1: Main Report states that 'initial construction traffic data suggests that the Proposed Development would not generate LDVs and HDVs flows exceeding the EPUK-IAQM screening criteria'. Natural England advised that if traffic numbers are confirmed to be below this threshold, then we may be able to agree a conclusion of no likely significant effect from this pathway. However stated that Natural England's guidance should be used when considering impacts on	105 Air Quality, therefore any significant effects on the European designated site due to any traffic related air pollution from the Proposed Development is unlikely. The **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform the Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** has been submitted with the application to provide evidence to determine the potential for the proposed development to impact on European sites in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). It considers road traffic emissions, including ammonia, and concludes that impacts on air quality are not anticipated during the operational phase due to the passive nature of the Proposed Development and the low number of vehicle movements required for maintenance purposes.	

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		international and national designated sites. Natural England concurred with 6.9.1 of Chapter 6: Air Quality of Volume 1: Main Report which states that 'construction and decommissioning works have the potential to release dust including fine PM, impacting on nearby sensitive... ecological receptors'. Natural England welcomed that 'an assessment of the likely significant effects of the dust and PM generated during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development on sensitive receptors' will be undertaken. It advised that this should include assessments of impacts to any designated sites within 200 m of the site boundary. Additionally, Natural England concurred that 'the operation of site construction equipment and machinery would result in emissions to the atmosphere of exhaust gases'. Natural England noted		

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		that 'the plant selections and programme will be defined during the preparation of the ES'. Natural England advised that this information should be considered when assessing potential impacts that might occur to designated sites from the use of machinery and generators.		

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101	Natural England	Potential impacts on lamprey migration routes and water quality during construction and operation Natural England highlighted potential impacts on lamprey migration routes and water quality during the solar farm's construction and operation. They noted that the River Hull, a lamprey migration route, passes through proposed cable routes and recommended assessing impacts from noise, vibration, and habitat loss. Concerns were raised about septic tank discharges, including their connectivity to designated sites and nutrient filtration. They also requested details on Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) impacts, including water supply effects and noise disturbance, whilst acknowledging HDD's potential to minimise habitat damage.	**Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** includes consideration of potential disturbance to lamprey from noise and vibration due to horizontal direct drilling and habitat degradation as a result of potential changes in water quality/ hydrology during the construction phase.	N

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102	Natural England	Natural England advised that their guidance for the Humber Estuary Ramsar aligns with their advice for the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC) features.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
103	Natural England	Natural England emphasised that the HRA must include an in-combination assessment at both the screening and appropriate assessment stages. This ensures that small effects from the project, which may not be significant individually, are assessed collectively with other projects to determine potential cumulative impacts. They advised that surveys from other developments should be considered, particularly regarding the cumulative loss of functionally linked land for wintering or passage birds. If mitigation or compensation eliminates an effect, it would not contribute to in-combination impacts.	**Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** includes consideration of in-combination effects with other plans and projects, specifically Section 4 and Section 8.	N

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104	Natural England	Natural England identified Tophill Low SSSI, Leven Canal SSSI, and Humber Estuary SSSI as nationally designated sites relevant to the application. They recommended that the Environmental Statement includes a full assessment of potential direct and indirect impacts on these sites, with appropriate mitigation measures outlined to address significant adverse effects.	A full assessment on SSSIs including direct and indirect effects, and appropriate mitigation measures is included within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Please note that Land Area A (which was the nearest section of the Order Limits to Tophill Low SSSI) and Cable A-B (which crossed Leven Canal SSSI) have now been removed from the Order Limits.	N
105	Natural England	Natural England noted that noise levels of 36dB are predicted at Tophill Low SSSI but highlighted the need for more detailed information on plant/equipment, operating scenarios, and locations during all project phases to fully assess noise impacts. They advised that all construction and operational impacts should be assessed in the Environmental Statement. While welcoming proposed impact reduction measures in the Construction Environmental Management Plan	Land Area A and Cable A-B have now been removed from the Order Limits, meaning Tophill Low SSSI now lies over 5km north of the Order Limits. The noise assessment can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N

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		(CEMP), they reserved further comments until the CEMP is developed.		
106	Natural England	Natural England noted that while the Environmental Report anticipates no significant disturbance to Leven Canal SSSI during construction, the site's inclusion within the project boundary (Cable A-B) necessitates assessing potential impacts such as habitat loss, and effects on water quality, supply, and air quality. They welcomed the use of HDD to minimise watercourse impacts but recommended avoiding work within the designated site boundary wherever possible, following the mitigation hierarchy.	Land Area A and therefore Cable A-B have now been removed from the Order Limits, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. As a result, Leven Canal SSSI is no longer situated within the Order Limits (it now lies over 1km to the north of the Order Limits).	Y
107	Natural England	Natural England noted that no specific assessment for the Humber Estuary SSSI was provided in the report. They advised that assessments should align with their earlier recommendations for the Humber Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar but also consider additional features	The potential impacts on the Humber SSSI have been assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N

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		unique to the SSSI, providing justification if impacts are ruled out.		
108	Natural England	Natural England highlighted that no Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey report was submitted with the PEIR and advised it should follow government guidelines. A detailed ALC survey, including soil borings and pits, is necessary to assess and manage soil impacts effectively. They noted that approximately 30.8% of the site (273.1ha) comprises Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land, which could be affected by the development. The Environmental Statement (ES) should outline measures to minimise impacts on BMV land and soils through design, sustainable soil use, and site management, referencing relevant Defra and soil management guidelines.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application and, since the statutory consultation stage, has been reviewed by Natural England. The Applicant has selected the site and designed the Proposed Development to minimise the use of the best and most valuable land. Other embedded mitigation on agricultural land includes optimising existing tracks, crossings and gaps in the hedgerows for access tracks and cable routes wherever practicable, and running cabling alongside access tracks as much as possible to avoid wider excavations. An **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application and contains measures for the management of the soil resource on site.	N

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109	Natural England	Natural England stated it has not reviewed the protected species information in the PEIR and is not providing specific advice but referred to its standing guidance on surveys and mitigation for protected species. A separate licence from Natural England or Defra may be required, and applicants should consult relevant guidance to determine if one is necessary. Natural England also offers a pre-submission screening service for draft wildlife licence applications, which can result in a Letter of No Impediment (LONI), confirming no anticipated issues with granting a licence if the DCO is issued.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
110	Natural England	Natural England stated the development is adjacent to Cote Wood Ancient Woodland and referred to standing advice on how to assess and mitigate impacts to ancient woodland.	The Proposed Development has been designed to retain existing trees and hedgerows wherever reasonably possible, for example internal access tracks and underground cabling would follow existing farm tracks and/or be located in existing gaps in hedgerows wherever practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design incorporates offsets from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable (including a	N

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			15 m offset from areas of ancient woodland). Further details are provided in an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is also submitted in support of the DCO Application.	
111	Natural England	Natural England stated it broadly welcomes the commitment to environmental mitigation and enhancement but notes the lack of detailed information on proposed habitats and their intended purposes. It recommends that more information be provided in the Environmental Statement or Habitats Regulations Assessment. Natural England also highlights the proximity to Leven Carrs Landscape Recovery Area and suggests considering local projects when designing mitigation areas. It welcomes the commitment to a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment and encourages a 10% BNG target for all habitat types within the project area, in line with the Environment Act 2021.	Further information on proposed mitigation/enhancement areas, including the purpose and suitability of proposed habitats, as well as Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) opportunities, is provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]; Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**; and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, which have been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. The Applicant continues to explore opportunities within the local area which includes discussions in relation to Leven Carrs Landscape Recovery Area. The Applicant will continue to engage with Natural England's Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Area Team on this.	N

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112	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency (EA) expressed concerns about the proposed culverting of watercourses and drainage ditches as part of the project, as outlined in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). Culverting can disrupt fish migration, impact spawning habitats, and degrade substrate quality. The EA recommends avoiding culverting where possible and instead using full-span crossings that preserve natural substrates and allow fish passage. The ES and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) should include details of watercourse crossings and demonstrate minimal impacts on fish and fluvial processes. The EA also opposes culverting due to its ecological, flood risk, geomorphological, and aesthetic impacts and advocates for restoring culverted watercourses to open channels. They highlighted the presence	HDD will be employed under the River Hull and a number of other ditches as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.3: Indicative HDD Crossing Points EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The Applicant has committed to culverts that are as short as possible and appropriately designed, or utilise structures which span the full watercourse. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** details and secures measures to minimise the impacts of any new culverts on fish and other species. Potential impacts have been considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity** [**EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**.	N

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		of various migratory species in the area, including European eel, smelt, trout, bullhead, and lamprey species, which are protected under various conservation regulations.		
113	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency (EA) raised concerns that the potential impacts of noise and vibration on fish species have not been assessed in the route corridor options for the cable crossing at the River Hull. Noise and vibration from drilling during construction could affect fish species, especially in the shallow trench areas. The EA recommends that an assessment of the impacts on fish species be included in the ES and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), with mitigation measures such as timing restrictions during key spawning or migratory periods. The River Hull supports various migratory species, including European smelt, brown/sea trout, and river lamprey, all of which could be impacted. The EA emphasises the need for evidence to demonstrate	Impacts of cable installation works under the River Hull, including those in relation to noise and vibration, are covered in the **Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**. Impacts on fish more generally are covered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]** and **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** set out design parameters and additional measures to minimise impacts on fish species associated with the River Hull, including that the HDD will be at a minimum depth of 7m below the bed of the River Hull and HDD launch and receptor pits will not be located within 50m of a bank of the River Hull.	N

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		that Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) noise and vibration are negligible for fish and that any impact should be screened through a Habitat Regulations Assessment as part of the DCO submission.		
114	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency (EA) raised concerns that the impact on fish species, especially the European eel, has not been assessed for the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the project. The EA recommended conducting fish surveys on the Site's ditches, which are connected to larger watercourses, and including the results in the ES. Mitigation measures should also be provided for any identified impacts. The European eel is a critically endangered species, and the Proposed Development must comply with legal protections for such species.	Fish species have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Flood Risk and Drainage				
115	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency (EA) highlighted that climate change has not been adequately assessed in the flood risk assessment (FRA). This could lead to an underestimation of flood risks and insufficient mitigation, potentially increasing flood risks elsewhere. The EA recommends assessing flood risk for the project's 75-year lifespan, using appropriate climate change allowances and considering the maximum credible climate change scenario, as outlined in government guidance. The emerging FRA should include an assessment of the H++ climate change scenario, with a minimum of 66% upper-end allowance for peak river flow. The EA also encourages using observed flood data to inform hydraulic modelling.	It had previously been agreed with the EA that sea level rise up to 2066 would be assessed (based on the proposed project lifetime of 40 years), in a meeting with the Applicant on 27 March 2024. Although the substations would be in place for a longer period, the H++ covers beyond 2100 and the substations would be placed above this level. During a Teams meeting on 1 July 2024, the EA agreed that the proposed assessment covers a maximum credible scenario and confirmed that it would be sufficient to impose a time-limited requirement, whereby if the development does extend beyond the 40-year lifetime then further assessments of future flood risk would be needed at that stage. Flood risk modelling work was signed off as 'fit for purpose' in a letter from Environment Agency dated Thursday 29 August 24. Further information on the flood risk assessment, the hydraulic modelling and consultation with the Environment Agency is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and its appendices	N
116	Environment Agency	The EA raised an issue with the proposed 8-metre easement from main riverbanks, which applies only to fluvial	It was agreed in a Teams meeting with the EA on Monday 1 July 2024 and confirmed in an email on Friday 12 July 2024 that an easement of 8 m for fluvial watercourses and 16 m for tidal	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		main rivers and associated assets. The concern is that the Proposed Development could obstruct maintenance and emergency access to watercourses and flood defences, compromising their stability and function. The solution is to maintain a 16-metre easement from tidally influenced main rivers or tidal flood defences in addition to the 8-metre easement for fluvial rivers. A flood risk activity permit will also be required for any works within these distances under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016.	watercourses would be applies. The EA also confirmed that Monks Dike and Holderness Drain are fluvial watercourses. 8 m and 16 m easements have been retained where relevant as part of the design, as set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**) and will be in place for the duration of the project. As set out in the **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]** Horizontal Directional Drilling launch and reception pits will not be located within 50m of a bank of a Main River (River Hull, Monk Dike, Meaux and Routh Drain, Holderness Drain, and Beverley and Barmston Drain). During construction, there may be a requirement for temporary works through watercourse or embankments/ span bridges to support the movement of construction vehicles. Protective provisions have been included in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** for the protection of Environment Agency assets.	
117	Environment Agency	The EA raised an issue with Chapter 15, Section 13.2, which states that the condition of flood defences will not be considered. The concern is that failing to assess the condition of these defences may result in misrepresentation of current and future flood risks, leading to inadequate flood risk mitigation and potentially increasing flood risk. Their	The hydraulic modelling was rerun to model the removal of sections of defences which results in flood extents similar to the breach scenarios. The modelling was approved by the Environment Agency on Thursday 29 August 2024. Further information on the flood risk assessment, the hydraulic modelling and consultation with the Environment Agency is provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and its appendices.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		suggested solution is to incorporate an assessment of the flood defences' condition, both now and in the future, to better manage residual flood risk. This includes conducting a condition survey to ensure the defences remain effective throughout the Proposed Development's lifetime and addressing potential issues with their long-term viability.		
General				
118	Bishop Burton Parish Council	Bishop Burton Parish Council stated their opposition to the Proposed Development, citing concerns that using prime farmland for solar energy instead of food production undermines food security, increases greenhouse gas emissions due to food imports, and reduces the project's net carbon benefit. They advocate for solar installations on brownfield sites and buildings.	The Applicant has undertaken assessments, identifying that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a. More details are included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The Applicant has selected the site and designed the Proposed Development to minimise the use of the best and most valuable land. Other embedded mitigation on agricultural land includes optimising existing tracks, crossings and gaps in the hedgerows	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			for access tracks and cable routes wherever practicable and running cabling alongside access tracks as much as possible to avoid wider excavations. Embedded mitigation is outlined in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The Government's Food Security Report published in December 2021 is clear that 'the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's food production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures. The Independent National Food Strategy Review, which looks at the entire food chain from field to fork, concluded that solar farms do not in any way pose a risk to the UK's food security.	
119	Canal & River Trust	The Canal and River Trust stated they have no comment on the Peartree Hill Solar Project as their network does not include land or waterways within the Proposed Development's boundary.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
120	Canal & River Trust	The Canal and River Trust noted that the Proposed Development boundary includes land near the Driffield Canal, Leven Canal, and the River Hull, and advised consulting the Driffield Navigation	Having been brought to the Applicant's attention, the Driffield Navigation Trust was issued a section 42 consultation pack including letter, brochure, newsletter, feedback form and section 47/48 notice by post, as outlined in **Section 5.4 of the Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Trust to assess potential impacts on these waterways and local navigation.	To provide sufficient time for the consultee to consider the applications the Driffield Navigation Trust was provided with a 30-day period to provide comments from Wednesday 31 July to 11:59pm on Friday 30 August 2024. A copy of the letter sent to the Navigational Trust is included in **Appendix D-2.7** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.2].**	
121	Coal Authority	The Coal Authority stated that the Proposed Development is not within the defined coalfield and, therefore, they have no comments.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
122	Crown Estate	The Crown Estate stated that the Proposed Development proposes to cross the River Hull, which is owned by The Crown Estate. They require consultation and, if agreed, an easement negotiation. The Crown Estate's provided details on costs.	The Applicant has been liaising with the Crown Estate regarding impact on their land and continues to do so in respect of the easement required.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
123	Electricity North West	Assuming that the installation by: - Is proposed in Public Highway The installations are carried out in accordance with the requirements of NRSWA / NJUG • Any excavation is completed under the guidelines of HS(G)47. The installation does not cross any private land where Electricity North West may have legal rights Then we do not have any objection to your works proceeding. Electricity North West stated there were no objection to the installation, as long as it follows specific guidelines related to public highways, legal rights, and safety standards.	The Applicant can confirm that no ENW assets are affected as part of the proposals.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
124	Electricity North West	Electricity North West stated that if the works require diverting any of their assets (such as cables or substations), a diversion enquiry must be raised. This is planned work, not reactive, and requires a minimum of 25 working days for design and cost estimates, followed by additional time for construction after payment.	The Proposed Development will not require any diversion of Electricity North West assets as part of the proposed works.	N
125	Electricity North West	Electricity North West stated that if their assets are damaged during the proposed works, the responsible party must immediately inform them, cease all work, and secure the area until an engineer arrives. Electricity North West will seek compensation for repair costs from the party responsible for the damage or the statutory body overseeing the works.	The Proposed Development will not require any diversion of Electricity North West assets as part of the proposed works as no ENW assets are affected as part of the proposals.	N
126	Energy Assets Pipeline	Energy Assets Networks stated that they have partnered with LSBUD to manage plant enquiries. All new plant enquiries	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		must now be submitted through LSBUD at https://lsbud.co.uk/ as they will no longer process enquiries via email.		
127	GTC	GTC confirmed the parcels of land proposed for the solar farm are not affected by existing GTC assets but that two cable route locations are nearby two GTC networks. GTC stated that the Applicant should submit a C2/C3 diversion request if the Proposed Development will impact its assets. GTC requests the Applicant follows safe digging practices including just hand excavation and follow HSG47 at all times for any diversion works.	The potential cable route has been revised to remove the eastern options of the proposed cable corridor. These changes reduce the potential impact on existing GTC assets. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** outlines details of the design changes and **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1 Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development. All works will ensure that minimal impacts will result from the Proposed Development on the GTC assets and the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** also includes protective provisions that will apply in respect of GTC's assets. The Applicant will submit a C2/C3 diversion request if the Proposed Development is deemed to impact GTC assets. However, it is currently assumed that this will not be necessary given the nature of the works in this area.	Y
128	MOD	Ministry of Defence confirmed the Proposed Development is outside of Ministry of Defence safeguarding areas and therefore has no safeguarding concerns to this proposal.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
129	MOD	The MOD stressed any variation of the parameters (which include the location, dimensions, form, and finishing materials) detailed may significantly alter how the development relates to MOD safeguarding and the MOD should be consulted on any changes.	The Applicant notes these comments and will notify the MOD of any changes and provide them with an opportunity for comment.	N
130	National Grid Electricity Distribution	National Grid Electricity Distribution confirmed the Proposed Development falls out of their area and it would be covered by Northern Powergrid.	The Applicant notes these comments. Northern Powergrid were identified as a statutory consultee and sent a section 42 consultation pack at the start of the consultation.	N
131	NATS Safeguarding	NATS confirmed it operates no infrastructure within 10 km of the Proposed Development and therefore anticipates no impact from the development, and has no comments to make on the Consultation.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
132	Riston Parish Council	Riston Parish Council stated it agreed that climate change and energy security is an important issue and supports the need for more renewable energy together with more energy storage. The Council stated it was generally supportive of the Proposed	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

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		Development to generate clean, affordable energy, helping the UK to reach its decarbonisation targets.		
133	UK Power Networks	UK Power Networks confirmed the Proposed Development was outside their network area.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
134	Witham 3 IDB	Witham 3 IDB confirmed the location does not fall within an area administered by any of the four Boards and requested to be removed us from any of the distribution lists.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
135	Environment Agency	The EA stated that any requests to disapply permits or consents should be submitted in writing at least 6 months in advance to allow sufficient time for review. The DCO should specify a minimum of 21 days for the discharge of requirements and 61 days for protective provisions. The EA emphasised that this response does not represent their final view on the DCO or any future environmental permit applications, as their final position will depend on the	The Applicant shared the draft DCO and explanatory memorandum with the Environment Agency prior to submission of the application. Under article 10 (Disapplication and modification of legislative provisions), the Applicant has provided (pursuant to section 120(5)(a) of the 2008 Act) for the disapplication in relation to the authorised development of certain requirements which would otherwise apply under general legislation. Section 150 of the 2008 Act provides that a DCO may only include a provision (the effect of which is to remove a requirement for a prescribed consent or authorisation to be granted), if the relevant body has consented to the inclusion of the provision. Article 10 provides for the disapplication of various consents which would otherwise be required from the Environment Agency and the Applicant is	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		information available at the time of submission.	seeking consent from the Environment Agency to include their disapplication: 1. the provisions of any byelaws made under, or having effect as if made under, paragraphs 5, 6 or 6A of Schedule 25 (byelaw making powers of the appropriate agency) to the Water Resources Act 1991; and 2. regulation 12 (requirement for environmental permit) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 in respect of a flood risk activity only. The Applicant has sought these disapplications on the basis that they address matters whose merits and acceptability can, and will, already have been sufficiently considered and resolved if the DCO is made. Such matters should therefore not be the subject of further regulatory consideration or control, which would cause unnecessary uncertainty and duplication, and may unjustifiably delay the implementation of the Proposed Development. The Applicant notes that the disapplication of these provisions is widely precedented in other solar DCOs. The disapplication of both of these are precedented in article 6 of the Cottam Solar Project Order 2024, the Gate Burton Energy part Order 2024 and the Mallard Pass Solar Farm DCO 2024.	
Heritage				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
137	Historic England	Historic England stated that they have been in consultation with the archaeological and cultural heritage consultants for the Proposed Development and have previously responded to the Stage 1 Settings Assessment Scoping Exercise. They noted that the PEIR reflects this input and provides a comprehensive introduction to the themes of the upcoming Environmental Statement. However, they also have some comments regarding the content of the PEIR.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
138	Historic England	Historic England stated that they do not agree with the methodology used in the assessment of impacts on cultural heritage assets. While the approach is described as an 'industry standard,' Historic England believes it is not sensitive enough to properly assess significance, impact, and harm. Specifically, they raised concerns about ascribing 'medium' importance to Grade II listed buildings, which can result in the	The Detailed Setting Assessment which supports the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has considered impacts in full on a case-by-case basis for all assessed assets regardless of their importance as prescribed by 'industry standard'.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		downplaying of impacts on their significance.		
139	Historic England	Historic England stated that the concept of 'harm' in the assessment needs careful consideration. They emphasised that harm, even if 'less than substantial', should be understood on a scale, and all harm should be removed, reduced, or mitigated in the Environmental Statement.	This approach has been followed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
140	Historic England	Historic England questioned whether the mention of "significant effects" in Section 9.9.10 in the PEIR, specifically regarding the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden at Burton Constable, refers to "harm to significance."	This has been addressed in the Detailed Setting Assessment which supports **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, which assesses harm to significance in a structured manner and does not conflate change to setting with change to significance	N
141	Historic England	Historic England sought clarification on the potential impact on two Grade II listed buildings (Wood Hall Farmhouse and Benningholme Hall). They enquired whether there is a historical or designed relationship between these assets and	This has been addressed in the Detailed Setting Assessment which supports **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which assesses harm to significance in a structured manner and does not conflate loss of importance with harm to significance.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden at Burton Constable, which may contribute to their significance. They also asked if the term "loss of importance" should be reconsidered as "harm to significance," and whether cumulative impacts should be assessed.		
142	Historic England	Historic England expressed concerns with the methodology used in Table 9.5, which categorises minor impacts as "not significant." They emphasised that, according to the NPPF, "less than substantial harm" still constitutes harm and must be considered in the planning balance. They advocated for clearer statements about "harm to significance" rather than simply labelling impacts as "significant" or "not significant."	The proposed methodology is followed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** but there is clear discussion as to potential harm to significance as well as significance of impact.	N
143	Historic England	Historic England noted that there are three cable route options, and as a result, the full impact of the proposal cannot be determined until a single route option is selected.	A single cable route option to National Grid Creyke Beck substation has now been finalised and has been incorporated into the discussions and conclusions of the **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** and its technical appendices.	Y

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
144	Historic England	Historic England asked about the potential to share service routes and infrastructure at Creyke Beck, noting that several green energy schemes are aligned in the area. They requested information on any discussions between developers to share resources and minimise impacts.	The Proposed Development includes a connection to the National Grid Creyke Beck substation. The Applicant did explore opportunities to share cable routes with the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm DCO, but due to variations in voltage, the connection was deemed infeasible. The Applicant is not considering sharing resources on the cable route with other proposed developments owing to the uncertainty of the speculative applications in the area.	N
145	Historic England	Historic England commented that the list of exclusions and mitigations for cultural heritage in Table 5.1 appears to be too brief.	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]** includes several additional mitigation strategies to complement those identified in this table.	N
146	Historic England	Historic England suggested that the Environmental Statement should include research questions, agreed with the local authority Principal Archaeologist, to guide archaeological activity and maximise knowledge gain.	This is included in the 'additional mitigation' section of **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
147	Historic England	Historic England suggested that while interpretation boards are a useful addition, more meaningful public engagement should be developed. This	The Applicant has been in contact with Humber Field Archaeology to discuss possible collaboration on a community education project, focused on the history of use of the sun by	N

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		could include involving the community in archaeology or creating projects focused on the landscape. They recommended Humber Field Archaeology team as a potential advisor for this work.	the local population. Any project would be after submission of the DCO.	
148	Riston Parish Council	Riston Parish Council stated concerns with the solar panels within Land Area B affecting the setting of St Margaret's Church which is a listed building. It requested mitigation measures will be provided to ensure that the area is suitably screened to offset any potential detrimental impact on its setting.	The Heritage Stage 1 settings assessment (which was included in the PEIR and is appended to **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) concluded that there would be no significant impacts on the setting of St Margaret's Church. Historic England confirmed on 9 February 2024 that the Stage 1 settings assessment had adopted a sensible approach. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, hedgerow infill planting is proposed around boundaries of Fields B5 and B6 which will soften views of the Proposed Development and provide screening of views from Long Riston.	N
Land Use				
149	Beeford Parish Council	Beeford Parish Council objected to the Proposed Development being on productive farmland and stated a	The Applicant has undertaken assessments, identifying that ap-proximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a.	N

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		preference for solar panels being on buildings or on wasteland/hillsides.	More details are included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The Applicant has selected the site and designed the Proposed Development to minimise the use of the best and most valuable land. Other embedded mitigation on agricultural land includes optimising existing tracks, crossings and gaps in the hedgerows for access tracks and cable routes wherever practicable, and running cabling alongside access tracks as much as possible to avoid wider excavations.	
150	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board raised concerns about the Proposed Development being on arable land and states solar farms should be on unproductive areas, brown field sites and building roofs Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board raised concerns about losing the food production in East Riding.	The site has been selected through identification of capacity at the Creyke Beck substation for a generation of 320 MW. Following the initial search of land surrounding the substation, brownfield sites were initially mapped to ascertain whether there was sufficient land available to support a solar development of 320 MW. It was established that there was no such available brownfield land in the local area that was in reasonable distance away from the substation site to allow the development to be commercially viable. The Applicant has undertaken assessments, identifying that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a. More details are included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2:**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]. The Applicant has selected the site and designed the Proposed Development to minimise the use of the best and most valuable land. Other embedded mitigation on agricultural land includes optimising existing tracks, crossings and gaps in the hedgerows for access tracks and cable routes wherever practicable, and running cabling alongside access tracks as much as possible to avoid wider excavations. Regarding rooftop generation, for a rooftop solar panel to generate electricity, it must be south facing (or at least south-east or south-west), it must have at least 20 square metres of clear roof space and the roof cannot be too shallow or steep. Therefore, to meet net zero solar farms are required.	
151	Bishop Burton Parish Council	Bishop Burton Parish Council stated it was opposed to all areas of the Proposed Development due to reasons stated previously.	The Applicant has considered the comments raised by Bishop Burton Parish Council within this table.	N
152	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council stated its concern regarding the loss of food production land and growing issue of food security.	The Government's Food Security Report published in December 2021 is clear that the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's food production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures. The Independent National Food Strategy Review, which looks at the entire food chain from field	N

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			to fork, concluded that solar farms do not in any way pose a risk to the UK's food security.	
153	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish raised concerns about the urbanisation of the rural characteristics of East Yorkshire	The Proposed Development includes landscaping and planting measures to mitigate potential impacts on the rural character of the area. Landscape and visual impacts and the specific mitigation measures to be adopted are reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	N
154	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council stated the Proposed Development should not impact on PROWs, visually or locationally.	The Proposed Development has been designed so that no ProW will be required to be permanently stopped up or diverted. Further information is available in the **Street Works, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3**], **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual, Chapter 13: Population** and **Chapter 14: Transport and Access** [**EN010157/APP/6.2**], including proposed mitigation to minimise any potential visual impacts. In addition, a series of new permissive paths that connect to the existing PRoW network is proposed. Further information is available in the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5], the Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
155	Riston Parish Council	Riston Parish Council raised concerns with the size of the Proposed Development within the open countryside context. In relation to Land Areas B and C the Council seeks assurances that residential properties and farmsteads will be suitably screened from being in view of the solar panels and that battery storage areas and substations will be located away from residential properties as noise from these could have an adverse impact on the occupants of such properties.	The iterative design process for the Proposed Development has aimed to minimise landscape and visual impacts as much as possible. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** includes additional measures to mitigate potential visual impacts where required, such as vegetation screening. Further information is provided in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3],** submitted in support of the DCO Application. A noise assessment has been undertaken and mitigation proposed. More details are included in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
156	Tickton and Routh Parish Council	Tickton and Routh Parish Council raised concerns regarding industrialisation of the landscape, the loss of valuable agricultural land and the burden on local infrastructure. The Parish Council stated the agricultural land currently farmed by locals, employing local people, and providing crops into the local market.	The Applicant has undertaken assessments, identifying that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a. The Applicant has selected the site and designed the Proposed Development to minimise the use of the best and most valuable land. More information is in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. Other embedded mitigation on agricultural land includes optimising existing	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			tracks, crossings and gaps in the hedgerows for access tracks and cable routes wherever practicable, and running cabling alongside access tracks as much as possible to avoid wider excavations.	
157	Tickton and Routh Parish Council	Tickton and Routh Parish Council stated industrialisation of the area would have significant detrimental effects upon wildlife as vast swathes of the landscape would be fenced in by high security fencing making the normal passage of wildlife impossible.	The Applicant has undertaken surveys to establish the habitats present on-site, their potential to support protected and/or priority species, and the potential impact of the Proposed Development on surrounding sites of ecological importance. Mitigation measures, including appropriate buffers from trees/woodland/hedgerows and retention of habitat as much as is practicable, are outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The design of the Proposed Development, including buffers from rivers and streams, will provide sufficient room for deer to move through the landscape. Animal gates will be incorporated in fencing to allow for passage of small mammals. More details are included in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N
Landscape and Visual Impact				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
158	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council raised concerns about the visual impact of the fencing proposed.	The Proposed Development will incorporate fencing for security and safety reasons. Operational areas of the site will be secured with 2m perimeter fencing - deer fencing will generally be used, with the exception of the substations which will be secured by palisade fencing. The Proposed Development incorporates landscaping and planting to soften the proposals and mitigate visual impacts. **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the fencing and planting proposed. Further details can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
159	Tickton and Routh Parish Council	Tickton and Routh Parish Council stated the majority of the solar panels would be visible from a) the main tourist routes and b) the Ancient Church at Routh and raised concerns about the industrialisation of the landscape.	The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities, roads and public rights of way, to identify the likely effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. To reduce effects on visual amenity, the Applicant has sought to incorporate buffers between project infrastructure and nearby homes and villages, as well as new planting, where appropriate, to further screen views. Further details can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N
Maintenance				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
160	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board stated that much of the area is under drained and stated the responsibility to maintain drainage to avoid flooding. It asked who would be responsible for maintenance and if there is sufficient space along the open ditches to be able to carry out annual maintenance.	Setbacks of 9m from the top of banks are provided from all IDB watercourses and drainage ditches to allow maintenance of the watercourses to continue. The maintenance of the IBD system will remain the responsibility of the IDB. Watercourse maintenance was therefore screened out of the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening Report [EN010157/APP/6.4].** Maintenance of the private / landowner ditches within the panelled areas will be under the Applicant's control. The Applicant will ensure that ditches are maintained during the construction and operational periods.	N
Safety				
161	Health and Safety Executive	HSE has identified that the proposed Peartree Hill Solar Farm site, specifically Area A (Land South of High and Low Baswick), is located near the Consultation Zone of a Major Accident Hazard (MAH) site operated by Yorkshire Water Authority. The Applicant is encouraged to contact this operator to assess potential vulnerabilities to major accidents. The development also crosses several major accident hazard pipelines, operated by various companies, including	Land Area A has been removed from draft Order Limits. The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions which will apply in respect of any works as part of the Proposed Development in close proximity to the pipelines listed.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Northern Gas Networks, National Grid Gas, and Ineos Manufacturing Hull, which may need to be considered in the safety assessment.		
162	Health and Safety Executive	HSE recommends that the Applicant contact the relevant pipeline operators to address legal interests in the vicinity of the pipeline, potential limitations on traffic routes due to pipeline standards, and necessary upgrades to the pipeline. This ensures compliance with safety regulations and proper adjustments to the infrastructure.	The Applicant will engage with the pipeline operators as required as part of the detailed design and construction stage post-consent. The Applicant has included protective provisions in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** which will apply in respect of any works as part of the Proposed Development in close proximity to existing utilities.	N
163	Health and Safety Executive	HSE noted that the Proposed Development anticipates a small number of permanent staff (up to two security and two operational personnel on-site during operations). Based on current policies, HSE does not advise against the Proposed Development but cautions that its advice may change if policies or the project scope are revised before the Development Consent Order application.	The Applicant notes these comments	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
164	Health and Safety Executive	HSE stated that hazardous substances at or above controlled quantities may require Hazardous Substances Consent (HSC) under the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. Controlled quantities and substances are outlined in the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015. HSC is needed for storing or using hazardous substances at these thresholds, and further guidance should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority.	The Applicant notes these comments. It is not anticipated that hazardous substances will be encountered and therefore a hazardous substances consent is not expected to be required. The Applicant will ensure all necessary secondary consents and licences are obtained at the construction stage. The secondary consents and licences that are expected to be required for the Proposed Development are set out in **Other Consents and Licences [EN010157/APP/5.9]**.	N
165	Health and Safety Executive	HSE highlighted that assessments must consider significant effects from a development's vulnerability to major accidents. HSE's role in NSIPs is detailed in Annex G of Advice Note 11 on the Planning Inspectorate's website, which includes guidance on risk assessments.	At the Scoping stage, it was agreed with the Planning Inspectorate that due to the characteristics of the Proposed Development, Major Accidents and Disasters could be scoped out of full assessment in a standalone ES chapter (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). Instead, the risk of major accidents and disasters has been considered throughout the design process and, where relevant, any impacts are assessed and reported in ES factor chapters and technical appendices. Any relevant mitigation measures are secured in the **Outline Construction**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**, the **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]**, and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	
166	Health and Safety Executive	HSE's Explosives Inspectorate stated it has no comments, as the proposed development is outside the safeguarding zones of HSE-licensed explosive sites in the area.	The Applicant notes these comments	N
167	Health Security Agency and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	The HSA welcomed the submission of the Preliminary Risk Assessment report, which acknowledges landfills requiring further assessment and management through a CEMP informed by Phase 2 studies. However, the report does not address potential risks to human health from agricultural land contamination (e.g., animal burial pits, asbestos). The HSA recommends the applicant consider these risks and outline measures to protect nearby human receptors.	The Applicant notes comment regarding previous agricultural activities. There are measures to protect human health covered in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
168	Health Security Agency and Office for Health Improvement and Disparities	The HSA emphasised that pollutants like particulate matter and nitrogen oxides are non-threshold, meaning harm is possible at any exposure level. Reducing public exposure below air quality standards offers public health benefits. They support strategies that minimise exposure, address inequalities, and maximise co-benefits like physical exercise, urging their integration into development design, environmental assessments, and consent processes.	All assessment impacts associated with Air Quality and the release of pollutants and particulate matter are included with **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Air Quality [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 6.1: Air Quality Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	N
169	Humberside Police	Humberside Police reported no criminal or anti-social incidents at solar energy sites in East Riding over the past year but stressed the importance of integrating robust security measures into the planning process, covering boundaries, buildings, assets, and construction properties to prevent theft.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

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170	Humberside Police	Humberside Police highlighted the Proposed Development's key components, including six farmland sites for solar panels, battery storage systems, and a grid connection to National Grid Creyke Beck substation. Security measures will include perimeter fencing, CCTV, and security staff during operation. Temporary security measures, such as gated fencing, CCTV, and security kiosks, will also be in place during construction, with permanent security staff expected at the substation compound.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
171	Humberside Police	Humberside Police acknowledged that the proposed security measures are not yet finalised and advised incorporating thorough security considerations. They recommended regular perimeter fence inspections to detect potential breaches that could indicate theft attempts.	The Proposed Development will incorporate security measures throughout the Site. Operational areas of the site will be secured with 2 m perimeter fencing - deer fencing will generally be used, with the exception of the substations which will be secured by palisade fencing. CCTV cameras will be installed to monitor the activity within the Site. Security requirements for the Proposed Development have been embedded into the design of the proposals from the outset and are considered proportionate. More details are included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan**	N

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			[EN010157/APP/7.2] and **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	
172	Humberside Police	Humberside Police advised that CCTV should provide full site coverage, be tamper-proof, and include signage around the development. They emphasised the importance of having pole-mounted, infrared cameras with potential motion detection for recording. The CCTV system should meet police standards for evidential quality and be operated by trained staff. They also suggested considering remote monitoring by professional security personnel for real-time alerts and faster responses to suspicious activity, improving deterrence and security.	Security requirements for the Proposed Development have been embedded into the design of the proposals from the outset and are considered proportionate. Fencing and CCTV are employed across the Site to secure and monitor solar infrastructure. More details are included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**.	N
173	Humberside Police	Humberside Police emphasised the need for a robust escalation process to be in place when an offender is identified on-site, highlighting that quick response times are crucial.	In instances whereby an offender is identified through the security measures, the police or relevant authorities will be notified, as set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
174	Humberside Police	Humberside Police recommended considering both overt and covert forensic marking of solar panels and cables to make them identifiable if recovered. This would reduce the ease of resale or reuse, act as an additional deterrent, and assist in future identification.	Full details of the equipment used during the construction and operational period will be identified during the detailed design post consent. The cables and equipment that will be at higher rates of theft will be marked and identifiable following the event of a removal from site.	N
175	Humberside Police	Humberside Police recommended ensuring there are no gaps in the hedging or fence line and making vehicle access difficult by using ditches, bunds, or carefully designed concrete blocks or gates.	The operational areas of the site will be secured by security fencing up to 2 m high around the perimeter to ensure that no access is provided into the operational areas of the site. Around the perimeter of the on-site substation compounds, palisade security fencing would be installed, which would be up to 2.4 m in height. There will be identified access points at specific locations to allow access into and out of the site, however these will be secure and for staff use only. Further details on security measures are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**.	N
176	Humberside Police	Humberside Police recommended that security fencing for the site be 2 metres high, made from wire mesh or deer fencing, to deter intrusion. The fence should be transparent to allow observation from outside, with a dark	The Proposed Development will incorporate security measures throughout the Site. Operational areas of the site will be secured with 2 m perimeter fencing - deer fencing will generally be used, with the exception of the substations which will be secured by 2.4 m high palisade fencing. CCTV cameras will be installed to monitor the activity within the Site. Further details on	N

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		coating to reduce light reflection. The fencing should meet UK Government security standards (e.g., LPS 1175 Issue 7.2:2014 Security Rating 2+ or LPS 2081: Issue 1.1:2016 Security Rating B). Palisade fencing should be tested to LPS 1175 Issue 8.0 B3 (SR2) standards. The fence should prevent gaps, especially under varying ground levels, and allow small mammals to pass through. Motion detection systems may be needed to address vulnerable areas. Gates should be secure, inward-opening, and fitted with tamper-proof locks and hinges to prevent unauthorised access.	security measures are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Outline Operational Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**. Security requirements for the Proposed Development have been embedded into the design of the proposals from the outset and are considered proportionate. As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, the perimeter fencing will include mammal gates to allow badgers and other small mammals access to forage under solar PV modules. The exact specification of fencing will be determined at the detailed design stage, taking into consideration the comments from Humberside Police.	
177	Humberside Police	Humberside Police advised that early collaboration with the Humberside Police Neighbourhood Policing Team and Rural Task Force is essential, especially during construction. Continued cooperation between Humberside Police and the Applicant should also be maintained once the Proposed Development becomes	The Applicant will continue to liaise with the Humberside Police through construction and operation.	N

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		operational. They offered to arrange meetings with the relevant teams and provided contact details for further discussion. Additionally, security improvements within the land areas should be considered.		
178	Humberside Police	Humberside Police recommended several security measures for cable storage and handling, including securely storing cable drums, especially overnight, and installing cables quickly to avoid attracting attention to valuable reels. Cables should be marked with serial numbers and ownership details, and forensic marking should be applied for further identification. Once installed, cables should be secured with anti-theft fixtures to prevent copper theft, and all tools and equipment should be secured to prevent theft. Additionally, cable guards should be used when cables are not in use, and alarm systems should be installed, if applicable, to alert security teams early.	Once in construction, all materials stored will be secured safely by the principal contractor who will be appointed by the Applicant. All reasonable and practical measures will be implemented to prevent the loss of equipment. Construction compounds would include manually operated lighting systems to ensure safety and security. Any live construction areas would be closed to the public throughout the construction phase. Site security staff would patrol the construction areas, in addition to hazard warning signs and CCTV. Operationally the site will be secured by fencing and CCTV will be in operation with motion sensor lighting. Further detail is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.	N

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179	Humberside Police	Humberside Police recommended further security measures for the solar panels, including forensically and overtly marking all panels and registering them. Appropriate security systems, such as motion sensor lights, should be installed, with infrared lighting around key electrical infrastructure as noted in the PEIR. Overt signage should alert potential thieves to the presence of security systems. Panels should be securely anchored to the ground, and anti-theft bolts should be used when installing them. Additionally, an alarm system should be connected via cable to allow for early identification of theft.	Once in construction, all materials stored will be secured safely by the principal contractor who will be appointed by the Applicant. All reasonable and practical measures will be implemented to prevent the loss of equipment. Construction compounds would include manually operated lighting systems to ensure safety and security. Any live construction areas would be closed to the public throughout the construction phase. Site security staff would patrol the construction areas, in addition to hazard warning signs and CCTV. Operationally the site will be secured by fencing and CCTV will be in operation with motion sensor lighting. Further detail is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.	N
180	Humberside Police	Humberside Police recommended securing equipment during the construction phase by establishing temporary compounds on each Land Area for storing materials, plant, and equipment. These compounds should include security systems like alarms, CCTV, security lights, and forensic marking, along with site security staff	Once in construction, all materials stored will be secured safely by the principal contractor who will be appointed by the Applicant. All reasonable and practical measures will be implemented to prevent the loss of equipment. Construction compounds would include manually operated lighting systems to ensure safety and security. Any live construction areas would be closed to the public throughout the construction phase. Site	N

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		and hazard warning signs. Tools and equipment should be branded with identifying marks, and all property should be photographed and documented, including serial numbers. Keys for vehicles and equipment should be kept separate and secure. Additionally, third-party locking systems such as hitch locks, wheel clamps, or ground anchors should be considered, and an up-to-date record of valuable property should be maintained.	security staff would patrol the construction areas, in addition to hazard warning signs and CCTV. Further detail is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.	
Traffic and Transport				
181	Leven Parish Council	Leven Parish Council stated it has concerns about traffic congestion disruption in the community.	Due to the removal of Land Area A from the Order Limits, no construction traffic will be routed via Leven.	Y
182	National Highways	National Highways stated that Proposed Development is not expected to directly interact with the Strategic Road Network (SRN).	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

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183	National Highways	National Highways stated that, due to the distance between the proposed development and the SRN, they consider it unlikely that glint and glare from the Proposed Development will pose any safety issues for highway users.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
184	National Highways	National Highways stated that while they cannot directly comment on the potential impacts of future site decommissioning on the SRN, they recommend implementing a Requirement for a Decommissioning Management Report to be delivered if consent is granted. This report would address and mitigate any potential impacts on the SRN during the decommissioning phase of the project.	An **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, to be substantially in accordance with the Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan will be produced for the Proposed Development in accordance with Development Consent Order (DCO) requirements prior to commencing decommissioning and will include measures for management of traffic associated with the decommissioning phase.	N
185	National Highways	National Highways stated that the PEIR methodology for assessing potential environmental impacts is generally sufficient. They acknowledge that the parameters for assessing highway impact are appropriate. However, they emphasise that the impact of the proposed development on the SRN	Details of construction and operational traffic flows are outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N

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		during both the operational and construction phases must be evaluated in terms of absolute two-way traffic flows during peak weekday morning and evening hours.		
186	National Highways	National Highways stated that, due to the Proposed Development's location, the daily movement of construction or operational traffic will not directly interact with the SRN, so no further comment is needed regarding the construction accesses.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
187	National Highways	National Highways stated that during operation, the site will have a small number of staff: two for daytime security, two for nighttime security, and one to two staff for routine maintenance. They acknowledged that the daily operation of the Proposed Development will not significantly impact the SRN, but the operational conditions will need to be confirmed if a formal application is submitted.	Details of the operational conditions are outlined **in ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N

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188	National Highways	National Highways stated that the Applicant used data from seven other significant solar farm developments to estimate construction staff trip generation. The PEIR suggests that construction will occur in phases, with a worst-case scenario for Phases D and E. It's expected that most workers will travel via minibus, reducing trip generation, as parking is limited. National Highways supports this approach but requires confirmation of trip profiles and HGV movements during peak construction. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) should address routing, impact mitigation, and monitoring to ensure minimal disruption to the SRN. They recommend securing the CTMP through a formal requirement if permission is granted.	Details of trip generation and routing are included within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. **An Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** uses trip generation/trip distribution numbers for all construction traffic movement in the assessment, including staff arrivals and HGV movements. The ES demonstrates that there is no significant effect on the Strategic Road Network. This has considered a reasonable worst-case scenario. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** addresses routing, impact mitigation, and monitoring to ensure traffic congestion due to construction vehicles on the surrounding roads is managed. A detailed CTMP will be produced, for the Proposed Development in accordance with the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** and the Development Consent Order (DCO) Requirements prior to commencing the construction phase.	N
189	National Highways	National Highways stated that the Applicant should follow the standard procedure for Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs). However, potential	It is expected that the majority of construction vehicles accessing the Site would be of standard size (HGVs and LGVs). However, two Large Loads are anticipated to be required to transport the two transformers to the two on-site substations in	N

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		carriageway restrictions regarding width, height, and weight for AIL movements will need to be discussed and agreed with National Highways. They advise the Applicant to directly engage with the National Highways Abnormal Indivisible Loads team for further coordination.	Land Areas C and E (Project Substation East and Project Substation West, respectively). The Large Loads will consist of a total of four vehicle movements during the construction phase, comprising one arrival and one departure to both on-site substations. The on-site substations are anticipated to be left in situ, subject to discussions with the Distribution Network Operator prior to decommissioning, so no further Large Loads are anticipated to be required to remove or replace the transformer during the operation and decommissioning phases. The proposed access arrangement for both on-site substations has been assessed for the anticipated Large Load vehicle and the swept path assessments (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.5: Swept Path Analysis [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) demonstrate that the proposed arrangements, taking into account mitigation measures as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Transport Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]**, are sufficient for safe and efficient access and egress. However, a temporary road closure is anticipated to be required along Meaux Lane due to the narrow width of Meaux Lane which would not enable another vehicle to pass the Large Load. East Riding of Yorkshire Council Highways have confirmed that a road closure of Meaux Lane would be acceptable during the night time. All relevant approvals for Large Load movements will be sought from the relevant teams for the highway authority affected (East	

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			Riding of Yorkshire Council, Hull City Council, National Highways as necessary). In the case of National Highways the Abnormal Loads Team will be contacted and the Electronic Service Delivery for Abnormal Loads (ESDAL) System used.	
190	National Highways	National Highways stated that the construction impact on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) during peak construction is expected to be limited. They recommend managing this impact through a detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), which should be implemented as a Requirement if permission is granted for the proposed development.	An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has been produced for submission in support of the DCO Application. A detailed CTMP, to be substantially in accordance with the outline CTMP will be produced for the Proposed Development in accordance with Development Consent Order (DCO) requirements prior to commencing the construction phase.	N
191	National Highways	National Highways stated that the detailed CTMP should include a commitment to manage the arrival and departure of construction staff and deliveries to minimise any impact on the SRN.	An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has been produced for submission in support of the DCO Application. This includes details on how impact on the local highway network will be minimised.	N
192	National Highways	National Highways stated that the CTMP should include a detailed methodology for monitoring construction staff trips. This should specify how adherence to staff shift schedules and movements will	An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** is included in the DCO Application. The detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan will be agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council prior	N

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		be tracked, and outline the corrective measures to be implemented if needed.	to construction. It will also be informed by further engagement with National Highways on final construction traffic routes.	
Waste				
193	Environment Agency	The EA stated that waste photovoltaic panels should be classified as Business to Consumer Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and disposed of in accordance with regulations. The producer of the solar panels and batteries is responsible for ensuring the waste is treated at an approved facility and maintaining records of the waste's weight and disposal location. The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 apply to all off-site waste movements, requiring safe and responsible handling of waste by authorised businesses.	This is reflected in the relevant management plans, including the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**, **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** and **Outline Site Waste Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.10]** that have been prepared as part of the DCO application submission.	N
Water and Hydrology				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
194	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board expressed concern that insufficient maintenance of drainage ditches in the solar panel areas could negatively impact the drainage of surrounding land, leading to waterlogging. This could create stagnant conditions, promoting the breeding of mosquitoes and midges, which could pose a risk of animal diseases, and potentially, human health concerns as warmer temperatures increase the likelihood of transmission.	The Applicant will be responsible for maintaining the Proposed Development once operational. This will include maintenance of drainage ditches within the Site. More information is included in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	N
195	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board expressed concern about the risk of flooding from the River Hull to the Proposed Development site. They stated that the river is badly silted and restricted buy vegetation growth, and debris blocking the flow. During periods of high rainfall and increased flow from the Yorkshire Wolds, the river's water level rises above its design capacity, putting the riverbanks and tributaries at risk of failure. Beverley and	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** reflects the fact that parts of the site could be underwater, potentially for prolonged periods. Mitigation has been proposed and the drainage strategy has reflected this, as agreed with the IDB and Lead Local Flood Authority.	N

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		North Holderness Internal Drainage Board referenced a recent planning application in Tickton that was turned down by East Riding of Yorkshire Council, on appeal, because the Environment Agency said that if the river bank failed the area would be flooded to a depth of 2.6 m.		
196	Environment Agency	The EA highlighted the issue that the potential impacts on water quality from routine runoff or firewater from the onsite substation or BESS have not been addressed. This could result in insufficient mitigation being developed. The solution is to include an assessment of surface water discharges in the ES and develop appropriate mitigation, such as a drainage strategy or through the Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan. The EA emphasised the risk of contamination from routine activities or firewater runoff and recommended careful management to prevent pollution, particularly concerning groundwater and surface water.	The large, grouped BESS has been removed from the Proposed Development (following the removal of Land Area A from the Order Limits) and the revised battery units accounted for in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The risk of fires occurring is very low and measures are proposed to mitigate these impacts, notably the use of limestone-based gravel bases to neutralise hydrofluoric acid. An **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. The Applicant's intention is to use an automatic clean agent rather than water-based system for fire suppression. Water for firefighting purposes would be sourced from the nearest available supply: this water would be used only to cool	N

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		Additionally, they encourage incorporating multiple protection layers to prevent pollution.	areas adjacent to a BESS container to prevent fire spread, rather than being used to attempt to directly fight a fire within a BESS container.	
197	Environment Agency	The EA stated that the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan has not been submitted, preventing them from assessing whether it adequately mitigates risks to the water environment. They recommend using available guidance, including their previous advice and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Practitioner Vol 12, to develop the plan. Continued engagement through the pre-application advice service is encouraged. Additionally, the EA seeks assurances that construction methods, particularly those involving HDD and foundation works, will be risk assessed, especially in areas of Principal aquifers and Source Protection Zones, to ensure groundwater protection.	An **Outline Construction Environnemental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. An HDD/bentonite breakout plan and measures to mitigate impacts relating to foundation works will be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**. The Applicant will continue to engage the Environment Agency through the development process.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
198	Environment Agency	The EA highlighted that before vegetation is established, the ground will not be protected by the solar PV modules from intense rainfall. This could lead to sediment pollution or breach water discharge permit conditions. The rainwater could cause soil compaction, ruts, and gullies during the period between installation and vegetation growth. Their suggested solution is for the oCEMP to include mitigation measures for worst-case scenarios, managing the risk of pollution from bare soil effectively.	The assessments in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** reflect the flat nature of the site and the impact this has on runoff/soil erosion, which is generally more of an issue on sloping sites, e.g. greater than 1 in 10 or 1 in 20, particularly where the panel edges align with slopes, whereas the land included in the Order Limits has relatively flat topography. Mitigation measures to minimise pollution, soil compaction, and the creation of ruts/ gullies are set out and secured in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**.	N
199	Environment Agency	The EA raised concerns about the current approach to assessing the magnitude of effects, which relies on the likelihood of a change to WFD status. A potential impact of this is that this method inadequately understands environmental risks, undermining mitigation strategies and increasing the risk to the environment and protected species. Their suggested solution is to reassess activities to ensure they reflect	It was agreed with the Environment Agency on 22 January 2025 that Water could be scoped out as a standalone ES chapter, on the basis that **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** are submitted with the DCO Application, and that effects on groundwater are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the appropriate environmental risk, considering that water quality changes, even without impacting WFD status, can still cause significant adverse effects. The EA highlighted that pollution or water quality deterioration can occur without altering WFD status, potentially leading to underestimation of impacts.	**[EN010157/APP/6.4]** considers the specific water quality parameters (i.e. hydromorphology, water quality, biology and fish) as receptors. Measure to mitigate potential pollution or water quality deterioration are set out and secured in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**, **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]**, **Outline Operational Environment Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	
200	Environment Agency	The EA raised an issue with using the Water Framework Directive (WFD) status of a watercourse to determine its sensitivity to water quality changes. A potential impact of this is that this approach could underestimate potential effects and lead to inappropriate mitigation, increasing risks to the environment and protected species. Their suggested solution is to adopt a more holistic approach, using professional judgment to assess watercourse sensitivity, considering factors beyond the WFD status, and	It was agreed with the Environment Agency on Wednesday 22 January 2025 that Water could be scoped out as a standalone ES chapter, on the basis that **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5 Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** are submitted with the DCO Application, and that effects on groundwater are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** considers the specific water quality	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		providing specific justification in the ES. The EA also noted that relying solely on WFD status can be inaccurate, as it doesn't account for ecological, size, flow, and amenity factors.	parameters (i.e. hydromorphology, water quality, biology and fish) as receptors. Measure to mitigate potential pollution or water quality deterioration are set out and secured in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**, **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]**, **Outline Operational Environment Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	
201	Environment Agency	The EA highlighted that the Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment is crucial for assessing impacts on all surface water bodies, not just designated ones, under NPS EN-1. They noted that a draft WFD assessment was not provided and that the current assessment appears to focus only on designated waterbodies. Without the draft, it is difficult to comment on the assessment, which increases the risk of issues arising after the DCO submission. The EA recommends following all relevant guidance and engaging with them to	A draft version of the Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report was with the EA on 28 November 2025 and discussed in a meeting on 20 January 2025. In follow up correspondence on 22 January 2025, the Environment Agency confirmed that water quality can be scoped out of further assessment, on the understanding that the remaining risks are predominantly to groundwater and are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. It should be noted that as in-channel works from the Proposed Development will be extremely limited, existing Internal Drainage Board or landowner maintenance such as 'sludging' would have a significantly greater impact on water quality than the Proposed Development. For more information, see **ES**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ensure a thorough WFD assessment. They also suggest considering water quality improvements and WFD objectives in the design, including opportunities for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). Additionally, they stressed the importance of long-term mitigation measures and avoiding actions that could hinder future watercourse restoration projects.	**Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Watercourses are considered in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, which is submitted with the DCO Application.	
202	Environment Agency	The EA raised the issue that Appendix 15.2 of the report omits Catchwater Drain and Lambwath Stream from the WFD Water Body Areas, even though they are within the study area and parts of the Proposed Development. The impact of this omission is that the full potential effects on these waterbodies may not be assessed. The solution is to include these catchments in the WFD assessment to ensure a comprehensive evaluation is submitted with the DCO.	The study area has been revised to reflect the amended Order Limits in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
203	Environment Agency	The EA highlighted that the PEIR does not identify the water resource demands during the construction phase. The impact of unsustainable water use could harm the environment. The EA recommends providing a sustainable water supply strategy, and if consumptive water use is required, it should be assessed early in the planning process to avoid future obstacles and expedite permitting. Potential water uses during construction include concrete production, dust suppression, and wheel washing. Additionally, de-watering, although sometimes non-consumptive, is also regulated under water resources laws. Further consultation or reference to the Abstraction Licensing Strategy may provide more information on water availability.	Water use during construction, operation and decommissioning will be relatively low and provided by bowsers. As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, water will be transported to site by road from an existing nearby licenced water abstraction source and will primarily be used to support welfare facilities, which themselves will be standalone, i.e. use of temporary sewage facilities that will be manually emptied. Water use will be extremely low during operation in that the panels will be self-cleansing and the Site will be remotely operated with approximately four permanent staff employed during the operational phase who will be based on site. Consequently, the water use is expected to be less than existing, presuming irrigation currently occurs during dry spells. Regarding dewatering, if water is encountered during below ground construction, suitable dewatering methods will be used in line with best practice/guidance. Any groundwater dewatering required in excess of the exemption thresholds will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the Environment Agency (under the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended) and the Environmental Permitting Regulations (2016). If required, the relevant licence would be sought The Applicant will continue to engage with the Environment Agency on these matters and will share further details as the design progresses.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
204	Environment Agency	The EA raised concerns about the water demands during operation, which could be met through a bowser, an existing private irrigation network, or mains water supplies. An impact of this is that increased use of the irrigation mains may affect existing licences, potentially leading to sustainability concerns and restrictive conditions on licences. Their recommended solution is to provide a sustainable water supply strategy, engage early with the water company to confirm mains supply availability, and consider water efficiency in the design of operational facilities.	Water use during construction, operation and decommissioning will be relatively low and provided by bowsers. As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, water will be transported to site by road from an existing nearby licenced water abstraction source and will primarily be used to support welfare facilities, which themselves will be standalone, i.e. use of temporary sewage facilities that will be manually emptied. Water use will be extremely low during operation in that the panels will be self-cleansing and the Site will be remotely operated with approximately four permanent staff employed during the operational phase who will be based on site. Consequently, the water use is expected to be less than existing, presuming irrigation currently occurs during dry spells. The Applicant will continue to engage with the Environment Agency on this matter and will share further details as the design progresses.	N
205	Environment Agency	The EA noted that Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for watercourses has not been addressed, with proposed environmental enhancements limited to riparian tree planting. This could negatively impact the Proposed Development's performance in fluvial, transitional, and coastal environments. The suggested solution is to conduct morphological	Project principles have embedded buffers to all water courses and effects to riparian habitats are considered within the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2**]. Morphological surveys and River Condition Assessments have been undertaken at proposed watercourse crossing points. The results are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, which indicates that the Proposed Development is expected to	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		surveys and River Condition Assessments for each affected watercourse to characterise morphology and calculate BNG units. Appropriate mitigation should be provided for watercourse crossings, aiming for a BNG uplift of at least 10%.	result in a 12.5% biodiversity net gain in relation to watercourses.	
206	Environment Agency	The EA highlighted the absence of geomorphology consideration in the PEIR. This oversight could lead to an underestimation of potential impacts on fluvial environments, particularly from poorly designed cable crossings that may harm riparian habitats. The recommended solution is to provide evidence that site selection considered risks to watercourses, avoiding crossings of main rivers and significant waterbodies where possible. Watercourse crossing designs should be informed by fluvial processes and geomorphology, ensuring they account for future erosion and channel movement. The use of trenchless techniques is encouraged to minimise	Watercourse morphology is considered in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The water bodies are designated as artificial or heavily modified and characterised by anthropogenic straight, incised channels. New crossings have been limited, favouring re-use or improvement of existing crossings, as set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**. New crossings would span (truss) temporary crossings on larger watercourses and box culverts on smaller watercourses. The dimensions and bed substrate of box culverts will be designed so that they effectively act like span bridges. Where cable routes cross main rivers and significant waterbodies, the preferred installation method will be horizontal directional drilling, with parameters set out in the **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		impacts, and any infrastructure left in place after decommissioning should not impede natural geomorphological processes.		
207	Environment Agency	The EA noted that the ES should describe the impacts of the proposed project on water bodies and protected areas, including Source Protection Zones (SPZs) around potable groundwater abstractions, as per NPS EN-1. The cable route has not been confirmed, but the report lacks emphasis on protecting groundwater from contamination within SPZ1. The construction of the cable route could impact sensitive groundwater in the SPZ areas. The suggested solution is to follow the EA's groundwater protection guidelines to ensure sufficient pollution mitigation is incorporated into the design.	The issue of groundwater source protection zones and groundwater abstractions is covered in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2].** An assessment of groundwater source protection zones along the cable routes is provided, in addition to the land areas for other infrastructure (solar PV panels, etc). It is acknowledged that groundwater resources are sensitive across the Order Limits, and this issue is addressed by the inclusion of pollution prevention measures within the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**. The Proposed Development will be compliant with the Environment Agency's groundwater protection policies.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
208	Environment Agency	The EA noted that the PEIR does not mention private water supplies, which could be vulnerable to contamination. If not considered, these supplies may be overlooked. The suggested solution is to contact the Local Authority for an updated list of private water supplies and include them in future assessments.	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details of the groundwater abstractions within the Order Limits and the study area, with further details on the water use. Details on groundwater abstraction locations were obtained from the Envirocheck Report (as used to inform the baseline data for the above ES Chapter). The assessment considers the existence of these receptors when categorising the sensitivity of the groundwater receptors. At the suggestion of the Environment Agency, the local authority (ERYC) were approached by the Applicant via email on 30 October 2024 for up-to-date information on private water supplies within the Order Limits plus a 250m buffer. A response was received from ERYC on 10 December 2024. This provided a list of private water supplies, which was reviewed alongside the dataset already held by the Applicant, and incorporated into the baseline information provided.	N
209	Environment Agency	The EA raised an issue with the sensitivity assigned to SPZ1 areas in Chapter 10, Section 10.11.2, suggesting it is not adequate. A potential impact is that insufficient pollution mitigation may be proposed. The suggested solution is to reassess the sensitivity and vulnerability of the aquifers and groundwater beneath the site to ensure	The groundwater sensitivity has been assigned as being very high where Source Protection Zones are categorised as Zone 1, which is in line with the revised sensitivity criteria for groundwater that are presented in **the ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The ES chapter therefore assesses groundwater receptors within SPZ1 on this basis, in order to determine the likely significant effects affecting this resource.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		adequate pollution mitigation is included in the design. The EA emphasised that aquifers in SPZ1 areas are of very high sensitivity and should be given further consideration in the ES.	Measures for pollution mitigation are set out and secured in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, the **Outline Operational Environment Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	
210	Environment Agency	The EA identified an issue where potential contaminant linkages from Appendix 10.1 Preliminary Risk Assessment were not included in the PEIR, despite the recommendation for further site investigation. A potential impact of this is that potential risks to groundwater from contamination may not be properly assessed or managed. The suggested solution is to complete site investigation work, especially in areas with historic landfill or suspected contamination.	Details from ground investigation work are not available at this stage of the Proposed Development, and therefore a full assessment of potential risks from existing contamination will be prepared once these details are available. As set out in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, mitigation measures or remediation works that are determined to be necessary once an assessment of site investigation results has been completed, will be implemented. Once results of the site investigation have been assessed in terms of contamination potential, any issues requiring remediation or mitigation will be addressed in agreement with the local planning authority.	N
211	Environment Agency	The EA stated that the impacts on fish have not been addressed in the submitted documentation. They emphasised the need for more focus on	Fish have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Lamprey have been considered within the Habitats Regulations	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		potential fish impacts, recommending that the development identify species at risk and implement appropriate mitigation measures.	Assessment Stage 1 (Screening) and **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** which is submitted as part of the DCO application.	
212	Environment Agency	The EA stated that a water resources assessment is required to evaluate the water demand during both the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. This assessment is necessary to ensure that the surrounding area can meet the water needs without causing harm to the environment.	Water use during construction, operation and decommissioning will be relatively low and provided by bowsers. As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, water will be transported to site by road from an existing nearby licenced water abstraction source and will primarily be used to support welfare facilities, which themselves will be standalone, i.e. use of temporary sewage facilities that will be manually emptied. Water use will be extremely low during operation; the panels will be self-cleansing and the site will be remotely operated by approximately four permanent staff employed during the operational phase who will be based on site. Consequently, the water use is expected to be less than existing, presuming irrigation currently occurs during dry spells. The Applicant will continue to engage with the Environment Agency on this matter and will share further details as the design progresses.	N
213	Environment Agency	The EA stated that a geomorphology assessment is needed to evaluate fluvial geomorphological risks. This	Hydromorphology, which includes hydrology (i.e., flow) and geomorphology (i.e., channel shape, size and structure), is considered in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		assessment will ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are implemented.	**[EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Appropriate mitigation measures are set out and secured in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	
214	Environment Agency	The EA stated that the water quality assessments are incomplete and require revisions to the methodology, risks, and mitigation measures to minimise the Proposed Development's impact on the water environment.	It was agreed with the EA on Monday 5 August 2024 that water quality could be scoped out of full assessment in the ES on the condition that further details are added to the Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report, and also that a bentonite breakout plan is included within the Construction Environmental Management Plan if trenchless crossing techniques are used and that appropriate measures are in place to protect surface and groundwaters in regard to the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). An updated Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report (**ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) is submitted in support of the DCO Application. An HDD/bentonite breakout plan will be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, and measures to mitigate contamination in relation to BESS is considered in the **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			[EN010157/APP/7.6] and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater**.	

Appendix G-2: Regard had to comments from consultees under s42(1)(b) of PA 2008

Table G-2 below sets out responses to the statutory consultation from consultees under s42(1)(b) of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6 of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Air Quality				
1	ERYC	ERYC's Environmental Control Specialist stated they were satisfied with the approach outlined and that the development is unlikely to give rise to a breach of any human health air quality objectives during the construction phase. They did recommend the Applicant takes reasonable steps to minimise the generation of dust when operating close to residential receptors.	This will be addressed in a Construction Environmental Management Plan. **An Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been prepared for submission with the DCO application.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Archaeology				
2	ERYC	ERYC stated the landscape contains an abundance of known archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards, including a number of nationally important Scheduled Monuments. Therefore the potential for the development to impact on archaeological remains can be assessed as medium to high for the majority of archaeological periods.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
3	ERYC	ERYC stated it had been in discussion with the Applicant regarding the scope of the archaeological programme, including geophysical survey and a programme of trial trenching. Once the archaeological potential of the development is fully assessed, ERYC will be in a position to discuss and recommend mitigation options.	Geophysical survey of the Land Areas has been undertaken and trial trenching of areas proposed for solar farm infrastructure (excluding solar PV modules and cable routes) has been undertaken, as agreed with the Development Management Archaeologist for East Riding of Yorkshire Council & Hull City Council and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for those works. Further details can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.2: Geophysical Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.3: Archaeological Trial Trenching Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The results of these have informed the assessments and	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			proposed mitigation in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. An **Archaeological Management Strategy [EN010157/APP/7.11]** has been developed in consultation with the Development Management Archaeologist for East Riding of Yorkshire Council & Hull City Council and sets out the proposed approach to addressing potential impacts on archaeological remains during the post-consent phases of the Proposed Development. Agreement has been reached in relation to post-consent geophysical survey and archaeological trial trenching of the grid connection and interconnecting cable routes; post-consent archaeological trial trenching of the solar PV modules; and post-consent archaeological monitoring of the installation of an access road and temporary compound in Land Area F which encroaches into the footprint of heritage asset HA3.	
Biodiversity				
4	ERYC	ERYC Biodiversity Officer acknowledged the Proposed Development would contribute towards more sustainable energy production as part of the switch away	No response required.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		from fossil fuels and towards achieving Net Zero.		
5	ERYC	ERYC commented that the Proposed Development has the potential for harmful impacts, which will need to be assessed, avoided, mitigated, and compensated, but also considerable opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity and ecological function.	Biodiversity impacts and mitigations are covered within the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
6	ERYC	ERYC welcomes the greater than 50% biodiversity gain onsite proposed, without this being used to offset gain obligations of other development, which would otherwise undermine the potential value of the proposals on this score.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
7	ERYC	ERYC stated the Applicant should have regard to the emerging Hull and East Riding local nature record strategy and the context of site in relation to existing ecological networks and opportunities for improving connectivity and dispersal corridors for priority species and habitats. ERYC also stated	Consultation has been undertaken with ERYC with regard to Biodiversity Net Gain. The Local Nature Recovery Strategies are at an early stage with little data to guide the Applicant. The Applicant has had regard to delivering locally appropriate mitigation and habitat enhancement. An **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** is submitted in support of the DCO Application. Should development consent be granted, a detailed	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		opportunities for further habitat creation, enhancement buffering and connection across adjacent land should also be considered in relation to finalising scheme design and phasing. Considerable emphasis should be given to a landscape/ecosystem scale approach to guide the placement, type, quality and connectivity of the resulting new and enhanced patches and lines of habitat.	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan would be produced post-consent and this can be done in consultation with the Hull and East Riding Local Nature Recovery Schemes if it is sufficiently progressed at that stage.	
8	ERYC	ERYC welcomed the new tree and hedge planting as part of the gain delivery, although stated the planting of mature or semi-mature trees in countryside settings is questionable due to the aftercare required. ERYC recommended the planting and aftercare of whips fenced against deer and livestock will result in more vigorous scrub, hedgerow and woodland plants with greater chance of thriving in the long-term. Early identification of how soon, where and what tree lines, shelterbelts or hedges might be (re-)established	The Applicant agrees with the comments. Protected whips would be used for hedgerow and tree planting, unless a very specific immediate screening need was identified. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** identify areas of vegetation to be removed/reinstated, as well as new planting.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		even if sections might need to be coppiced at a later to permit access, would be advisable		
9	ERYC	With regard to hedgerows, ERYC stated the variety of shrub species, and the future management not only of hedgerow shrubs and standard or pollarded trees within the hedges (which will have a significant and positive impact on landscape character and the reduction of winter flood risk, but of the hedge banks and ditches and their margins, fostering a broad ecotone	The Applicant notes the comments. Proposed hedgerow planting will be species rich and locally appropriate. Further details are available in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N
10	ERYC	ERYC stated opportunities to incorporate patches of scrub, either in-field or in field corners with these to be scalloped or coppiced on rotation should be sought and implemented	The Applicant has developed its landscape proposal to enhance existing vegetation. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** makes recommendations for habitat management and maintenance of proposed and existing vegetation, including tree and shrub coppicing on rotation.	N
11	ERYC	ERYC stated that Applicant needed to consider how livestock will be moved around the site and how the permissive footpaths and their	The landscape and ecological management regime for the Proposed Development is outlined in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The Applicant estimates	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		margins should be managed providing some detail on the options.	that around 95% of the Site could be available should the landowners wish to graze sheep. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** also makes general management recommendations that include maintenance operations around permissive footpaths.	
12	ERYC	ERYC stated the creation of seasonally wet areas and permanent or ephemeral water bodies should be strongly encouraged. Even the deliberate creation of ridges and furrows would serve to further enhance the diversity of microhabitats within field areas.	Proposed creation of wader scrapes is considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**. Wader scrapes are shallow depressions that are constructed in fields to benefit wildfowl and wading birds. They would be designed so that they hold water for only part of the year and benefit wintering birds. Further information can be found in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.	N
13	ERYC	ERYC noted there were opportunities to provide durable 'woodcrete' shelters for bats and birds, including for winter migrants and inland roosting areas for waders and waterfowl.	Provision of alternate roost opportunities is considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
14	ERYC	ERYC stated the suggestion that hives be provided for honeybees suggests a lack of awareness of the impacts of non-native honeybees upon our wild pollinators. There is a risk that farming honeybees would undermine the potential positive benefits. Wild pollinators should be the focus. This is also significant both in relation to the limited range of flower types that honeybees can pollinate and their active season. ERYC also stated consideration should also be given to ensuring that the nesting and overwintering of pollinators are covered within proposals.	The Applicant notes these comments and has removed from the proposals the introduction of farm honeybees. Mitigation outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** will benefit native pollinators.	Y
15	ERYC	ERYC noted opportunities for benefitting amphibians, reptiles and mammals such as hedgehog and those which are in turn prey for raptors and owls should also feature	Mitigation and enhancement in relation to biodiversity are outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
16	ERYC	The Biodiversity Officer stated the development area falls within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and greater emphasis should be given to this within the	The transition to year-round grass cover and the reduction of intensive farming activities including pesticide/herbicide use will naturally cause a reduction in nutrient and sediment load entering the	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		habitat creation proposals. Opportunities for minimising flood risk and nutrient run-off as part of nature positive habitat management should also be sought.	watercourses. Planted easements will also reduce flows and sediment entering water bodies. The flood zone allocation ignores the presence of defences so doesn't reflect a natural floodplain. Please refer to **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** for more detail.	
17	ERYC	ERYC stated the need to assess potential risks with regard to statutory sites and local wildlife sites as well as for a formal Habitats Regulations Assessment. As an NSIP, EYRC expects the Applicant to deliver biodiversity and environmental gain right and delivers against a well-planned Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan, with appropriate provision being made for formal monitoring against agreed habitat targets and wider monitoring of species occurrence and (relative)abundance in response involving expert volunteers and local/school 'citizen scientists' as well	The Applicant notes the comment. Habitat enhancement and management together with monitoring is laid out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application and will be detailed further in the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan to be prepared post-consent.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		as professional ecologists over the life of the project		
18	ERYC	ERYC stated the Applicant should consult with the Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership, with regard to how their proposals might contribute to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, and with the Authority's Sustainability Team. The Council stated there should be a contract with the Local Environmental Records Centre for hosting, curating, and disseminating the monitoring data. ERYC also noted the Proposed Development to offer considerable opportunities for public involvement in the practical aspects of nature recovery, testing conservation initiatives and providing training at various levels. The development proposals should do more to explore what could be delivered via the scheme and in partnership	Should development consent be granted for the Proposed Development, the Applicant will explore the opportunity to provide investment to the Hull and East Yorkshire Local Nature Partnership as well as the Authority's Sustainable Team. The Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for community-based projects. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific communities. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include:	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			• Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm Size of population relative to the size of the fund How people live, work and use community facilities in the area	
19	ERYC	ERYC stated much of the site lies within the zone of influence for the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Ramsar Site of Special Scientific Interest SSSI which lies 9.3 km south. Hornsea Mere SPA (5.8 km east) and Greater Wash SPA (9.5 km east). ERYC stated it supports the production of a Habitats Regulation Assessment in support of the proposal.	Information is considered in the **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** to be submitted in support of the DCO application.	N
20	ERYC	ERYC agreed that the Greater Wash may be screened out of assessment.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
21	ERYC	ERYC stated that during operation there are potential impacts from fire water associated with BESS entering drainage ditches and suitable environmental protection measures	The large scale grouped BESS has been removed from the Proposed Development, thereby significantly reducing the chance of fire breakout as well as the potential pollution caused by fires. This issue has been included in **ES Volume 2, Chapter**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		should be designed detailing systems for containing and managing water runoff locally.	**10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4].** Further information is provided in the **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** which has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	
22	ERYC	ERYC stated impacts in relation to loss of functionally linked land must be fully addressed and surveys should be undertaken in accordance with Natural England's guidance for passage and wintering birds,	Passage and wintering bird surveys have been completed for the Land Areas. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.9: Land Areas Passage Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** have been prepared for submission in support of the DCO application. Passage and wintering bird surveys are being undertaken for the cable route (during September 2024 to April 2025 inclusive), so results will not be available to support the DCO Application but should be available for the DCO Examination. In the absence of survey data for the cable route prior to submission of the DCO Application, functionally linked land has been assumed to be present in the **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
23	ERYC	ERYC welcomes the proposal to assess temporary displacement during the construction (and decommissioning) phases and should stated it should include the proposed cable route.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
24	ERYC	ERYC stated roost assessments and necessary bat surveys should be extended to the cable corridor as there is a great risk of tree removal here. The detailing for surveys on trees with roost features is acceptable. Mitigation measures should be detailed as part of the submission. ERYC agreed that the site offers moderate value for foraging bats, with key areas being boundary features such as hedgerows, ditches, scrub and areas of woodland. Lighting considerations during construction and operation (and decommissioning) presented in 4.4.10 of the PEA are welcomed and follow best practice from the Institute of Lighting Professionals.	Bats have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, supported by **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.6: Bat Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey of the grid connection cable route and interconnecting cable route was completed during August 2024. Habitats were assessed for their suitability for foraging, commuting and roosting bats as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) surveys of the hedgerows and tree lines expected to be impacted by the Proposed Development were completed during August 2024. Preliminary Roost Assessment surveys of structures within or directly adjacent to the Order Limits were also completed during August 2024, with details provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.6: Bat Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. A GLTA of every tree within the Order Limits has not been completed due to the size of the Site, and the buffer	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			zones set out within the **Outline Landscape Ecological Mitigation Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, which will protect and retain the majority of trees and existing boundary habitats. Proposed mitigation measures are set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	
25	ERYC	ERYC stated Great Crested Newts were absent from the solar site with conclusions based on eDNA surveys and precautionary working methods for reptile will also protect amphibians on the solar site. The Council stated assessment of the cable route must be presented in relation to impacts and any required mitigation.	Impacts have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Habitat Suitability Index assessments for Great Crested Newts have now been undertaken for ponds within 250 m of the grid connection cable route, and consideration is given to these in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
26	ERYC	ERYC stated Water Vole are known to be abundant in the Leven Carrs area and consideration should be made for impacts in relation to the cable corridor. Proposed survey methodology in section 4.4.14 of the PEA is appropriate. Survey findings should support development of an appropriate mitigation strategy and determine the need for work to be	Impacts have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.7: Water Vole and Otter Habitat Suitability Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** contains details on the survey methodology and results. Mitigation measures specific to water vole are set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and included in	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		completed under licence. The mitigation strategy should be fully detailed and secured within the CEMP.	the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2**].	
27	ERYC	ERYC stated otters may be present within or close to the Site, but it is considered unlikely that they would be present on the Site, other for commuting through it along the larger networks of ditches. It recommended where works (main site and cable routes) are proposed within 30 m of the banks of major ditches, these should be subject to a more detailed survey to ensure there are no otter resting places which could potentially be subject to disturbance as a result of the work and the need for mitigation. ERYC also stated otters are known to be present along the River Hull corridor including Top Hill Low. Survey findings should support development of an appropriate mitigation strategy and determine the need for work to be completed under licence. The mitigation strategy should be fully detailed and secured	Impacts have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.7: Water Vole and Otter Habitat Suitability Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** contains details on the survey methodology and results. Mitigation measures specific to otter are set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**.	N

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		within the CEMP. Where HDD is required under watercourses impacts of noise and visual disturbance including lighting should be assessed.		
28	ERYC	ERYC said reptiles are unlikely to be negatively affected by the proposals, except potentially during construction. Precautionary measures are required during construction to prevent the killing or injuring reptiles, in the event that low numbers are present on-site during the works. Impacts on reptiles from the cable route has not been assessed.	Mitigation specific to reptiles is considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**. An appropriate precautionary working method statement will form part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority (East Riding of Yorkshire Council) and must be in substantial accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**.	N
29	ERYC	ERYC acknowledged that the design of the Land Areas is expected to include animal gates or gaps to allow animals to continue to travel across the Land Areas but requested impacts of the solar scheme on deer movement across the landscape should be addressed.	As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, animal gates will be incorporated in fencing to allow passage of small mammals. The design of the Proposed Development, including buffers from riparian boundaries, will provide sufficient room for deer to move through the landscape.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
30	ERYC	ERYC agreed that the arable dominance means that these areas considered unlikely to support a particularly diverse assemblage of invertebrates. Perimeter habitats which offer the greatest suitability for invertebrates recommended for retention, enhancement and protection from damage. ERYC acknowledged recommendations to be secured in a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP): • Areas around and beneath the solar panels may be enhanced for invertebrates by sowing a mix of native wildflowers and grasses and managing these in a sympathetic manner, reducing frequency of management. • Creating substantial enhancements for invertebrates may also be particularly useful to compensate for any unexpected impacts on invertebrates, such as the panels acting as sensory traps (Szabadi et al., 2023).	Enhancement measures are detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Further information is available in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, submitted in support of the DCO Application.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
31	ERYC	ERYC welcomed further targeted surveys for badgers and mitigation, along with pre-commencement checks and appropriate precautionary measures to reduce potential disturbance or harm to badgers during construction are to be outlined within the site Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).	Appropriate safeguards are outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7 Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Details of surveys undertaken to date are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.2: Badger Survey Report (Confidential) [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Mitigation measures specific to badgers are considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**.	N
32	ERYC	ERYC stated potential impact from the cable corridor regarding fish must be considered further and any dewatering requirements.	Impacts on fish are considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Lamprey have been considered within the **Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 (Screening) and Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** which is submitted as part of the DCO application.	N
33	ERYC	ERYC stated the Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate ecological mitigation and enhancement areas that will remain free of solar PV development to provide continued availability of habitat for ground nesting birds as well as creating suitable habitat for wintering birds and a range of other	Appropriate mitigation for ground nesting and other bird species is considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** which are submitted in support of the DCO Application.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		species such as meadow grassland, legume rich sowing, hedgerows, and field margin sowing. Mitigation measures for impact to ground nesting birds are expected to be delivered. Impacts to breeding birds in relation to the cable route should also be addressed		
34	ERYC	ERYC acknowledged passage and wintering bird surveys are ongoing but based on the survey information so gar the habitats present within the study area are likely to support a wintering bird assemblage of district ecological importance. ERYC stated impacts from the cable route construction most also be noted.	Impacts on birds are considered in **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** and the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and appropriate mitigation measures outlined in the ES and **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N
35	ERYC	ERYC recommended the production of an invasive species management plan as part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to avoid introduction of invasive species into the catchment.	The biosecurity strategy is outlined in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. An Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan will be prepared as part of the CEMP (which will be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority and must be in substantial accordance with the **Outline**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]) prior to construction to control any invasive non-native species found on-site that are listed under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	
36	ERYC	ERYC welcomed the avoidance of any development on Habitats of Principal Importance (except hedgerow).	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
37	ERYC	ERYC stated it would welcome the sharing of the statutory metric and conditions assessments to enable the LPA to make informed comments on the proposals. The LPA acknowledged the PEIR provided a detailed narrative on baseline conditions and is in broad agreement with the categorisation presented and target notes are presented well. ERYC stated veteran trees are likely to be present on site but are not recorded within the ecological report.	The details of Biodiversity Net Gain are outlined in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** which is submitted in support of the DCO Application. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is submitted in support of the DCO Application. Veteran trees are recorded in this report where present.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
38	ERYC	ERYC stated nectar rich wildflowers and meadow grassland are expected to be planted underneath suitable solar PV modules. Proposed grassland types must be fully justified with reference to the impacts on shading on species diversity and condition. ERYC acknowledged enhancement measures will be included in a landscape and ecological management plan and stated hedgerow impacts will be harder to mitigate and should be minimised wherever possible. In relation to ditches ERYC agreed “it may only be possible to maintain, rather than significantly and reliably enhance many of the ditches” and agreed with the assumption that “the cessation of agriculture adjacent to the ditches and enhancement of riparian buffers may lead to some improvements in water quality, provided they are safeguarded from any other forms of pollution.”	The details of BNG are outlined in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and proposed habitat management is outlined in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** both of which are submitted in support of the DCO Application.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
39	ERYC	ERYC stated a Tree Survey or Arboricultural Impact Assessment is required so that the impact on trees can be assessed during construction, operation and decommissioning. It stated a minimum of a 10 m buffers should be maintained around retained trees and this should be increased to at least 15 m for veteran trees and significant mature and veteran trees should be protected in accordance with their root protection areas.	The design of the Proposed Development has incorporated a 10 m buffer from trees/woodland areas and hedgerows, and 15 m from ancient woodland as much as is practicable. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.11 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is submitted in support of the DCO Application. Veteran trees are recorded in this report where present. Appropriate buffers have been identified or protection measures proposed to protect root protection zones.	N
40	ERYC	ERYC stated hedgerows qualify as Habitats of Principal Importance, comprising native species though they were also almost all species-poor with species-poor ground flora. ERYC acknowledged further survey and the Applicant's commitment to retaining, where reasonably practicable, existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches and field margins and the design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10 m from any existing woodland, trees (from the edge of the	The Applicant notes these comments.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		canopy) and hedgerows, where reasonably practicable.		
General				
41	ERYC	EYRC stated that the displacement of C02 production appears to be a lifetime figure, with regard to climate change mitigation, the more relevant statistic will be how much reduction there will be each year and how soon alongside measures to increase the efficiency of use.	The carbon payback period of the Proposed Development has been calculated, which enables the number of years' worth of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) savings from the Proposed Development to be calculated. This is included in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Climate [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
42	ERYC	ERYC acknowledged for the Proposed Development, BMV land accounts for approximately 30.8% of the Site.	No response required.	N
43	ERYC	ERYC stated a Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) will be produced for the Proposed Development to help ensure biodiversity net gain and improve the habitats on the Site for a range of species	An **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
44	ERYC	ERYC stated a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be produced and will include information on protected species.	An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N
45	ERYC	ERYC stated the Decommissioning Plan is to include relevant ecological surveys.	An **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N
46	ERYC	ERYC stated a Soil Management Plan is required for construction, operation and decommissioning	An **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application, covering construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	N
Ecology				
47	ERYC	ERYC welcomed the passage bird surveys being undertaken.	Passage bird surveys have been completed for the Land Areas. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.9: Passage Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been submitted in support of the DCO application. Passage bird surveys are being undertaken for the cable route (started Sep 2024), and the results of these should be available for the DCO Examination stage.	N

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48	ERYC	ERYC suggested coverage of surveys over early winter would be useful too, particularly for those areas within the zone of influence of the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar and noted in-combination impacts are important given the extent of potential solar farm coverage across the Hull Valley.	Passage and wintering bird surveys have been completed for the Land Areas. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.9: Passage Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4] and ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** have been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. Passage and wintering bird surveys are being undertaken for the cable route (Sep-Apr), and the results of these should be available for the DCO Examination stage.	N
49	ERYC	ERYC requested maps of and some narrative on bird movements landing and taking off within and out with the development site and maps of transect routes and vantage points. Information on other solar farms, their mitigation land and Functionally Linked Land would be helpful too.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been amended to include information on transect routes and bird movements taking off and landing.	N
50	ERYC	ERYC requested mitigation land; management and monitoring of habitats needs to be considered.	Management and monitoring for biodiversity mitigation is covered in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
51	Glint and Glare			
52	ERYC	ERYC supported the anti-reflective coatings on the solar panels which enable maximum absorption and reduces reflected rays.	Impact of glint and glare is considered within **Habitats Regulations Assessment** - **Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]. ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.4: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** is submitted in support of the DCO Application.	N
Health				
53	ERYC	Public Health requests that the Applicant completes a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) to identify and address potential health impacts arising from the construction and operation of the project. This assessment should outline mitigation strategies similar to those in the Environmental Impact Assessment already provided.	The consideration of potential health impacts arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development have been addressed within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Air Quality, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration and Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. This approach is in accordance with the Scoping Opinion response received from the Planning Inspectorate.	N
Heritage				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
54	ERYC	The ERYC conservation team recommended that the Applicant speaks separately to Historical England, given the potential of the works to impact to nationally significant archaeology, including three Scheduled Monuments.	Historic England have been consulted, and engagement will continue in relation to the Proposed Development.	N
55	ERYC	The ERYC conservation team stated more information was required on the exact location and orientation of the site, and the detailing of any landscaping and boundary treatment. It did state likely impact on several heritage assets - specifically: • Bamforth farm - listed at Grade II Wawne grange - listed at grade II Site of the Meaux Cistercian Abbey - designated as a Scheduled Building • Abbey Cottage - Listed at grade II Meaux Duck Decoy - designated as a Scheduled Monument • Meaux Abbey farm - Listed at grade II Medieval moated tile kiln 250 m north-east of North Grange Farm -	This was discussed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Conservation Officer during a Teams call of 23 February 2024 and it was concluded that impacts to Bamforth Farm were not required to be assessed. Impacts to the remainder of the named assets are assessed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.4: Detailed Settings Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which supports **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The impact assessment carried out in the ES takes into consideration aspects of the Proposed Development which were not included as part of the initial information provided to ERYC.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		designated as a Scheduled Monument		
56	ERYC	ERYC also noted potential to affect a further group of assets, including (but are not necessarily limited to): Grange Crost Farmhouse and Outbuilding - listed at grade II • White Cross - listed at grade II • White Cross Cottage - listed at grade II Tickton grange - listed at grade II Tickton Conservation Area Church of St. Peter, Wawne - listed at grade I	This was discussed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Conservation Officer during a Teams call of Friday 23 February 2024 and it was concluded that impacts to these assets were not required to be assessed.	N
57	ERYC	ERYC conservation team stated any application will need to be supported by a detailed heritage statement, which should set out the radius around the site that has been assessed, and clearly demonstrate that this radius is sufficient to ensure that the full extent of the assets likely to be affected by the development have been considered.	The following documents that have been submitted in support of the DCO application have considered and/or addressed these points: **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4], ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.2: Geophysical Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4], ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.3: Archaeological Trial Trenching Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.4: Detailed Settings Impact Assessment**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		They stated any assessment should consider all phases of development, as well as the potential impact of associated traffic when it is approaching and leaving the site and the potential for mitigating and minimising harm, to support the creation of the most sensitive possible scheme.	**[EN010157/APP/6.4]** included as technical appendices to **ES Volume 2 Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
58	ERYC	ERYC referred to the NPPF in its response and stated that the proposed parcels of panels should be suitably screened by a landscaping strategy that provides visual separation between the site and the heritage assets, utilising planting or other boundary treatments that is in keeping with the pervading landscape character. ERYC also stated any scheme should also seek to make use of the major road network, and avoid sending construction traffic through conservation areas, or siting traffic routes and site compounds close to listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments.	This advice has been incorporated into the proposed internal layout of the Proposed Development, and the potential for any impacts to designated heritage assets has been assessed and appropriate mitigation strategies are outlined **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
59	ERYC	ERYC stated the impact is not limited purely to the areas of development outlined in the map, but it will also cover the road network that is required to support access and egress of the site during construction and decommissioning phases. They stated the setting of the heritage assets should be assessed.	Impacts to known and potential heritage assets and their settings have been assessed in the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.4: Detailed Settings Assessment EN010157/APP/6.4]** which support the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]**	N
60	ERYC	ERYC concluded it would not raise major concerns with the proposals from a conservation perspective but that the proposals will not be without impact. ERYC expect to see the impact on the historic environment thoroughly assessed as part of any application, and the development of a scheme which seeks to avoid harm to the significance of heritage assets wherever possible. Where harm is unavoidable, this should be minimised, mitigated and the residual harm robustly justified.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.1: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4], ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.2: Geophysical Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4], ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.3: Archaeological Trial Trenching Report [EN010157/APP/6.4] and ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.4: Detailed Settings Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** are included as technical appendices to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2];** these have informed the final impact assessment and proposed mitigation strategies in relation to the historic environment/heritage assets.	N
Land Contamination				

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
61	ERYC	ERYC's Environmental Control Specialist stated the Applicant should adopt a precautionary approach to land contamination and have a mechanism in place for construction staff to report any suspected contamination encountered during the development.	This will be addressed in a Construction Environmental Management Plan. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been prepared for submission with the DCO application.	N
62	ERYC	ERYC stated when soil, aggregates or fill material needs to be brought on to site for landscaping, earthworks, raising site levels, or back-filling excavations, the Applicant must ensure it is from a certified clean source and is suitable for use. Any material removed from site for disposal should be documented by appropriate waste transfer notes. Written verification may be required by the local planning authority, and any records should be retained by the Applicant.	The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Site Waste Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.10]** outline how construction materials and waste would be managed on site. As set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, a cut/fill balance is anticipated to be achieved by the Proposed Development. It also states that if soil, aggregates or fill material are imported, it must be ensured that they are from a certified clean source and are suitable for use. All movements of waste from Site will be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note. Further details on this are provided in the **Outline Site Waste Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.10]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Land Use				
63	ERYC	ERYC stated a significant number of Public Rights of Way lie within the Proposed Development and the Council's Countryside Access Team have considered this application against their Rights of Way and Planning Guidance (2020v1)'..	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
64	ERYC	ERYC stated it would like to see more scope for permanent upgrades to existing PRoW, consideration for more public and permissive links within the development area and other access opportunities, which would then meet the National Planning Policy Framework requirements to improve and enhance the PRoW network. The Council identified access tracks that lie outside of the fenced areas which would be potential for additional public/permissive rights of way for all non-motorised use, including less able ambulatory users.	As part of the design of the Proposed Development, over 12km of new permissive paths will be provided that link in with the existing public rights of way network. Please refer to the **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and the **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7].**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
65	ERYC	ERYC more details in the Rights of Way Management Plan about temporary/permanent closures/diversion, changes of surface of existing PRoW, maintenance of vehicular access along PRoW, surfacing, maintenance and structures on permissive routes, and connections between proposed new routes and existing PRoW/highways	These details are included in the **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9].**	N
66	ERYC	ERYC stated The Applicants should ensure it has determined the width, status or precise route of a public right of way in its application.	The Applicant has carried out site visits to understand the existing network of public rights of way in and around the Site. More information is included in **Street Works, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3],** and the **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which are submitted alongside the application.	N
67	ERYC	ERYC stated the Applicant should ensure that they have protected the line shown on the Definitive Map. Interference or improvement of the surface of a public right of way requires the specific permission of the PROW section of the East Riding	The Proposed Development will not require the permanent stopping up or re-routeing of any public right of way and will aim to minimise potential temporary impacts during the construction phase. More information is included in **Street Works, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3]**, and the **Outline Rights of**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Council. Interference without permission constitutes an offence under the Highways Act. ERYC also stated the Applicant should ensure that they have the necessary private vehicular rights to use the public right of way as driving a motor vehicle on a footpath, bridleway or restricted byway may constitute a criminal offence.	**Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which are submitted alongside the application.	
68	ERYC	ERYC requested more details about the mitigation proposals for reducing impacts on the PROW and the permissive access improvements to be made.	The Proposed Development will not require the permanent stopping up or re-routeing of any public right of way and will aim to minimise potential temporary impacts during the construction phase. Information is included in the **Street Works, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3] and the Outline Public Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which are submitted alongside the application. Further details can be found in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual, Chapter 13: Population and Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** As part of the design of the Proposed Development, over 12 km of new permissive paths will be provided. Please refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1],**	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and the **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7].**	
69	ERYC	ERYC stated that whilst the scheme would take arable farmland out of production for at least the life of the project it should result in a number of positives overall. Where there might still be unacceptable impacts or risks of such impacts on wildlife or landscape, and these cannot be adequately mitigated within the existing proposals, further revision should be implemented prior to finalisation and submission of the scheme.	Comment is noted by the Applicant. Residual and cumulative effects have been assessed and reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, which concludes there are no significant adverse effects on biodiversity with the mitigation measures that are secured through the Proposed Development.	N
70	ERYC	ERYC stated the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA) makes a number of recommendations for additional surveys and full regard should be had to these and to the positive opportunities that the scheme could create, as well as to minimising direct and indirect impacts, particularly with regard to statutory and non statutory wildlife sites.	An appropriate number of surveys have been undertaken and taken into regard by the Applicant. Details on these assessments can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2],** with associated baseline reports.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		It stated that the Applicant should include some appraisal of potential issues arising from the conversion of a large amount of arable land - and the crops and seasonal cover this has previously provided – to permanent grassland with solar panels		
Protected Sites				
71	ERYC	EYRC agreed that the large fields also have the potential to support significant numbers of wintering birds which use nearby protected sites, particularly along the east coast and Humber Estuary. ERYC noted the survey results and stated maps of locations of recorded SPA/Ramsar birds would be welcomed to help them better understand in context.	Functionally linked land has been considered in the **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and appropriate mitigation identified. Maps have been included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.3: Breeding Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4], ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.9: Land Areas Passage Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** to show where species were observed.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
72	ERYC	ERYC advised that the cumulative impacts of loss of potential Functionally Linked Land in the Hull valley is likely as a result of the scheme and a mitigation strategy should be prepared that offers alternate feeding, foraging and loafing resource during the passage and overwintering period.	Functionally linked land has been considered in the **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3] and ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and appropriate mitigation identified.	N
73	ERYC	ERYC recommended that the in-combination assessment should consider, but is not be limited to; Benningholme Grange Solar (22/02775/STPLF), Harbour Farm Solar (22/01545/EIASCO), Froghall Farm Solar, (23/00760/STPLFE), Bowmar Carr Solar (22/01199/PLF), Carr Farm Solar (22/03648/STPLF), and Carr Plantation Solar (22/01208/STPLF).	All the suggested other committed developments were added to the long list for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment **ES Volume 4, Appendix 15.1: Cumulative Long List of Other Developments [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** They have also been considered in **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3].**	N
74	ERYC	ERYC stated an assessment of effects on Top Hill Low SSSI is to include construction noise assessment and mitigation where necessary.	Land Area A and therefore Cable A-B have now been removed from the Order Limits. As a result, Tophill Low SSSI (over 5 km to the north) and Leven Canal SSSI (over 1 km to the north) are now further from the Order Limits. **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries**	Y

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			[EN010157/APP/6.3] shows the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development.	
PROW				
75	ERYC	EYRC stated the proposed permissive footpaths should ideally connect with the existing rights of way network. ERYC also noted the opportunity of raising awareness and increasing understanding of the need and means to achieve a more sustainable relationship with the natural environment.	As part of the design of the Proposed Development, over 12km of new permissive paths that link in with the existing public rights of way network will be provided. Please refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3 Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** or the **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7].**	N
76	ERYC	ERYC requested information on the number of workers who will be employed or subcontracted for the project duration, along with the measures in place to mitigate any increased demand on local health services, including Primary and Secondary care.	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** includes details on the number of workers that will be employed during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development. Research undertaken to inform the Population assessment shows that approximately 5% of construction staff stay away from home overnight when undertaking construction work. This equates to approximately 18 people for the Proposed Development. It is not expected that staff who are	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			not staying in the area will use local health care facilities frequently. It is more likely that the use of healthcare facilities would be by the 18 people staying in the area overnight, however such use might only occur during the temporary 24-month construction phase and would only likely be a small percentage of the 18 people staying nearby. Therefore, it is not anticipated there will be any significant short-term increase in use of health care facilities through the construction period.	
Water				
77	ERYC	In terms of drainage, ERYC stated it would not have any objections to the principle of the development has some comments which should be considered during the drainage design for the development. A further assessment can be made when more details are submitted.	The Applicant notes these comments.	N
78	ERYC	ERYC stated the site lies within Flood Zones 2 and 3, the Flood Risk Assessment will need to address the required flood mitigation methods.	Flood Risk has been assessed using hydraulic modelling which has been submitted to and approved by the Environment Agency on 29 August 2024 (ref: XA/2024/100110/02-L01). The approach to mitigating flood risk was agreed with the	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
			Environment Agency during a meeting on 27 March 2024.	
79	ERYC	ERYC stated the Applicant will need to consult Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board regarding any consenting works required and agree discharge rates for and proposed surface water runoff. If discharging to a main river the Environment Agency will be required to consent and approve any proposed discharge.	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board were consulted as a prescribed body as part of the statutory consultation, as recorded in **Appendix D-1** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.2].** As agreed with the Lead Local Flood Authority and Internal Drainage Board (Teams meeting held 6/6/24) there will be no positive drainage discharge to the watercourses on account of surface water (rainfall) management. All rainfall will be directed to ground to mimic existing site conditions. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** contains further details on the proposed surface water drainage strategy.	N
80	ERYC	ERYC noted the cable route options has areas within both the Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board and East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Both should be consulted when proposing watercourse crossing methodology, horizontal directional drilling should	Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board and East Riding of Yorkshire Council were consulted as part of the statutory consultation, as recorded in **Appendix D-1** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.2]** The preferred method for crossing watercourses will be horizontal direct drilling or trellising (utilising	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		be considered as the preferred option.	existing crossings) to negate impacts on the watercourse morphology.	
81	ERYC	ERYC stated all sites should be surveyed for existing land drainage systems to ensure that any works would not impact on existing drainage systems and that access should also be considered for future maintenance and inspections of existing watercourses	Site proposals include setbacks from existing watercourses in accordance with the Internal Drainage Board and Environment Agency requirements. The Proposed Development includes access tracks for maintenance during the operational stage. Full survey of land drainage system would be disproportionate. The Applicant has agreed through land option agreements with each landowner to commission two years of annual land drainage reviews with each landowner, following completion of construction, undertaken by an independent consultant. Where any drainage issues / surface ponding is identified as resulting from the installation of the solar PV modules, either on site, or immediately adjacent to the developed areas, RWE will seek to improve the issues as appropriate. This may include reinstatement of any damaged land drains, as set out in the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	N

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
82	ERYC	ERYC stated hardstanding or impermeable areas should be positively drained with full details to be submitted and approved by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board.	As above and agreed with the Local Lead Flood Authority in a meeting on Thursday 6 June 2024, there will be no positive drainage. Instead, rainwater will be directed to ground as per the existing site. This is detailed in the drainage strategy incorporated within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**.	N

Appendix G-3: Regard had to comments from consultees under s42(1)(d) of PA 2008

Table G-3 below sets out responses to the statutory consultation from consultees under s42(1)(d) of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6 of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Battery energy storage systems			
1	Statement that batteries should be located away from homes	To reduce effects on visual amenity, opportunities have been sought to incorporate buffers between project infrastructure and nearby homes and villages, as well as new planting, where appropriate, to further screen views. Batteries will be located a minimum of 200m from residential properties, as shown on and secured by the **Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2].** An **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** has been submitted with the DCO Application and is secured by DCO Requirement. This plan outlines the procedures proposed to be followed regarding battery safety and the final version of this plan will be approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the local fire service.	N
Cable Route			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
2	Concern regarding disruption associated with the cable route	The cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect Peartree Hill to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, including avoiding: • Ancient Woodland/Woodland Trust sites • Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Registered and National Parks • Conservation Areas • RSPB Reserves As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) Peartree Hill could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** includes details of the impact of the cable route on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** describes the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
3	Concern regarding the impact of the cable route on agricultural machinery	As set out in the **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8]**, the cable will be buried to a minimum depth of 1.2m and up to 1.6m deep, in order for standard farming practices, including harvests, to continue as usual once installation has occurred.	N
4	Concern regarding the impact on environment associated with the cable route	The cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect Peartree Hill to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, including avoiding: • Ancient Woodland/Woodland Trust sites • Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Registered and National Parks • Conservation Areas • RSPB Reserves As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) Peartree Hill could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** includes details of the impact of the cable route on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
5	General concern regarding the cable route	The Proposed Development will connect to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, located approximately 5.6 km south-west of the southern extent of the Land Areas, by underground cabling. The potential cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, including avoiding: • Ancient Woodland/Woodland Trust sites • Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Registered and National Parks • Conservation Areas • RSPB Reserves **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** contain details of the potential impacts on the cable route. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Appendix 2 Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]**.	N
6	Statement of preference of Cable Route Option 1	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation. The Option 2 cable route is no longer shown in the Order Limits, **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
7	Statement that cable route depth should be a minimum of 1.2 m	The underground cabling would comprise two 132 kV cables plus associated cabling such as a bare copper earth cable and fibre optic cable. The cable will be buried to a minimum depth of 1.2 m and up to 1.6 m deep, in order for standard farming practices, including harvests, to continue as usual once installation has occurred. Cable ploughing will be utilised where ground conditions and other site factors allow however, for the purposes of the EIA, it has been assumed that open cut trenching will take place as a worst-case scenario. For open-cut trenches the working width of the land needed would be between 15 – 30 metres. The underground cabling would be located in existing gaps in hedgerows wherever practicable. In instances where open cut or cable plough cannot be used, for example when crossing a public road or large drainage ditch, alternative methods, such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD), would be used. HDD involves the cables being installed underground without disturbing the surface. The areas likely to require HDD are identified on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.3: Indicative HDD Crossing Points [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. When land is reinstated, land-use restrictions may apply to avoid risk of cables being disturbed or damaged.	N
8	Statement that the cable route should cause as little damage to countryside as possible	The Proposed Development will connect to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, located approximately 5.6 kilometres (km) south-west of the southern extent of the Land Areas, by underground cabling. The potential cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect the Proposed Development to the National	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Grid Creyke Beck Substation, including avoiding: • Ancient Woodland/Woodland Trust sites • Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Registered and National Parks • Conservation Areas • RSPB Reserves **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3 Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** includes information on cabling, while **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** contain details of the potential impact of the cable route. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Planning Statement, Appendix 2 Site Selection Assessment, Appendix 2[EN010157/APP/5.5]**.	
9	Statement that the cable route would displace from their homes	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2 Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Option 2 cable route, which would potentially impact this landowner, is no longer in the Order Limits and therefore the landowner is no longer affected.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		More information is included in the **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** of the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
10	Statement that the local area is already impacted by cable routing from other schemes	RWE is aware that there are several consented and proposed solar schemes in East Riding of Yorkshire and in proximity to Peartree Hill. However, with Government aiming for 70 GW of ground and rooftop capacity together by 2035 to keep on track with net zero goals, there is a need to consider the feasibility of solar delivery on land in all areas of the country, even if there are already some consented and operational solar schemes in the area. Cumulative impacts of the project in combination with other development schemes in the area are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	N
11	Suggestion that the cable route should be kept close to boundary of Tokenspire Business Park	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3].** As detailed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** Should the DCO be granted the final alignment of the cable within the grid connection cable route will be determined following further engineering and environmental investigations.	Y
12	Suggestion to use existing cable routes	The Proposed Development includes a 320 MW grid connection to the National Grid Creyke Beck substation. This new cable that forms part of the Proposed Development	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		would provide capacity for energy generated in the Land Areas to be connected to the national electricity network. Local existing cables would not have the capacity to transmit the energy generated by the Proposed Development. The Applicant did explore opportunities to share cable routes with the Dogger Bank South Offshore Wind Farm DCO, but due to variations in voltage, the connection was deemed infeasible.	
Communities			
13	Concern regarding the introduction of community green areas and impact on residents	There will be multiple areas available to the community as green spaces traversed by permissive paths. Information on the management of these areas is included in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	N
14	Concern regarding the loss of peaceful surroundings	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development.	N
15	Concern that plans show a footpath through their hedge	Proposed permissive path details can be found in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and are set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**. These	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		have been designed to retain and enhance recreational connectivity across the Site. By increasing and enhancing the permissive paths network they will become more accessible to all users. The permissive path in this location will seek to utilise existing gaps within the hedgerow wherever possible and is located alongside a newly installed section of internal access track serving Land Area C. As shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**, there is the potential for these works to result in the loss of a small amount of hedgerow. The Masterplan also shows that replacement species-rich hedgerow planting with occasional trees is proposed beside the northern edge of the permissive path.	
16	Statement that local residents need to be considered	The Applicant has undertaken three rounds of consultation. Over 100 responses were received from the local community during the non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023, all of which have been considered and responded to as part of our non-statutory consultation report, published in January 2024 and found in **Appendix A-2** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.2]**. The statutory consultation was held in Spring 2024 and received over 150 responses. A targeted consultation was held in Autumn 2024 on a number of revisions to the draft Order Limits which required additional land for the construction and/or operation of the Proposed Development. All responses to these consultations have been considered. The **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]** is submitted as part of the DCO application. This report details all the activity the Applicant undertook as part of its non-	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		statutory, statutory and targeted consultation periods, the feedback received and how the Applicant had regard for that feedback.	
17	Statement that the Proposed Development would cause people to move livery yards	The Proposed Development is designed sensitively to consider any nearby receptors. More information is included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** The Applicant continues to engage with persons with any impacted land interests.	N
18	Concern regarding the impact on the house and land at Carr House Farm and mitigation needed	The Applicant acknowledges the proximity of the Proposed Development to Carr House Farm. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual** [**EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on visual amenity, including from selected residential properties, and sets out a suite of measures to mitigate adverse effects. A residential visual amenity assessment has also been undertaken for properties that could be impacted by the Proposed Development. This assessment considers not only the view from within the property but also its primary curtilage (i.e. garden space) and the impact on views when immediately approaching and leaving the property. The detailed findings are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. Infill/New species-rich hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, and mixed scrub planting are proposed along field boundaries in the vicinity of Carr House Farm to soften views and provide screening, as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and illustrated on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2] provides an assessment of socio-economic effects of the Proposed Development, including impacts to businesses, and concludes that the Proposed Development would not give rise to significant adverse effects on businesses.	
19	Concern that a picnic area will cause noise and litter next to their property	Details of management of the community areas are set out within the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** The community spaces aim to provide areas for the local community to enjoy. The permissive paths will connect to existing paths and Public Right of Way network and will enhance recreational connectivity across and around the Site. Local residents and tourists may use the links as they have been designed to increase accessibility. Permissive paths and ecological mitigation/enhancement areas will extend existing recreation areas. Picnic benches will be located appropriately within the ecological mitigation/enhancement areas following engagement with the Community Liaison Group and final locations will be detailed in the Landscape Environmental Management Plan. The mitigation/enhancement areas would be within the control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Any problems with litter would be managed along with routine maintenance activities, such as vegetation management.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
20	Statement that solar panels are located too close to farm	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 50 m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. Infill/new species-rich hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, and mixed scrub planting are proposed along field boundaries in the vicinity of Carr House Farm to soften views and provide screening, as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and illustrated on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
21	Suggestion to locate solar panels further away from Carr House Farm	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 50 m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. Infill/New species-rich hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, and mixed scrub planting are proposed along field boundaries in the vicinity of Carr House Farm to soften views and provide screening, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** provide detailed information on how land within each area will be best utilised to mitigate any resulting impacts on the landscape and reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Development.	Y
Community Benefit Fund			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
22	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund is a form of bribery	The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund for communities hosting energy infrastructure to benefit from. They are not intended to influence any views expressed during the planning process.	N
23	Suggestion to include bridleways / Suggestion to include permissive paths around fields for horse riders	There will be no loss of bridleways as part of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is including new permissive paths as part of the Proposed Development. The permissive paths in Land Area D and E are proposed to include horse riding rights, as shown in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. These are routes which can be used by the public during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but will not become a permanent right of way, unless formal applications are made following decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	Y
Construction			
24	Concern regarding the spoilage and waste associated with construction phase	The Proposed Development is expected to generate waste during the construction phase including general construction waste, comprising packaging waste from materials delivered to the Site, construction materials from enabling works and general waste from the construction worker welfare facilities. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** requires a Site Waste Management Plan and Materials Management Plan to be prepared, which would include measures to manage construction waste. The Site Waste Management Plan and Construction Environmental Management Plan would be	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		implemented by the principal contractor to manage the waste arisings and implement the waste hierarchy to ensure as much construction waste is avoided, reused and recycled as is possible, in order to reduce the amount of waste that would require disposal. All waste to be removed from the Site would be undertaken by fully licenced waste carriers and licenced waste facilities.	
25	Concern regarding the timescales for the construction phase	Should the DCO be granted consent in early 2026, the project would take 18-24 months to construct and will be ready to connect to the grid in 2028. The Proposed Development would be built in phases. The indicative construction phases are as follows: • Phase 1: Land Area B; • Phase 2: Land Areas B & C; • Phase 3: Land Areas C & D and Grid connection cable route; • Phase 4: Land Areas D & E and Grid connection cable route; • Phase 5: Land Areas E & F and Grid connection cable route; and • Phase 6: Land Area F.	N
26	Statement that Beverley Pasture Masters should be liaised with about opportune times for construction	Meetings with the Pasture Masters have taken place. The Applicant is in discussions with the Pasture Masters and East Riding of Yorkshire Council in relation to the Common and will continue to engage with them through the application process.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
27	Statement that there should be no construction access via Carr Lane / Suggestion that other roads adjacent should be used instead of Carr Lane during construction	Each Land Area has been assessed for its specific access arrangements individually based on assessment of potential routes from the nearest major road. Where possible, the existing road network and internal access roads have been utilised with the overall aim of minimising the impact of the Proposed Development on the local highway network in terms of safety and capacity, as explained in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, which has been submitted with the DCO application. The scope of the transport assessment was shared with East Riding of Yorkshire Council. From the A165, Carr Lane (Long Riston) would be used to access Land Area B, while Arnold Lane West, Black Tup Lane and Carr Lane (Arnold) would be used to access Land Area C. Access points would utilise existing accesses wherever possible. Proposed construction traffic routes are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]**, with the construction access points shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.5: Indicative Construction Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** It is proposed to provide passing places along Carr Lane (Long Riston) for HGVs to pass, plus junction widening of Carr Lane (Long Riston)/A165 White Cross Road junction bell mouth. The phasing of constructing the Proposed Development is considered to be a form of mitigation as it means the impacts on Carr Lane (Long Riston) will be phased and therefore Carr Lane (Long Riston) will not be impacted for the full construction period.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** sets out the proposed management of Large Loads accessing and egressing the Site, in line with the agreed approach with East Riding of Yorkshire Council. With the implementation of measures detailed in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]**, effects of construction traffic from the Proposed Development on Carr Lane (Long Riston) are concluded to be Not Significant. Further details are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	
Consultation			
28	Statement that it is difficult to access consultation / Statement that they had difficulty accessing the feedback form	All consultation material was made available on the project website and was clearly signposted from the homepage. Hard copies of material, including the feedback form, was available at deposit points, at consultation events and available on request through contact channels. People could also request alternative formats of material, as publicised in the consultation newsletter and brochure.	N
29	Statement that materials are biased towards developer / Statement that materials are not representative / that the brochure too marketing heavy / Statement that the consultation was misleading	The Applicant has a responsibility to fairly present the Proposed Development through the consultation materials. The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. In these documents the Applicant explained the project need and benefits, alongside details of the potential impacts and mitigations which may be considered.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
30	Statement that more information is required	The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. More detailed information will be available in the DCO application, including the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1].** If the application is accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, there will be further opportunities for people to provide comments on the application throughout the Examination process.	N
31	Statement that more time is needed to understand the details / Statement that not enough time was provided to respond to the consultation	The consultation ran for 6 weeks from Wednesday 15 May 2024 to Wednesday 26 June 2024. This is two weeks longer than the statutory requirement of 28 days as outlined in the Planning Act 2008. The duration of the consultation was included in the Statement of Community Consultation which East Riding of Yorkshire was consulted on. More detail on SoCC and the consultation on the SoCC can be found in **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**	N
32	Statement that they were unsure why they were being consulted with	The consultation newsletter was sent to approximately 11,500 addresses. The relevant area for consultation was agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the Applicant's Statement of Community Consultation, as outlined in the **Chapter 4** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]**	N
Cumulative Impacts			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
33	Concern regarding the cumulative impact of the Proposed Development with other proposals in the local area / Statement that there is another proposals located close to the Proposed Development	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as The Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to The Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, including offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for full details.	N
Decommissioning			
34	Concern regarding the reinstatement of soil	The **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]** sets out the monitoring and amelioration procedures that would apply to any soil or drainage problems associated with the Proposed Development. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high-quality agricultural acreage for future generations. Reinstatement of soil will be monitored by a suitably qualified person and records of operations kept, with photographic evidence.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Ecology and Wildlife			
35	Statement that the land near their property should not be used for community green space	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3**]. The area to which this comment relates is identified for environmental mitigation including wildflowers. There are no permissive paths within these fields.	N
36	Concern regarding impact on biodiversity / Concern regarding impact on habitat / Concern regarding the impact on wildlife / Statement that biodiversity should be retained / Statement that loss of biodiversity must be avoided / Statement that the land needs protecting for biodiversity	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset of 10 m from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable, to ensure there is a sufficient distance between the infrastructure and the field boundary	N

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		to allow habitat connectivity and biodiversity and landscape improvements. This offset increases to 15 m from any ancient woodland where present. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. The final location and scale of planting is yet to be determined and will take into consideration the landscape character of each field of the Proposed Development by allowing views to remain open, where planting would not be appropriate. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. Waterlogged soil will be avoided as it is not deemed suitable for planting operations. The planting type would be decided on each species' ability to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and comprise a majority of native (and of local provenance) species. Planting is expected to include a mixture of conifers and broadleaf plants as per habitat enhancement requirements. A mixture of different native species of scrub will be used wherever woodland planting is not viable. Low plants will be used in buffer zones and near hedgerows in order to minimise impact on landscape views. Species of grass will also be used to create plots of short grassland between the solar panels modules. Plant species will be appropriately chosen for sections above ground service in order to avoid root damage. More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
37	Concern regarding the impact of fencing on wildlife / Statement that fences will restrict the movement of larger animals	A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2 m in height. The fence would be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the Proposed Development and would also be gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development. The scheme design, including buffers from hedgerows and riparian boundaries and with fields fenced in cells in most instances, to avoid fencing running around the entire boundary of each Land Area, will provide sufficient room for deer to move through the landscape. Palisade fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the on-site substation compounds. Palisade fencing is made of steel rails attached to horizontal-running rails, connected to vertical steel joints. The fencing would be up to 2.4 m in height.	N
38	Concern regarding the impact on wildlife from groundwork	An independent environmental specialist will be appointed during the construction phase to advise on how to protect valued biodiversity features and comply with environmental legislation. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** documents best practice measures to avoid or minimise potential impacts to species and habitats, including reducing the risk of pollution to watercourses. During construction, there would be temporary, short-term loss of agricultural land, suitable for foraging and roosting birds associated with the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area/Ramsar site. Mitigation for this loss of land for this function is detailed in, and secured by, the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** Mitigation to reduce the effects of visual and noise disturbance	N

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		on birds is detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**. With the implementation of such measure, effects are considered to be Not Significant. During the construction phase, there is potential for Horizontal Directional Drilling under the River Hull to cause disturbance to river lamprey populations associated with the Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation. Mitigation measures are detailed in, and secured by, the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and therefore the effect on the River Hull and Humber Estuary during construction is considered to be Not significant. Figham Pastures LWS will be affected by construction works during the installation of the grid connection cable route. However, control measures that would be implemented to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development are detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**. The above disturbance and habitat loss are anticipated to be short-term and localised during the construction phase and is therefore considered 'Not significant'. For further details see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Further information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	

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39	Concern regarding the noise impact on wildlife	A Construction Environmental Management Plan would be secured pursuant to the DCO as a requirement, and in accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** submitted in support of this DCO application. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** describes the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Effects on wildlife arising from noise impacts have been assessed. Mitigation to reduce the effect of noise disturbance on wildlife, such as birds species, is detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2**]. Noise and vibration from construction activity and noise from the battery energy storage system and inverters during operation is not considered likely to disturb bats due to generators and or/welfare cabins being turned off at night or if required, positioned at a minimum of 30 m from trees or structures suitable for roosting bats. Effects due to noise impacts are considered to be Not Significant.	N
40	Statement that biodiversity has not been properly considered	The scope of this assessment has been established throughout the EIA process and design of the Proposed Development. It is based on extensive consultation, informed by surveys, and has been undertaken in accordance with best practice assessment methodology and by competent experts. More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Further information on the approach to the EIA can be found in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1]**.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
41	Statement that the damage to the grass sward at Figham Common should be minimal	Figham Common will be affected by construction works during the installation of the grid connection cable route. However, control measures that would be implemented to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development are detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** includes monitoring measures to be undertaken following habitat re-instatement within Figham Common, setting out that vegetation would be monitored against the National Vegetation Classification baseline to ensure regrowth is comparable with the baseline. Following the implementation of the measures within the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**, the disturbance and habitat loss within Figham Pasture Local Wildlife Site is anticipated to be short-term and localised during the construction phase and is therefore considered Not significant. Following the implementation of measures within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, effects during the operational phase are also considered to be Not significant. For further details see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	N
42	Statement that damage to Figham Common must be mitigated	Figham Common will be affected by construction works during the installation of the grid connection cable route. However, control measures that would be implemented to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development are detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** includes monitoring measures to be undertaken following habitat re-instatement within Figham Common,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		setting out that vegetation would be monitored against the National Vegetation Classification baseline to ensure regrowth is comparable with the baseline Following the implementation of the measures within the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]**, the disturbance and habitat loss within Figham Pasture Local Wildlife Site is anticipated to be short-term and localised during the construction phase, and is therefore considered Not Significant. Following the implementation of measures within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, effects during the operational phase are also considered to be Not significant. For further details see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	
43	Statement that the increase in people due to introduction of green areas will impact wildlife	The Proposed Development includes proposals for several new permissive paths, providing new walking routes for people to use. The proposed permissive paths are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The impacts of people using these paths on wildlife is not considered to have effects on wildlife that are any more significant than would be expected for the existing network of paths within the Site or surrounding area.	N
44	Statement that the land near their property should be used for wildflowers	Careful consideration of the use of land has been undertaken by the Applicant, as set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The field to the west of Area E has been identified as a proposed Environmental Mitigation Area including wildflower, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
45	Concern that weeds will grow under panels	During the operational (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development, on-site activities would be limited and restricted to maintenance activities and grazing. Maintenance activities would include vegetation management (e.g., cut back of grass, hedges, trees). More details are included in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].**	N
Environment			
46	Concern regarding the impact on environment	As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) that the Proposed Development could have on the environment and local communities. The final results of assessments undertaken is presented in the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1],** which accompanies the DCO application. The ES provides a detailed description of the Proposed Development. It also outlines details of the proposed mitigation measures during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The design of the Proposed Development has evolved throughout the environmental assessment process to avoid or minimise environmental effects and in response to consultation and engagement feedback, where appropriate.	N
47	Recognition of the need for renewable energy / Recognition that there is a need to reduce use of fossil fuels	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030.	N

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		The Applicant acknowledges the need for a range of renewable energy projects in order to secure the UK's energy security, and in order to reach our net zero targets. The Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power up to 167,000 homes and store excess energy generated, further supporting the growth of renewable energy production in the UK.	
48	Recognition that climate change needs to be tackled	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. The Applicant acknowledges the need for a range of renewable energy projects in order to secure the UK's energy security, and in order to reach our net zero targets. The Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power up to 167,000 homes and store excess energy generated, further supporting the growth of renewable energy production in the UK.	N
49	Statement that sceptical about green credentials	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The Applicant is one of the world's largest power companies, with an ambition to become carbon neutral by 2040.	
50	Statement that the Proposed Development will not be environmentally friendly and/or will create more pollution by other means	The Proposed Development has the potential to affect the global climate through the addition or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions could occur directly from construction, operation and decommissioning activities (e.g. fuel consumption), but emissions occurring outside of the draft Order Limits must also be considered, such as those resulting from the extraction, manufacture and transportation of materials to the Site during construction. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** documents measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the construction phase. Such measures could include decreasing fuel use by maximising energy efficiency, promoting sustainable fuels and recycled materials, and using locally sourced materials as much as is practicable. During the operational phase, significant greenhouse gas savings are anticipated due to the displacement of fossil-fuel derived electricity within the National Grid. Proposed planting could increase the carbon sequestration potential of the land. Overall, the Proposed Development is anticipated to have a significant beneficial effect on the climate, with 4.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent anticipated to be saved over the lifespan of the Proposed Development when compared to Combined	N

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		Cycle Gas Turbine-generated electricity. Further details are available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Climate [EN010157/APP/6.2]**.	
General			
52	General opposition/ Does not support / Statement that nothing can outweigh the losses caused by the Proposed Development / Statement that no benefits can compensate for the loss caused by the Proposed Development / Statement that the Proposed Development is not needed / Statement that the Proposed Development should not be built / Statement that they will be organising against the plans / Statement that the advantages of the Proposed Development are questionable / Statement that the plans should be	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation. The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. This can only be achieved with the roll-out of reliable, affordable, clean energy sources such as solar. Solar farms, such as the Proposed Development, would make a meaningful contribution to local and national climate commitments, reducing our impact on the environment and contributing to energy security. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]**, which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
	withdrawn / Statement that the Proposed Development is just greenwashing		
53	General support of scheme / General positivity about the project	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed and welcomes support of the Proposed Development.	N
54	Statement that the primary concern should not be profits	Whilst the Applicant is a commercial entity, the Proposed Development has a range of benefits to the community and the UK as a whole. If consented, the Proposed Development would generate approximately 320 MW of clean, green, electricity; enough energy to power approximately 136,000 homes every year. This represents a significant contribution to local and national climate commitments, by helping to decarbonise our energy mix, reduce bills and improve the UK's energy security. In addition, the Proposed Development would also: Support the UK's net zero targets by displacing over 11,400,000 tonnes of CO2 from equivalent fossil fuel energy - that equates to taking c. 166,000 cars off the road for a year. Deliver over 50% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) on-site, providing new and improved habitats, such as wildflower meadows, grassland areas, bird and bat nesting boxes. Provide additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6 km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new sign-age, benches and community orchards.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Provide up to 19.5 km of proposed new hedgerows and trees, including a mix of mature and semimature tree planting to further improve visual screening and habitat creation. Introduce educational opportunities across the site, including an outdoor classroom area, information boards and educational trails, providing information about local wildlife, historical features and renewable energy generation. • Provide a community benefit fund of up to £4.2 million to support local community groups and initiatives. • Generate around £18.5 million generated in business rates over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, to be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to fund important local services.	
55	Statement that other forms of renewable energy are better / Statement that other energy sources are preferred	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
56	Statement that solar is not effective and/or efficient	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	N
Glint and Glare			
57	Concern regarding glint and glare	The solar PV modules are dark in colour due to their anti-reflective coatings and are manufactured with low-iron, ultra-clear glass with specialised coatings and textures to enable maximum absorption. The combination of these factors increases electrical energy production of the panels and reduces reflected rays at the same time. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.4: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been undertaken which considers potential impacts on roads, Public Rights of Way, residential dwellings as well as aviation. Typical mitigation measures would need to be proposed where the assessment identifies potential impacts, such as hedgerow infilling and planting to obstruct views of potentially reflecting panels. This assessment concludes that for all receptors, including dwelling, roads and aviation receptors	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		(Beverley Airfield and Hill Farm Airfield & Burton-Constable Airfield) no significant effects are predicted, therefore no mitigation is required.	
Hydrology and Flood Risk			
58	Statement that landowners must be liaised with regarding underdrainage systems	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development. Existing watercourses and drains will not be modified. The proposed layout has maximised the use of existing watercourse crossings and minimised the number of new ones. Additionally, the Applicant is engaging with the gas pipeline and other utility owners to ensure that the Proposed Development does not impede the utilities. The Applicant has agreed through land option agreements with each landowner to commission two years of annual land drainage reviews with each landowner, following completion of construction, undertaken by an independent consultant. Where any drainage issues / surface ponding is identified as resulting from the installation of the solar PV modules, either on site, or immediately adjacent to the developed areas, RWE will seek to improve the issues as appropriate. This may include reinstatement of any damaged land drains, as set out in the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
59	Concern regarding flood risk associated with construction phase	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. Providing measures detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** are implemented to mitigate the risk of increased runoff rates and flood risk to the Proposed Development during the construction and decommissioning phases, the predicted effects are considered to be not significant.	N
60	Suggestion that a Natural Flood Management programme would benefit wildlife habitat	Flood risk and the drainage strategy has been fully considered and reported in **ES Volume 4 Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. During operation (including maintenance), the cessation of agricultural activities across the Site would have beneficial effects in terms of runoff rates and water quality within the study area. The reduction in agricultural activities and the reduced application of herbicides and fertilisers would also result in a reduction of pollution of surface water resources. This is expected to allow a healthy soil ecosystem and improvements in soil structure, especially in areas that were formally ploughed or where grazing and trafficking has caused compaction and erosion. Areas of hardstanding would be limited. The two on-site substations would be predominantly surfaced by granular material to encourage water to percolate to the ground, and appropriately sized so as	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		not to increase runoff to third parties. This would ensure that impact of the Proposed Development on drainage is not significant.	
Land Areas			
61	Concern regarding the impact on Arnold and Long Riston	As part of the DCO process the Applicant carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) Peartree Hill could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** provides details on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of our solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, we can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the proposed development. Resident of and visitors to Long Riston (including Arnold) are included within the landscape and visual impact assessment study area for both substations and the bulk of the solar arrays, in particular Land Area B and C. However, views out from the village towards the Site are heavily screened by vegetation although partially screened views of the Proposed Development are likely and therefore the scale of change is considered to be small for a localised area. New structure planting has been proposed	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		to mitigate landscape and visual effects and soften views towards properties. This includes extensive new hedgerow and native woodland planting. The Applicant would also introduce a series of permissive paths around the Site, including within the Arnold/Long Riston area, which would connect with the existing public rights of way, and increase access to, and recreation within the area. Vehicular accesses are proposed at Long Riston and Arnold, and passing places would be required along some roads within the area. However, with mitigation in place, there are no predicted significant effects from this. Detail is in and secured by the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** and **Outline Public Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]**.	
62	Concern regarding the only access to Area B being via road to Carr House Farm	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Proposed Development includes some permanent road improvement to Carr Lane (Long Riston) to ensure safe access into parts of the site. These would take the form of passing places located on sections of public highway considered too narrow. These are shown on **Appendix G** of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
63	Statement that Area A is too large	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	N
64	Statement that Area D needs permissive paths	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1 Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety. Details of these new routes can be found in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The proposals include a new permissive path circuit around a number of fields in Land Area D and providing a link to the existing Tickton Footpath No. 6. This circuit includes a loop around 2 fields within Area D which have been set aside for ecological enhancement.	Y
65	Suggestion that Area A should be used for biodiversity / Suggestion to remove Area A to benefit communities	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	Y
66	Suggestion that in Area B, infrastructure should be	As part of the DCO process the Applicant carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) the Proposed Development could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** provides details on a wide range of topics such as	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
	further away from Carr House farm	landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The Proposed Development incorporates a minimum offset distance of 50 m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. Inclusion of a Biodiversity Enhancement Area in Fields B7-B8 to the immediate south and west of Carr House Farm will improve biodiversity, landscape character, green infrastructure, and off-sets the solar PV infrastructure further away from Carr House Farm. There is no infrastructure proposed to the east of the property. New hedgerow planting and infill planting, with occasional trees, along the boundaries of Fields B1, B4, B7 and B8 (in Land Area B) will soften views and provide screening of views from Carr House Farm. Refer to the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** for details. The maximum height of our solar panels is 3 m, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the proposed development for residential properties such as Carr House Farm.	
Landscape and Visual Impact			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
67	Site boundary hedge for screening needs to be around solar panels and not up to our hedge blocking countryside views,	New hedgerow planting and infill planting, with occasional trees, is proposed along the boundaries of Fields B1, B4, B7 and B8 (in Land Area B), which will soften views and provide screening of views from Carr House Farm. These boundaries go around the whole of the property. Further details are available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Landscape Environmental Mitigation Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.	Y
68	Concern regarding the loss of view of Beverley Minster	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2] identifies the likely significant effects the Proposed Development may have on the local historic environment, including identified and potential archaeology and cultural heritage features such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas. Where impacts have been identified, mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the Proposed Development. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, there are no vistas of Beverley Minster identified in any published landscape character assessment or the East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 (adopted April 2016). In addition, field work, as evidenced by the viewpoints included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4]**, confirms that the Proposed Development would not impact views of the Minster, although the Minster itself is visible on clear days from some locations within the Site. Therefore, this receptor was scoped out of full assessment in the above chapter.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
69	Statement that light recording need to be take before and after at Carr House Farm	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which provides justification for scoping out the lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity. Information on lighting is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**. Provided the measures recommended in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan are implemented, it is not anticipated that significant adverse effects would arise due to lighting at any receptors (including Carr House Farm), therefore further assessment and monitoring has not been recommended. The construction and operational lighting associated with the Proposed Development will be restricted and designed sensitively with the environment in mind therefore it is unlikely to pose an issue. Furthermore, no areas of the Proposed Development would be continuously lit; however, infrared security lighting would be required around key electrical infrastructure. This lighting would be sensor triggered and therefore not continuous. The lighting design would seek to limit any impact on sensitive receptors and will be designed with reference to the Institute of Lighting Professionals Guidance Notes.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
70	Concern regarding damage to landscape / Concern regarding the impact on green spaces / Concern regarding the loss of rural characteristics of the area / Concern regarding the visual impact on the appearance of the area / Concern regarding visual impact on open landscape / Statement that it will not be possible to visually mitigate a development of this size / Statement that the Proposed Development looks awful / Concern regarding loss of scenery / Concern regarding loss of views	The maximum height of the solar panels will be three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
71	Concern regarding the loss of amenity of open countryside	The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design is expected to protect existing long-range or panoramic views from public rights of way wherever reasonably practicable, with only low-level planting in development offsets and hedgerows set further back from the routes. The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10 m from all public rights of way, including new planting, where reasonably practicable. The Proposed Development will also provide additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6 km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
72	Statement that effective screening is needed / Statement that hedges are needed to mitigate appearance of panels	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. By year 10 hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5 m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the Proposed Development as far as possible to mitigate any significant visual effects on views due to the development. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
73	Statement that hedges should not block views	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. By year 10 hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5 m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the Proposed Development as far as possible to mitigate any significant visual effects on views due to the development. The introduction of screening vegetation would foreshorten some views across adjacent fields but as the landscape is relatively flat, with existing hedgerows and occasional woodland belts, it is considered that no skylines, horizons, vistas or long-distance views would be affected by the Proposed Development. It is acknowledged that the new planting in itself would create a change to the visual baseline but it is required to soften the impacts and partially to substantially filter views of the solar PV modules and ancillary equipment.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
74	Statement that the Proposed Development is too large / Statement that the Proposed Development is larger than expected	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve "Clean Power by 2030", including tripling solar power by 2030. Peartree Hill will generate 320 MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target. As set out in National Policy Statement EN-3, a solar farm requires between 2 to 4 acres for each MW of output. NPS EN-3 outlines that a typical 50 MW solar farm will consist of around 100,000 to 150,000 panels and cover between 125 to 200 acres. Based on this, to achieve the grid connection of 320 MW, the Applicant determined that they would need approximately 2,000 acres / 820 ha. Further details are provided in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement**	N

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		[EN010157/APP/5.5]. Since statutory consultation, solar PV modules have been removed from Land Area A (Land South of High and Low Baswick) following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments, thereby reducing the overall footprint of the Proposed Development. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, areas discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. The Applicant has sought to distribute solar PV areas across multiple individual land areas, helping to mitigate the overall impacts of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	
Land Use			
75	Suggestion to include more permissive paths	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety.	Y
76	Suggestion to incorporate more bridleways	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		In total, the Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths. The circuit of permissive paths within Land Areas D and E, which totals approximately 9.4 km, will be made available for horse riding.	
77	Statement that they will not allow access to land for surveys	Survey access licences were agreed with all landowners with an interest in land affected by the selected grid connection cable route.	N
78	Statement that they will not be allowing RWE the use of their land	Survey access licences were agreed with all landowners with an interest in land affected by the selected grid connection cable route.	N
79	Statement that they would want compensation if their land is used	The Applicant has sought to reach agreement with landowners where possible, rather than use the compulsory purchase powers. The **Statement of Reasons [EN010157/APP/4.1]** provides justification for compulsory acquisition and addresses compensation.	N
80	Concern regarding the impact on future plans on land off Dunswell Road	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north. The cumulative effects assessment has considered other developments, including several within the vicinity of Dunswell Road. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for details.	
81	Suggestion that land off Dunswell Road is avoided to mitigate impact on future developments	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north. The cumulative effects assessment has considered other developments, including several within the vicinity of Dunswell Road. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for details.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
82	Statement that mitigation/enhancement areas will cause traffic and rubbish and will be neglected	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Limited traffic is anticipated to be generated during the operation (including maintenance) phase. All impacts are deemed to be minor/ negligible adverse, therefore not significant. The mitigation/enhancement areas would be within the control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Any problems with litter would be managed along with routine maintenance activities, such as vegetation management. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	N
83	Statement that more permissive paths are needed	The Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has	N

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		been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	
84	Statement that PRoWs should continue to be maintained	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	N
85	Statement that their land is being already considered for other development	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in combination with other planned and approved developments following relevant guidance, comprising primarily the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment on inter-project cumulative effects and guidance from the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) .	N
86	Statement that land near their property should not be used as a picnic or dog area as this will mean more	The location of community areas is shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. The key community areas are the new permissive paths within the ecological mitigation/enhancement areas. These community spaces aim to provide areas for the local community to enjoy.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
	members of the public and more rubbish	The mitigation/enhancement areas would be within the control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Any problems with litter would be managed along with routine maintenance activities, such as vegetation management. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	
87	Statement that they do not want dog field near their property	The location of community areas is shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.12: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The key community areas are the new permissive paths within the ecological mitigation/enhancement areas. These community spaces aim to provide areas for the local community to enjoy. The paths will connect to existing paths and Public Right of Way network and will enhance recreational connectivity across and around the Site. Local residents and tourists may use the links as they have been designed to increase accessibility. Although the permissive paths will extend existing dog walking routes, there are no dog fields proposed, as such.	N
88	Statement that they do not want picnic areas near their property	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement. Indicative locations for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** These community spaces aim to provide areas for the local community to enjoy. The paths will connect to existing paths and Public Right of Way network and will enhance recreational connectivity across and around the Site and local residents and tourists may use the links as they have been designed to increase accessibility. Permissive paths and ecological mitigation/enhancement areas will extend existing recreation areas. Picnic benches will be located appropriately within	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the ecological mitigation/enhancement areas following engagement with the Community Liaison Group and final locations will be detailed in the Landscape Environmental Management Plan. The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** provides details on the management of these areas.	
89	Statement that they do not want to live next to a park	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement. Indicative locations for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** These community spaces aim to provide areas for the local community to enjoy. The paths will connect to existing paths and Public Right of Way network and will enhance recreational connectivity across and around the Site. Local residents and tourists may use the links as they have been designed to increase accessibility. Permissive paths and ecological mitigation/enhancement areas will extend existing recreation areas. Picnic benches will be located appropriately within the ecological mitigation/enhancement areas. The mitigation/enhancement areas would be within the control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
90	Concern regarding the land being best and most versatile farmland / Concern regarding the loss of agricultural land / Statement that best and most versatile land should not be used	The Applicant acknowledges the importance of balancing energy needs with environmental protection of high-quality land. As such, the Applicant has undertaken assessments of the quality of land included as part of the Proposed Development. The findings of this assessment can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For more information on agricultural grading visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land). The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The UK government has set an expectation of reaching 70 GW of installed solar capacity by 2035, a five-fold increase on the current installed capacity, and the Proposed Development will make a key contribution towards achieving this ambition. The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. The leases the Applicant has agreed for the Proposed Development grant the landowners the right to graze sheep over the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
91	Mentions of and concern regarding food security	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current La-bour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. This cannot be achieved through rooftop and brownfield solar installations alone, as they have considerable practical barriers of their own. Many domestic and industrial buildings either do not have roofs made of suitable material to support a solar system, do not have the infrastructure to export electricity to the gird, or simply present as an unaffordable solution, with initial costs of installation too high for some. As a result, agricultural land typically of moderate or low quality is also used, without impacting on food security. Additionally, solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, they can still be used for grazing, and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK’s food security. Indeed, the reverse is true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain’s farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality, and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Location			
92	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be located on rooftops / Suggestion to make use of existing structures for locating the Proposed Development	The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. However, the 70 GW ambition will not be achieved through rooftop solar alone, as few rooftops are ideal for solar power generation. For a rooftop solar panel to generate electricity, it must be south facing (or at least south-east or south-west), it must have at least 20 square metres of clear roof space and the roof cannot be too shallow or steep. The Applicant has selected the sites that were most suitable and available for the Proposed Development.	N
93	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be located on sunk island	The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by a number of factors including the need to select a site within a reasonable proximity to National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the National Electricity Network. A search area of 12 km from the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation was set. Sunk Island is outside this area. Further details on the Applicant’s site selection process is provided in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1].**	N
Noise and Vibration			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
94	Concern regarding noise associated with batteries	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and non-intrusive. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3]**) were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise at source. Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations more than 250m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. In addition, to attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements, as set out in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**. It is proposed that battery containers will have their chillers limited at 50% fan speed. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect of operational noise from the Proposed Development would be Not Significant.	
95	Concern regarding noise associated with solar panel motors	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and nonintrusive. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3]**) were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise at source. Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations greater than 250 m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50 m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. In addition, to attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect of operational noise from the Proposed Development would be Not Significant.	
96	Statement that noise recording need to be taken before and after at Carr House Farm	Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Noise monitoring locations are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. As shown on this figure, monitoring point 5 (MP5) is located in the vicinity of Carr House Farm. As stated in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, following implementation of the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, [EN010157/APP/7.4],** targeted monitoring can be undertaken at sensitive receptors during the construction and decommissioning phase. This will be based on the outcomes of further additional detailed construction and decommissioning assessments to be undertaken by the principal contractor, with short	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		term monitoring proposed as a measure to ensure noise levels remain within relevant criteria. Noise measurements of the installed operational equipment will be undertaken to verify predicted levels at source which have been accounted for within this assessment.	
97	Concern regarding noise associated with the construction phase	The **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as a requirement of the DCO application and outlines how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan** sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan** ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential vibration effects arising from both the	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This chapter concludes that, following the implementation of mitigation measures in the form of Best Practicable Means and measures set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]**, the effects of vibration from the Proposed Development are expected to be Not Significant for both the construction and decommissioning phases. Vibration during operation has been scoped out of assessment, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) on the basis that the Applicant can confirm that operational elements including fixed plant items/structures would not emit discernible levels of vibration and are located at a sufficient distance away from sensitive receptors.	
Safety			
98	Concern regarding the security of their property	The Applicant has consulted with the local police force and no concerns have been raised to date. Additionally, the site will be secured by CCTV and security personnel who will monitor the site, as outlined in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
99	Statement that health and safety should be considered as a priority especially on common land	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and the proposed community areas have been designed with safety at the forefront. The DCO Application is supported by an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which provides details on the management of the existing and newly proposed Public Rights of Way during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. It details that the diversions and safety measures will be implemented as a priority, so that local communities are still able to safely enjoy the enhanced connectivity routes from the start of construction. During operation, safety and security will be manged in accordance with the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**. The Proposed Development will receive regular security risk management threat assessments during its operation. These security risk management threat assessments will be conducted by suitably qualified and experienced persons and will determine security risks. A Health and Safety Plan will set out the health and safety requirements of the Site and how they will be implemented There will be CCTV and fencing (approximately 2 m high) to secure the site, and security personnel who will monitor the site.	N
Socio-economic			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
100	Concern regarding impact on local businesses	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised regarding impact on local businesses as a result of the Proposed Development. As part of the planning application, the Applicant has assessed the impact on socioeconomic receptors, which includes local businesses within the local area. The assessment itself and the findings of it can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
101	Concern regarding the impact on livery (business)	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised regarding impact on local businesses as a result of the Proposed Development. As part of the planning application, the Applicant has assessed the impact on socioeconomic receptors, which includes local businesses within the local area. The assessment itself and the findings of it can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
102	Concern regarding the impact on tourism	**ES Volume 2, Chapter: 13 Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** outlines the likely effects arising from the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development upon the local population. The chapter assesses impacts on tourism from the point of view of occupancy rates at local accommodation providers. The chapter concludes that there would be a slight adverse, and therefore not significant, effect on the local tourism economy due to an influx of temporary workers to the area potentially resulting in a reduction in accommodation availability for tourists. However, the impact would be short to medium term and temporary during the construction and decommissioning phases. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the construction workforce associated with the Proposed Development will require accommodation throughout the week but not at weekends. The weekend period is when the majority of tourists can most likely be expected to require accommodation and therefore effects to tourism as a result of changes to occupancy rates are not likely to coincide.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
103	Concern regarding impact on property prices	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised in relation to changes in property values as a result of the Proposed Development. It is not considered that the Proposed Development would impact property value.	N
Traffic and Transport			
104	Statement that Carr Lane (Long Riston) is too narrow for access	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The Proposed Development includes some permanent road improvements to Carr Lane (Long Riston) to ensure safe access into parts of the site. These would take the form of passing places located on sections of public highway considered too narrow. These are shown in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
105	Statement that Carr Lane (Long Riston) should not be used for access	From the A165, Carr Lane (Long Riston) would be used to access Land Area B, while Arnold Lane West, Black Tup Lane and Carr Lane (Arnold) would be used to access Land Area C. The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Proposed Development includes some permanent road improvement to Carr Lane (Long Riston) to ensure safe access into parts of the site. These would take the form of passing places located on sections of public highway considered too narrow. These are shown in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	Y
106	Statement that the bridges near Carr Lane (Long Riston) are not suitable for access /heavy vehicles	The existing road network is currently used by HGVs, with this being shown in the results from traffic surveys undertaken between September 2023 – February 2024 to inform the Transport Assessment, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Baseline flows were assessed, and HGVs were identified as part of the current mix of vehicles that use the existing road network. The prepared **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** presents proposed access routes for HGVs, taking into account weight restrictions, the nature of the roads and nearby villages.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3] shows the HGV and LGV routing and indicates that HGV will be routed along Carr Lane. All haul routes have been agreed in full consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire and are considered to be suitable.	
107	Statement that the introduction of passing places will be useful / Statement that the local area has a lack of passing places / Concern regarding impact on narrow lanes / Statement that access roads in the local area are poor / Statement that local roads are not suitable for large vehicles / Statement that local roads are too narrow / Statement that local roads would not support the construction of the Proposed Development	A number of roads have been identified where it may be necessary to construct and use passing places for HGVs accessing the Site (see **Appendix G of ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). The potential passing places would be located on sections of public highways currently considered too narrow for passing vehicles and HGVs and, where reasonably practicable, would be within the highway extent. The sections of road where passing places may be required are as follows: • Carr Lane (Long Riston); • Carr Lane (Arnold); • Arnold Lane West (Arnold/Long Riston); • Black Tup Lane (Arnold/Long Riston); • Meaux Lane (Meaux); and • Meaux Road (Meaux). Several bends in the road on Meaux Lane would be widened to enable two HGVs to pass. Junctions off the A165 and off Black Tup Lane would be widened to accommodate HGVs. These are shown on **Appendix G** of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]).**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	
108	Suggestion that the road at Manor Farm and road opposite smoke house should be used instead of Carr Lane (Long Riston)	The Applicant is proposing to provide passing places along Carr Lane (Long Riston) for HGVs to pass. The phasing of constructing the Proposed Development is considered to be a form of mitigation as it means the impacts on Carr Lane (Long Riston) will be phased and therefore Carr Lane (Long Riston) will not be impacted for the full construction period. **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the HGV and LGV routing, and indicates that HGV will be routed along Carr Lane (Long Riston). All haul routes have been agreed in full consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire, and are considered to be suitable. Neither of the roads at Manor Farm or opposite the Smokehouse are within the Order Limits. Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. The Applicant has assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development. on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. With the implementation of embedded mitigation, in the form of passing places and widening of the Carr Lane (Long Riston)/A165 White Cross Road junction bell mouth, as well as additional mitigation as set out in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan**	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		[EN010157/APP/7.7], impacts on Carr Lane (Long Riston) are concluded to be Not significant.	
109	Suggestion to reduce traffic as a community benefit	The Applicant will seek to minimise disruption as much as possible during the construction, operational and decommissioning stages, as outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** which outlines how the construction of the Proposed Development on the environment, local road network and local communities will be managed. The Construction Traffic Management Plan, to be substantially in accordance with the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan will be updated throughout all stages of the Proposed Development by an appointed contractor at the appropriate times.	N
110	Suggestion to relocate site entrance from Carr Lane (Arnold) to the A1035	In total, there are nine construction vehicular accesses to the Land Areas (six on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, one each at the A165 White Cross Road/Land Area B access, Carr Lane (Long Riston) and Carr Lane (Arnold)) and five accesses to the land	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
	towards Routh instead of in Arnold	required for the cable grid connection works (one at Park Lane, two at Long Lane and two at A1174 Hull Road). There are therefore site entrances along Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, which leaves the A1035 at Routh as well as site entrances from Carr Lane (Arnold). **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the HGV and LGV routing, and indicates that HGVs will be routed along Carr Lane. There are also proposed operational access points from Meaux Lane (via the A1035 at Routh) and Carr Lane. All access points and haul routes have been agreed in full consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire and are considered to be suitable.	
111	Concern regarding accidents caused due to increase in traffic	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. The assessment of the Proposed Development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant. Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		As part of our assessment, a detailed access review was undertaken to develop suitable access points and routes for the site. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	
112	Concern regarding the traffic associated with the construction phase	The Applicant has assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of passing places, junction upgrades, and new accesses, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]**. Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. **ES Volume 3, Figure**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/7.3] shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**, all impacts of the Proposed Development on Transport and Access, including in relation to severance, delay, non-motorised users, hazardous/Large Loads, and road safety are deemed to be Not Significant following the implementation of the additional mitigation set out in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]**.	
113	General concern regarding traffic disruption	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant.	N
114	Statement that suitable roads need to be in place for heavy vehicles	The existing road network is currently used by HGVs, with this being shown in the results from traffic surveys undertaken between September 2023 – February 2024 to inform the Transport Assessment, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Baseline flows were assessed and HGVs were identified as part of the current mix of vehicles that use the existing road network. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		where possible. An assessment of the impact of increased HGV flows is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of junction upgrades, new accesses to serve Land Areas and cable route crossings, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]**.	

Appendix G-4: Regard had to comments from consultees under s47 of PA 2008

Table G-4 below sets out responses to the statutory consultation from consultees under s47 of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6 of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
BESS			
1	Concern regarding fire risk associated with BESS	Battery storage is an integral component of renewable energy technologies, storing excess energy during periods of peak generation or low demand and releasing it during peak demand or in case of power outages. This safe and proven technology would support the Proposed Development to generate a consistent and reliable renewably generated power supply, even when the sun is not shining. The BESS, inverters and DC-DC converters will be arranged together, known as 'hybrid packs'. Each hybrid	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		pack would comprise four BESS units, one inverter and four DC-DC converters arranged as shown in the **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Battery storage as part of the Proposed Development has been located within the land areas to minimise impacts on any relevant designations and local communities, while remaining accessible for maintenance. The technology underpinning battery storage is well-established and extensively used in various facets of our daily lives. The battery units proposed for the Proposed Development have long lives, charging and discharging thousands of times. An **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** has been developed, which outline the Applicant's strategies, protocols, and commitments, ensuring that battery storage at the Proposed Development adheres to the highest standards and contributes seamlessly to the overall success of the solar farm project. The Applicant's intention is to use an automatic clean agent for fire suppression rather than a water-based system as it is considered a more appropriate system for combatting electrical fires, it reduces the need for large on-site water, and it reduces the risk of contamination from firewater. Water for firefighting purposes would be sourced from the nearest	

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		available supply: this water would be used only to cool areas adjacent to a battery storage container to prevent fire spread, rather than being used to attempt to directly fight a fire within a battery storage container.	
2	Concern regarding safety related to batteries	Battery storage is an integral component of renewable energy technologies, storing excess energy during periods of peak generation or low demand and releasing it during peak demand or in case of power outages. This safe and proven technology would support the Proposed Development to generate a consistent and reliable renewably generated power supply, even when the sun is not shining. The BESS, inverters and DC-DC converters will be arranged together, known as 'hybrid packs'. Each hybrid pack would comprise four BESS units, one inverter and four DC-DC converters arranged as shown in the **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Battery storage as part of the Proposed Development has been located within the land areas to minimise impacts on any relevant designations and local communities, while remaining accessible for maintenance. The technology underpinning battery storage is well-established and extensively used in various facets of our daily lives. The battery units proposed for the Proposed	N

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		Development have long lives, charging and discharging thousands of times. An **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** has been developed, which outline the Applicant's strategies, protocols, and commitments, ensuring that battery storage at the Proposed Development adheres to the highest standards and contributes seamlessly to the overall success of the solar farm project. The Applicant's intention is to use an automatic clean agent for fire suppression rather than a water-based system as it is considered a more appropriate system for combatting electrical fires, it reduces the need for large on-site water and it reduces the risk of contamination from firewater. Water for firefighting purposes would be sourced from the nearest available supply: this water would be used only to cool areas adjacent to a battery storage container to prevent fire spread, rather than being used to attempt to directly fight a fire within a battery storage container.	
3	Concern regarding the safety of storing electricity	The Applicant has consulted the Health and Safety Executive on the Proposed Development. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development are not considered to have a risk of major accidents or disasters that could affect existing or future receptors, which are not considered through existing design mitigation and regulatory regimes.	N

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		By implementing recognised and approved safety legislation and regulation, no significant effects in relation to major accidents and disasters are anticipated during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.	
4	Concern regarding the size of the batteries	The maximum parameters of the BESS units are as follows: • Height: 3.5 m • Length: 6.5 m • Width: 2.5 m The BESS units will be arranged together with inverters and DC-DC converters in what are termed 'hybrid packs'. Each hybrid pack would typically comprise four BESS units, one inverter and four DC-DC converters, with a footprint of 13 m by 22 m. The locations of these can be seen in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** As part of the EIA, the visual impact of the BESS and other infrastructure has been assessed, taking account of the screening effect of existing significant blocks of woodland, buildings, tree lines and established	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		hedgerows. To mitigate visual impacts of the Proposed Development, existing vegetation will be retained as much as is practicable and new planting is proposed to act as screening where required. Further details are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	
5	Concern regarding the visual impact of batteries and / or substations / Suggestion that batteries should be hidden from view	To reduce effects on visual amenity, opportunities have been sought to incorporate buffers between project infrastructure and nearby homes and villages, as well as new planting, where appropriate, to further screen views. As part of the design development, the Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities, roads and public rights of way, to identify the likely effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. This includes two on-site substations not being within 250 m of residential properties or any environmental designated site. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides detailed information on how land within each area will be best utilised to mitigate any resulting impacts on the landscape and reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
6	Statement that batteries should be located away from homes	To reduce effects on visual amenity, opportunities have been sought to incorporate buffers between project infrastructure and nearby homes and villages, as well as new planting, where appropriate, to further screen views. Batteries will be located a minimum of 200 m from residential properties, as shown on and secured by the **Works Plans [EN010157/APP/2.2].** An **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** has been submitted with the DCO Application and is secured by DCO Requirement. This plan outlines the procedures proposed to be followed regarding battery safety and the final version of this plan will be approved by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the local fire service.	N
7	Suggestion to relocate substation	Two on-site substations are required for the Proposed Development to connect the solar PV modules to distribution and transmission networks. The substations would also house other electrical equipment such as transformers, switchgear and metering equipment. The purpose of the on-site substations is to convert low voltages from electricity generation to high voltages, or vice versa, using power transformers. The two on-site substations are proposed to be located within Field C3 and Field E8, found on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	N

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		The siting of these has been determined through an iterative design process informed by environmental assessments and technical requirements, taking into consideration proximity to and visual impact on residential settlements; impacts on nearby environmental features; flood risk; and proximity to public rights of way. It was determined that the on-site substations would not be located within 250 m of residential properties or designated environmental features, would be located outside of flood zones and would take advantage of the existing screening from the surrounding area, such as existing woodland. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
Cable Route			
8	Concern regarding disruption associated with the cable route	The cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect Peartree Hill to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, including avoiding: • Ancient Woodland/Woodland Trust sites • Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Registered and National Parks • Conservation Areas • RSPB Reserves As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) Peartree Hill could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** includes details of the impact of the cable route on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** describes the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development.	
9	Concern that cable route option 2 would impact their land	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation. The Option 2 cable route is no longer shown in the Order Limits, **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
10	General approval of the cable route	The Applicant welcomes these comments. The cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect Peartree Hill to the Creyke Beck Substation. In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation as shown in the Order Limits **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	N
11	General concern regarding the cable route	The Proposed Development will connect to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, located approximately 5.6 km south-west of the southern extent of the Land Areas, by underground cabling. The potential cable route has undergone careful planning and assessment to consider the most efficient and environmentally responsible cable routes to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, including avoiding: • Ancient Woodland/Woodland Trust sites • Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) • Registered and National Parks	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Conservation Areas • RSPB Reserves **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** contain details of the potential impacts on the cable route. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
12	Question regarding why the Proposed Development has to link to National Grid Creyke Beck substation	In order for the electricity produced by the Proposed Development to be used in the national network it needs to connect to a National Grid substation. The closest to this Proposed Development is National Grid Creyke Beck substation. The Applicant has an agreed a grid connection at National Grid Creyke Beck substation with National Grid, should development consent be granted. National Grid is currently progressing proposals for an extension to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck substation and a new substation located approximately 700 m to the northwest. These upgrades, part of the Great Grid Upgrade programme, will provide National Grid with sufficient capacity to connect to a number of new energy proposals, including several interconnector projects and offshore wind.	N

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13	Statement of preference of Cable Route Option 1	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation. The Option 2 cable route is no longer shown in the Order Limits, **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y
14	Statement that a long cable will be required to reach Area A	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. There will therefore be no cables interconnecting Land Area A to the rest of the Proposed Development.	Y
15	Statement that advice would be needed if their land was required for cable routing	The Applicant carried out diligent inquiry to identify and consult with those with an interest in the affected land, as outlined in **Section 5.7** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].** These parties were consulted as part of the statutory consultation.	N
16	Statement that area outlined for cables should not be used for panels	The plans presented at statutory consultation showed the areas where solar panels were proposed and the areas for the proposed cable route. The area outlined for the cable route has been considered for that purpose only, and no solar PV development is proposed within	N

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		that section of the Order Limits. Solar PV development is within the Land Areas only. These areas proposed for solar PV development and cable routes are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	
17	Statement that cable route should not run through people's land	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected the Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in the Order Limits, **ES Volume 1, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The preferred cable route is informed by the outcome of the environmental, planning and engineering assessments undertaken. Further information is included in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].** The cable route does include the use of private land, required for the construction of the cable route but avoids residential properties. As part of the statutory consultation, the Applicant identified and contacted those parties who may have an interest in the land impacted by the cable route.	N

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18	Statement that more details are required on the cable route	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3].** **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** includes information on cabling, while **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** contains details of the potential impact of the cable route. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N
19	Statement that the cable route should not be located close to Weel	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and**	Y

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		Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1] and **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].** **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** contain details of the potential impact of the cable route and outlines measures to mitigate impacts.	
20	Statement that the cable route will not impact highways is positive	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in the **Order Limits ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This option has less impact on the highway. The construction of the Proposed Development will have some highways impacts as outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
21	Statement that the cable route will run near their property on either route	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected the Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	N

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		The preferred cable route is informed by the outcome of the environmental, planning and engineering assessments undertaken. More information is included in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].** The cable route does include the use of private land, required for the installation of the grid connection cable in order to connect the solar PV areas to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. The grid connection route avoids passing through residential properties As part of the statutory consultation, the Applicant identified and contacted those parties who may have an interest in the land impacted by the cable route.	
22	Statement that the cables will not be needed if the Proposed Development does not go ahead	The DCO application includes the cable route to National Grid Creyke Beck. If consent is not granted, the cable route will not be required by the Applicant for this Proposed Development.	N
23	Statement that the local area is already impacted by cable routing from Dogger Bank	The Applicant is aware that there are several consented and proposed solar schemes in East Riding of Yorkshire and in proximity to the Proposed Development. However, with Government aiming for 70 GW of ground and rooftop capacity together by 2035 to keep on track with net zero goals, there is a need to consider the feasibility of solar delivery on land in all areas of the country, even if there are already some consented and operational solar schemes in the area.	N

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		Cumulative impacts of the project in combination with other development schemes in the area are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Dogger Bank D has been added to the shortlist of other developments for consideration in the cumulative effects assessment.	
24	Statement that underground cables are preferable to overhead pylons	The Proposed Development only includes underground cabling connecting the Land Areas and to the existing substation at National Grid Creyke Beck, near Cottingham. No pylons are included in the Proposed Development.	N
25	Suggestion to locate the cable route away from houses/villages	In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.2: Land Areas and Cable Routes Plan with Field Numbering System [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The preferred cable route is informed by the outcome of the environmental, planning and engineering assessments undertaken. More information is included in the **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N

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		This does include the use of private land for the cable route but avoids residential properties. As part of the statutory consultation, the Applicant identified and contacted those parties who may have an interest in the land impacted by the cable route.	
26	Suggestion to locate the cable route offshore	The Proposed Development has a grid connection at National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, located approximately 5.6 km south-west of the southern extent of the Land Areas by underground cabling, therefore offshore cables are not an option.	N
27	Suggestion to use overhead cables	The existing overhead cables near the Site are not capable of carrying the voltages generated by the project. Underground cables are required to carry the 132 kV of electricity to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.	N
Communities			
28	Concern regarding negative impact on communities / Statement that the Proposed Development will have too large of an impact on communities	As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) the Proposed Development could have on the environment and local communities. **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provide details on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual,	N

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		biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. In addition, in line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund to support the wellbeing of the local community, through a range of initiatives.	
29	Concern regarding the impact on houses and villages	As part of the DCO process the Applicant carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) the Proposed Development could have on the environment and local communities. **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provide details on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed	N

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		Development. **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4]** provides a summary of the mitigation for the Proposed Development and how this will be monitored.	
30	Concern regarding the impact on recreation such as PRoWs	The impact on Public Rights of Way and bridle routes has been considered as part of the design development. The DCO Application is supported by an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which set out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. It details that the diversions and safety measures will be implemented as a priority, so that local communities are still able to safely enjoy the enhanced connectivity routes from the start of construction.	N
31	Concern that the Proposed Development surrounds community / Statement that the Proposed should not surround villages / Statement that the Proposed development is located too close to properties	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing Peartree Hill across several separate land	N

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		areas, rather than one large site, we can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development.	
32	Concern that the Proposed Development surrounds Tickton	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2**] considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Zones of Theoretical Visibility (i.e. a computer-generated tool to identify the likely extent of visibility of a development) have been produced for the Proposed Development. As shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2: Solar PV Modules ZTV [EN010157/APP/6.3],** the theoretical visibility of the solar PV development extends up to the built form on the southern and eastern edge of Tickton. It also demonstrates the absence of any visibility within the settlement of Tickton. Site work and assessments have established that vegetation around the southern boundary of the village, combined with the additional layers of intervening hedgerows and woodland belts, would screen views of the Proposed Development from Tickton. During site survey work it was not possible to find a publicly accessible location with existing views	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		towards the Site, including from PRoW Tickton Footpath no.4 along the south-eastern boundary of Tickton. It has therefore been assessed that there would be no view of any element of the Proposed Development (with the exception of traffic to/ from the Site), during construction (and decommissioning), operation and maintenance from Tickton. It is acknowledged, however, that there may be glimpsed and filtered views of the northern extents of Land Areas D and E from a small number of upper floor rear windows of private homes, on the southern and eastern periphery of the village at distances of greater than 1.2 km which would be negligible in scale at most.	
33	Concern that the Proposed Development surrounds Weel	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Zones of Theoretical Visibility (i.e. a computer-generated tool to identify the likely extent of visibility of a development) have been produced for the Proposed Development. As shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 11.2: Solar PV Modules ZTV** and **Figure 11.3: Project Substations ZTV: [EN010157/APP/6.3],** there would be	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		theoretical visibility of separate elements of the Proposed Development from the settlement of Weel. It should be noted that there are no publicly accessible locations within the village itself with possible views towards solar PV infrastructure, with all views screened by built form and/or mature vegetation. The view from Viewpoint 20 (located on Tickton footpath no.12, 100m south of the village – as shown in the above figures) is the most open possible, towards Land Area E, within the immediate vicinity of the village. Within the village of Weel (including Tickton Footpath no.8) the Proposed Development would generally not be visible with the exception of occasional and heavily filtered views from a very small number of upper floor windows of private dwellings. From Tickton footpath no.7 to the immediate north of Weel there would be more open views across the flat landscape of solar PV development in Field E15, however the views would be limited to gaps in the existing hedgerow adjacent to the footpath. The views from Tickton footpath no.12 to the south of Weel are as per Viewpoint 20. A new hedgerow is proposed to the west of solar PV modules within Field E17; in addition, the current maintenance regime of the existing hedgerows around Fields E13-E17 would be relaxed with the hedgerows allowed to reach a height of 3.5 m. Any gaps in these	

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		existing hedgerows would also be infilled to provide screening. As detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2],** visual impacts of the Proposed Development on the village of Weel are anticipated to be Not Significant.	
34	Statement that community space proposals would benefit local people	The Applicant welcomes these comments.	N
35	Statement that energy should be supplied to local areas	If consented, Peartree Hill would generate approximately 320 MW of clean, green, electricity. Enough energy to power approximately 136,000 homes every year. This electricity would go into the national network. Due to the nature of the UK electricity system, it is not possible, without substantial private networks being established, to ensure the electricity produced by the Proposed Development goes to the local community.	N
36	Statement that landowners need to be clear on what their responsibilities are	The Applicant is working closely with landowners on agreements regarding the use of their land. As part of this ongoing engagement, the Applicant is transparent regarding responsibilities for the landowner as part of their agreement with the Applicant. It is noted that the Applicant intends to be the owner and operator of the Proposed Development and will be responsible for the ongoing operations and maintenance of the Site.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
37	Statement that local residents need to be considered	The Applicant has undertaken three rounds of consultation. Over 100 responses were received from the local community during the non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023, all of which have been considered and responded to as part of our non-statutory consultation report, published in January 2024 and found in **Appendix A-2** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.2].** The statutory consultation was held in Spring 2024 and received over 150 responses. A targeted consultation was held in Autumn 2024 on a number of revisions to the draft Order Limits which required additional land for the construction and/or operation of the Proposed Development. All responses to these consultations have been considered. The **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]** is submitted as part of the DCO application. This report details all the activity the Applicant undertook as part of its non-statutory, statutory and targeted consultation periods, the feedback received and how the Applicant had regard for that feedback.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
38	Suggestion to seek advice from local people and/or businesses	The Applicant has undertaken two rounds of consultation. Over 100 responses were received from the local community during the non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023, all of which have been considered and responded to as part of our non-statutory consultation report, published in January 2024 and found in **Appendix A-2 of the Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.2].** The statutory consultation was held in Spring 2024 and received over 150 responses. A targeted consultation was held in Autumn 2024 on a number of revisions to the draft Order Limits which required additional land for the construction and/or operation of the Proposed Development. All responses to these consultations have been considered. The **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]** is submitted as part of the DCO application. This report details all the activity the Applicant undertook as part of its non-statutory and statutory consultation periods, the feedback received and how the Applicant had regard for that feedback.	N
39	Statement that money should be ensured for communities	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund that can be used to support a wide variety of community projects over the lifetime of the solar farm.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The Applicant will work with local community representatives to understand how this fund can be best used to meet the area's needs and aspirations. The Applicant is proposing to provide up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This would take the form of annual payments spread across the 40-year lifespan of the Proposed Development's operation.	
40	Statement that solar farms should not be located near villages	The site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to the Substation at National Grid Creyke Beck. During the land area selection process, our team of experts has carefully considered various parameters, including: • Alternative brownfield options – there are no suitable alternative sites for delivery on brownfield land. Topography and field patterns – the land within the site is generally flat and low-lying areas which are screened by existing hedgerows. Proximity to environmental designations – the site is not located within places identified by the government as having special landscape and ecological value, such as Areas of Outstanding National Beauty.	N

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		• Proximity to settlements – the site is situated in a rural area with only a small number of individual properties and settlements within 1 km of the site. Agricultural land classification – desk-top data identified that the vast majority of the site is comprised of moderate to good grade agricultural land. • Accessibility for construction and maintenance – the site can be accessed from the A165 and other existing roads. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The assessment concludes that visual effects of the Proposed Development on nearby settlements would be Not Significant. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1**] and **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
41	Statement that the facilities proposed may benefit local communities	The Applicant is committed to delivering a solar farm that contributes to local and national energy goals, while also providing tangible benefits to the local community, both within the land areas and through a Community Benefit Fund.	N

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		In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund that can be used to support a wide variety of community projects over the lifetime of the solar farm. This Community Benefit Fund would take the form of annual payments spread across the 40-year lifespan of the Proposed Development's operation. The Applicant will work with local community representatives to understand how this fund can be best used to meet the area's needs and aspirations.	
42	Statement that the Proposed Development will not benefit community	As part of the Proposed Development, the Applicant is including: • New wildflower meadows and grassland areas across the site, to support local ecology • Habitat creation, including new bird and bat boxes Up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths, helping to improve public access to the site • Outdoor classroom, with public information boards, where local people can learn about local biodiversity and renewable energy technology • New picnic areas and benches which will be accessible from the new permissive paths	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Up to 19.5 km of new native hedgerows and trees to further improve visual screening and habitat creation • New community orchards, helping to encourage people of all ages to get involved in local biodiversity In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development for the local area.	
43	Statement that the Proposed Development would cause people to move livery yards	The Proposed Development is designed sensitively to consider any nearby receptors. More information is included in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** The Applicant continues to engage with persons with any impacted land interests.	N
44	Statement that the Proposed Development would have a negative impact on rural communities	The Proposed Development is designed sensitively to consider any nearby receptors. The **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides more information on the impact on communities.	N
45	Statement that the substation is located too close to houses / Statement that the substation should be located far away from homes	As part of the design development, the Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities, roads and public rights of way, to identify the likely effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. This includes two on-site	N

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		substations not being within 250 m of residential properties or any environmental designated site. Further details on the iterative design process are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and **Appendix 2 – Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].** The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	
46	Suggestion to subsidise energy bills for local people	The Proposed Development will contribute to boosting the UK's energy security, which should help to reduce the volatility of energy prices in the future. Solar power is significantly cheaper to produce than power from fossil fuel sources. The current structure of the energy retail market in the UK is too complex to offer this kind of benefit; however, if the complexities could be overcome, the Applicant would seek to deliver a benefit like this.	N
47	Concern regarding the impact on farmers	Solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, as the land can still be used for grazing and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security. Indeed, the reverse is	N

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		true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain's farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high-quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	
48	Concern regarding the impact on the house and land at Carr House Farm and mitigation needed	The Applicant acknowledges the proximity of the Proposed Development to Carr House Farm. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2] provides** an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on visual amenity, including from selected residential properties, and sets out a suite of measures to mitigate adverse effects. A residential visual amenity assessment has also been undertaken for properties that could be impacted by the Proposed Development. This assessment considers not only the view from within the property but also its primary curtilage (i.e. garden space) and the impact on views when immediately approaching and leaving the property. The detailed findings are presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.5: Residential Visual Amenity Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	Y

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		Infill/New species-rich hedgerow planting, with occasional trees, and mixed scrub planting are proposed along field boundaries in the vicinity of Carr House Farm to soften views and provide screening, as described in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and illustrated on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides an assessment of socio-economic effects of the Proposed Development, including impacts to businesses, and concludes that the Proposed Development would not give rise to significant adverse effects on businesses.	
49	Concern regarding the impact on walking activities	The DCO Application is supported by an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which set out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. It details that the diversions and safety measures will be implemented as a priority, so that local communities are still able to safely enjoy the enhanced connectivity routes from the start of construction.	N

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50	Concern that the Proposed Development surrounds Meaux Livery	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2] considers** the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers that there may be some short-term disturbance to customers accessing Meaux Livery as a result of the temporary increase in traffic numbers and heavy goods vehicles in the area. However, based on experience of similar developments in the UK, any such impacts would be temporary and short term for the duration of the construction works taking place in this location. It also acknowledges that there may be impacts relating to noise emissions or visual change, however these are not anticipated to lead to any significant effects to this business. The chapter concludes that the effects of the Proposed Development on businesses in the area would be not significant.	N

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		Measures to mitigate effects during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development are outlined in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2],** the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].**	
52	Statement that the local area has poor infrastructure	The only local infrastructure the Proposed Development would be required to make use of is existing transport infrastructure. An assessment of the impact of increased HGV flows is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Applicant has prepared an **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7],** which outlines how the construction of the Proposed Development on the environment, local road network and local communities will be managed. The Outline CTMP will be updated throughout all stages of the Proposed Development by an appointed contractor at the appropriate times.	N

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53	Statement that the Proposed Development should not be located near Arnold. Suggestion to add mitigation area in Arnold near residences	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the Site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. As set out in the above chapter, visual effects on Long Riston (including Arnold) are concluded to be Not Significant during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, following the implementation of mitigation measures. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. Selection of enhancement areas provided within Land Area B, the nearest to Long Riston (including Arnold) has been informed by a range of needs. Areas of solar PV development in the south of this Land Area, in Fields B4 and B8, were discounted in order to minimise potential visual impacts on nearby properties and potential impacts on identified below-ground archaeology. In addition, enhancement areas have been provided in Field B2 to provide mitigation areas for ground nesting	Y

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		birds and Fields B4 and B8 to minimise potential impacts on archaeology.	
54	Statement that the Proposed Development will have too much impact on Arnold and Long Riston	As part of the DCO process the Applicant carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) Peartree Hill Solar Farm could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** provides details on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. The maximum height of the solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the	Y

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		landscape and visual impact of the proposed development. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. As set out in the above chapter, visual effects on Long Riston (including Arnold) are concluded to be Not Significant during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, following the implementation of mitigation measures. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. Selection of enhancement areas provided within Land Area B, the nearest to Long Riston (including Arnold) has been informed by a range of needs. Areas of solar PV development in the south of this Land Area, in Fields B4 and B8, was discounted in order to minimise potential visual impacts on nearby properties and potential impacts on identified below-ground archaeology. In addition, enhancement areas have been provided in	

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		Field B2 to provide mitigation areas for ground nesting birds and Fields B4 and B8 to minimise potential impacts on archaeology. Long Riston is within the landscape and visual impact assessment study area for both substations and the bulk of the solar arrays, in particular Land Area B. However, views out from the village towards the Site are heavily screened by vegetation although partially screened views of the Proposed Development are likely and therefore the scale of change is considered to be small for a localised area.	

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55	Statement that there will be no benefit to local people	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised in response to the consultation. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development would also provide the below benefits: Support the UK's net zero targets by displacing over 11,400,000 tonnes of CO2 from equivalent fossil fuel energy - that equates to taking c. 166,000 cars off the road for a year. 62.36% net gain in biodiversity for area habitat units expected to be delivered on-site, providing new and improved habitats, such as wildflower meadows, grassland areas, bird and bat nesting boxes Providing additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6km of proposed new permissive paths	N

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		across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards. Up to 19.5 km of proposed new hedgerows and trees, including a mix of mature and semimature tree planting to further improve visual screening and habitat creation. Educational opportunities introduced across the site, including an outdoor classroom area, information boards and educational trails, providing information about local wildlife, historical features and renewable energy generation. • Around £18.5 million generated in business rates over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, to be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to fund important local services.	
Community Benefit Fund			
56	Approval of community benefits / General support for the use of a Community Benefit Fund	The Applicant welcomes these comments. RWE is proposing to provide up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Peartree Hill. This would take the form of annual payments spread across the 40-year lifespan of Peartree Hill's operation. More details about the process for the Community Benefit Fund will be shared with the community should the Proposed Development gain consent.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
57	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund figure is not clear and / or is misleading	The up to £4.2 million figure is calculated based on annual payments of £330 per MW for 40 years.	N
58	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund is a form of bribery	The Applicant is proposing a Community Benefit Fund for communities hosting energy infrastructure to benefit from. They are not intended to influence any views expressed during the planning process.	N
59	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund is not enough to compensate for the loss of amenity / Statement that the Community Benefit Fund is too small / Statement that no funding can outweigh the damage of the Proposed Development	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised in response to the consultation. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. In addition to a Community Benefit Fund the Proposed Development would also: • Support the UK's net zero targets by displacing over 11,400,000 tonnes of CO2 from equivalent fossil fuel energy - that equates to taking c. 166,000 cars off the road for a year. 62.36% net gain in biodiversity for area habitat units expected to be delivered on-site, providing new and improved habitats, such as wildflower meadows, grassland areas, bird and bat nesting boxes	N

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		Providing additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards. Up to 19.5 km of proposed new hedgerows and trees, including a mix of mature and semimature tree planting to further improve visual screening and habitat creation. Educational opportunities introduced across the site, including an outdoor classroom area, information boards and educational trails, providing information about local wildlife, historical features and renewable energy generation. • Around £18.5 million generated in business rates over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, to be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to fund important local services.	
60	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for discounting energy bills	The Applicant is proposing to establish a Community Benefit Fund of £4.2 million to be paid over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The current structure of the energy retail market in the UK is too complex to offer this kind of benefit; however, if the complexities could be overcome, the Applicant would seek to deliver a benefit like this.	N
61	Statement that the funding should be offered per household	The Applicant is proposing to establish a Community Benefit Fund of £4.2 million to be paid over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The current structure of the energy retail market in the UK is too complex to offer this	N

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		kind of benefit; however, if the complexities could be overcome, the Applicant would seek to deliver a benefit like this.	
62	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund should be divided between areas / Suggestion to use funding for local projects	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This fund will be managed by an independent third party. Typically, Grantscape is used for the Applicant's projects, and will support a wide variety of community projects, ensuring the funds are accessible and beneficial to the local area. Decisions on fund allocations will be made by a panel of local people to ensure the community's needs are met. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for community-based projects. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific Parish Councils.	N
63	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund should be used on the community and not on admin	The Applicant's preferred administrator for solar community benefit funds is a registered charity called GrantScape. As well as being highly experienced in supporting panels of local decision makers, GrantScape specialise in making the application process really simple, straightforward and efficient for communities.	N

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		The Applicant is proposing to establish a Community Benefit Fund of £4.2 million to be paid over the life of the Proposed Development. Some of this will include an administration fee to Grantscape for the management of the Fund.	
64	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund should not be open for bids	The Applicant's preferred administrator for its solar community funds is a registered charity called GrantScape. As fund administrators, GrantScape take responsibility for promoting the fund, supporting applicants, receiving applications, carrying out due diligence, assessing applications, responding to applicants, handling payment administration and monitoring awards. They are also responsible for recruiting and supporting the panel of local people that make all decisions on the allocation of funding. Once funds are available the opportunity for local people to nominate themselves to join the grants panel will be advertised. Grants panel members must live, work or volunteer within the communities that will benefit from the fund and from these nominees, the Applicant and GrantScape will select panel members that reflect the communities they represent. Panel members are volunteers, and they usually meet up to 4 times a year,	N

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		depending on the volume of applications, to vote on which projects receive awards. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm Size of population relative to the size of the fund How people live, work and use community facilities in the area	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
65	Statement that the Community Benefit Fund should only be accessible to communities directly impacted	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of The Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for community-based projects. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific communities. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm Size of population relative to the size of the fund How people live, work and use community facilities in the area	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
66	Suggestion that the Community Benefit Fund should be better spread	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for community-based projects. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific communities. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm Size of population relative to the size of the fund How people live, work and use community facilities in the area	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
67	Suggestion to give Community Benefit Fund to Rowley Parish Council	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of The Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for community-based projects. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific communities. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm Size of population relative to the size of the fund How people live, work and use community facilities in the area	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
68	Suggestion to give Community Benefit Fund to wildlife charity	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, com-munity centres, museums, heritage centres and	N

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		community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
69	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for courses for schools/groups to educate on solar/environmental impact	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
70	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for development of nature tourism for Hull Valley	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works,	

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		planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
71	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for funding wildlife creation and management	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's	

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72	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for investment in existing local environmental projects / Suggestion to support environmental charities	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and	N

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		community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals	

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		In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
73	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for Long Riston Playing fields	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds	N

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		Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
74	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for nature tourism in Hull Valley	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund.	N

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		Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works,	

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		planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
75	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for Wawne Parish Council	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	N

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		The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's	

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		projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	

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76	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund for Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, com-munity centres, museums, heritage centres and	N

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		In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
77	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Arnold play group	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds	N

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		Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
78	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on children's groups / toddler facility / play area	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the	N

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		local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity.	

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		• Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
79	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on community gardens	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the	N

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		Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups.	

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		• Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
80	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Cottingham High School	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is	N

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		looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds.	

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		within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
81	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Cottingham Village Trust	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required.	N

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		delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
82	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on education / schools' projects / Suggestion to use funding for educational opportunities	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or	N

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		more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity.	

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		• Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
83	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on local primary schools	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		£4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds.	

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		• Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. ants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent	

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		within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
84	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on local walking groups	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers	

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		delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
85	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Riston community centres	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or	N

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		more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and	

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		new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
86	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Wawne green space	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species	

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		conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
87	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Wawne play facilities	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's	

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		projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. ants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	

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88	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Weel field	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, com-munity centres, museums, heritage centres and	N

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		community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. ants to benefit individuals	

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		In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
89	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on Wray educational trusts	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds	N

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		available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc.	

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		Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
90	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund on youth clubs	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund.	N

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		Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works,	

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		planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. ants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
91	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to compensate local residents	The Applicant understands the impact on local communities and seeks to provide enhancements within the design of the project and through community benefit funds. Compensation is not payable. The Applicant is proposing to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Peartree Hill. This would take the form of annual	N

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		payments spread across the 40-year lifespan of Peartree Hill's operation. In addition to a Community Benefit Fund the Proposed Development would also: Supporting the UK's net zero targets by displacing over 11,400,000 tonnes of CO2 from equivalent fossil fuel energy - that equates to taking c. 166,000 cars off the road for a year. Over 50% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) to be delivered on-site, providing new and improved habitats, such as wildflower meadows, grassland areas, bird and bat nesting boxes. Providing additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards. • Up to 19.5km of proposed new hedgerows and trees, including a mix of mature and semimature tree planting to further improve visual screening and habitat creation. Educational opportunities introduced across the site, including an outdoor classroom area, information boards and educational trails, providing information about local wildlife, historical features and renewable energy generation. • Around £18.5 million generated in business rates over the lifetime of Peartree Hill, to be used by East	

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		Riding of Yorkshire Council to fund important local services.	
92	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to create a local conservation grazing project	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes:	N

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		• Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for	

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		external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
93	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to create a cycle path along the A165 from White Cross roundabout to Long Riston	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund.	N

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		Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing	

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		schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
94	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to create space for outdoor exercise	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is	N

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		looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover	

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		decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals	

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		In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
95	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to improve facilities at both Leven Halls	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable	N

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		and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
96	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to improve facilities at Tickton Village Hall and help them to lower their carbon footprint	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the	N

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		statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old	

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		people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education,	

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		training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
97	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to improve local roads	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required.	N

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		Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc.	

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		• Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
98	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to improve Weel playground	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups.	

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		• Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or	

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		enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
99	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to provide local wildlife, habitat and environment education	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes:	N

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		• Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for	

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		external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
100	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to support conservation grazing in Hull Valley	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing	

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		schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
101	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to support local educational organisations	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is	N

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		looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover	

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		decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals	

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		In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
102	Suggestion to use Community Benefit Fund to support projects that increase wetland diversity / River Hull	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable	N

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		levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades	

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		and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
103	Suggestion to use funding for odd-job service for Arnold	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the	N

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		statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old	

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		people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education,	

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		training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
104	Suggestion to use funding for taxi service for Arnold	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however all suggestions received during the statutory consultation will be considered when the Community Benefit Fund is launched. The following list intends to provide the Applicant's Grants Panel with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required.	N

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		Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. The grant could cover decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc.	

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		• Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education, training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
105	Suggestion to use the Community Benefit Fund for cycle link across River Hull at Bethel bridge	This suggestion is outside the scope of the Proposed Development. However, the Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding, necessary consents and engagement with the Environment Agency.	N

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106	Statement that funding should be available to Arnold	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, https://uk.rwe.com/in-your-community, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of The Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised, however, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund for community-based projects. This includes Arnold. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific communities. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm • Size of population relative to the size of the fund • How people live, work and use community facilities in the area	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
107	Statement that more information on community benefits is required	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This fund will be managed by an independent third party (typically Grantscape is used for the Applicant's projects). As fund administrators, GrantScape take responsibility for promoting the fund, supporting applicants, receiving applications, carrying out due diligence, assessing applications, responding to applicants, handling payment administration and monitoring awards. They are also responsible for recruiting and supporting the panel of local people that make all decisions on the allocation of funding. Once funds are available the opportunity for local people to nominate themselves to join the grants panel will be advertised. Grants panel members must live, work or volunteer within the communities that will benefit from the fund and from these nominees. The Applicant and GrantScape will select panel members that reflect the communities they represent. Panel members are volunteers and they usually meet up to 4 times a year, depending on the volume of applications, to vote on which projects receive awards.	N

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		As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm • Size of population relative to the size of the fund • How people live, work and use community facilities in the area The following list intends to provide the Applicant's grants panels with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's community fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes:	

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		• Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. Grant could include decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for	

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108	Suggestion to use funding for allotments	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This fund will be managed by an independent third party (typically Grantscape is used for the Applicant's projects). As fund administrators, GrantScape take responsibility for promoting the fund, supporting applicants, receiving applications, carrying out due diligence, assessing applications, responding to applicants, handling payment administration and monitoring awards. They are also	N

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		responsible for recruiting and supporting the panel of local people that make all decisions on the allocation of funding. Once funds are available the opportunity for local people to nominate themselves to join the grants panel will be advertised. Grants panel members must live, work or volunteer within the communities that will benefit from the fund and from these nominees. The Applicant and GrantScape will select panel members that reflect the communities they represent. Panel members are volunteers and they usually meet up to 4 times a year, depending on the volume of applications, to vote on which projects receive awards. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm • Size of population relative to the size of the fund	

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		• How people live, work and use community facilities in the area The following list intends to provide the Applicant's grants panels with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's community fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. Grant could include decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old	

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		training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
109	Suggestion to use funding for small businesses / start ups	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This fund will be managed by an independent third party (typically Grantscape is used for the Applicant's projects). As fund administrators, GrantScape take responsibility for promoting the fund, supporting applicants, receiving applications, carrying out due diligence, assessing applications, responding to applicants, handling payment administration and monitoring awards. They are also responsible for recruiting and supporting the panel of local people that make all decisions on the allocation of funding. Once funds are available the opportunity for local people to nominate themselves to join the grants panel will be advertised. Grants panel members must live, work or volunteer within the communities that will benefit from the fund and from these nominees. The Applicant and GrantScape will select panel members that reflect the communities they represent. Panel members are volunteers and they usually meet up to 4 times a year,	N

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		depending on the volume of applications, to vote on which projects receive awards. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm • Size of population relative to the size of the fund • How people live, work and use community facilities in the area The following list intends to provide the Applicant's grants panels with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's community fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required.	

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110	Suggestion to use funding for toddler facilities in Long Riston	In line with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This fund will be managed by an independent third party (typically Grantscape is used for the Applicant's projects). As fund administrators, GrantScape take responsibility for promoting the fund, supporting applicants, receiving applications, carrying out due diligence, assessing	N

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		applications, responding to applicants, handling payment administration and monitoring awards. They are also responsible for recruiting and supporting the panel of local people that make all decisions on the allocation of funding. Once funds are available the opportunity for local people to nominate themselves to join the grants panel will be advertised. Grants panel members must live, work or volunteer within the communities that will benefit from the fund and from these nominees. The Applicant and GrantScape will select panel members that reflect the communities they represent. Panel members are volunteers and they usually meet up to 4 times a year, depending on the volume of applications, to vote on which projects receive awards. As a general rule, the funds support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant welcomes the views of local people on which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm	

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		• Size of population relative to the size of the fund • How people live, work and use community facilities in the area The following list intends to provide the Applicant's grants panels with a broad range of themes that can be applied to the Applicant's community fund. Reflecting on the specific needs in their community, the local panel can choose to focus their fund around one or more of the following themes, or they can use the full list. The aim is that the panel can tailor their fund priorities to suit their community needs and to ensure reasonable levels of competition, taking into account the funds available. Fund themes can also change over time, if required. Funds can support projects that meet at least one of the following themes: • Improvement works to community buildings and facilities For example: improvement works to village halls, community centres, museums, heritage centres and community cafes. Grant could include decoration, heating improvements, structural repairs, extensions or new builds. • Support for community activities and services For example: projects addressing health and wellbeing, social isolation, community cohesion, access to amenities, fuel poverty, young and old	

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		people's projects as well as projects providing support for local clubs and groups. • Environmental, green initiatives and public open space projects For example: projects involving habitat and species conservation, community growing schemes, public park improvements such as landscaping works, planting, benches, sensory gardens and improving local biodiversity. • Sports, recreation and play For example: playground equipment upgrades and new builds, skate parks, indoor climbing walls, sports equipment, sports field drainage projects, cricket nets, posts, goals etc. • Educational projects For example: after school Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics clubs, cost for external trainers delivering bespoke courses, outdoor classrooms. Note all grants at schools must be additional to the statutory educational core costs. • Grants to benefit individuals In some circumstances, where sufficient funds relative to potential demand allows, fund panels may choose to make grants available to individuals. For example: grants that encourage and nurture talent within the arts or amateur sport, support individuals to access education,	

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		training courses and personal development, or enable access to apprenticeships or vocational courses.	
Community Contributions			
111	Suggestion to create a Wawne footpath and bridge	The Proposed Development includes proposals for several new permissive paths, providing new recreational routes for people to use. The proposed permissive paths are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This does not include the suggested footpath, as this is outside the scope of the Proposed Development, however the Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding and subject to the necessary consents being granted.	N
112	Suggestion for free electricity at car charging points	Electricity charging points do not form part of the Proposed Development. However, off-site EV charging points could potentially be supported through the Applicant's Community Benefit Fund, which falls outside the planning process. In accordance with the Applicant's corporate commitment to fostering community development, the Applicant is looking to establish a Community Benefit	N

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		Fund of up to £4.2 million over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The details of the Community Benefit Fund are still to be finalised. However, all parish councils hosting infrastructure as part of the Proposed Development will be able to apply to the Community Benefit Fund in respect of community-based projects in their parish. No set amount of money will directly be attributed to specific communities. As a general rule, the funds will support the communities closest to the solar farm. As the solar farm is developed, the Applicant will welcome the views of local people in respect of which communities they think should benefit from the community fund. When drawing up the final area of benefit for each fund, some of the Applicant and GrantScape's key considerations would include: • Local feedback • Proximity to the solar farm • Size of population relative to the size of the fund • How people live, work and use community facilities in the area The installation of any EV charging points supported through the Community Benefit Fund would be subject to the necessary consents being granted.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
113	Suggestion to create a cycle path / footpath linking the underpass on the A165 from Arnold/Long Riston with the white cross roundabout	The Proposed Development includes proposals for several new permissive paths, providing new recreational routes for people to use. The proposed permissive paths are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This does not include the suggested cycle path, as this is outside the scope of the Proposed Development, however the Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding and subject to the necessary consents being granted.	N
114	Suggestion to create a local energy savings trust	The Applicant has proposed establishing a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N
115	Suggestion to create easy access to recreational areas e.g. car parking facilities, cycle paths, disabled access.	The Proposed Development includes a number of areas of community accessible land and proposals for several new permissive paths, providing new recreational routes for people to use, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Accessibility to the communities they would serve has been a key consideration in selecting their locations. The Applicant will engage the Community Liaison Group to explore how recreational areas included as part of the Proposed Development can be made accessible for all users. Further information is	Y

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		available in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	
116	Suggestion to create hives for local beekeepers.	The Applicant has been advised by East Riding of Yorkshire Council that beehives would not be suitable in the short term due to the potential for impacts on other species present in the vicinity of the Site. On this basis they have not been included in the Proposed Development, however the Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for such initiatives should they be considered suitable in the medium or longer team, subject to a successful application for funding being made. Mitigation outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** will benefit native pollinators.	N
117	Suggestion to create new areas for bird watching and owl /bat boxes.	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on biodiversity and proposes a comprehensive suite of ecological mitigation and enhancement measures. This includes owl and bat boxes. The Proposed Development includes 12.6km of new permissive paths and community areas, shown on the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** which could be used for bird watching.	**N**

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		The Applicant also aims to establish a Community Benefit Fund to which an application could be made to fund a dedicated bird watching area, subject to a successful application being made.	
118	Suggestion to create new linkages to existing walking and cycle routes	The Proposed Development includes proposals for several new permissive paths, many of which are linked to existing routes, providing new recreational routes for people to use. The proposed permissive paths are shown on the **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y
119	Suggestion to create woodland in Weel field / Suggestion to make Weel field usable for community	As shown in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5**], and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** this area will be an environmental mitigation area with wildflowers.	N
120	Suggestion to encourage awareness / knowledge of Meaux Abbey	The Proposed Development includes a network of up to 12.6km of new permissive paths (**as shown on ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**). Although Meaux Abbey is not accessible from the site, the network of new permissive paths is proposed to include heritage interpretation boards to inform users of the paths about points of historical interest in the local area, which could include Meaux Abbey.	Y

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		In addition, the Applicant has been in contact with Humber Field Archaeology to discuss possible collaboration on a community education project, focused on the history of use of the sun by the local population. This could include looking at how important the sun would have been in the lives of the monks at Meaux Abbey. Any project would be after submission of the DCO.	
121	Suggestion to explore wetland heritage	The Applicant has been exploring opportunities within the local area, including the Leven Carrs Landscape Recovery Area, which includes discussion with the landowner. The Applicant will continue to engage with Natural England's Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire Area Team on this issue.	N
123	Suggestion to include a path to link to bike path to Beverley	The Proposed Development includes 12.6km of new permissive paths. The suggested path is outside the scope of the Proposed Development however the Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N
124	Suggestion to include allotments	The Proposed Development does not include proposals for allotments. The Applicant aims to establish a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for further initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N

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125	Suggestion to include an energy education centre	The Proposed Development includes proposals for an outdoor classroom in Land Area F, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** An educational centre is outside the scope of the Proposed Development, however the Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N
126	Could a forest school "class room" be provided?	The Proposed Development includes a proposal for an outdoor classroom in Land Area F, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N
127	Suggestion to include bridleways / Suggestion to include permissive paths around fields for horse riders	There will be no loss of bridleways as part of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is including new permissive paths as part of the Proposed Development. The permissive paths in Land Area D and E are proposed to include horse riding rights, as shown in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y

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		These are routes which can be used by the public during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but will not become a permanent right of way, unless formal applications are made following decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	
128	Suggestion to include community gardens	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	N
129	Suggestion to include dog park	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This does not include a dedicated dog park but there are areas in which dogs can be walked.	N
130	Suggestion to include dog walking paths for on the field near Weel village	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The field near Weel is identified for environmental mitigation	N

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		including wildflowers. There are no permissive paths included in this field.	
131	Suggestion to include information about the environment	The Proposed Development includes proposals for areas of community accessible land, as set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The use of these areas is yet to be confirmed but they could comprise a community orchard and/or an outdoor classroom.	Y
132	Suggestion to include community garden/ orchards	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative locations for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y
133	Suggestion to include picnic areas	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative locations for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y

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134	Suggestion to include pond near Bay Horse	The Proposed Development includes proposals for wildflower planting, however this location has not been included due to the distance from the Site. The Applicant has proposed a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N
135	Suggestion to include speed limit flashing sign and bend warning near Bay Horse pub	Construction traffic management will be implemented in accordance with a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has been submitted with the DCO Application and is secured via a DCO Requirement. Traffic regulation matters such as temporary speed limit changes and associated signage will be agreed with the local highway authority under the relevant article of the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** at the construction stage.	N
136	Suggestion to include wildflower meadow near Bay Horse	The Proposed Development includes proposals for wildflower planting, however this location has not been included due to the distance from the Site. The Applicant has proposed to establish a Community Benefit Fund which could be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N
137	A Mitigation corridor on the east side of Land Area C: land west of Arnold (along the drain	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual Impact [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual amenity and is supported by photomontages	**Y**

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	bank) and continue it along land area B (northwest of long Riston)	from key viewpoints. This assessment confirms that visual effects of the Proposed Development on nearby settlements, including Long Riston and Arnold, would be not significant. In this context and also due to the need to put forward a landscape design that is consistent with the existing drainage of the Site, the suggestions made in this comment have not been incorporated into the Proposed Development. However, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** there are large areas on the eastern side of Land Areas B and C (e.g. Fields B2 and B3) set aside as biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. As set out in the above chapter, visual effects on Long Riston (including Arnold) are concluded to be Not Significant during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, following the implementation of mitigation measures. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas	

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		discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. Selection of enhancement areas provided within Land Area B, the nearest to Long Riston (including Arnold) has been informed by a range of needs. Areas of solar PV development in the south of this Land Area, in Fields B4 and B8, was discounted in order to minimise potential visual impacts on nearby properties and potential impacts on identified below-ground archaeology. In addition, enhancement areas have been provided in Field B2 to provide mitigation areas for ground nesting birds and Fields B4 and B8 to minimise potential impacts on archaeology	
138	Suggestion to incorporate dog bins	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses, including details on dog bins. Indicative locations for community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3],** with more details in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N

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139	Suggestion to incorporate information on how communities can encourage biodiversity	The Proposed Development includes a proposal for an outdoor classroom in Land Area F as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	Y
140	Suggestion to introduce astronomical observatory	The Proposed Development will include educational interpretation boards along certain public routes and areas. It also includes proposals for areas of community accessible land, as set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The use of these areas is yet to be confirmed but they could comprise a community orchard and/or an outdoor classroom. An astronomical observatory and related educational centre are outside the scope of the Proposed Development. However, the Applicant will implement a Community Benefit Fund, which could potentially be used for initiatives of this nature, following a successful application for funding.	N
141	Suggestion to use funding for common grazing, e.g. two cattle grids	The Applicant estimates that around 95% of land within the Site could be grazed by sheep, should the landowners wish to use the land in this way.	N

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Construction			
142	Concern regarding disruption associated with the construction phase	In the **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** the Applicant has assessed any potential local impacts of construction and proposed measures to mitigate them if necessary. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The OCEMP sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. The document ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts.	N
143	Concern regarding emergency service access	An assessment of the impact of increased HGV flows is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Additionally, the Applicant has prepared an **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7],** which outlines how the construction of the of the Proposed Development on the environment, local road network	N

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		and local communities will be managed. Additionally, it outlines how access will be retained at all times, and any temporary closures or diversions will be agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authority and emergency services where appropriate. The Construction Traffic Management Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the OCTMP, will be updated throughout all stages of the Proposed Development by an appointed contractor at the appropriate times.	
144	Concern regarding impact on residents during construction phase	In the **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** the Applicant has assessed any potential local impacts of construction and proposed measures to mitigate them if necessary. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance.	N

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		The document ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts. Working hours on-site would be from 07:00 until 19:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 until 12:00 on Saturday. No working would take place on Sundays or Bank Holidays unless necessary. A Community Liaison Officer will be employed during construction. More details will be provided in the detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan, which must be approved by East Riding of Yorkshire Council prior to construction commencing and will be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].**	
145	Concern regarding pollution associated with construction phase	An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety,	N

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		and monitoring and compliance. The Outline CEMP ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts and includes measures for pollution prevention.	
146	Concern regarding potential damage to property during construction	An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. The Outline CEMP ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be produced which will be substantially in accordance with the Outline CEMP. It will be the responsibility of the Applicant and the principal contractor to make good any damage if it were to occur.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
146	Concern regarding potential damage to road during construction / Concern regarding the construction impact on road surface / Suggestion that RWE should repair any road damage caused during the construction phase	The Proposed Development will be accessed using the adopted highway, and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. The Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) includes the requirement to ensure wheel washing facilities are provided and drivers will be required to check that their vehicle is free of dirt, stones and dust prior to departing from the site. It will be the responsibility of the Applicant and the principal contractor to undertake condition surveys prior to work starting and make good any damage if it were to occur, including to roads.	N
147	Concern regarding public safety during construction	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder	N

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		engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. The Outline CEMP ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts. A Construction Environmental Management Plan will be produced which will be substantially in accordance with the Outline CEMP.	
148	Concern regarding safety due construction traffic	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has also been developed outlining the types of measures to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the Site during the construction phase of the Proposed Development: • Access and parking arrangements for site personnel, contractors and visitor arrangements for delivery and removal of materials; • Arrangements for loading, unloading and storage of plant and materials;	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• A scheme for routing and control of traffic associated with the construction and temporary signage during the construction phase; • Implementation programme including the proposed construction period and hours of operation; and, • Details of any additional management measures, including details of wheel washing facilities and condition surveys.	
149	Concern regarding safety due to dust and debris associated with the construction phase	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. **An Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. This includes measures to mitigate the impact of dust from construction works on nearby sensitive human and ecological receptors, as well as any associated monitoring requirements. The CEMP,	N

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		which is secured by DCO requirement and will be substantially in accordance with the Outline CEMP, ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts.	
150	Concern regarding the timescales for the construction phase	Should the DCO be granted consent in early 2026, the project would take 18-24 months to construct and will be ready to connect to the grid in 2028. The Proposed Development would be built in phases. The indicative construction phases are as follows: • Phase 1: Land Area B; • Phase 2: Land Areas B & C; • Phase 3: Land Areas C & D and Grid connection cable route; • Phase 4: Land Areas D & E and Grid connection cable route; • Phase 5: Land Areas E & F and Grid connection cable route; and • Phase 6: Land Area F.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
151	Concerns regarding safety due to poor access locations associated with the construction phase	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as part of the DCO application to outline how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has also been developed outlining the types of measures proposed to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the Site during the construction phase of the Proposed Development: • Access and parking arrangements for site personnel, contractors and visitor arrangements for delivery and removal of materials; • Arrangements for loading, unloading and storage of plant and materials; • A scheme for routing and control of traffic associated with the construction and temporary signage during the construction phase; • Implementation programme including the proposed construction period and hours of operation; and,	N

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		• Details of any additional management measures, including details of wheel washing facilities and condition surveys.	
152	Request for construction to take place at socially acceptable hours	Working hours on-site would be from 07:00 until 19:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00 until 12:00 on Saturday. No working would take place on Sundays or Bank Holidays unless necessary. The construction working hours are set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].**	N
153	Statement that construction jobs will not be available to local people	The Applicant will endeavour to find local firms and suppliers for construction activity on-site, as well as civil engineering works for the solar farm. Other opportunities for local suppliers relate to contractors for aggregates, landscaping supplies, haulage as well as plant hire.	N
154	Statement that construction traffic should not be in Arnold	Each Land Area has been assessed for its specific access arrangements individually based on assessment of potential routes from the nearest major road. Where possible, the existing road network has been utilised and	N

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		internal access roads with the overall aim of minimising the impact of the Proposed Development on the local highway network in terms of safety and capacity. Access points would utilise existing accesses wherever possible. Proposed construction traffic routes are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3**], with the construction access points shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.5: Indicative Construction Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Access to Land Area C will be via an existing access point from the west side of the A165 via Arnold Lane West, Black Tup Lane and Carr Lane (Arnold). To facilitate access, highways improvement works are proposed, in agreement with East Riding of Yorkshire Council, such as widening of junctions or creation of passing places where necessary (see **Appendix G** of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). With the implementation of measures detailed in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7],** effects of construction traffic from the Proposed Development on Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane and on the junction between the A165 and Arnold Lane West are concluded to be Not Significant. Further details are	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Note that in response to several local resident statutory consultation responses, the Applicant reviewed technical information and surveys carried out regarding consultation, operational and decommissioning transport needs, and took the decision to remove the access route along Woodhouse Lane from the Proposed Development.	
155	Statement that construction traffic will be dangerous to those using paths around the site	An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has been developed and includes the following types of measures to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the Site during the construction phase of the Proposed Development: • Access and parking arrangements for site personnel, contractors and visitor arrangements for delivery and removal of materials; • Arrangements for loading, unloading and storage of plant and materials; • A scheme for routing and control of traffic associated with the construction and temporary signage during the construction phase; • Implementation programme including the proposed construction period and hours of operation; and,	N

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		• Details of any additional management measures, including details of wheel washing facilities and condition surveys. All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	
156	Statement that construction will be damaging	An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been produced and describes the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) includes information on the following: • Use of land for temporary laydown areas, accommodation etc.;	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Construction traffic (including parking and access requirements) and changes to access and temporary road or footpath closure, if required; • Noise and vibration; • Construction lighting; • Utilities diversion; • Dust generation; • Handling of soil resources; • Run off and drainage; and • Waste generation. The Construction Environmental Management Plan (to be substantially in accordance with the Outline CEMP) will be produced by the appointed principal contractor and agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council following grant of the development consent and prior to the start of construction. This will identify the procedures to be adhered to and managed by the principal contractor throughout the construction phase of the Proposed Development.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
157	Statement that local infrastructure would not support the construction of the Proposed Development	Each Land Area has been assessed for its specific access arrangements individually based on assessment of potential routes from the nearest major road. Where possible, the existing road network has been utilised with the overall aim of minimising the impact of the Site on the local highway network in terms of safety and capacity, as explained in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** which has been submitted with the DCO application. The scope of the transport assessment was shared with East Riding of Yorkshire Council. This details the roads which would require additional passing places. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** concludes that during construction, with the mitigation measures, the effect of daily total traffic and driver delay is considered to be not significant. An **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** has been developed outlining the types of measures to control the delivery of materials and staff onto the Site during the construction phase of the Proposed Development: • Access and parking arrangements for site personnel, contractors and visitor arrangements for delivery and removal of materials; • Arrangements for loading, unloading and storage of plant and materials;	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• A scheme for routing and control of traffic associated with the construction and temporary signage during the construction phase; • Implementation programme including the proposed construction period and hours of operation; and, • Details of any additional management measures, including details of wheel washing facilities and condition surveys. The Construction Traffic Management Plan will be submitted to East Riding and Hull City Council for review ahead of construction and must be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].** The **Street Works, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3] shows** details of any changes to the local roads the Applicant will be undertaking.	
158	Statement that the least invasive methods of construction should be used	An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been produced and describes the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. The Construction Traffic Management Plan (CEMP) sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance.	
159	Statement that there should be no construction traffic through Weel Village	As shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3],** construction traffic would not be routed through Weel. Further information regarding construction traffic management is provided in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	N
160	Statement that walking routes will need to be changed due to construction traffic / Concern regarding the impact of construction on walking routes	All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements	N

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		to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	
161	Suggestion to use small machinery to not cause damage	The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** includes information on the following: • Use of land for temporary laydown areas, accommodation etc; • Construction traffic (including parking and access requirements) and changes to access and temporary road or footpath closure, if required; • Noise and vibration; • Construction lighting; • Utilities diversion; • Dust generation; • Handling of soil resources; • Run off and drainage; and • Waste generation. Although the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** does not specify the use of small machinery, it does include comprehensive measures required to reduce noise from machinery, for example, using suitable equipment and appropriate control measures, by locating and directing machinery as far away as possible from sensitive	N

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		locations, and ensuring that regularly maintained and appropriately silenced equipment is used.	
Consultation			
162	General approval that consideration is being given to concerns / Statement the community engagement has been positive / Statement that the consultation was well-thought out	Engagement and consultation are a key part of the DCO application process as outlined by the Planning Act and supporting guidance from Government. The **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]** which is submitted as part of the DCO application includes details on the engagement and consultation process and how feedback has been considered.	N
163	Statement that they do not approve of question wording / Statement that the feedback form questions are biased / Statement that the feedback form questions are leading	The feedback from was developed to gain input from stakeholders and the community and included a number of free text responses boxes. Respondents were not required to use the feedback form to respond to the consultation. Responses were also accepted via email and post. Details of the accepted methods of feedback were included in the consultation brochure, newsletter and on the project website.	N
164	Statement that full studies should have been conducted before the consultation / Statement that the full ES is required to make decision	In line with the EIA regulations 2017 a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is produced for the statutory consultation. The PEIR outlined the Applicant's assessments of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development carried out to date, to support	N

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		the community in making informed responses to the consultation. The PEIR and non-technical summary was available on the Applicant's website, at deposit points and at consultation events.	
165	Statement that is difficult to read info on website and fill out form at same time	The Applicant tried to make the brochure and feedback form accessible for people, whilst still containing the relevant information to help people make informed responses. The feedback form signposted people to the relevant areas of the brochure to help their response. The Applicant also had hard copies of the brochure and feedback form available for people to take away at events and deposit points and could also be requested through contact channels.	N
166	Statement that it is difficult to access consultation / Statement that they had difficulty accessing the feedback form	All consultation material was made available on the project website and was clearly signposted from the homepage. Hard copies of material, including the feedback form, was available at deposit points, at consultation events and available on request through contact channels. People could also request alternative formats of material, as publicised in the consultation newsletter and brochure.	N
167	Statement that local government is bypassed	As the host authority, East Riding of Yorkshire Council is a statutory consultee and has a specific responsibility to be consulted on the Statement of Community Consultation. The Applicant has engaged extensively with the Council on a number of topics. The Applicant	N

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		has also engaged local Parish Councils and has offered to meet and brief all host local authorities at non-statutory and statutory consultations.	
168	Statement that materials are biased towards developer / Statement that materials are not representative / that the brochure too marketing heavy / Statement that the consultation was misleading	The Applicant has a responsibility to fairly present the Proposed Development through the consultation materials. The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. In these documents the Applicant explained the project need and benefits, alongside details of the potential impacts and mitigations which may be considered.	N
169	Statement that more information is required	The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. More detailed information will be available in the DCO application, including the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1**]. If the application is accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, there will be further opportunities for people to provide comments on the application throughout the Examination process.	N

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170	Statement that more time is needed to understand the details / Statement that not enough time was provided to respond to the consultation	The consultation ran for 6 weeks from Wednesday 15 May 2024 to Wednesday 26 June 2024. This is two weeks longer than the statutory requirement of 28 days as outlined in the Planning Act 2008. The duration of the consultation was included in the Statement of Community Consultation which East Riding of Yorkshire was consulted on. More detail on SoCC and the consultation on the SoCC can be found in **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**	N
171	Statement that reports should be produced for construction, operation and decommissioning phases	The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. The PEIR and non-technical summary provided detailed information on construction, operation and decommissioning phases. As part of the DCO application, the Applicant has produced an **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7], Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4**] with more detailed information.	N

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172	Statement that staff at consultation events were helpful	Engagement and consultation is a key part of the DCO application process as outlined by the Planning Act and supporting guidance from Government. The Applicant hosted four in-person events, staffed by a range of experts in the project team to talk to attendees.	N
173	Statement that the community is tired of engaging with solar developers	The Applicant is aware that there are several consented and proposed solar schemes in East Riding of Yorkshire and in proximity to the Proposed Development. The Applicant was conscious of consultation fatigue and aimed for use of a range of channels to help engage and inform the local community. This included social media paid-for advertisements, consultation newsletters and engagement with community groups. Details of the publicity methods are included in the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**	N
174	Statement that the community must be fully engaged throughout the process	The Applicant has undertaken three rounds of consultation as part of the pre-application process. A non-statutory consultation ran from Monday 9 October to Monday 6 November 2023 and the statutory consultation from Wednesday 15 May to Wednesday 26 June 2024. A targeted consultation on some proposed revisions to the draft Order Limits ran from Tuesday 8 October to Friday 8 November 2024. As part of the preparation for the statutory consultation, the Applicant engaged with East Riding of Yorkshire	N

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		about the approach to consultation. This was carried out through meetings, but also through the development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which can be found in **Appendix C-7** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].** This document was prepared in consultation with the East Riding of Yorkshire and Hull City Council, and the Applicant sought to carry out the consultation in accordance with that document; this is evidenced in **Section 5.18** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].** If the application is accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, there will be further opportunities for people to provide comments on the application throughout the Examination process.	
175	Statement that the consultation is not user friendly	All consultation material was made available on the project website and was clearly signposted from the homepage. Hard copies of material, including the feedback form, was available at deposit points, at consultation events and available on request through contact channels. People could also request alternative formats of material, as publicised in the consultation newsletter and brochure. The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical	N

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		summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. In these documents the Applicant explained the project need and benefits, alongside details of the potential impacts and mitigations which may be considered.	
176	Statement that the maps are difficult to understand	The Applicant tried to develop plans which would be accessible for people to understand and clearly showed the different elements of the Proposed Development, including areas for the solar panels and proposed areas for mitigation and enhancement. Due to the size of the project, these plans were broken down by area to allow more detail to be included, which may be of interest to people.	N
177	Statement that the maps not detailed enough	The Applicant tried to develop plans which would be accessible for people to understand and clearly showed the different elements of the project, including areas for the solar panels and proposed areas for mitigation and enhancement. More detailed plans are included as part of the DCO application.	N
178	Statement that the name of the project is not representative	Peartree Hill Plantation is the name of the woodland block located within Area D, which is roughly the centre point of the site.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
179	Statement that there is a need to be transparent and honest	Engagement and consultation is a key part of the DCO application process as outlined by the Planning Act 2008 and supporting guidance from Government. The Applicant has a responsibility to fairly present the Proposed Development through the consultation materials. The Applicant created a suite of materials of varying complexity to meet the needs of a range of stakeholders. This included the consultation brochure, non-technical summary of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and PEIR. In these documents the Applicant explained the project need and benefits, alongside details of the potential impacts and mitigations which may be considered. The **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1]** which is submitted as part of the DCO application includes details on the engagement and consultation process to date and how feedback has been considered. Engagement will be ongoing through the project development, construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	N
180	Statement that they felt the plans were being forced upon them	Public participation is a crucial part of the DCO process. Applicants must conduct public consultations and give due consideration to the feedback received as outlined in the Planning Act 2008. The feedback received, along with further technical work and environmental studies, informs the development of proposals for the DCO application submission to the Planning Inspectorate. If	N

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		the application is accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, there will be further opportunities for people to provide comments on the application through the Examination process.	
181	Statement that they want the response to be considered as a response from everyone in Weel Solar Group rather than one individual response.	The consultation process for the DCO is issues-based. Each comment needs to be considered on its merit regardless of the individual or organisation who has submitted the comment. The comments from Weel Solar Group have been considered alongside other comments received during the statutory consultation.	N
182	Statement that they were unsure why they were being consulted with	The consultation newsletter was sent to approximately 11,500 addresses. The relevant area for consultation was agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the Applicant's Statement of Community Consultation, as outlined in the **Chapter 4** of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**	N
183	Suggestion that the cumulative impact section should've been more detailed	The consultation brochure provided a high-level overview on cumulative impacts and signposted to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) where more information was available. The PEIR outlined the Applicant's assessments of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development carried out to date, to support the community in making informed responses to the consultation, including information on cumulative impacts. The consultation brochure, the PEIR and the	N

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		non-technical summary were available on the Applicant's website, at deposit points and at consultation events. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides updated information on the environmental assessments at the submission of the DCO, following feedback received at consultation and progress of the preparation of the DCO application.	
184	Suggestion that the difference in how the public can comment on a DCO application should be made clearer	The DCO process provides a dedicated framework specifically designed to address the complexities associated with large, complex energy projects (as well as other project types). An explanation of the DCO process was included in both the non-statutory and statutory consultation brochure, including signposting to the Planning Inspectorate's information. Information about the process was also included on the project's website about the process, at the consultation events (including the webinars) and during any stakeholder presentations.	N
Cultural Heritage and Archaeology			
185	Approval that heritage assets are being considered	The Applicant welcomes these comments. To support the DCO Application, the Applicant has prepared **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which assesses the impact of the Proposed Development on local and designated heritage assets. This information has been prepared in	N

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		consultation with Historic England and the County Archaeologist, and the Applicant will continue to update it should the Proposed Development be granted development consent.	
186	Concern regarding impact on archaeology and/or history	To support the DCO Application, the Applicant has prepared **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which assesses the impact of the Proposed Development on local and designated heritage assets. This information has been prepared in consultation with Historic England and the County Archaeologist, and the contractor will continue to update it should the Proposed Development be granted development consent. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas discounted from solar PV development during the design process to minimise potential impacts on identified below-ground archaeology, particularly in Land Area B. As part the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, no solar PV development is expected to be erected in areas where probable below-ground archaeology has been identified and buffer zones from Scheduled Monuments are incorporated in the design. Mitigation measures to protect heritage assets during construction are set out in the **Outline Construction**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2] and any further survey work that may be required is detailed in the **Outline Archaeological Management Strategy [EN010157/APP/7.11].**	
187	Concern regarding impact on heritage assets / Statement that Heritage should be protected	To support the DCO Application, the Applicant has prepared **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which assesses the impact of the Proposed Development on local and designated heritage assets. This information has been prepared in consultation with Historic England and the County Archaeologist, and the contractor will continue to update it should the Proposed Development be granted development consent. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1**], areas were discounted from solar PV development during the design process to minimise potential impacts on identified below-ground archaeology, particularly in Land Area B. As part the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, no solar PV development is expected to be erected in areas where probable below-ground archaeology has been identified and buffer zones from Scheduled Monuments are incorporated in the design. Mitigation measures to protect heritage assets during construction are set out in the **Outline Construction**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2] and any further survey work that may be required is detailed in the **Outline Archaeological Management Strategy [EN010157/APP/7.11].**	
188	Concern regarding impact on Meaux Priory / Concern regarding the impact on Meaux Abbey / Statement that the Proposed Development is located too close to Meaux Priory	No development would take place in sections of certain fields to reduce impacts on the settings of certain heritage assets, such as Meaux Abbey and Meaux duck decoy Scheduled Monuments. To support the DCO Application, the Applicant has prepared **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which assesses the impact of the Proposed Development on local and designated heritage assets. This information has been prepared in consultation with Historic England and the County Archaeologist, and the contractor will continue to update it should the Proposed Development be granted development consent. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** Solar PV development was discounted from sections of Land Areas D, E and F to minimise potential impacts to the setting of the Meaux Deserted Medieval Village, Meaux duck decoy	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Scheduled Monument and Meaux Abbey respectively. As part the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, no solar PV development is expected to be erected in areas where probable below-ground archaeology has been identified and buffer zones from Scheduled Monuments are incorporated in the design. Mitigation measures to protect heritage assets during construction are set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and any further survey work that may be required is detailed in the **Outline Archaeological Management Strategy [EN010157/APP/7.11].** This will decrease the likelihood and severity of physical and setting impacts on this asset during the construction and operation of the project.	
189	Concern regarding impact on potential buried artefacts	To support the DCO Application, the Applicant has prepared **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which assesses the impact of the Proposed Development on local and designated heritage assets. This information has been prepared in consultation with Historic England and the County Archaeologist, and the contractor will continue to update it should the Proposed Development be granted development consent.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Embedded mitigation measures within The Proposed Development have been included to avoid development in areas of sensitive archaeological remains, for example, solar photovoltaic development will not be erected in parts of Fields B4, B8, F6 and F9 where potential below ground archaeology is located. Additional mitigation measures to avoid physical and setting impacts to designated heritage assets include protective measures for dust which are detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3**] and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]. Therefore**, effects resulting from physical impacts to designated heritage assets are considered to be not significant.	
190	Concern regarding the impact on scheduled monuments	Three Scheduled Monuments lie within 100 m of the draft Order Limits: Bowl barrow 400 m north of Highfield House, Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey, and Meaux duck decoy, 420 m south-west of Meaux Decoy Farm, no solar PV modules or other infrastructure are expected to be erected in Field E6 and parts of Fields E7 and E9, which border Meaux duck decoy Scheduled Monument. There is expected to be a buffer from solar PV development of 100 m to the south of Meaux Abbey Scheduled Monument, meaning no solar PV modules or other	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		infrastructure will be erected in the northern parts of Fields F1, F4, F5 and F6. Following the evolution of the Proposed Development's layout and design and further consideration of the potential for changes to the setting by the Proposed Development (presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 9.4: Detailed Settings Impact Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]),** Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007731, Bowl barrow was deemed not vulnerable to changes in setting by the Proposed Development, and thus at no risk of harm to its significance. It was therefore scoped out of the assessment. More information is included in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
191	Statement that the Proposed Development may enable people to actually see heritage assets	Three Scheduled Monuments lie within 100 m of the draft Order Limits: Bowl barrow 400 m north of Highfield House, Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey, and Meaux duck decoy, 420 m south-west of Meaux Decoy Farm. No solar PV modules or other infrastructure are expected to be erected in Field E6 and parts of Fields E7 and E9, which border Meaux duck decoy Scheduled Monument. The closest proposed permissive paths to these Scheduled Monuments loop around Field E6. There is expected to be a buffer from solar PV development of 100m to the south of Meaux Abbey Scheduled Monument, meaning no solar PV modules or	Y

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		other infrastructure will be erected in the northern parts of Fields F1, F4, F5 and F6. The closest proposed permissive path to this Scheduled Monument runs along the eastern edge of Field F6. More information is included in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
192	Suggestion to increase access to walk around Meaux Abbey	The Proposed Development includes proposals for several new permissive paths, providing new walking routes for people to use. The proposed permissive paths are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This includes a route near Meaux Abbey.	Y
Cumulative Impacts			
193	Concern regarding the cumulative impact of the Proposed Development if West Bank solar scheme approved	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The cumulative effects assessment has considered other developments, including the following nearby solar farms which have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development: • 22/01208/STPLF - Kenley House Solar Farm; • 22/00824/STPLF - Field House Solar Farm; 21/02335/STPLF - Creyke Beck Solar Farm;	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• 22/02775/STPLF - Turf Carr Solar Farm; and • 22/03648/STPLF - Carr Farm Solar Farm. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for details.	
194	Concern regarding the cumulative impact of the Proposed Development with other proposals in the local area / Statement that there is another proposal located close to the Proposed Development	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as The Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to The Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, including offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for full details.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
195	Concern that the Proposed Development will set precedent for more development	Any new developments will need to go through the relevant planning regime. If an Environmental Impact Assessment is required for other future development, they will have to consider cumulative impacts of that project, with others in the area.	N
196	Statement that if other solar schemes are refused, then would support Proposed Development	The Applicant is aware that there are several consented and proposed solar schemes in East Riding of Yorkshire and in proximity to the Proposed Development. However, with a target to triple the UK's solar capacity by 2030, there is a need to consider the feasibility of solar delivery on land in all areas of the country, even if there are already some consented and operational solar schemes in the area. Other projects are separate to the Proposed Development. A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be	N

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		included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for full details.	
197	Statement that information on cumulative impacts now rather than later	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report included initial information on cumulative impacts, including the methodology and a shortlist of existing development and/or approved development which would be considered for cumulative impacts. A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north.	
198	Statement that there is too much RE development in area / too much renewable energy developments in the area / Statement that projects should be staggered and not all at once	The Applicant is aware that there are several consented and proposed solar schemes in East Riding of Yorkshire and in proximity to the Proposed Development. However, with a target to triple the UK's solar capacity by 2030, there is a need to consider the feasibility of solar delivery on land in all areas of the country, even if there are already some consented and operational solar schemes in the area. A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new National Grid substation (named Birkhill Wood) approximately 700m to the northwest of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.	
199	Statement that visual impact already exists from wind turbines	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new National Grid substation (named Birkhill	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Wood) approximately 700m to the northwest of the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation. The cumulative effects assessment has considered other developments, including the landscape and visual effects for wind farms where they share the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2] and** associated appendices and figure for details.	
200	Suggestion that if other schemes in the local area are consented, then more fields by Weel should be removed for the Proposed Development	A full cumulative assessment is available in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment have been selected based on identifying major developments that: have the same Zone of Influence as the Proposed Development for at least one environmental factor; have temporal crossover in the proposed dates for construction, operation and/or decommissioning; and are of a scale and nature where a significant effect is likely. The other projects to be included in the cumulative assessment include consented and proposed solar schemes in proximity to the Proposed Development as well as other Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects comprising offshore wind farms which are proposing to connect into the existing National Grid Creyke Beck Substation or a proposed new substation further north. The cumulative effects assessment has considered other developments,	N

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		including solar farm developments within the vicinity of Weel. Please refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and associated appendices and figure for details.	
Decommissioning			
201	Concern regarding the disposal of panels	The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. Up to 99% of the materials in solar PV modules can be recycled, while non-recyclable infrastructure will be disposed of following established good practice and contemporary processes. As part of the DCO application, the Applicant has produced an **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].** This plan outlines the procedures and requirements for dismantling, removing, and disposing of the materials from the Proposed Development at the end of its operational life with details finalised closer to decommissioning. This will ensure safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible dismantling of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
202	Concern regarding the outcome for mitigation areas after decommission / Concern that the land would not be returned after lifetime / Statement that the Proposed Development will not really be reversible / Concern that the Proposed Development will cause irreversible damage	After the (anticipated) 40-year lifetime the Proposed Development will be decommissioned. The solar farm would be dismantled, and all the structures taken away. A large amount of the apparatus material will be recycled (PV panels, aluminium frames, steel piles and copper wiring). Land within the Order Limits would be returned to its original use as far as possible and practical with areas of established mitigation left in situ where possible and in agreement with the landowner. As part of the DCO application, the Applicant has produced an **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].** The Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) would be substantially in accordance with the Outline DEMP and subject to the approval of the local planning authority at the time of decommissioning.	N
203	Question about if the Proposed Development will be renewed	After the (anticipated) 40-year lifetime, the Proposed Development will be decommissioned. A Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) would be secured pursuant to draft DCO Requirement 14: Decommissioning and Restoration. As part of the DCO application, the Applicant has produced an **Outline Decommissioning**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]. This plan outlines the procedures and requirements for dismantling, removing, and disposing of the Proposed Development at the end of its operational life with details finalised closer to decommissioning. This will ensure safe, efficient, and environmentally responsible dismantling of the Proposed Development. The DEMP must be substantially in accordance with the Outline DEMP.	
Ecology and Wildlife			
204	Suggestion to include wildflower meadow	Nectar rich wildflowers and meadow grassland are expected to be planted underneath suitable solar PV modules. The proposed management of wildflower meadows is outlined within an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** submitted to support the DCO application. The first year following sowing of wildflower mix, it can also be mown regularly to reduce the presence of annual weeds, starting in July and then monthly in August, September and October. Management can move to a more traditional hay cut in late summer early autumn to allow wildflower seeds to drop ahead of the following growing season. Management of habitats such as wildflower meadows will be secured as a requirement of the DCO and detailed within a Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP), to be substantially in	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		accordance with the Outline LEMP, and produced by the appointed contractor at an appropriate stage.	
205	Suggestion to invest in LEMP	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N
206	Approval of the proposals for wildflowers	The Applicant welcomes these comments. The Proposed Development will include areas within the Order Limits reserved for biodiversity enhancement. The proposed new habitat creation and enhancement provided is expected to have long-term, beneficial impacts on the area, with a significant net gain in biodiversity of 62.36% in habitat biodiversity units.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7 Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
207	Concern regarding habitat fragmentation	The project has been designed sensitively so that existing wildlife and habitats are retained and enhanced where possible. The proposed new habitat creation and enhancement provided is expected to have long-term, beneficial impacts on the area, with a significant net gain in biodiversity of 62.36% in habitat biodiversity units. More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	Y
208	Concern regarding impact on biodiversity / Concern regarding impact on habitat / Concern regarding the impact on wildlife / Statement that biodiversity should be retained / Statement that loss of biodiversity must be avoided / Statement that the land needs protecting for biodiversity	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and**	Y

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		Ecology Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]. The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset of 10m from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable, to ensure there is a sufficient distance between the infrastructure and the field boundary to allow habitat connectivity and biodiversity and landscape improvements. This offset increases to 15 m from any ancient woodland where present. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. The final location and scale of planting is yet to be determined and will take into consideration the landscape character of each field of the Proposed Development by allowing views to remain open, where planting would not be appropriate. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. Waterlogged soil will be avoided as it is not deemed suitable for planting operations. The planting type would be decided on each species' ability to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and comprise a majority of native (and of local provenance) species. Planting is expected to include a mixture of conifers and broadleaf plants as per habitat enhancement requirements. A mixture of different native species of scrub will be used wherever woodland planting is not viable. Low plants will be used in buffer zones and near hedgerows in order to minimise impact on landscape views. Species of grass will also be used to create plots of short grassland between the solar panel's modules. Plant species will be appropriately chosen for sections above ground service in order to avoid root damage. More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
209	Concern regarding impact on ecosystem	The majority of the Proposed Development consists of species-poor arable and grassland habitats, which would be directly modified by the construction phase of the Proposed Development. However, these habitats are of little intrinsic biodiversity value and there are large amounts of similar habitat in the surrounding area. Other existing habitats, mostly located along field margins, include woodland, scrub, reedbeds, ponds, rural trees and boundary habitats. The majority of these are expected to be retained and field boundaries would be managed to enhance biodiversity. Appropriate buffers to watercourses would be applied. Species potentially impacted include wintering and nesting birds, invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles, bats, riparian mammals, badger, brown hare, hedgehogs and other small mammals. An independent environmental specialist, would be appointed during the construction phase to advise on how to protect valued biodiversity features and comply with environmental legislation. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** document includes best practice measures to avoid or minimise potential impacts to species and habitats, including reducing the risk of	N

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		pollution to watercourses. More information on the Applicant's assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
210	Concern regarding light pollution impact on wildlife	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of lighting associated with the Proposed Development on wildlife, during both the construction and operational stages. Where lighting is required, it would conform to best practice guidelines with respect to minimising light spill into adjacent habitats to prevent disturbance to wildlife, such as bats. Throughout construction, the use of motion detection or manually operated lighting would be used to avoid constant lighting and the inward/downward direction of light would avoid light spill onto adjacent hedgerows, woodlands, field margins and ditches. Infrared sensor triggered security lighting would be used to minimise impacts on wildlife.	N

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		Operational lighting would be sensor-triggered security lighting around key electrical infrastructure, and so the Proposed Development would not be continuously lit. Further details are set out in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].**	
211	Concern regarding SSSI sites not being consulted with on biodiversity	No statutory ecological designations lie within the Site. There are two statutory nationally designated sites within 2 km of the Land Areas: • Tophill Low Site of Special Scientific Interest (approximately 400 metres north of Land Area A); and • Leven Canal Site of Special Scientific Interest (approximately 900 metres south of Land Area A). Natural England who manages SSSI are a statutory consultee and have been consulted as part of the development of the Project.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
212	Concern regarding the construction impact on wildlife	An independent environmental specialist will be appointed during the construction phase to advise on how to protect valued biodiversity features and comply with environmental legislation. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** documents include best practice measures to avoid or minimise potential impacts to species and habitats, including reducing the risk of pollution to watercourses. More information on the Applicant's assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
213	Concern regarding the impact of fencing on deer	A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2m in height. The fence would be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the Proposed Development and would also be gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development. The scheme design, including buffers from hedgerows and riparian boundaries and with fields fenced in cells in most instances, to avoid fencing running around the entire boundary of each Land Area, will provide sufficient room for deer to move through the landscape.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Palisade fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the on-site substation compounds. Palisade fencing is made of steel rails attached to horizontal-running rails, connected to vertical steel joints. The palisade fencing would be up to 2.4 m in height.	
214	Concern regarding the impact of fencing on wildlife / Statement that fences will restrict the movement of larger animals	A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2m in height. The fence would be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the Proposed Development and would also be gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development. The scheme design, including buffers from hedgerows and riparian boundaries and with fields fenced in cells in most instances, to avoid fencing running around the entire boundary of each Land Area, will provide sufficient room for deer to move through the landscape. Palisade fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the on-site substation compounds. Palisade fencing is made of steel rails attached to horizontal-running rails, connected to vertical steel joints. The fencing would be up to 2.4 m in height.	N
215	Concern regarding the impact of panels on flora	Existing plants recorded on the Site are relatively common and widespread in the surrounding area. The	N

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		Proposed Development will involve new tree and hedgerow planting, and wildflower grassland creation, which would deliver an overall biodiversity net gain once these habitats are fully established, as detailed in and secured by the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** See ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan EN010157/APP/7.5] for more information. More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**	
216	Concern regarding the impact on ancient hedgerows	The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Where practicable, sections of hedgerow that are removed to accommodate the Proposed Development would be reinstated. A hedgerows assessment was undertaken (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** for details) to identify 'important hedgerows' according to The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. A small number of short sections of hedgerows (one of which is classed as	N

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		important) will be breached to accommodate the Proposed Development (see **Tree Preservation Order and Hedgerow Plans [EN010157/APP/2.8]).** More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
217	Concern regarding the impact on bats in Hull corridor	Bats have been considered within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2],** supported by **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.6: Bat Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4].** A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal survey of the Land Areas, grid connection cable route and interconnecting cable route was completed during August 2024. Habitats were assessed for their suitability for foraging, commuting and roosting bats as detailed within **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report [EN010157/APP/6.4].** Ground Level Tree Assessment (GLTA) surveys of the hedgerows and tree lines expected to be impacted by the Proposed Development were completed during August 2024. Preliminary Roost Assessment surveys of structures within or directly adjacent to the Order Limits were also completed during August 2024, with details provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.6: Bat Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4**]. A GLTA of every tree within the Order Limits has not been completed due to the size of the Site, and the buffer zones set out within the **Outline**	N

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		Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5], which will protect the majority of trees and existing boundary habitats. Proposed mitigation measures are set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
218	Concern regarding the impact on birds at Tophill Low	Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B have been removed from the Order Limits, meaning that Tophill Low, which was previously adjacent to Land Area A, is now over 5 km from the Order Limits. Tophill Low SSSI has therefore been scoped out of full assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2**] since it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and the village of Leven. As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** the proposed mitigation land as part of the design is considered to be sufficient to mitigate effects of the Proposed Development on both ground-nesting birds and bird species associated with the Humber estuary.	N
219	Concern regarding the impact on evolution of wildlife corridor in Hull Valley	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on biodiversity and proposes	**N**

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		a comprehensive suite of ecological mitigation and enhancement measures. This includes areas of proposed wetland but does not include an extensive wetland between Tophill Low and Leven Carrs as this is outside the scope of the Proposed Development. Chapter 7 concludes that there will not be significant adverse effects on designated sites or habitats within the Site or the study area as a result of the Proposed Development. .	
220	Concern regarding the impact on nature reserves	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on statutory and non-statutory designated sites and concludes that there would be no significant effects on any sites within the study areas considered.	**N**
221	Concern regarding the impact on protected species	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on statutory and non-statutory designated sites and concludes that there would be no likely significant effects on any sites within the study areas considered.	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
222	Concern regarding the impact on the movement of wildlife / Concern regarding the impact on wildlife corridors / Concern regarding the loss of wildlife corridors / Suggestion to include better wildlife corridors /Statement that the Proposed Development does not feature enough wildlife corridors / Concern that the Proposed Development will disconnect wildlife communities	The Proposed Development includes planting to mitigate and enhance the Site for wildlife, as explained in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3**]. The mitigation proposals were developed in response to the assessment of potential effects on biodiversity, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** of the Environmental Statement, which confirms that there are no likely significant effects on biodiversity as a result of the Proposed Development. Measures proposed to mitigate and enhance the Site for wildlife are therefore considered to be appropriate in that context.	N
223	Concern regarding the impact on Tophill Low / Statement that the Proposed Development is too close to Tophill Low	Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B have been removed from the Order Limits, meaning that Tophill Low, which was previously adjacent to Land Area A, is now over 5 km from the Order Limits. Tophill Low SSSI has therefore been scoped out of full assessment in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** since it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and the village of Leven.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
224	Concern regarding the impact on wildlife corridors at Low Baswick	Due to the removal of Land Area A from the Order Limits, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3],** the Proposed Development will have no impact on the wildlife corridors at Low Baswick.	Y
225	Concern regarding the impact on wildlife in Area A	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments	Y
226	Concern regarding the loss of bird habitat	Impacts on bird habitats are assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3].** These are informed by **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.3: Breeding Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4], ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.4: Wintering Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.9: Passage Bird Survey Report [EN010157/APP/6.4].** During construction, there would be a temporary, short-term loss of agricultural land, suitable for foraging and roosting birds associated with the Humber Estuary Special Protection Area/Ramsar site. Mitigation for this loss of land is detailed in and secured by the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and mitigation to reduce the effect	Y

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		of visual and noise disturbance on birds is detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** Therefore, effects are considered to be not significant. With the implementation of mitigation measures, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** concludes that the effects of the Proposed Development on ground-nesting birds would be Significant during construction and decommissioning, and would be Not Significant (Beneficial) during operation. The **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** concludes that there would be no adverse effects (alone or in-combination) on the integrity of the European sites as a result of the Proposed Development. As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** the proposed mitigation land, which includes grassland and the creation of wader scrapes, as part of the design is considered to be sufficient to mitigate effects of the Proposed Development on both ground-nesting birds and bird species associated with the Humber estuary.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
227	Concern regarding the loss of connectivity with Leven Carrs area	Land Area A (close to Leven Carrs) has been removed from the Order Limits.	Y
228	Statement that retained as flood land would support wildlife	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been prepared for the Proposed Development. This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development.	**N**
229	Concern regarding the loss of food source for wildlife	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and	N

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		field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset of 10m from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable, to ensure there is a sufficient distance between the infrastructure and the field boundary to allow habitat connectivity and biodiversity and landscape improvements. This offset increases to 15m from any ancient woodland where present. Although not regarded as embedded mitigation, mitigation land that is managed as flower-rich grassland would boost invertebrate numbers and provide additional foraging habitat as would the approximately 700 ha of grassland below the solar panels themselves, all of which would likely boost the carrying capacity of skylarks in the local vicinity. In addition, a proportion of arable margins would provide winter cover crops proving a source of winter food for ground-nesting birds. Habitat enhancements underneath the panels would likely increase the number of invertebrates, providing better foraging habitat for ground-nesting birds and helping to increase the carrying capacity of adjacent farmland. The planting type would be decided on each species'	

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		ability to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and comprise majority native (and of local provenance) species. Planting is expected to include a mixture of conifers and broadleaf plants as per habitat enhancement requirements. A mixture of different native species of scrub will be used wherever woodland planting is not viable. Low plants will be used in buffer zones and near hedgerows in order to minimise impact on landscape views. Species of grass will also be used to create plots of short grassland between the solar panel modules. Plant species will be appropriately chosen for sections above ground service in order to avoid root damage. More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
230	Concern regarding the loss of River Hull wildlife corridor	The Applicant acknowledges that whilst the Proposed Development does not involve works within the European site itself, the River Hull (considered to be functionally linked land for river lamprey associated with the Humber Estuary SAC) will be crossed using HDD. HDD will be employed under the River Hull and a number of other ditches as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.3: Indicative HDD Crossing Points [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The Applicant has committed to culverts that are installed only temporarily to support	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		construction or utilise structures which span the full watercourse. This has been considered in **Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2**]. The effect on the River Hull and Humber Estuary during construction is considered to be not significant.	
231	Concern regarding the loss of Super National Nature Reserve	There are currently no Super National Nature Reserves within the study area. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on statutory and non-statutory designated sites and concludes that there would be no significant effects on any sites within the study areas considered. The design of the Proposed Development has avoided any habitats of conservation importance retaining all woodland and the vast majority of hedgerows and other field boundaries – some limited vegetation removal will be required to facilitate access but this will be more than compensated for by new planting. There will be a short temporary period of disturbance whilst the solar panels and infrastructure are installed and built. After that, during the operational stage of the Proposed Development, it will remain relatively passive with minimal impacts on wildlife. Furthermore, habitat creation	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and enhancement measures are likely to increase biodiversity locally.	
232	Concern regarding the loss of wetland from Tophill Low to Leven Carrs	Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B, which were the sections of the Proposed Development in closest proximity to Tophill Low, have been removed from the Order Limits. This means that Tophill Low, which was previously adjacent to Land Area A, is now over 5km from the Order Limits. Tophill Low SSSI has therefore been scoped out of full assessment in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2] since** it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and the village of Leven.	Y
233	Concern regarding the noise impact on wildlife	A Construction Environmental Management Plan would be secured pursuant to the DCO as a requirement, and in accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** submitted in support of this DCO application. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** describes the framework of mitigation measures identified in the ES to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		be followed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. Effects on wildlife arising from noise impacts have been assessed. Mitigation to reduce the effect of noise disturbance on wildlife, such as bird species, is detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** Noise and vibration from construction activity and noise from the battery energy storage system and inverters during operation is not considered likely to disturb bats due to generators and or/welfare cabins being turned off at night or if required, positioned at a minimum of 30 metres from trees or structures suitable for roosting bats. Effects due to noise impacts are considered to be not significant.	
234	Concern regarding the spread of weeds in wildflower areas	The proposed management of wildflower meadows is outlined within an **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** submitted to support the DCO application. After the first year following sowing of wildflower mix, the land can be mown regularly to reduce the presence of annual weeds, starting in July and then monthly in August, September and October. Management can move to a more traditional hay cut in late summer/early autumn to allow wildflower seeds to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		drop ahead of the following growing season. Management of habitats such as wildflower meadows will be secured as a requirement of the DCO and detailed within the Landscape and Ecological Management Pan (LEMP) produced by the Applicant at an appropriate stage. In addition, pursuant to the Environment Act 2021, biodiversity net gain habitat creation such as wildflower meadows need to be secured for a minimum of 30 years with a prescription management plan in place with remedial actions if the habitat does not meet the conditions outlined – this can be enforced by the Local Planning Authority. Additionally, the Outline LEMP will be secured via Requirement of the DCO, giving confidence that the habitat creation and enhancement measures will be properly implemented and secured for the duration of the Proposed Development's operational life.	
235	Concern that a lack of open fields will impact wildlife	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]. A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2 m in height. The fence would be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the Proposed Development and would also be gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development. The design of scheme, including buffers from hedgerows and riparian boundaries and with fields fenced in cells in most instances, to avoid fencing running around the entire boundary of each Land Area, will provide sufficient room for deer to move through the landscape. More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
236	Concern that the ecological survey does not consider Tophill Low	Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B have been removed from the Order Limits. This means that Tophill Low, which was previously adjacent to Land Area A, is now over 5km from the Order Limits. Tophill Low SSSI has therefore been scoped out of full assessment in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7:**	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2] since it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and the village of Leven.	
237	Concern that the ecological survey does not consider wider bird population	The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate ecological mitigation and enhancement areas that will remain free of solar PV development to provide continued availability of habitat for ground nesting birds as well as creating suitable habitat for wintering birds and a range of other species such as meadow grassland, legume rich sowing, hedgerows, and field margin sowing. More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
238	Concern that the land will be too open to support wildlife	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset of 10 m from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable, to ensure there is a sufficient distance between the infrastructure and the field boundary to allow habitat connectivity and biodiversity, and landscape improvements. This offset increases to 15 m from any ancient woodland where present. The planting type would be decided on each species' ability to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and comprise a majority of native (and of local provenance) species. Planting is expected to include a mixture of conifers and broadleaf plants as per habitat enhancement requirements. A mixture of different native species of scrub will be used wherever woodland planting is not viable. Low plants will be used in buffer zones and near hedgerows in order to minimise impact on landscape views. Species of grass will also be used	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		to create plots of short grassland between the solar panel modules. Plant species will be appropriately chosen for sections above ground service in order to avoid root damage. More information on the Applicant's assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
239	General approval of biodiversity aspects of the Proposed Development / Statement that the Proposed Development will benefit wildlife/biodiversity / General support for proposed mitigation and enhancement areas.	The Applicant welcomes these comments. Further information on proposed mitigation/enhancement areas, including the purpose and suitability of proposed habitats, as well as BNG opportunities, is provided in **ES Volume 2 Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]; Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3];** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** which have been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N
240	Mentions of SSSI sites and associated impacts	The two SSSI sites that were closest to the Land Areas are Tophill Low SSSI and Leven Canal SSSI. Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B have been removed from the Order Limits. This means that Tophill Low, which was previously adjacent to Land Area A, is now over 5km from the Order Limits, while Leven Canal	N

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		SSSI, which was crossed by Cable A-B, is now over 1 km from the Order Limits. Tophill Low SSSI has therefore been scoped out of full assessment in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** since it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and the village of Leven. Similarly, Leven Canal SSSI has been scoped out of full assessment since it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and a country park.	
241	Statement that bees on site would help pollination	The Applicant has been advised by East Riding of Yorkshire Council that beehives would not be suitable in the short term due to the potential for impacts on other species present in the vicinity of the Site. On this basis they have not been included in the Proposed Development.	N
242	Statement that bees on site would need to be regularly maintained	The Applicant has been advised by East Riding of Yorkshire Council that beehives would not be suitable in the short term due to the potential for impacts on other species present in the vicinity of the Site. On this basis they have not been included in the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
243	Statement that biodiversity should be enhanced	The details of BNG are outlined in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and proposed habitat creation and management is outlined in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** both of which are submitted in support of the DCO Application. As set out in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** the Proposed Development is expected to result in a 62.36% net gain in biodiversity for area habitat units.	N
244	Statement that conservation areas should be protected	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has had regard to statutory an non-statutory designated sites that fall within the respective study areas, while the **Habitats Regulations Assessment - Information to inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** has assessed potential impacts of the Proposed Development on identified internationally designated sites. Measures have been embedded within the design of the Proposed Development to minimise the impacts on designated sites, including appropriate offsets where necessary.	**Y**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3]** concludes that with the implementation of additional mitigation measures secured through the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4] and set out within the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** there would be no adverse effects (alone or in-combination) on the integrity of the European sites as a result of the Proposed Development. Similarly, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** concludes that with the implementation of additional mitigation measures set out in the above management plans, effects of the Proposed Development on nearby Local Wildlife Sites would be Not significant.	
245	Statement that doubtful of accuracy of the BNG figure	As presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** the calculation has been made using the current Statutory Biodiversity Metric. The document includes a section outlining the assumptions and limitations made and how these would affect the accuracy of the calculation.	N

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246	Statement that existing hedgerow should be kept	The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. More information on the Applicant's assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.1]**	N
247	Statement that it is not clear whether underneath the panels will be used for wildflowers or grazing	Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. Appropriate grazing licences have been issued to the landowners, if they decide to elect to implement grazing. More details of proposed planting and land use are included in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
248	Statement that mitigation measures will not allay the loss of wildlife	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
249	Statement that renewable energy developments can support BNG and ecology	The Applicant welcomes these comments. Further information on proposed mitigation/enhancement areas, including the purpose and suitability of proposed habitats, as well as BNG opportunities, is provided in **ES Volume 2 Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]; Habitat Regulations Assessment - Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment [EN010157/APP/5.3];** and the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** which have been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
250	Suggestion that removing Area A would increase habitat connectivity	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments, therefore the area will remain as is for habitats.	Y
251	Statement that the maintenance of the Proposed Development will impact biodiversity element	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N
252	Statement that the Proposed Development conflicts with Local Nature Recovery Strategy	Consultation has been undertaken with East Riding of Yorkshire Council with regard to Biodiversity Net Gain. Regard has been given to delivering locally appropriate mitigation and habitat enhancement, as set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** Should development consent be granted, a detailed Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) would be produced post-consent (to be substantially in accordance with the Outline LEMP) and further regard can be given to the Hull and East Yorkshire LNRS at that stage in	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		consultation with the local planning authority, if it is sufficiently progressed by then.	
253	Statement that the Proposed Development is too close to habitats	The Applicant acknowledges that the Proposed Development is located in an ecologically rich area, surrounded by internationally and nationally important sites and many protected and declining species. There are expected to be no significant effects from the Proposed Development on these sites, woodlands and hedgerows from the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development. To make sure that no direct impacts are felt, the Applicant has designed the Land Areas to avoid impact on the protected and declining species; retain the majority of hedgerows and woodland; loss of vegetation, including trees and hedgerows has been minimised and will only be undertaken where necessary; provide additional planting not only to create buffers, but also to provide enhanced ecological habitats; and reserved land solely for new habitat creation. The proposed new habitat creation and enhancement the Applicant would provide is expected to have long-term, beneficial impacts on the area, with a significant net gain in biodiversity, as reported in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	N

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		More information on the assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**	
254	Statement that thorough surveys regarding biodiversity will be required	The scope of this assessment, and the surveys that have informed them, has been established throughout the EIA process and design of the Proposed Development. Surveys have been undertaken in accordance with best practice assessment methodology and by competent experts. More information on surveys undertaken to inform the biodiversity assessment can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Further information on the approach to the EIA can be found in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1].**	N
255	Statement that wider pathways for wildlife are needed	The design includes embedded measures to protect these environmental features, including the use of offsets and targeted habitat enhancement. Opportunities to provide new habitats that improve connectivity for wildlife within the design have been maximised. More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2],** the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		[EN010157/APP/7.5] and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	
256	Suggestion to choose the cable route option that does not impact wildlife	Cable ploughing will be utilised where ground conditions and other site factors allow however, for the purposes of the EIA, it has been assumed that open cut trenching will take place as a worst-case scenario. The underground cabling would be located in existing gaps in hedgerows wherever practicable. In instances where open cut or cable plough cannot be used, for example when crossing a public road or large drainage ditch, alternative methods, such as horizontal directional drilling (HDD), would be used. The areas requiring HDD are identified on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.3: Indicative HDD Crossing Points [EN010157/APP/6.3].** More information on the assessment of the effects on biodiversity due to open cut, cable plough and HDD proposals, and measures to reduce the impacts can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
257	Suggestion that the site should be enclosed to protect wildlife	A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2 m in height. The fence would be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the Proposed Development and would also be	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development. Palisade fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the on-site substation compounds. Palisade fencing is made of steel rails attached to horizontal-running rails, connected to vertical steel joints. The fencing would be up to 2.4 m in height. Further details are provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1].**	
258	Suggestion to add wildlife corridor East to West along hedgerow on Area closest to Arnold	The Proposed Development includes planting to mitigate and enhance the site for wildlife, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This suggested wildlife corridor in Land Area C has not been included because they were not considered necessary in response to the assessment of potential effects, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity and Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2].** However, due to the 8m offsets to be provided from existing ditches on the site, there are several strips of land that would provide wildlife corridors through the Site.	N
259	Suggestion to include wildlife corridors in Area C	The Proposed Development includes planting to mitigate and enhance the site for wildlife, as shown on the **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This suggested	N

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		wildlife corridor in Land Area C has not been included because they were not considered necessary in response to the assessment of potential effects, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity** and **Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2].** However, due to the 10 m offsets to be provided from existing watercourses on the Site, there are several strips of land that would provide wildlife corridors through the Site.	
260	Suggestion to introduce trees and shrubs	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. The final location and scale of planting is yet to be determined and will take into consideration the landscape character of each field of the Proposed Development by allowing views to remain	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		open, where planting would not be appropriate. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. Waterlogged soil will be avoided as it is not deemed suitable for planting operations. The planting type would be decided on each species' ability to be resilient to the impacts of climate change and comprise majority native (and of local provenance) species. Planting is expected to include a mixture of conifers and broadleaf plants as per habitat enhancement requirements. A mixture of different native species of scrub will be used wherever woodland planting is not viable. Low plants will be used in buffer zones and near hedgerows in order to minimise impact on landscape views. Species of grass will also be used to create plots of short grassland between the solar panels modules. Plant species will be appropriately chosen for sections above ground service in order to avoid root damage.	
261	Concern regarding the lack of sun and rain underneath panels / Concern that the ground will be impacted by less sunlight	Solar PV modules are fixed to mounting structures in groups known as 'strings'. The solar PV modules would be installed either as fixed arrays or as tracking arrays (which adjust the position of the solar PV modules to track the sun throughout the day). As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1], the solar PV modules would be separated with a minimum row separation space of 4m. The spacing between the rows would vary across the Land Areas to minimise effects of overshadowing and to ensure optimal efficiency. The layout of the structures allows for sun and rain to go to the ground underneath.	
262	Concern regarding the loss of medieval shrubs and trees	Hedgerows (including important hedgerows) and hedgerow trees (including veteran trees) would be protected by a minimum 10 m offset, except for sections which would need to be temporarily removed for installation of access and cable routes. After construction, these hedgerows would be re-instated or planted elsewhere within the Site and therefore the effect is considered to be not significant. New tree and hedgerow planting proposals are detailed in and secured by the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Where practicable, sections of	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		hedgerow that are removed to accommodate the Proposed Development would be reinstated. A hedgerows assessment was undertaken (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.1: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal Report [EN010157/APP/6.4] for** details) to identify 'important hedgerows' according to The Hedgerows Regulations 1997. A small number of short sections of hedgerows (one of which is classed as important) will be breached to accommodate the Proposed Development (see **Tree Preservation and Hedgerow Plan [EN010157/APP/2.8]**). More information on our assessment of the impacts on biodiversity can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
263	Grazing would be reduced as it does not snow under the panels	Solar PV modules are fixed to mounting structures in groups known as 'strings'. The solar PV modules would be installed either as fixed arrays or as tracking arrays (which adjust the position of the solar PV modules to track the sun throughout the day). As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1],** the solar PV modules would be separated with a minimum row separation space of 4m. The spacing between the rows would vary across the Land Areas to minimise effects of overshadowing and to ensure optimal efficiency.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The layout of the structures allows for sun and rain to go to the ground underneath.	
264	Request to not harm the green lane leading from Black Tup Lane	As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** Woodhouse Lane has been removed from the Order Limits in response to statutory consultation comments from local residents raising concerns about the proposed access route using Black Tup Lane. As a result, and as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3],** construction traffic will travel no further down Black Tup Lane than to the junction with Carr Lane near Arnold.	N
265	Scepticism about how soil and ground level will be improved	The **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]** sets out the monitoring and amelioration procedures that would apply to any soil or drainage problems associated with the Proposed Development. It includes the principles of best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil on-site during the operational (including maintenance) phase, with the aim of restoring the land to its pre-construction condition at the end of the lifetime of the Proposed Development, where reasonably practicable.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high-quality agricultural acreage for future generations. Where not used for solar PV development, the use of non-BMV (best and most versatile) land has been prioritised for the areas of environmental mitigation and enhancement, where reasonably practicable. During construction, some best and most versatile agricultural land (grade 1, grade 2 and grade 3a) will be temporarily affected. This temporary effect on grade 1 and 2 agricultural land is considered to be significant adverse. In contrast, this temporary effect on grade 3a, grade 3b and grade 4 agricultural land is considered to be not significant. During the operation (including maintenance) phase, the nature of the works would be less intrusive and with the implementation of measures set out in the **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]** and **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3],** damage to soil resources would be minimised and effects are considered not significant.	
266	Statement that the Proposed Development is too close to Watton Carr Nature Reserve	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. As a	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		result, Watton Carr Nature Reserve is now over 5km from the Order Limits and has therefore been scoped out of assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2],** as the Applicant considers there to be no potential impact pathways.	
267	Suggestion that more wetland should be created	As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** the mitigation proposals for the Proposed Development includes grassland on seasonally wet soils and the creation of shallow water scrapes in two large fields (Field E6 and Fields E13-14) prior to construction. Wader scrapes are shallow depressions that are constructed in fields to benefit wildfowl and wading birds. They are designed to hold water during the winter months and benefit wintering birds. The fields within which the scrapes are situated will also benefit ground nesting birds as discussed below, as well as provide a source of insects for foraging bats.	N
Environment			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
268	Concern regarding the impact on environment	As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) that the Proposed Development could have on the environment and local communities. The final results of assessments undertaken is presented in the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1],** which accompanies the DCO application. The ES provides a detailed description of the Proposed Development. It also outlines details of the proposed mitigation measures during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The design of the Proposed Development has evolved throughout the environmental assessment process to avoid or minimise environmental effects and in response to consultation and engagement feedback, where appropriate.	N
269	General climate change scepticism	It is a generally agreed amongst the scientific community that climate change is occurring, largely due to rising levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouses gases. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provides policy makers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications, and potential future risks. For more information on climate change visit https://www.gov.uk/guidance/climate-change-explained	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
270	Recognition of the need for renewable energy / Recognition that there is a need to reduce use of fossil fuels	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. The Applicant acknowledges the need for a range of renewable energy projects in order to secure the UK's energy security, and in order to reach our net zero targets. The Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power up to 167,000 homes and store excess energy generated, further supporting the growth of renewable energy production in the UK.	N
271	Recognition that climate change needs to be tackled	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The Applicant acknowledges the need for a range of renewable energy projects in order to secure the UK's energy security, and in order to reach our net zero targets. The Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power up to 167,000 homes and store excess energy generated, further supporting the growth of renewable energy production in the UK.	
272	Recognition that there is a need to decarbonise UK energy	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. The Applicant acknowledges the need for a range of renewable energy projects in order to secure the UK's energy security, and in order to reach our net zero targets. The Proposed Development would generate enough electricity to power up to 167,000 homes and store excess energy generated, further supporting the growth of renewable energy production in the UK.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
273	Statement that sceptical about green credentials	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. The Applicant is one of the world’s largest power companies, with an ambition to become carbon neutral by 2040.	N
274	Statement that the proposals do not explore environmental impact	As part of the DCO process the Applicant has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) that the Proposed Development could have on the environment and local communities. The final results of assessments undertaken is presented in the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1],** which accompanies the DCO application. The ES provides a detailed description of the Proposed Development. It also outlines details of the proposed mitigation measures during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. In line with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental	N

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		Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 a preliminary environmental information report (PEIR) was produced for the statutory consultation. The PEIR outlined the Applicant's assessments of the potential impacts of the Proposed Development carried out to date, to support the community in making informed responses to the consultation. The PEIR and non-technical summary is available on the Applicant's website and was made available at deposit points and at consultation events.	
275	Statement that the Proposed Development will not be environmentally friendly and/or will create more pollution by other means	The Proposed Development has the potential to affect the global climate through the addition or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions could occur directly from construction, operation and decommissioning activities (e.g. fuel consumption), but emissions occurring outside of the draft Order Limits must also be considered, such as those resulting from the extraction, manufacture and transportation of materials to the Site during construction. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** documents measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the construction phase. Such measures could include decreasing fuel use by maximising energy efficiency, promoting sustainable fuels and recycled materials, and using locally sourced materials as much as is practicable.	N

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		During the operational phase, significant greenhouse gas savings are anticipated due to the displacement of fossil-fuel derived electricity within the National Grid. Proposed planting could increase the carbon sequestration potential of the land. Overall, the Proposed Development is anticipated to have a significant beneficial effect on the climate, with 4.1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent anticipated to be saved over the lifespan of the Proposed Development when compared to Combined Cycle Gas Turbine-generated electricity. Further details are available in **Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapter 8: Climate [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
276	Statement that there are better alternatives to solar	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. Onsite battery storage will allow the Applicant to store and export energy during peak times, even after the sun has gone down.	
277	Offered to help as beekeeper	The Applicant has been advised by East Riding of Yorkshire Council that beehives would not be suitable in the short term due to the potential for impacts on other species present in the vicinity of the Site. On this basis they have not been included in the Proposed Development.	N
278	Statement that it will take years for mitigation to be established	The **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** provides a detailed description of the Proposed Development. It also outlines details of the proposed mitigation measures during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The design of the Proposed Development has evolved throughout the environmental assessment process to avoid or minimise environmental effects and in response to consultation and engagement feedback, where appropriate.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5**] includes the provision for the successful establishment and future management of biodiversity and landscaping works, taking into consideration the time taken for planting to establish. Where relevant, assessments have taken into account the time taken for mitigation to establish. For example, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** assesses the effects of the Proposed Development on nearby receptors during year 1 of operation and year 10 of operation.	
279	Statement that proposed mitigation will not outweigh damage caused by the Proposed Development / Statement that the Proposed Development benefit will not offset the impact of the creation of the project	**ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1]** outlines how the EIA has been undertaken. Significant environmental effects have been avoided where possible in the first instance through design refinements and iterations. Where adverse environmental effects were identified through early assessment work, opportunities to reduce or control impacts and effects have been identified and incorporated into the Proposed Development. In accordance with IEMA's 'Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to Shaping Quality Development', this is known as 'primary' mitigation (hereafter referred to as 'embedded' mitigation). In addition, opportunities to enhance the beneficial environmental effects of the	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Proposed Development have also been sought and incorporated into the Proposed Development. The assessment of likely effects (without additional mitigation) presented in **Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 15 [EN010157/APP/6.2] is** a general commentary of the likely effects that could occur as a result of the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, taking account of the embedded (primary) mitigation that forms part of the Proposed Development being assessed, but in the absence of any additional mitigation measures. This general commentary sets the scene for the potential need for additional mitigation measures to be considered. Mitigation measures are then considered following a mitigation hierarchy aiming first to avoid, then to reduce, and/or lastly to offset adverse effects. The remaining effects ("residual effects") after the implementation of mitigation measures, are then assessed for significance. These effects are reported as either significant or not significant in the summary section of each environmental factors chapter presented in **Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 15 [EN010157/APP/6.2].** These effects are also summarised in the **Non-Technical Summary [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	

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		In general, the majority of residual effects reported in the ES are not significant, however there are likely significant adverse effects reported for landscape and visual (during construction and operational phases). These would reduce in the longer term due to the establishment of mitigation. For biodiversity, the likely effects are generally not significant, however the disturbance and habitat loss is anticipated to result in significant short-term and localised effects during the construction phase, whilst grassland recovers and re-grows following the works. The Proposed Development is considered to have a significant beneficial effect with regards to greenhouse gas emissions.	
280	Statement that the PEIR is biased	The PEIR was made available for review and contains a detailed account of the assessments undertaken up until its publication, possible impacts and proposed mitigation measures for each topic and aspect of the proposals. The PEIR was prepared by competent experts who are industry specialists (see **Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 1.1: Statement of Competence [EN010157/APP/6.4])** in line with industry legislation and guidance and in consultation with statutory bodies. The PEIR and ES have been prepared by RSK Environment Limited, a registrant to the Institute of	N

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		Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) EIA Quality Mark. This is a voluntary scheme through which EIA activity is independently reviewed. All registrants to the scheme are required to adhere to the IEMA EIA Quality Mark key commitments. One of the aims of the consultation was to make sure that the information presented was accessible and digestible so that those with an interest in the Proposed Development were able to provide their feedback to the proposals; this was presented in the Consultation Booklet and the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR.	
281	Statement that the proposed mitigation is unconvincing	The **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed description of the Proposed Development. It also outlines details of the proposed mitigation measures construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The design of the Proposed Development has evolved throughout the environmental assessment process to avoid or minimise environmental effects and in response to consultation and engagement feedback, where appropriate. The EIA process has been undertaken by competent experts and has been led by a consultant that is a registrant to the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) EIA Quality Mark. The EIA has	N

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		been undertaken in accordance with the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, and to ensure that the DCO application for the Proposed Development is in accordance with the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS), as required. Furthermore, the EIA is undertaken in accordance with the legislation and guidance relevant to the specific environmental factors being assessed. The EIA tailors each environmental factor that is assessed to the relevant industry standard methods and criteria, using professional opinion where it is appropriate to do so. Following the submission of the DCO application, the ES will be subject to the DCO examination process. The mitigation proposed, and the mechanisms to secure it, is therefore required to be sufficiently robust to support the Proposed Development through statutory processes.	
General			
282	Statement that East Yorkshire has so much renewable energy development, that not all output can be used in the local area	The electricity produced by the Proposed Development will be used across the national network.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
283	Statement that the Proposed Development will only benefit developer / Concern that the main benefit of the Proposed Development will be to landowners and the developer / Statement that there can be no benefit can be had from the Proposed Development	If consented, the Proposed Development would generate approximately 320 MW of clean, green, electricity; enough energy to power approximately 136,000 homes every year. This represents a significant contribution to local and national climate commitments, by helping to decarbonise our energy mix, reduce bills and improve the UK's energy security. In addition, the Proposed Development would also: • Support the UK's net zero targets by displacing over 11,400,000 tonnes of CO2 from equivalent fossil fuel energy - that equates to taking c. 166,000 cars off the road for a year. • Deliver over 50% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) on-site, providing new and improved habitats, such as wildflower meadows, grassland areas, bird and bat nesting boxes. • Provide additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6 km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards. • Provide up to 19.5 km of proposed new hedgerows and trees, including a mix of mature and semimature tree planting to further improve visual screening and habitat creation. • Introduce educational opportunities across the site, including an outdoor classroom area,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		information boards and educational trails, providing information about local wildlife, historical features and renewable energy generation. • Provide a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million to support local community groups and initiatives. • Generate around £18.5 million in business rates over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, to be used by East Riding of Yorkshire Council to fund important local services.	
284	Concern regarding potential costs to taxpayers	The Proposed Development is being brought forward independently by the Applicant. There are no subsidies from UK Government to deliver this project.	N
285	Concern that profits made from the Proposed Development will go abroad	The Applicant, RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Limited, is a registered UK company.	N
286	Concerned that proposed benefits will not be delivered / Statement that promises should be kept / Who will monitor what you are doing/promising	The benefits of the Proposed Development are outlined in the DCO application including the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4],** the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and the **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.5].].** Within **Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapters 6-15 [EN010157/APP/6.2],** each chapter states the documents by which the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures will be secured. In many cases, these are the various management plans (for example,	N

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		Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3], and the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]),** which will be agreed with the local planning authority prior to construction of the Proposed Development commencing and will be substantially in accordance with the outline versions submitted with the DCO Application. If consented these are legally binding commitments the Applicant has made and must be delivered on. A summary of the proposed mitigation and monitoring measures for the Proposed Development as identified in the ES is provided in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	
287	General opposition/ Does not support / Statement that nothing can outweigh the losses caused by the Proposed Development / Statement that no benefits can compensate for the loss caused by the Proposed Development / Statement that the Proposed Development is not needed / Statement that the Proposed Development should not be built / Statement that they will be organising against the plans / Statement that the advantages of the Proposed	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation. The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. This can only be achieved with the roll-out of reliable, affordable, clean energy sources such as solar. Solar farms, such as the Proposed Development, would make a meaningful contribution to local and national climate commitments, reducing our impact on the environment and contributing to energy security. The **Planning Statement**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
	Development are questionable / Statement that the plans should be withdrawn / Statement that the Proposed Development is just greenwashing	**[EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	
288	General support of scheme / General positivity about the project	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed and welcomes support of the Proposed Development.	N
289	Other parts of the country should be considered for location of the development	East Riding of Yorkshire is well suited for solar energy generation, with good levels of sunshine, along with days that are cool and clear, maximising the efficiency of solar modules. The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to the Substation at National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the National Electricity Network. Further information is available in **Appendix 2 – Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N
290	Recognition of the need for energy independence	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity.	N

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		As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve "Clean Power by 2030", including tripling solar power by 2030. The Proposed Development would generate 320 MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target.	
291	Statement that CO2 is helpful and not harmful	It is generally agreed amongst the scientific community that climate change is occurring, largely due to rising levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouses gases. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provides policy makers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications, and potential future risks. For more information on climate change visit https://www.gov.uk/guidance/climate-change-explained.	N
292	Statement that collaboration with the project team would be supported	The Applicant is committed to working with stakeholders and the local community through the development and operation of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has undertaken a non-statutory consultation, statutory	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		consultation and targeted consultation to gain views on the proposals. The Applicant's contact details will remain active throughout the DCO process to allow people to continue to contact the project team should people have questions or comments. A Community Liaison Officer will be appointed by the Applicant, as set out in the key roles and responsibilities that are detailed in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** A Community Liaison Group will be set up prior to construction and will continue through until final commissioning of the Proposed Development as a formal forum for local issues to be raised. A Community Liaison Officer will be appointed to lead discussions with local communities, and also act as the primary point of contact should there be any queries or complaints. Other key roles and responsibilities that are set out in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan will be responsible for liaising with other key stakeholders and statutory bodies, as required.	
	Statement that dogs should be on leads in proposed green spaces	The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. The management and operation of these areas is under consideration. Indicative areas for	N

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		community areas are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3],** with more details in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	
293	Statement that energy will not be affordable	If consented, the Proposed Development would generate approximately 320 MW of clean, green, electricity; enough energy to power approximately 136,000 homes every year. This represents a significant contribution to local and national climate commitments, by helping to decarbonise our energy mix, reduce bills and improve the UK's energy security. The actual cost of consumer energy bills is a matter for electricity suppliers and the regulator OFGEM.	N
294	Statement that hydrogen is the future	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has	N

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		been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	
295	Statement that other proposed schemes are worse that the Proposed Development	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed and welcomes comments on the Proposed Development.	N
296	Statement that the Proposed Development is not in line with Government position	As the Proposed Development will generate more than 50MW of power, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and will proceed through the Development Consent Order (DCO) planning process, set out under the Planning Act 2008. This means that the final decision on whether the project is consented will be made by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero. In December 2023 the UK Government released updated National Policy Statements for Renewable Energy Infrastructure. In these statements the government outlined a critical national priority for low carbon infrastructure, with policy EN-3 specifically advocating for the deployment of large-scale ground-mounted solar across the UK. The Applicant's position is that the Proposed Development is clearly in line with that of the Government.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
297	Statement that the Proposed Development should be located elsewhere	The Applicant's site selection process as outlined in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** of the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to the Substation at National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the National Electricity Network. During the land area selection process, the Applicant's team of experts has carefully considered various parameters, including: • Alternative brownfield options – there are no suitable alternative sites for delivery on brownfield land. • Topography and field patterns – the land within the site is generally flat and low-lying areas which are screened by existing hedgerows. • Proximity to environmental designations – the site is not located within places identified by the Government as having special landscape and ecological value, such as Areas of Outstanding National Beauty. • Proximity to settlements – the site is situated in a rural area with only a small number of individual properties and settlements within 1km of the site.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Agricultural land classification – desk-top data identified that the vast majority of the site is comprised of moderate to good grade agricultural land. • Accessibility – the site can be accessed from the A165 and other existing roads.	
298	Statement that the Proposed Development would not work in winter	One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. Battery storage is an integral component of the Proposed Development, storing excess energy during periods of peak generation or low demand or in case of power outages. This safe and proven technology will support the Proposed Development to generate a consistent and reliable renewably generated power supply, even when the sun is not shining.	N
299	Statement that there is a preference of solar energy over nuclear energy	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the	N

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		advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	
300	Statement that they feel the plans are for financial gain / Statement that solar is preferred over other forms of energy generation	Whilst the Applicant is a commercial entity, the Proposed Development has a range of benefits to the community and UK as a whole. If consented, the Proposed Development would generate approximately 320 MW of clean, green, electricity; enough energy to power approximately 136,000 homes every year. This represents a significant contribution to local and national climate commitments, by helping to decarbonise our energy mix, reduce bills and improve the UK's energy security. In addition, the Proposed Development would also: • Support the UK's net zero targets by displacing over 11,400,000 tonnes of CO2 from equivalent	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		fossil fuel energy - that equates to taking c. 166,000 cars off the road for a year. • Deliver over 50% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) to be delivered on-site, providing new and improved habitats, such as wildflower meadows, grassland areas, bird and bat nesting boxes. • Provide additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6 km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards. • Provide up to 19.5 km of proposed new hedgerows and trees, including a mix of mature and semimature tree planting to further improve visual screening and habitat creation. • Introduce educational opportunities across the site, including an outdoor classroom area, information boards and educational trails, providing information about local wildlife, historical features and renewable energy generation. • Establish a Community Benefit Fund of up to £4.2 million to support local community groups and initiatives. Generate around £18.5 million generated in business rates over the lifetime of Peartree Hill, to be used by East	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Riding of Yorkshire Council to fund important local services.	
301	Statement that wind turbines are more efficient	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. • The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
302	Statement that wind turbines are more visually appealing	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. To reduce effects on visual amenity, opportunities have been sought to incorporate buffers between project infrastructure and nearby homes and villages, as well as new planting, where appropriate, to further screen views. As part of the design development, the Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities, roads and public rights of way, to identify the likely effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** includes detailed information on how land within each area will be best utilised to mitigate any resulting impacts on the landscape and reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
303	Wants to be considered to help with installation	The procurement strategy for the Proposed Development will be prepared following consent with the aim of maximising benefits to local businesses, balanced against ensuring competitive delivery of the Site. As well as early engagement with potential local contractors via supplier information days, contracting opportunities will be publicised so as to maximise local reach (for example, using social media and industry publications).	N
304	Concern regarding the efficiency of solar	Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. Onsite battery storage will allow us to store and export energy during peak times, even after the sun has gone down.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
305	Statement that a development of 2000 acres is not of any significance nationally	In policy terms it is the export capacity, rather than the size of the project that make the Proposed Development of national significance. The export capacity of the Proposed Development would exceed 50 MW. Therefore, the Proposed Development is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and will require a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008. Low carbon solar generation is an essential step to meeting the United Kingdom (UK) Government's objectives to enable decarbonisation. The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1), published in November 2023, states that “a secure, reliable, affordable, net zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar”. It also states that low-carbon energy infrastructure, including solar and BESS, is a “critical national priority”. Critical national priority is a policy that applies a presumption that other than in exceptional cases, the need case for certain types of development will outweigh the residual effects of such development due to their urgent need in achieving decarbonisation goals.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
306	Statement that other forms of renewable energy are better / Statement that other energy sources are preferred	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	N
307	Statement that solar is not effective and/or efficient	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	
308	Statement that solar is preferred over other forms of energy generation	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
309	Statement that they want to see green hydrogen as part of the plans	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. This is a battery storage and solar development. Green hydrogen has not been considered as part of the proposals.	N
310	Suggestion that the size of the proposed development should be reconsidered	The Proposed Development comprises approximately 891 hectares (ha) of land, as presented in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].** As set out in **Appendix 2 – Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5],** National Policy Statement EN-3 states that a solar farm requires between 2 to 4 acres for each MW of output. A typical 50 MW solar farm will consist of around 100,000 to 150,000 panels and cover between 125 to 200 acres. Based on this, to achieve the grid connection of 320 MW, the Applicant determined that it would need approximately 2,000 acres / 820 ha based on an overplanting ratio of 1.6.	Y
311	Suggestion to consider other options rather than building the Proposed Development	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views on energy technologies. Solar can already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different points throughout the year, and in 2020, solar provided more than 4% of the UK's total energy supply. One of the advantages of solar energy is its versatility across all	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		regions of the UK. Solar panels do not require direct sunlight to function and can generate power consistently throughout the year, even on cloudier days. Moreover, the reliability of solar power is bolstered by the ability to accurately predict sunlight hours for each day, facilitating precise forecasts of solar energy generation. The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5**], which has been submitted as part of the DCO Application, sets out the need for the Proposed Development, and how it is in accordance with national and local planning policy.	
312	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be located in the south of the UK / Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be spread across the UK	East Riding of Yorkshire is well suited for solar energy generation, with good levels of sunshine, along with days that are cool and clear, maximising the efficiency of solar modules. The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the project will feed into the National Electricity Network. Further details on the Applicant's site selection process is provided in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
313	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be located offshore	East Riding of Yorkshire is well suited for solar energy generation, with good levels of sunshine, along with days that are cool and clear, maximising the efficiency of solar modules. The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the project will feed into the National Electricity Network. Further details on the Applicant's site selection process is provided in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1].**	N
Glint and Glare			
314	Concern regarding glint and glare	The solar PV modules are dark in colour due to their anti-reflective coatings and are manufactured with low-iron, ultra-clear glass with specialised coatings and textures to enable maximum absorption. The combination of these factors increases electrical energy production of the panels and reduces reflected rays at the same time. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.4: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been undertaken	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		which considers potential impacts on roads, Public Rights of Way, residential dwellings as well as aviation. Typical mitigation measures would need to be proposed where the assessment identifies potential impacts, such as hedgerow infilling and planting to obstruct views of potentially reflecting panels. This assessment concludes that for all receptors, including dwelling, roads and aviation receptors (Beverley Airfield and Hill Farm Airfield & Burton-Constable Airfield) no significant effects are predicted, therefore no mitigation is required.	
315	Concern regarding impact on safety of aircrafts at Beverley Airfield	The solar PV modules are dark in colour due to their anti-reflective coatings and are manufactured with low-iron, ultra-clear glass with specialised coatings and textures to enable maximum absorption. The combination of these factors increases electrical energy production of the panels and reduces reflected rays at the same time. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.4: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been undertaken which considers potential impacts on roads, Public Rights of Way, rail lines, residential dwellings as well as aviation. Typical mitigation measures would need to be proposed where the assessment identifies potential impacts, such as hedgerow infilling and planting to obstruct views of potentially reflecting panels. This assessment concludes that for all receptors, including	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		dwelling, roads and aviation receptors (Beverley Airfield and Hill Farm Airfield & Burton-Constable Airfield) no significant effects are predicted, therefore no mitigation is required.	
316	Concern regarding the impact of glint and glare on birds	The solar PV modules are dark in colour due to their anti-reflective coatings and are manufactured with low-iron, ultra-clear glass with specialised coatings and textures to enable maximum absorption. The combination of these factors increases electrical energy production of the panels and reduces reflected rays at the same time. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.4: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been undertaken which considers potential impacts on human receptors such as roads, Public Rights of Way, residential dwellings as well as aviation. It does not consider birds or wildlife. As detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2],** disruption of flight paths of qualifying bird species associated with the Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar as a result of glint and glare was scoped out of the EIA. Any effects caused by glint and glare will only potentially occur when the solar PV modules are present during the operation (including maintenance) phase; therefore, no impact is anticipated during the construction or decommissioning phases.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Based on the configuration of the solar PV modules and lack of large numbers of birds recorded moving through the Land Areas, it is considered that there would be no adverse effects on the integrity of the populations of the qualifying species of Humber Estuary SPA/Ramsar site in relation to disruption of flight paths as a result of glint and glare. Therefore, this matter was scoped out of the assessment.	
317	Concern regarding the impact of glint and glare on wildlife	The solar PV modules are dark in colour due to their anti-reflective coatings and are manufactured with low-iron, ultra-clear glass with specialised coatings and textures to enable maximum absorption. The combination of these factors increases electrical energy production of the panels and reduces reflected rays at the same time. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.4: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been undertaken which considers potential impacts on human receptors such as roads, Public Rights of Way, residential dwellings as well as aviation. It does not consider birds or wildlife. The effects of glint and glare on wildlife were not scoped into the biodiversity assessment (**Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]),** however as this assessment concludes that for all ground based receptors no	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		significant effects are predicted, there are unlikely to be any significant adverse effects on wildlife either.	
Health			
318	Concern regarding electro-magnetic radiation from panels and batteries	As stated in **Environmental Statement Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1**], the Planning Inspectorate is content that an assessment of likely significant effects from electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields can be scoped out of the assessment. Electromagnetic fields arise from the generation and transmission of electricity and can impact on human health and ecological receptors. However, the voltage of the underground cables does not exceed the threshold of 132 kilovolts (as set out in health protection guidelines) and The Proposed Development is expected to incorporate offsets between the on-site substations and residential properties and public rights of way to avoid the potential for any electromagnetic effects on these sensitive receptors. The likely electromagnetic effects during the construction, operation and decommissioning of The Proposed Development are therefore expected to be not significant.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
319	Concern regarding impact on mental health and wellbeing	As identified within the **Environmental Statement Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]** a dedicated assessment on Human Health has not been scoped into the DCO Application for the Proposed Development. However, potential impacts on Human Health are assessed, where relevant, in the individual topic chapters and supporting appendices of the **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4].** for example, impacts on mental and physical health and wellbeing to users of the new proposed permissive paths have been considered in **Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
320	Concern regarding impact on physical health	The potential impacts to human health from the Proposed Development during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning are assessed within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Air Quality [EN010157/APP/6.2], Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2], Environmental Statement Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2], Environmental Statement Volume 2,** and **Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].** No likely significant effects for human health are reported.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
321	Concern regarding the light pollution impact on health	Information on lighting is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1],** which outlines the measures included to avoid or mitigate lighting effects. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the potential effects of lighting associated with the Proposed Development on landscape and visual amenity, during both the construction and operational stages. Construction stage lighting would be limited to that required for safety reasons and any potential effects would be managed in line with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** The only operational lighting required would be sensor-triggered security lighting around key electrical infrastructure, and so the Proposed Development would not be continuously lit. Potential lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity would therefore not be greater than negligible adverse. Given the limited lighting requirements and with the application of good practice mitigation, Chapter 11 concluded that lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity could be scoped out of the	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		assessment as there would not be significant impacts on landscape and visual amenity as a result of construction or operational phase lighting. On this basis, no mitigation is proposed.	
322	Concern regarding toxic chemicals polluting water systems	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.5: Water Framework Directive Screening and Scoping Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** considers the potential effects of the Proposed Development on water quality. During construction, Horizontal Directional Drilling for cable routes to traverse watercourses, there is potential for contaminants such as bentonite to be released to the water environment. An HDD/bentonite breakout plan will be included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** With mitigation measures in place, the effects from the new watercourse crossings and Horizontal Directional Drilling would be not significant. Providing measures detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** are implemented to mitigate the risk of adverse effects from surface water runoff during the construction and decommissioning phases, the	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		predicted effects on water quality are considered to be not significant. During operation, the cessation of agricultural activities across the Site would have beneficial effects in terms of runoff rates and water quality. An **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** sets out the approach to be taken to manage the safety of the BESS in accordance with regulatory requirements, guidance, and good industry practice. The Outline Battery Safety Management Plan will address aspects such as safe design, construction, operation, and disposal and the strategy for firefighting and emergency planning.	
Hydrology and Flood Risk			
323	Statement that there are societal benefits of Natural Flood Management in Hull Valley	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for The Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4] has evaluated multiple sources of flooding and considered the impact of the Proposed Development on flood risk to third parties (outside of the Site) from a flood risk and concludes that there would not be any adverse effects on flooding. The Proposed Development is therefore not likely to result in any changes to flood management within Hull Valley.	
324	Statement that panels will make water run off quicker / Concern regarding drainage problems caused by panels	The solar PV modules would not increase the impermeable area and therefore are not anticipated to increase the volume of surface water runoff. The solar PV modules would be separated by a rainwater gap to allow rainwater to drain freely to the ground between the panels helping to replicate the greenfield runoff conditions. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
325	Statement that the land would require water pumping	As stated in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** the topography of the Site is low-lying and generally flat, and is within an area administered by the Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board. The Drainage Board undertakes routine maintenance across the area, notably in-channel maintenance such as vegetation cutbacks, 'sludging' (a kind of dredging) and debris clearances. They also maintain the various control structures such as sluices and pumps across the area within their remit. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** includes a requirement for a stock of sandbags and pumps to be retained during construction, among other measures that are specific to manage construction risks associated with the Horizontal Directional Drilling methodology.	N
326	Concern that firewater runoff will pollute local aquifers	The Applicant has engaged with and consulted the local Fire and Rescue service throughout the design of the Proposed Development. Additionally, an **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** sets out the approach to be taken to manage the safety of the BESS in accordance with regulatory requirements, guidance, and good industry practice. The **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** addresses aspects such as safe design, construction,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		operation, and disposal and the strategy for firefighting and emergency planning.	
327	Statement that Natural Flood Management has been used on other schemes such as Albanwise	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has evaluated multiple sources of flooding and considered the impact of the Proposed Development on flood risk to third parties (outside of the Site) from a flood risk, and concludes that there would not be any adverse effects on flooding. The Proposed Development is therefore not likely to result in any changes to flood management in the area.	N
328	Statement that using a deep plough would damage French field drains	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development. Existing	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		watercourses and drains will not be modified. The proposed layout has maximised the use of existing watercourse crossings and minimised the number of new ones. Additionally, the Applicant is engaging with the gas pipeline and other utility owners to ensure that the Proposed Development does not impede the utilities.	
329	Suggestion to allow area to flood	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** sets out how flood risk areas were considered when developing the layout of the Proposed Development during the design stages.	N
330	Statement that installation will damage field drains in Land Area B	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6 Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. The proposed layout has maximised the	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		use of existing watercourse crossings and minimised the number of new ones. Additionally, the Applicant is engaging with the gas pipeline and other utility owners to ensure that the Proposed Development does not impede the utilities.	
331	Suggestion to look for other areas with less productive farmland for NFM	The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. This has been considered in relation to other assessments, including the quality of farmland included as part of the Proposed Development. The findings of this assessment can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		more information on agricultural grading visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land). **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]** reports that in the East Riding of Yorkshire area, there is estimated to be approximately 172, 403.6 hectares of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land BMV land (approximately 73.4% of the total land used for agriculture). The Proposed Development will temporarily impact 712.1 hectares of land (of which 249.9 hectares are Best and Most Versatile agricultural land); with 1.3 hectares of land being permanently lost (none of which is categorised as Best and Most Versatile agricultural land). To demonstrate the context on a regional scale, the amount of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land affected by the Proposed Development that is in the East Riding of Yorkshire area equates to 0.1% of the total Best and Most Versatile agricultural land within the region. Damage to the soil resource within the Land Areas will be minimised, however despite this any loss of very high sensitivity soil (Grades 1 and 2) is considered to be a significant adverse effect, but this effect would be medium term and temporary.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
332	Land is required to hold was as part of NFM	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]. This** considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has evaluated multiple sources of flooding and considered the impact of the Proposed Development on flood risk to third parties (outside of the Site) from a flood risk, and concludes that there would not be any adverse effects on flooding. The Proposed Development is therefore not likely to result in any changes to flood management in the area.	N
333	Concern regarding blocked drains causing flooding	As stated in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4**], the topography of the Site is low-lying and generally flat, and is within an area administered by the Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board. The Drainage Board undertakes routine maintenance across the area, notably in-channel maintenance such as vegetation cutbacks, 'sludging' (a kind of dredging) and debris clearances. They also maintain the various control structures such as sluices and pumps across the area within their remit.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** which sets out the outline surface water drainage strategy. These consider the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development.	
334	Concern regarding flood risk associated with construction phase	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. Providing measures detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** are implemented to mitigate the risk of increased runoff rates and flood risk to the Proposed Development during the construction and	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		decommissioning phases, the predicted effects are considered to be not significant.	
335	Concern regarding flooding in city of Hull	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4], which** includes an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. The assessment has evaluated multiple sources of flooding and considered the impact of the Proposed Development on flood risk to third parties (outside of the Site), and concludes that there would not be any adverse effects on flooding. The Proposed Development is therefore not likely to result in any changes to flood management in the surrounding area, including the River Hull catchment area. Flood risk has been fully considered throughout the design process and has informed the layout of the Proposed Development. Refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** for more information. The Site is predominantly located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 but benefits from the presence of flood defences, such as the River Hull Tidal Surge Barrier. During early engagement, the Environment Agency confirmed that it did not consider the Site to be at significant risk of tidal flooding.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
336	Concern regarding flooding in Land Areas A, B and C	The Site is predominantly located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 but benefits from the presence of flood defences, such as the River Hull Tidal Surge Barrier. Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A (Land South of High and Low Baswick) following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. During early engagement, the Environment Agency confirmed that it did not consider the Site to be at significant risk of tidal flooding. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment also sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. Flood risk has been fully considered throughout the design process and the Flood Risk Assessment influenced the layout of the Proposed Development in the relevant areas, including Land Areas B and C. Refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** for more information.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
337	Concern regarding flooding near River Hull / Concern regarding the loss of low lying area of River Hull / Concern regarding the impact on River Hull flood plains	The Site is predominantly located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 but benefits from the presence of flood defences, such as the River Hull Tidal Surge Barrier. During early engagement, the Environment Agency confirmed that it did not consider the Site to be at significant risk of tidal flooding. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has evaluated multiple sources of flooding and considered the impact of the Proposed Development on flood risk to third parties (outside of the Site) from a flood risk, and concludes that there would not be any adverse effects on flooding. The Proposed Development is therefore not likely to result in any changes to flood management in the surrounding area, including the River Hull catchment area.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
338	Concern regarding mosquitos associated with flooding	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** concludes that there is no significant effect on flood risk due to the Proposed Development. The scheme is therefore unlikely to result in any change to the presence of mosquitos associated with flooding.	**N**
339	Concern regarding potential damage to panels and / or batteries if land were to flood	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** which includes an outline surface water drainage strategy. This document considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The document also outlines that electrical infrastructure (e.g. substations, inverters) will be sited in locations at low risk of flooding and/or set at the necessary minimum ground levels determined by the Flood Risk Assessment. The solar PV modules will be a minimum of 0.8m (as set out in the **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8])** above ground level and are sealed for weatherproofing.	N
340	Concern regarding the impact on the maintenance of drains	As stated in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4**], the topography of the Site is low-lying and generally flat, and it is within an area administered by the Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board. The Drainage Board undertakes routine maintenance across the water study area, notably in-channel maintenance such as vegetation cutbacks, 'sludging' (a kind of dredging) and debris	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		clearances. They also maintain the various control structures such as sluices and pumps across the area within their remit. The proposed surface water drainage strategy does not include engineered drainage features and would manage surface water at source primarily through landscaping. Therefore, maintenance activities associated with drainage are limited. A maintenance plan has been produced, and a responsible party would be agreed post consent. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This document considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development.	
341	Concern regarding the cost taxpayers to protect Proposed Development from flooding	The Proposed Development is fully funded by the Applicant. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4**]. This document considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
342	Concern regarding the cost taxpayers to support EA upgrading flood defences - Area A	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. The Proposed Development is fully funded by the Applicant in any event.	N
343	Concern regarding the loss of flood plain	The Site is predominantly located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 but benefits from the presence of flood defences, such as the River Hull Tidal Surge Barrier. During early engagement, the Environment Agency confirmed that it did not consider the Site to be at significant risk of tidal flooding. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. Flood risk has been fully considered throughout the design process and the Flood Risk Assessment influenced the layout of the Proposed Development in the relevant areas, including Land Areas B and C. Refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1**] for more information.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
344	Concern that the ground will be impacted by where rain will disperse	Areas of hardstanding would be limited. The two on-site substations would be predominantly surfaced by granular material to encourage water to percolate to the ground, and appropriately sized so as not to increase runoff to third parties. The Applicant is committed to siting all water sensitive equipment (for example, substations, inverters, and batteries) outside of areas that are at risk of flood events, where possible. Where water-sensitive equipment needs to be located in areas at risk of flooding, they would be raised on pads or plinths to be comfortably above the flood level and minimise impact on floodplain storage. Permeable surfaces, such as gravel access tracks or compounds formed from granular material or permeable matting, would be employed to allow rainfall to drain to ground locally. Any ponding would therefore be temporary and dry up or percolate into the ground and there would be no increased risk of flooding off-site during construction. No construction works are proposed within the footprint of the existing defences; therefore, construction activities would be unlikely to impact the flood risk to rivers. These measures would ensure that impact of the Proposed Development on drainage is not significant. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** provides further details.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
345	General concern regarding flooding / Statement that plans should include flood mitigation and defences / Statement that the land used is prone to flooding	The Site is predominantly located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 but benefits from the presence of flood defences, such as the River Hull Tidal Surge Barrier. During early engagement, the Environment Agency confirmed that it did not consider the Site to be at significant risk of tidal flooding. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This document considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the Proposed Development. The assessment concludes that the Proposed Development would be safe from all sources of flooding over its lifetime and would not increase flood risk elsewhere	N
346	Statement that Area A would need flood water moving and/or draining	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
347	Statement that Area A would be better for flood management plan / Suggestion to using Area A for flood mitigation in order to safeguard arable production / Suggestion to use Low Baswick to create flood defences	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3] shows** the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development.	Y
348	Statement that flood mitigation measures would offset the benefit of green energy	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. The assessment has evaluated multiple sources of flooding and considered the impact of the Proposed Development on flood risk to third parties (outside of the Site) from a flood risk, and concludes that there would not be any adverse effects on flooding. With the recommended mitigation measures in place, the Proposed Development is not likely to result in any changes to flood management in the surrounding area.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
349	Statement that flooding will get worse with climate change	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** which considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues in relation to the Proposed Development. There is potential for climate hazards (e.g. fluctuating temperatures, increased rainfall, flooding) to affect elements of the Proposed Development. The **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** include measures to manage climate change risks during the construction and decommissioning phases, such as the provision of welfare facilities and an Emergency Response Plan will be developed with the Environmental Agency in relation to responding to flood warnings and events. There will be a dedicated Flood Warden with responsibility to prepared for, manage and response to flood incidents. During the operational phase, assets would be regularly assessed and maintained.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
350	Statement that the reports do not acknowledge recent flooding events	The Site is predominantly located in Flood Zones 2 and 3 but benefits from the presence of flood defences, such as the River Hull Tidal Surge Barrier. During early engagement, the Environment Agency confirmed that it did not consider the Site to be at significant risk of tidal flooding. The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. The Flood Risk Assessment is based upon site-specific hydraulic modelling using industry standard best practice methodology, rather than recent flooding events. The modelling work has been submitted to the Environment Agency who have confirmed that the modelling is fit-for-purpose	N
351	Statement that using a deep plough to construction cable route will increase flood risk	Flood risk has been fully considered and reported in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** Construction activities would be very unlikely to impact the risk of fluvial or tidal flood risk to the Site. No works are proposed within the footprint of the existing defences and as such the risk of breach is unchanged. Providing the measures detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** are	N

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		implemented to mitigate the risk of increased runoff rates and flood risk to the Proposed Development during the construction phase, the predicted effects due to the construction of the cable route are considered to be not significant.	
352	Suggestion that landowners should be able to use stewardship schemes to provide natural flood defences	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which concludes that the Proposed Development will be safe from all forms of flooding and will provide a betterment in terms of downstream flood risk and pollution.	N
353	Suggestion that the land should be used for flood attenuation	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]. This** considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out an outline surface water drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. During operation (including maintenance), the cessation of agricultural activities across the Site would have beneficial effects in terms of runoff rates within the study area.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
354	Suggestion to create a flood alleviation scheme	The Applicant has undertaken a flood risk assessment, **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** which sets out the surface water drainage strategy. This considers the watercourses, surface water flows and flooding issues for the Proposed Development. The assessment sets out a drainage strategy to integrate with natural drainage on-site to mitigate any potential flood risk created by the proposed development. Flood risk has been fully considered throughout the design process and the Flood Risk Assessment influenced the layout of the Proposed Development in the relevant areas, including Land Areas B and C. Refer to **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** for more information. However, creating a flood alleviation scheme is not within the scope of the Proposed Development.	N
Land Areas			
355	General approval that field near Weel has been removed from solar panel development	The Applicant removed solar PV modules from the field near Weel following feedback received at the non-statutory consultation. The Applicant welcomes these comments.	Y
356	Concern regarding the impact on Arnold and Long Riston	As part of the DCO process the Applicant carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to assess the likely significant effects (both positive and negative)	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Peartree Hill could have on the environment and local communities. The **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** provides details on a wide range of topics such as landscape and visual, biodiversity, cultural heritage, flood risk, traffic, noise and other considerations. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of our solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, we can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the proposed development. Resident of and visitors to Long Riston (including Arnold) are included within the landscape and visual impact assessment study area for both substations and the bulk of the solar arrays, in particular Land Area B and C. However, views out from the village towards the Site are heavily screened by vegetation although partially screened views of the Proposed Development are likely and therefore the scale of change is considered to be small for a localised area. New structure planting has been proposed to mitigate landscape and visual effects	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and soften views towards properties. This includes extensive new hedgerow and native woodland planting. The Applicant would also introduce a series of permissive paths around the Site, including within the Arnold/Long Riston area, which would connect with the existing public rights of way, and increase access to, and recreation within the area. Vehicular accesses are proposed at Long Riston and Arnold, and passing places would be required along some roads within the area. However, with mitigation in place, there are no predicted significant effects from this. Details are in and secured by the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** and **Outline Public Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9].**	
357	Statement that access should not be prevented to extract mineral in Land Area B	A number of Mineral Safeguarding Areas are recorded as being present within the Order Limits including in Land Area B, along with areas of search for minerals (as detailed within the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.1: Preliminary Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). In relation to Mineral Safeguarding Areas, it should be noted that these are extensive in the wider area around the Order Limits, and although the Proposed Development will result in a temporary lack of access to parts of the MSAs, the access to these will only be restricted for the lifespan of the Proposed Development, and the resources will not be altered or reduced in value	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		in any way due to the presence of the Proposed Development. Any impacts on access to these MSAs will therefore be temporary (over the 40-year project lifetime) and are not considered to be significant in EIA terms. With respect to areas of search for sand and gravel, these areas are determined based on the locations of these geological deposits, but do not necessarily reflect areas where extraction of minerals would be feasible, or desirable to the landowner. It would therefore not be expected that there would be requirements to extract minerals across significant proportions of these areas of search within the lifespan of the proposed development. In terms of the impacts of the proposed development on these areas of search, as for the MSAs, the proposed development will occupy the land for a temporary period of time (40 years), so access to these resources will not be permanently restricted. On this basis, a significant impact on areas of search for minerals is not considered to be present. Further information can be found in **Appendix 4 - Minerals Safeguarding Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
358	Statement that Area A is too large	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	
359	Statement that Area B is located far from the rest of the land parcels	The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. The Applicant has balanced its search for appropriate sites with the need to support the UK's legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The UK Government has set an expectation of reaching 70 GW of installed solar capacity by 2035, a fivefold increase on the current installed capacity.	N
360	Statement that Land Area A may affect their land which is adjacent	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
361	Statement that Land Area B contains sand and gravel reserves	The Applicant acknowledges that Mineral Safeguarding Areas are recorded as being present within Land Area B, along with areas of search for minerals (as detailed within the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.1: Preliminary Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). In relation to Mineral Safeguarding Areas, it should be noted that these are extensive in the wider area around the Order Limits, and although the Proposed Development will result in a temporary lack of access to parts of the MSAs, the access to these will only be restricted for the lifespan of the Proposed Development, and the resources will not be altered or reduced in value in any way due to the presence of the Proposed Development. Any impacts on access to these MSAs will therefore be temporary (over the 40-year project lifetime) and are not considered to be significant in EIA terms. With respect to areas of search for sand and gravel, these areas are determined based on the locations of these geological deposits, but do not necessarily reflect areas where extraction of minerals would be feasible, or desirable to the landowner. It would therefore not be expected that there would be requirements to extract minerals across significant proportions of these areas of search within the lifespan of the proposed development. In terms of the impacts of the proposed development on these areas of search, as for the MSAs, the proposed development will occupy the land for a temporary period	N

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		of time (40 years), so access to these resources will not be permanently restricted. On this basis, a significant impact on areas of search for minerals is not considered to be present. Further information can be found in **Appendix 4 - Minerals Safeguarding Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
362	Statement that Land Area B is best most versatile land	Within Land Area B, the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land ranges between Grade 2 and Grade 4 (refer to **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**), however there are significant areas of Grade 2, 3a and 3b where solar PV development is proposed, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Damage to the soil resource within the Land Areas will be minimised, however despite this any loss of very good quality soil (Grade 2) is considered to be a significant adverse effect, and any loss to good or moderate quality soil (Grade 3a and 3b) is considered to be not significant adverse. These effects would be medium term and temporary. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]** reports that in the East Riding of Yorkshire area, there is estimated to be approximately 172, 403.6 hectares of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (approximately 73.4% of the	N

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		total land used for agriculture). The Proposed Development will temporarily impact 712.1 hectares of land (of which 249.9 hectares are Best and Most Versatile agricultural land); with 1.3 hectares of land being permanently lost (none of which is categorised as Best and Most Versatile agricultural land). To demonstrate the context on a regional scale, the amount of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land affected by the Proposed Development that is in the East Riding of Yorkshire area equates to 0.1% of the total Best and Most Versatile agricultural land within the region.	
363	Suggestion that Area A should be used for biodiversity / Suggestion to remove Area A to benefit communities	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	Y
364	Suggestion that concentrating ecology in Area A would preferable to spread out mitigation measures - e.g. scattered hedgerows etc	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	Y
365	Suggestion to include mitigation corridor on east of Land Area B and C	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume**	N

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		3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3]. Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** Although a mitigation corridor is not proposed on the east of Land Area B and C, new planting is proposed. This includes a considerable amount of new planting proposed on the periphery of Fields C6 and C9 (in Land Area C), which would screen views of the solar PV development. Existing woodland to the east of Field C4 will be retained. Views out from the east towards the Site are heavily screened by vegetation although partially screened views of the Proposed Development are likely and therefore the scale of change is considered to be small for a localised area. By year 10, new planting and hedgerows along the eastern and southern boundary of Land Area B and Land Area C would have been allowed to grow. Hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5 m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled This would have the effect of softening the effects on views and partially screening the solar PV development.	

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		Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details. The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. The design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset of 10 m from all existing trees/woodland areas and boundary hedgerows, where reasonably practicable, to ensure there is a sufficient distance between the infrastructure and the field boundary to allow habitat connectivity and biodiversity and landscape improvements. This offset increases to 15 m from any ancient woodland where present.	
366	Suggestion to remove field at the top of Weel	The Applicant removed solar PV modules from the field near Weel following feedback received at the non-statutory consultation.	Y
367	Suggestion to use Area A for peat restoration	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties	Y

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		and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	
368	Suggestion to use Area A to help Baswick tourism	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	Y
Land Use			
369	The site needs to be available for emergency landing, in the event of engine failure	Land Area A has now been removed from the Order Limits. Therefore, the area remains as it currently is. **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3] shows** the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development.	Y
370	The height of the solar panels could cause turbulence will when northerly winds blow.	The maximum height of the solar panels will be 3m above ground level. There can be low levels of turbulence generated by winds, but this only occurs within the immediate vicinity of the PV modules. The solar PV modules are secured to the mounting structures and can withstand high wind speeds.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
371	Retention of these areas for public use after the end of the project.	The retention of permissive paths beyond the 40-year lifespan of the Proposed Development would be a matter for the landowner to decide following decommissioning.	N
372	Suggestion to reduce the size of the Proposed Development	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. The removal of this land from the Oder Limits has resulted in a 426 acre reduction in the size of the Proposed Development.	Y
373	Suggestion to include footpath on west side of hedge on Arnold Lane East	Arnold Lane East is located within the village of Long Riston, and is not within the Order Limits. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Arnold Lane East is not within the Order Limits and therefore cannot be included within the proposals. However, within the Long Riston area the following new permissive paths have been incorporated into the Proposed Development: New permissive path creating a loop around Field B2, connecting to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2 at the north western and south western points of the field; and	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• New permissive path connecting Carr Lane to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2, along the north of Field B8. After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety. The proposed permissive paths are shown on the **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This includes the routes referred to above, which have been introduced in response to feedback received during the consultation.	
374	Suggestion to include more permissive paths	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety.	
375	Suggestion to include new cycle and footpath routes	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety. In total, the Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths. The circuit of permissive paths within Land Areas D and E, which totals approximately 9.4 km, will be made available for horse riding. As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** the surfacing of permissive paths is yet to be confirmed but the Applicant will explore options with the following engagement with the Community Liaison Group to enable accessibility of permissive paths for a variety of users. Further details will be provided in the Landscape	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and Ecological Management Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5],** that is submitted with the DCO Application.	
376	Suggestion to include non-motorised access routes.	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety. In total, the Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths. The circuit of permissive paths within Land Areas D and E, which totals approximately 9.4 km, will be made available for horse riding.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
378	Suggestion to include permissive path from Long Riston underpass to Bay Horse.	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The route referred to is not within the Order Limits and therefore cannot be proposed. However, within the Long Riston area the following new permissive paths have been incorporated into the Proposed Development: • New permissive path creating a loop around Field B2, connecting to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2 at the north western and south western points of the field; and • New permissive path connecting Carr Lane to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2, along the north of Field B8.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
379	Suggestion to include permissive paths on the field near Weel village	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety. It is unclear which fields have been referred to in this suggestion, however there are no new permissive paths proposed within Land Area E. The closest to Weel is a new permissive path running along the eastern boundary of Field F6, through the area set aside for ecological enhancement in F9, F10 and F14, connecting with the existing Wawne Footpath No. 1 to the south of Field F16.	Y
380	Suggestion to incorporate bridlepath along Arnold Lane West	Arnold Lane West is located within the village of Long Riston and is not within the Order Limits. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Arnold Lane East is not within the Order Limits and therefore cannot be included within the proposals. However, within the Long Riston area the following new permissive paths have been incorporated into the Proposed Development:	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		New permissive path creating a loop around Field B2, connecting to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2 at the north western and south western points of the field; and • New permissive path connecting Carr Lane to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2, along the north of Field B8. After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	
381	Suggestion to incorporate more bridleways	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ensure user safety. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. In total, the Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths. The circuit of permissive paths within Land Areas D and E, which totals approximately 9.4 km, will be made available for horse riding.	
382	Suggestion to incorporate walkways	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
383	RWE, and/or subsequent owners of the cables, should adopt medium-term responsibility for restoration of surface settlement where PRoWs cross ground that has been disturbed. Given the depth of buried cables and given the easily-poached soils of Holderness and typical dilated and consolidated soil bulk densities, soil settlement is eventually likely to be around 15 - 25 cm (6 – 10 inches). This will attract pools of water and plasticise the soil, resulting, de facto, in cul-de-sac PRoWs because of unfavourable ground conditions, particularly in winter, thereby severely reducing usage and the public health benefits and enjoyment of countryside access. JLAF suggests a watch-period of at least seven years to allow time for soil settlement. With regard to this matter, the cable owner would best be required to deal with the ERYC Countryside Access Team which, ordinarily, would receive reports of access issues from members of the public and/or be aware of such issues through the field experience of its own officers. These reports and observations could be evaluated and passed directly to the company for action. When ground restoration works take place, permissions will have to be sought beforehand and	Cable routes will be reinstated following installation and easements agreed with landowners to ensure the Applicant is able to access them for ongoing maintenance throughout the life of the Proposed Development. The Applicant would be willing to explore the potential monitoring process as part of further discussions with the LPA. The Applicant proposes that at year 1 monitoring is undertaken and restoration proposed if required. Following this, further monitoring would not be required until year 7.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
	restoration carried out to standards set by ERYC's Countryside Access Team.		
384	Concern regarding the degradation of land	The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. More details are included in the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].** Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. Appropriate licences have been issued to the landowners, if this is something they want to do. The **Outline Soil Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.8]** includes the principles of best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil on-site during the construction and operational (including maintenance) phases, with the aim of restoring the land to its pre-construction condition at the end of the lifetime	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		of the Proposed Development, where reasonably practicable.	
385	Statement that land should not be built on as it will sterilise the materials safeguarding area (Hull and East Ridings Joint Mineral Plan)	The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. Therefore, the Proposed Development will not sterilise the minerals safeguarding area, as any minerals could still be extracted following decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The only infrastructure component that may remain in-situ following decommissioning are the substations, however these are all located outside the minerals safeguarding area. More information is included in **Appendix 4 - Minerals Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
386	Statement that the land is not high value arable / Statement that the land used is not top agricultural quality / Statement that the Proposed Development is a good use of non-productive land	The Applicant has undertaken assessments of the quality of land included as part of the Proposed Development. The findings of this assessment can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a. For more information on agricultural grading visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land.	N
387	Statement that the Proposed Development would be a waste of land	The Applicant acknowledges the importance of balancing energy needs with environmental protection of high-quality land. As such, the Applicant has undertaken assessments of the quality of land included as part of the Proposed Development. The findings of this assessment can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		which is to be used by the Proposed Development. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For more information on agricultural grading visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land). The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The UK government has set an expectation of reaching 70 GW of installed solar capacity by 2035, a five-fold increase on the current installed capacity, and the Proposed Development will make a key contribution towards achieving this ambition. The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. Appropriate licences have been issued to the landowners, if this is something they want to do.	
388	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be located on unproductive and/or brownfield land	The Applicant acknowledges the importance of balancing energy needs with environmental protection of high-quality land. As such, the Applicant has undertaken assessments of the quality of land included as part of the Proposed Development. The findings of this assessment can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4].** The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
389	Suggestion to use areas between panels for food production	Food production between panel areas presents challenges, related to the movement of agricultural machinery and access to light. However, the land used for the Proposed Development can continue to contribute to local agriculture. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. Appropriate licences have been issued to the landowners, if this is something they want to do.	N
390	Concern regarding the lack of footpaths in Arnold / Statement that Arnold should have a permissive path/s / Suggestion to create permissive path in Arnold behind hedgerows	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety. The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Within the Long Riston/Arnold area the following new permissive paths have been incorporated into the Proposed Development:	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• New permissive path creating a loop around Field B2, connecting to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2 at the north western and south western points of the field; and • New permissive path connecting Carr Lane to the existing Riston Footpath No. 2, along the north of Field B8.	
391	Concern regarding the loss of PROWs / Statement that PRoWs should be kept open / Statement that walking routes should be protected	The Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
392	Concern regarding the low amount of footpaths	The Proposed Development includes up to 12.6km of new permissive paths as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
393	General approval of PRoW aspect / General support for the inclusion of permissive paths / Statement that permissive paths would be beneficial	The Applicant welcomes these comments. The Applicant has included up to 12.6 km new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9**] sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	N
394	Question about if building on grey site of old airfield at Catfoss been considered	The site selection process has been extensive, guided by a number of factors including the need to select a site within a reasonable proximity to the National Grid Substation at National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the project will feed into the National Electricity Network. A search area of 12 kilometres from the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation was set. The ex-RAF airfield in Catfoss is an unviable location for our proposals. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
395	Statement that a car park is not wanted on Weel field not used for panels	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** These plans show proposals for Field E13 to Field E17 (which are closest to Weel) to include a combination of solar PV development as well as ecological mitigation and enhancement areas that will remain free of solar PV development to provide continued availability of habitats for wildlife. No car park is proposed for the field as part of the Proposed Development. Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	N
396	Statement that all permissive paths should be permanent and not temporary	The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. Any requirements to leave certain infrastructure, for example permissive paths, would be discussed and agreed with landowners as part of the decommissioning process. It is anticipated at this stage that underground cabling would be left in-situ to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		avoid unnecessary ground disturbance but permissive paths would be removed as part of decommissioning, as set out in the **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].**	
397	Statement that more permissive paths are needed	The Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
398	Statement that permissive paths should allow for avoiding roads	The Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The permissive paths are restricted to the Land Areas as this land will remain in control of the Applicant for the lifetime of the Proposed Development. They will therefore avoid roads. All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	Y
399	Statement that Proposed Development needs to be further reduced	Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** some areas were discounted from solar PV development during the design process, while others were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. The chapter describes what factors have been considered when developing the layout of the Proposed Development.	
400	Statement that PRoWs should continue to be maintained	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1 Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	N
401	Statement that sheep grazing is not a suitable replacement	Food production between panel areas presents challenges, related to the movement of agricultural machinery and access to light. However, the land used for the Proposed Development can continue to contribute to local agriculture. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		structure. Appropriate licences have been issued to the landowners, if this is something they want to do	
402	Statement that the field by Weel should not be used for livestock and/or farming	The field is allocated to be for environmental mitigation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].**	
403	Statement that the Proposed Development is too concentrated in the area / Statement that the Proposed Development should be more spread out	The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. While the site selection is guided by the site selection process, it is also critical that the Applicant seeks to minimise impacts of the underground cable connections between Land Areas, meaning solar areas should not be too far from each other. In response to consultation feedback and the ongoing design and assessment work, the Applicant has selected Option 1 cable route as the preferred route linking the solar farm to National Grid Creyke Beck substation, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1: Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3].** This does include the use of private land. As part of the statutory consultation,	N

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		the Applicant has identified and contacted those who may have an interest in the land impacted by the cable route.	
404	Statement that the Proposed Development should not impact PRoWs (paths)	All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	N
405	Statement that the Proposed Development will not impact food security	Solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, they can still be used for grazing, and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security. Indeed, the reverse is true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain's farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality, and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high-quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	
406	Statement that walking and cycle routes should be made permanent	The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation, as outlined in the **Outline Decommissioning Environment Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4].** Any requirements to leave certain infrastructure, for example permissive paths, would be discussed and agreed with landowners as part of the decommissioning process. It is anticipated at this stage that underground cabling would be left in-situ to avoid unnecessary ground disturbance but permissive paths would be removed as part of decommissioning.	N
407	Suggestion that access paths will need to be altered	All public rights of way would be kept open during construction as far as is practicable and safe. Where it would not be practicable and safe, there may be a requirement for some public rights of way to be temporarily diverted or closed for a duration of approximately three months. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule	N

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		of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	
408	Suggestion that permissive paths should be linked	The Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths which are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** These paths will connect to existing paths and Public Right of Way network and will enhance recreational connectivity across and around the Site. Local residents and tourists may use the links as they have been designed to increase accessibility. The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety.	Y
409	Suggestion to include bridlepath / footpath on east of Land Area B and C	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure users safety.	
410	Suggestion to use Weel field for permissive paths	After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to ensure user safety. No new permissive paths are proposed within Land Area E. The closest to Weel is a new permissive path running along the eastern boundary of Field F6, through the area set aside for ecological enhancement in F9, F10 and F14, connecting with the existing Wawne Footpath No. 1 to the south of Field F16.	N
411	30% of the development area being best and most versatile agricultural land is against government guidelines	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development and confirms that approximately 70% of	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For more information on agricultural grading visit Natural England's 'Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land' on gov.uk. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Land, Soil and Groundwater [EN010157/APP/6.2]** reports that in the East Riding of Yorkshire area, there is estimated to be approximately 172, 403.6 hectares of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (approximately 73.4% of the total land used for agriculture). The Proposed Development will temporarily impact 712.1 hectares of land (of which 249.9 hectares are Best and Most Versatile agricultural land); with 1.3 hectares of land being permanently lost (none of which is categorised as Best and Most Versatile agricultural land). To demonstrate the context on a regional scale, the amount of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land affected by the Proposed Development that is in the East Riding of Yorkshire area equates to 0.1% of the total Best and Most Versatile agricultural land within the region.	

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412	Approval of sheep grazing aspect	The Applicant welcomes these comments. Once built, 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, allowing the land to retain an agricultural use, whilst also delivering renewable energy.	N
413	Concern regarding the industrialisation of countryside	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70 GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. The Proposed Development will generate 320MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target. The site used for the Proposed Development can continue to contribute to local agriculture. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. The leases the Applicant	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		has agreed on the solar land grant the landowners the right to graze sheep over the life of the project.	
414	Concern regarding the land being best and most versatile farmland / Concern regarding the loss of agricultural land / Statement that best and most versatile land should not be used	The Applicant acknowledges the importance of balancing energy needs with environmental protection of high-quality land. As such, the Applicant has undertaken assessments of the quality of land included as part of the Proposed Development. The findings of this assessment can be found in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For more information on agricultural grading visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land). The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The UK government has set an expectation	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		of reaching 70 GW of installed solar capacity by 2035, a five-fold increase on the current installed capacity, and the Proposed Development will make a key contribution towards achieving this ambition. The Proposed Development is a reversible development, and after 40 years will be decommissioned and the land will be reinstated with the exception of retaining environmental mitigation. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. The leases the Applicant has agreed for the Proposed Development grant the landowners the right to graze sheep over the lifetime of the Proposed Development.	
415	Concern regarding the loss of countryside	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity. The Government's Energy Security Strategy proposes that by 2035, 100% of electricity be delivered through low carbon sources produced in the UK – with 70GW of this power delivered through solar. The Proposed Development will generate 320 MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target. The site used for the Proposed Development can continue to contribute to local agriculture. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. The leases the Applicant has agreed on the solar land grant the landowners the right to graze sheep over the life of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	
416	Concern regarding the loss of employment land	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** covers a full assessment of impacts and benefits regarding jobs and employment.	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
417	Disagree with the land classification	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classifications [EN010157/APP/6.4]** provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development. The methodology used for the above report includes sampling at 16 representative trial pit holes to inspect subsoil and collect data on soil structure. Munsell Soil Colour Charts were used to standardise the data on soil colours. Further information was obtained from the Defra MAGIC website, the Soil Survey of England and Wales, the British Geological Survey, the Meteorological Office and 1:250,000 series Agricultural Land Classification maps. The collected information on was judged against the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1988). Agricultural Land Classification for England and Wales: Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land, which provides a framework for classifying land according to its physical or chemical characteristics. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		more information on agricultural grading visit Natural England's 'Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land' on gov.uk).	
418	Mentions of and concern regarding food security	The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70GW of solar by 2035. The current La-bour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve "Clean Power by 2030", including tripling solar power by 2030. This cannot be achieved through rooftop and brownfield solar installations alone, as they have considerable practical barriers of their own. Many domestic and industrial buildings either do not have roofs made of suitable material to support a solar system, do not have the infrastructure to export electricity to the gird, or simply present as an unaffordable solution, with initial costs of installation too high for some. As a result, agricultural land typically of moderate or low quality is also used, without impacting on food security. Additionally, solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, they can still be used for grazing, and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security. Indeed, the reverse is true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain's farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality, and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	
419	Statement that the Proposed Development should not be located on greenfield and/or countryside	The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation**. ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classifications [EN010157/APP/6.4]** provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a (For more information on agricultural grading visit https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land). The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The UK Government has set an expectation of reaching 70 GW of installed solar capacity by 2035, a fivefold increase on the current installed capacity. This cannot be achieved through rooftop and brownfield solar installations alone, as they have considerable practical barriers of their own. Many domestic and industrial buildings either do not have roofs made of suitable material to support a solar system, do not have the infrastructure to export electricity to the grid, or simply present as an unaffordable solution, with initial costs of installation too high for some. As a result, agricultural land typically of moderate or low quality is also used, without impacting on food security.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Additionally, solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, they can still be used for grazing and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security. Indeed, the reverse is true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain's farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	
420	Concern regarding extra infrastructure required to transfer energy to other areas	As well as the solar panels, the Proposed Development includes: • On-site supporting equipment including inverters, transformers, direct current (DC)-DC converters and switchgear; • A battery energy storage system (BESS) including batteries and associated enclosures, monitoring systems, air conditioning, electrical cables and fire safety infrastructure; • Two on-site 132 kV substations, including transformers, switchgear, circuit breakers, control equipment buildings, control functions,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		material storage, parking, as well as wider monitoring and maintenance equipment; • Low voltage and 33 kV interconnecting cabling within the Land Areas to connect the solar PV modules together and to transmit electricity from the solar PV modules and BESS to one of the two on-site 132 kV substations; • 132 kV underground cables (two 132 kV export cables) connecting the on-site substations to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation; • Works at the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation to facilitate the connection of the 132 kV underground cabling into the substation; • Associated infrastructure including access tracks, parking, security measures, gates and fencing, lighting, drainage infrastructure, storage containers, earthworks, surface water management, maintenance and welfare facilities, security cabins and any other works identified as necessary to enable the developments; The **Environmental Statement [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4]** includes the impact and mitigation of this infrastructure.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
421	Concern regarding extra pylons associated with National Grid Creyke Beck expansion	The Proposed Developed only includes underground cabling, rather than pylons, connecting the Land Areas and to the existing National Grid Creyke Beck, near Cottingham.	N
422	Concern regarding impact on agricultural land	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classifications [EN010157/APP/6.4]** provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development and confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a. The UK has a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. As one of the cheapest and most rapidly deployable forms of renewable energy, solar will play an important role in achieving this commitment. The UK Government has set an expectation of reaching 70 GW of installed solar capacity by 2035, a fivefold increase on the current installed capacity. This cannot be achieved through rooftop and brownfield solar installations alone, as they have	N

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		considerable practical barriers of their own. Many domestic and industrial buildings either do not have roofs made of suitable material to support a solar system, do not have the infrastructure to export electricity to the gird, or simply present as an unaffordable solution, with initial costs of installation too high for some. As a result, agricultural land typically of moderate or low quality is also used, without impacting on food security. Additionally, solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, they can still be used for grazing, and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security. Indeed, the reverse is true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain's farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality, and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	
Landscape and Visual Impact			

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
423	A wider mitigation strip along track Carr House farm directly South towards the proposed substation location to provide wildlife corridors	Extra wide mitigation strips have not been incorporated into the Proposed Development as they were not considered necessary in response to the assessment of potential effects, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity and Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2].** However, due to the 8m offsets to be provided from existing ditches on the site, there are several strips of land that would provide wildlife corridors through the site.	N
424	Suggestion that land area around Weel should have better offset/screening	As the Proposed Development will be potentially visible from Weel, it is included within the landscape and visual impact assessment undertaken for the westernmost fields near the village (Fields E15 and E16). Despite being in the study area, actual visibility towards the Site is limited from within the village, and most likely from the northern and eastern edges of the village. However, partially screened views of the Proposed Development are likely; therefore, the scale of change is considered to be small for a localised area. Within the Proposed Development, Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) plus an approximate 500 m section of the grid connection cable route would occupy a small area of arable land to the east and south of the hamlet of Weel. Three fields would host solar PV development, two fields would be used for biodiversity mitigation measures only and the grid connection cable route would cross three	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		fields. A new section of hedgerow planting to the west of solar PV modules (and east of access track) in Field E17 (in Land Area E) will soften views and provide screening from The Homestead, Weel and the River Hull (including embankment footpaths). The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, as illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. In year 10 of operation, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from Weel with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development from a few localised areas. It is considered that there would not be any significant visual effects on views due to the Proposed Development. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
425	Suggestion for woodland screening rather than shrubs in Weel	Within the Proposed Development, Fields E13-E17 (in Land Area E) plus an approximate 500 m section of the grid connection cable route would occupy a small area of arable land to the east and south of the hamlet of Weel. Three fields would host solar PV development, two fields would be used for biodiversity mitigation measures only and the grid connection cable route would cross three fields. A new section of hedgerow planting to the west of solar PV modules (and east of access track) in Field E17 (in Land Area E) will soften views and provide screening from The Homestead, Weel and the River Hull (including embankment footpaths). The Proposed Development design includes landscaping, habitat management and ecological	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		mitigation/enhancement, as illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** The existing hedgerows, woodland and field margins would be retained as part of the Proposed Development as much as possible, with the exception of gaps required for new access points, visibility at turnings and for the installation of cabling. Existing agricultural tracks and field margins would be used for access points where reasonably practicable and the width of any new gaps, if required, would be kept to a minimum. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. In year 10 of operation, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be almost entirely screened from Weel with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development from a few localised areas. It is considered	

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		that there would not be any significant visual effects on views due to the development. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
426	Concern regarding the loss of view of Beverley Minster	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]** identifies the likely significant	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		effects the Proposed Development may have on the local historic environment, including identified and potential archaeology and cultural heritage features such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas. Where impacts have been identified, mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the Proposed Development. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2],** there are no vistas of Beverley Minster identified in any published landscape character assessment or the East Riding Local Plan 2012 – 2029 (adopted April 2016). In addition, field work, as evidenced by the viewpoints included in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 11.6: Viewpoints and Visualisations [EN010157/APP/6.4],** confirms that the Proposed Development would not impact views of the Minster, although the Minster itself is visible on clear days from some locations within the Site. Therefore, this receptor was scoped out of full assessment in the above chapter.	
427	Concern regarding the visual impact on historic site	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape	N

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		character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]** identifies the likely significant effects the Proposed Development may have on the local historic environment, including identified and potential archaeology and cultural heritage features such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas. Where impacts have been identified, mitigation measures have been proposed as part of the Proposed Development.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
428	Concern regarding the spoiling of the countryside / Statement that the Proposed Development is destructive to rural area / Concern regarding loss of rural heritage	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity. The Government's Energy Security Strategy proposes that by 2035, 100% of electricity be delivered through low carbon sources produced in the UK – with 70GW of this power delivered through solar. The Proposed Development will generate 320MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target. The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. The site used for the Proposed Development can continue to contribute to local agriculture. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		improving the soil structure. The leases the Applicant has agreed on the solar land grant the landowners the right to graze sheep over the life of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	
429	Approval that the Proposed Development will be screened	The Applicant welcomes these comments. The maximum height of the solar panels will be three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	
430	Concern regarding damage to landscape / Concern regarding the impact on green spaces / Concern regarding the loss of rural characteristics of the area / Concern regarding the visual impact on the appearance of the area / Concern regarding visual impact on open landscape / Statement that it will not be possible to visually mitigate a development of this size / Statement that the Proposed Development looks awful / Concern regarding loss of scenery / Concern regarding loss of views	The maximum height of the solar panels will be three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	
431	Concern regarding light pollution on dark skies / Suggestion that light pollution should be measured	The construction and operational lighting associated with the Proposed Development will be restricted and designed sensitively with the environment in mind therefore it is unlikely to pose an issue. Furthermore, operational lighting would be infrared security lighting so would only be triggered on movement. Therefore, lighting would not be permanently on throughout the night. As the Proposed Development is not located in a Dark Sky designation it's unlikely to have an effect on this as a receptor. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which provides justification for scoping out the lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Construction stage lighting would be limited to that required for safety reasons and any potential effects would be managed in line with the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2].** The only operational lighting required would be sensor-triggered security lighting around key electrical infrastructure, and so the Proposed Development would not be continuously lit. Information on lighting is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].** Provided the measures recommended in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) are implemented, it is not anticipated that significant adverse effects on light pollution would arise due to lighting at any receptors. Given the limited lighting requirements and with the application of good practice mitigation, further assessment and monitoring is not proposed.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
432	Statement that dark skies must be protected in Arnold and /or Long Riston	The DCO Application is supported **by ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2],** which provides justification for scoping out the lighting impacts on landscape character and visual amenity. The construction and operational lighting associated with the Proposed Development will be restricted and designed sensitively with the environment in mind therefore it is unlikely to pose an issue. Furthermore, operational lighting would be infrared security lighting so would only be triggered on movement. Therefore, lighting would not be permanently on throughout the night. As the Proposed Development is not located in a Dark Sky designation it's unlikely to have an effect on this as a receptor. Information on lighting is provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].** Provided the measures recommended in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan are implemented, it is not anticipated that significant adverse effects on light pollution would arise due to lighting at any receptors. Given the limited lighting requirements and with the application of good	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		practice mitigation, further assessment and monitoring is not proposed.	
433	Concern regarding the impact on view from viewing hide near Area A	Land Area A has been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments.	Y
434	Concern regarding the loss of amenity of open countryside	The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design is expected to protect existing long-range or panoramic views from public rights of way wherever reasonably practicable, with only low-level planting in development offsets and hedgerows set further back from the routes. The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10 m from all public rights of way, including new planting, where reasonably practicable. The Proposed Development will also provide additional	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6 km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards.	
435	Concern regarding the visual impact for footpath and road users	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design is expected to protect existing long-range or panoramic views from	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		public rights of way wherever reasonably practicable, with only low-level planting in development offsets and hedgerows set further back from the routes. The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10 m from all public rights of way, including new planting, where reasonably practicable. The Proposed Development will also providing additional opportunities for public recreation, with up to 12.6 km of proposed new permissive paths across the site, outdoor picnic areas and classrooms, new signage, benches and community orchards.	
436	Concern regarding the visual impact of fencing	A perimeter security fence would be installed to enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development. The fence is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2 m in height. The fence would be designed in such a way to allow small animals to pass through the Proposed Development and would also be gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development. Palisade fencing would be installed around the perimeter of the on-site substation compounds. Palisade fencing is made of steel rails attached to horizontal-running rails, connected to vertical steel joints. The fencing would be up to 2 m in height. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2,**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2] which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity.	
437	Concern regarding the visual impact of infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development	The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Details of the proposed	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		heights of the infrastructure are included in the **Design Parameters Document [EN010157/APP/5.8].**	
438	Concern regarding the visual impact of the substation	The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The on-site substations would be sized as 180 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The substation compounds would be up to 60 m in length and 110 m in width. The equipment within the substations would have a maximum height of 15 m (this would only relate to a communications tower, with the maximum height of the other equipment within the substation being 8m). The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity.	
439	Concern regarding the visual impact on views from Arnold and Long Riston	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. By distributing the Proposed Development across several separate land areas, rather than one large site, the Applicant can more effectively minimise the landscape and visual impact of the proposed development. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** considers the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. As set out in the above chapter,	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		visual effects on Long Riston (including Arnold) are concluded to be Not Significant during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, following the implementation of mitigation measures. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. Selection of enhancement areas provided within Land Area B, the nearest to Long Riston (including Arnold) has been informed by a range of needs. Areas of solar PV development in the south of this Land Area, in Fields B4 and B8, was discounted in order to minimise potential visual impacts on nearby properties and potential impacts on identified below-ground archaeology. In addition, enhancement areas have been provided in Field B2 to provide mitigation areas for ground nesting birds and Fields B4 and B8 to minimise potential impacts on archaeology. Long Riston is within the study area for the landscape and visual impact assessment for both substations and the bulk of the solar arrays, in particular Land Area B. However, views out from the village towards the Site are	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		heavily screened by vegetation although partially screened views of the Proposed Development are likely and therefore the scale of change is considered to be small for a localised area.	
440	Concern that the Proposed Development will block the view of Yorkshire Wolds	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. The Yorkshire Wolds Important Landscape Area was proposed to be scoped out of the assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** on the basis that it is over 5km away from the Proposed Development. The Planning Inspectorate agreed that impacts to this receptor are unlikely to be significant and that this receptor can therefore be scoped out, as detailed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
441	Does not like the hedgerows proposed to hide substation near Black Tup Lane	The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The on-site substations would be sized as 180 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The substation compounds would be up to 60 m in length and 110 m in width. The equipment within the substations would have a maximum height of 15 m (this would only relate to a communications tower, with the maximum height of the other equipment within the substation being 8m). The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. By year 10 hedgerows along the eastern boundary of Land Area C would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5 m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the whole development for users of Black Tup Lane and Ings Lane. It is considered that there would not be any significant visual effects on views due to the development. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
442	General approval of landscape and visual aspect / General approval of the layout of the Proposed Development	The Applicant welcomes these comments. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow.	
443	Statement that effective screening is needed / Statement that hedges are needed to mitigate appearance of panels	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. By year 10 hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5 m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the Proposed Development as far as possible to mitigate any significant visual effects on views due to the development.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
444	Statement that electrical equipment would probably require installing at a high level than currently indicated, which would be a higher adverse visual impact.	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The Environmental Statement is based on the project description provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1],** which in turn is based on the preliminary design of the Proposed Development at the time the DCO application is submitted. However, all works will be required to be undertaken within the parameters assessed for the Proposed Development in the ES. The final detailed design would be further finessed prior to construction by the appointed contractor(s). The detailed design would be in accordance with the extent of the defined Limits of Deviation (LoD) provided in the draft DCO, the constraints set by the Rochdale Envelope set out within	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the ES and any approval required under the requirements set out in Schedule 2 to the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1].** Therefore, should there be any changes to the consented design, for example to the elevation of equipment, these would only be acceptable if they are within the LoD and do not result in any material changes to the conclusions reported within the ES.	
445	Statement that green spaces should be preserved	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity. The Government's Energy Security Strategy proposes that by 2035, 100% of electricity be delivered through low carbon sources produced in the UK – with 70 GW of this power delivered through solar. The Proposed Development will generate 320 MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target. The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. The site used for the Proposed Development can continue to contribute to local agriculture. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing, retaining an agricultural use and allowing topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure. The leases the Applicant has agreed on the solar land grant the landowners the right to graze sheep over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
446	Statement that if panels were elevated visual impact would be greater	Individual solar PV modules are typically 2 m by 1 m in width and depth and can vary in height. However, as solar PV modules are rapidly developing due to innovation in technology and processing techniques for the PV cells, the dimensions of the solar PV modules available at the time of construction may vary. The ES therefore considers a 3 m height parameter which represents the worst-case scenario in terms of identifying potential environmental effects. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7] which** outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The location and height of	N

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		solar PV and associated infrastructure has been considered as part of these assessments. The Environmental Statement is based on the project description provided in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1],** which in turn is based on the preliminary design of the Proposed Development at the time the DCO application is submitted. However, all works will be required to be undertaken within the parameters assessed for the Proposed Development in the ES. The final detailed design would be further finessed prior to constructed by the appointed contractor(s). The detailed design would be in accordance with the extent of the defined Limits of Deviation (LoD) provided in the draft DCO, the constraints set by the Rochdale Envelope set out within the ES and any approval required under the requirements set out in Schedule 2 to the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** Therefore, should there be any changes to the consented design, for example to the elevation of equipment, these would only be acceptable if they are within the LoD and do not result in any material changes to the conclusions reported within the ES.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
447	Statement that it will not be possible to visually mitigate a development of this size	The Applicant has sought to distribute solar PV areas across multiple individual land areas, helping to mitigate the overall impacts of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. By year 10 hedgerows would have been allowed to grow to a height of 3.5 m and any existing gaps in the hedgerows infilled. This would have the effect of largely screening the Proposed Development as far as possible to mitigate any significant visual effects on views due to the development. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
448	Statement that larger buffer zones are needed on permissive paths	Details of embedded mitigation, including proposed buffers of the infrastructure, are included in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4].** The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 10 m from all public rights of way, including new planting where reasonably practicable. After reviewing community feedback from the statutory consultation, the Applicant has included several new permissive paths within the Order Limits. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** sets out details on how Public Rights of Way and permissive paths will be managed to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ensure user safety. The proposed permissive routes have been proposed within habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement areas where possible, where larger buffer zones can be achieved.	
449	Statement that people will adjust to the difference in view	The Applicant welcomes these comments. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow.	N
450	Statement that the Proposed Development is too large / Statement that the Proposed Development is larger than expected	The UK has made a legally binding commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. Reaching net zero means fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas will need to be replaced by sources of clean, low carbon electricity. The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. The Proposed Development will generate 320 MW of clean energy, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 136,000 homes, and will make an important contribution to helping the UK build a more secure energy system and reach our net-zero target. As set out in National Policy Statement EN-3, a solar farm requires between 2 to 4 acres for each MW of output. NPS EN-3 outlines that a typical 50 MW solar farm will consist of around 100,000 to 150,000 panels and cover between 125 to 200 acres. Based on this, to achieve the grid connection of 320 MW, the Applicant determined that they would need approximately 2,000 acres / 820 ha. Further details are provided in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].** Since statutory consultation, solar PV modules have been removed from Land Area A (Land South of High and Low Baswick) following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments, thereby reducing the overall footprint of the Proposed Development. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. The Applicant has sought to distribute solar PV areas across multiple individual land areas, helping to mitigate the overall impacts of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].**	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
451	Statement that the Proposed Development is too spread out	The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. While the site selection is guided by the site selection process, it is also critical that the Applicant seeks to minimise impacts of the underground cable connections between Land Areas, meaning solar areas should not be too far from each other. As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** areas discounted from solar PV development during the design process were retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use.	N
452	Statement that the views for nearest residents will be seriously impacted	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. The maximum height of the solar PV panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. The Applicant has also prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	
453	Statement that buffer zones need to be confirmed / Statement that there is not enough buffer proposed / Suggestion that bigger buffer zones required between properties and panels	The Proposed Development design will include landscaping, habitat management and ecological mitigation/enhancement, which will be refined as the design progresses. Indicative areas for planting and for ecological mitigation and enhancement are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Environmental Masterplan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Management of habitat creation and enhancement strategies will last throughout the whole operational life of the Proposed Development, as detailed in **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5].** Details of embedded mitigation, including proposed buffers of the infrastructure, are included in **ES Volume**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4]. This includes measures such as not locating the two on-site substations within 250 m of any existing residential properties or environmental designated sites and incorporating a minimum offset distance of 50 m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure.	
454	Suggestion that better screening is required at the top of the bridle path in Weel	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Landscaping, including new hedgerow and tree planting is proposed to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. In year 10 of operation, it is anticipated that the Proposed Development would be	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		almost entirely screened from Weel with potentially very small glimpses (in winter months only) of solar PV development from a few localised areas. It is considered that there would not be any significant visual effects on views due to the development. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details.	
455	Suggestion that the substation at Land Area C should be hidden	The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The on-site substations would be sized as 180 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The substation compounds would be up to 60 m in length and 110 m in width. The equipment within the substations would have a maximum height of 15 m (this would only relate to a communications tower, with the maximum height of the other equipment within the substation being 8 m). The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7**] which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. A small woodland copse is proposed in the south-east corner of Field C3 (in Land Area C) to the east of the proposed Project Substation East to provide long term screening of the proposed Project Substation East.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
456	Suggestion that the substation should be placed off the A1035	The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The on-site substations would be sized as 180 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The substation compounds would be up to 60 m in length and 110 m in width. The equipment within the substations would have a maximum height of 15 m (this would only relate to a communications tower, with the maximum height of the other equipment within the substation being 8m). As detailed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1],** the siting of the substations was fixed following technical surveys and environmental assessment work and was influenced by flood breach modelling and existing woodland within the Proposed Development area, taking advantage of the existing screening from the surrounding area. Access to these substations is not off the A1035, however ES Volume 2, Chapter 14 Transport and Access, reports a full assessment of the likely effects generated by The Proposed Development during construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning in relation to transport and access, and the mitigation measures that would be implemented to ensure that any likely adverse effects are not significant.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity.	
457	Suggestion that the substation should be relocated behind trees away from Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane	The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The on-site substations would be sized as 180 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The substation compounds would be up to 60 m in length and 110 m in width. The equipment within the substations would have a maximum height of 15 m (this would only relate to a	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		communications tower, with the maximum height of the other equipment within the substation being 8 m). A small woodland copse is proposed in the south-east corner of Field C3 (in Land Area C) to the east of the proposed Project Substation East to provide long term screening of the proposed Project Substation East. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape, and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind. The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2**] which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
458	Suggestion that woodland screening over hedgerows would be preferred near bridlepath field	The DCO Application is supported by **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** which provides an assessment of the impacts and associated mitigation required as a result of the Proposed Development, so that the effects on visual amenity are avoided or reduced wherever practicable. The Applicant has considered the landscape character of the site and its relationship with nearby communities to identify the potential effects on the local landscape and visual amenity. Proposed landscaping includes a mixture of new hedgerow and tree planting to avoid or minimise significant environmental effects. Planting, including mitigation planting, is expected to be delivered from the earliest stages of the Proposed Development in order to maximise biodiversity value, screening and other environmental benefits. Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details. The Applicant has prepared and submitted a **Design Approach Document [EN010157/APP/5.7]** which outlines the approach taken to the design development of the Proposed Development, including how the design has been shaped and influenced by the local landscape,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and with local communities and their enjoyment of the local area in mind.	
Location			
459	Statement that the Proposed Development is quite focused on land to the south of Beverley	The Proposed Development covers approximately 891 hectares (ha) of land distributed across multiple individual land areas. The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to the National Grid Substation at National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the National Electricity Network. During the land area selection process, the Applicant's team of experts has carefully considered various parameters, including: • Alternative brownfield options – there are no suitable alternative sites for delivery on brownfield land. • Topography and field patterns – the land within the site is generally flat and low-lying areas which are screened by existing hedgerows. • Proximity to environmental designations – the site is not located within places identified by the government as having special landscape and	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ecological value, such as Areas of Outstanding National Beauty. • Proximity to settlements – the site is situated in a rural area with only a small number of individual properties and settlements within 1km of the site. • Agricultural land classification – desk-top data identified that the vast majority of the site is comprised of moderate to good grade agricultural land. • Accessibility – the site can be accessed from the A165 and other existing roads.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
460	Statement that the Proposed Development is quite focused on Meaux Road	The development is over several Land Areas. Meaux Road runs north to south through Land Area F. Initial assessments have identified a number of roads where it may be necessary to construct passing places for HGVs accessing the Site. These potential passing places would be located on sections of public highways considered too narrow for passing vehicles and HGVs currently and, where reasonably practicable, would be within the highway extent. The sections of road where passing places may be required are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and include: • Meaux Lane, Meaux (between A1035 and east of the A165); and • Meaux Road, Meaux.	N
461	Statement that the site selection process was not valid	The Proposed Development covers approximately 891 hectares (ha) distributed across multiple individual land areas. The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the National Electricity Network.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		During the land area selection process, the Applicant's team of experts has carefully considered various parameters, including: • Alternative brownfield options – there are no suitable alternative sites for delivery on brownfield land. • Topography and field patterns – the land within the site is generally flat and low-lying areas which are screened by existing hedgerows. • Proximity to environmental designations – the site is not located within places identified by the government as having special landscape and ecological value, such as Areas of Outstanding National Beauty. • Proximity to settlements – the site is situated in a rural area with only a small number of individual properties and settlements within 1km of the site. • Agricultural land classification – desk-top data identified that the vast majority of the site is comprised of moderate to good grade agricultural land. • Accessibility – the site can be accessed from the A165 and other existing roads.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
462	Statement that the siting of solar should be considered more carefully	The site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to the National Grid Substation at National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the national electricity network. During the site selection process, a team of experts have carefully considered various parameters, and concluded there are no suitable alternative sites for delivery on brownfield land. More information is included in the **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N
463	Suggestion that panels should be located closer to National Grid Creyke Beck substation	The Applicant's site selection process has been extensive, guided by the need to identify suitable land within a reasonable proximity to the National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the Proposed Development will feed into the National Electricity Network. During the land area selection process, the Applicant's team of experts has carefully considered various parameters, including: • Alternative brownfield options – there are no suitable alternative sites for delivery on brownfield land.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Topography and field patterns – the land within the site is generally flat and low-lying areas which are screened by existing hedgerows. • Proximity to environmental designations – the site is not located within places identified by the government as having special landscape and ecological value, such as Areas of Outstanding National Beauty. • Proximity to settlements – the site is situated in a rural area with only a small number of individual properties and settlements within 1km of the site. • Agricultural land classification – desk-top data identified that the vast majority of the site is comprised of moderate to good grade agricultural land. • Accessibility – the site can be accessed from the A165 and other existing roads. There was not enough available land closer to the substation for this Proposed Development.	
464	Suggestion that the proposed layout would be better if located on one side of the road	The Proposed Development has undergone careful consideration to develop the appropriate layout, taking consideration of environmental constraints and landownership. More information is in **Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment** to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
465	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be located on rooftops / Suggestion to make use of existing structures for locating the Proposed Development	The Energy Security Strategy (April 2022) set an ambition of 70GW of solar by 2035. The current Labour government made major commitments to the delivery of clean energy in its election manifesto, including to achieve “Clean Power by 2030”, including tripling solar power by 2030. However, the 70GW ambition will not be achieved through rooftop solar alone, as few rooftops are ideal for solar power generation. For a rooftop solar panel to generate electricity, it must be south facing (or at least south-east or south-west), it must have at least 20 square metres of clear roof space and the roof cannot be too shallow or steep. The Applicant has selected the sites that were most suitable and available for the Proposed Development.	N
Maintenance			
466	Suggestion that the Proposed Development should be split into smaller parcels / spread over a larger area	The Proposed Development has undergone careful consideration to develop the appropriate layout, taking consideration of environmental constraints, landownership and suitable land within a reasonable proximity to National Grid Creyke Beck, which is where the energy generated by the project will feed into the National Electricity Network. More information is in	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Appendix 2 - Site Selection Assessment to the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	
467	Concern regarding the longevity of the Proposed Development	The operational life of the Proposed Development is 40 years, which is the current industry standard. The operational life is to be controlled by Requirement 12: Decommissioning and Restoration, in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1].** During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, on-site activities would be limited and restricted to maintenance activities and grazing. Maintenance activities would include: • Regular visual inspection of all infrastructure; • Regular scheduled inspections and testing of equipment; • Replacement of consumable items (e.g., inverter filters); • Cleaning of solar PV modules, if required; • Repair or replacement of solar modules or other components, if damaged; • Delivery of spare parts, replacement equipment items and consumables;	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Water management (e.g., clearing of drainage ditches); and • Vegetation management (e.g., cut back of grass, hedges, trees).	
468	Panel hardware should be maintained	During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, on-site activities would be limited and restricted to maintenance activities and grazing. Maintenance activities would include repair or replacement of solar modules or other components, if damaged, as detailed in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].**	N
469	Concern that panels would reduce access to repair field drains	Site proposals include setbacks from existing watercourses in accordance with the Internal Drainage Board and Environment Agency requirements. As stated in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.6: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4],** the topography of the Site is low-lying and generally flat, and it is within an area administered by the Beverley and North Holderness Internal Drainage Board. The Proposed Development design would allow for the Drainage Board to continue to undertake routine maintenance across the water study area, notably in-channel maintenance such as vegetation cutbacks, 'sludging' (a kind of dredging) and debris	N

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		clearances. The Drainage Board would also continue to maintain the various control structures such as sluices and pumps across the area within their remit.	
Manufacturing			
470	Concern regarding human rights issues associated with manufacturing solar panels	The Applicant commits to upholding human rights and labour rights in accordance with both national and international law. The Applicant requires its own teams as well as all its business partners and suppliers, to adhere to these laws. The Applicant takes ethical business practice very seriously and has a zero-tolerance policy to human rights violations.	N
471	Statement that the panels should be imported from Europe not China	It is assumed that solar PV modules and PV framework will be sourced from China, which currently produces the majority of the solar modules worldwide. The Applicant will look to source the rest of the material more locally, as far as possible.	N
472	Concern regarding the panels being imported	It is assumed that solar PV modules and PV framework will be sourced from China, which currently produces the majority of the solar modules worldwide. The Applicant will look to source the rest of the material more locally, as far as possible.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Noise and Vibration			
473	Concern regarding noise associated with batteries	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and non-intrusive. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3])** were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise at source. Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations more than 250m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. In addition, to	N

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		attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements, as set out in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].** It is proposed that battery containers will have their chillers limited at 50% fan speed. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect of operational noise from the Proposed Development would be Not Significant.	
474	Concern regarding noise associated with inverters	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and nonintrusive. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey	N

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		information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3]**) were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise at source. Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations greater than 250m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. In addition, to attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements, as set out in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].** It is proposed that inverters will be run at 80% fan speed during the day and 60% during the night. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		of operational noise from the Proposed Development would be Not Significant.	
475	Concern regarding noise associated with solar panel motors	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and nonintrusive. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3]**) were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise at source. Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations greater than 250m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. In	N

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		addition, to attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect of operational noise from the Proposed Development would be Not Significant.	
476	Concern regarding noise on nearby properties	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and nonintrusive. Details of embedded mitigation, including proposed buffers of the infrastructure, are included in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This includes measures such as not locating the two on-site substations within 250m of any existing residential properties or environmental designated sites, and incorporating a minimum offset distance of 50m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		infrastructure. The **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise from the Proposed Development at source. However, sound attenuation measures may be incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development to support noise levels to remain under acceptable limits, if required.	
478	Concern regarding vibration associated with the operation	The Proposed Development design is expected to incorporate a minimum offset distance of 50m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential vibration effects arising from both the	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This chapter concludes that, following the implementation of mitigation measures in the form of Best Practicable Means and measures set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4],** the effects of vibration from the Proposed Development are expected to be Not Significant for both the construction and decommissioning phases. Vibration during operation has been scoped out of assessment, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) on the basis that the Applicant can confirm that operational elements including fixed plant items/structures would not emit discernible levels of vibration and are located at a sufficient distance away from sensitive receptors.	
479	General concern regarding noise	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations, which are typically placed in the centre of the site and away from residential properties. The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and nonintrusive. Details of embedded mitigation, including proposed buffers of the infrastructure, are included in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		includes measures such as not locating the two on-site substations within 250m of any existing residential properties or environmental designated sites, and incorporating a minimum offset distance of 50 m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. The **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise from the Proposed Development at source. However, sound attenuation measures may be incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development to support noise levels to remain under acceptable limits, if required.	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
480	General concern regarding vibration	Details of embedded mitigation, including proposed buffers of the infrastructure, are included in **ES Volume 4, Commitments Register [EN010157/APP/6.4].** This includes measures such as not locating the two on-site substations within 250 m of any existing residential properties or environmental designated sites, and incorporating a minimum offset distance of 50m from residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential vibration effects arising from both the construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This chapter concludes that, following the implementation of mitigation measures in the form of Best Practicable Means and measures set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4],** the effects of vibration from the Proposed Development are expected to be Not Significant for both the construction and decommissioning phases. Vibration during operation has been scoped out of assessment, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) on the basis that the Applicant can confirm that operational elements	N

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		including fixed plant items/structures would not emit discernible levels of vibration and are located at a sufficient distance away from sensitive receptors.	
481	Statement that piledriving will create noise in Land Area B	**The ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels has been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as a requirement of the DCO application and outlines how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The erection of the Solar PV Mounting Structure and the mounting of the Solar PV Modules would include piling (where required). The solar PV development areas of Land Area B are included within these works. Measures included in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan include control of noise requirements and preparing a Piling Risk Assessment, if piling is	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		required. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan sets out strategies and measures for managing construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts. Measures included in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan includes control of noise requirements. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential vibration effects arising from both the construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This chapter concludes that, following the implementation of mitigation measures in the form of Best Practicable Means and measures set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4],** effects of vibration from the Proposed Development are expected to be Not Significant for both the construction and	

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		decommissioning phases. Vibration during operation has been scoped out of assessment, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) on the basis that the Applicant can confirm that operational elements including fixed plant items/structures would not emit discernible levels of vibration and are located at a sufficient distance away from sensitive receptors.	
482	Concern regarding noise associated with the construction phase	The **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping. An **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** has been developed as a requirement of the DCO application and outlines how construction activities will be managed throughout the construction process. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan sets out strategies and measures for managing	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		construction activities, including stakeholder engagement, site management, environmental considerations, community impact, health and safety, and monitoring and compliance. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan ensures responsible construction practices while minimising disruptions and environmental impacts. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential vibration effects arising from both the construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This chapter concludes that, following the implementation of mitigation measures in the form of Best Practicable Means and measures set out in the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]** and **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4],** the effects of vibration from the Proposed Development are expected to be Not Significant for both the construction and decommissioning phases. Vibration during operation has been scoped out of assessment, as agreed with the Planning Inspectorate (see **ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.2: Scoping Opinion [EN010157/APP/6.4]**) on the basis that the Applicant can confirm that operational elements including fixed plant items/structures would not emit	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		discernible levels of vibration and are located at a sufficient distance away from sensitive receptors.	
483	Concern regarding noise associated with the operation	**ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping, with the monitoring points shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations greater than 250m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure, which helps mitigate noise impacts. In addition, to attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements, as set out in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].**	**N**

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2] has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect of operational noise from the Proposed Development would be Not Significant.	
484	Concern regarding noise associated with the substation	Any noise produced by the Proposed Development would be by the inverters, batteries or substations. The two on-site substations would be located within Land Areas C and E, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** The on-site substations would be sized as 180 megavolt-amperes (MVA). The substation compounds would be up to 60m in length and 110m in width. The equipment within the substations would have a maximum height of 15m (this would only relate to a communications tower, with the maximum height of the other equipment within the substation being 8m). The predicted noise impact of a typical solar farm is considered to be low to negligible, and nonintrusive. The **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides details on the assessment of the potential noise and vibration effects arising from both the construction and operation of the Proposed	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Development. Baseline noise survey information from existing background levels have been taken to understand the existing noise climate within the surrounding area. Noise sensitive receptor locations were agreed with East Riding of Yorkshire Council as part of the EIA Scoping, with the monitoring points shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 12.3: Baseline Noise Monitoring Locations [EN010157/APP/6.3.** Embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development includes locating on-site substations greater than 250m from residential properties or any environmental designated site, and a minimum offset distance of 50m to residential properties from solar PV modules and other infrastructure, which helps mitigate noise impacts. In addition, to attenuate noise emissions during operation, reduced fan speeds will be employed where applicable whilst maintaining the required airflow for cooling requirements, as set out in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3].** **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12: Noise and Vibration [EN010157/APP/6.2]** has concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures, such as the optimised selection of plant and equipment, the use of acoustic barriers, and the inclusion of acoustic silencers and/or louvres where relevant and practicable, the effect of operational noise from the Proposed Development	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		would be Not Significant. Good design and high-quality infrastructure will serve to reduce noise from the Proposed Development at source. However, sound attenuation measures may be incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development to support noise levels to remain under acceptable limits, if required.	
Operation			
485	Concern regarding disruption associated with maintenance of Proposed Development	During operation, activities taking place at the site of the Proposed Development would result in minimal disruption. Routine activities would primarily involve ongoing maintenance, safety and security checks, including replacement of components. There would also be a need to carry out environmental checks, such as monitoring the success of new planting and maintaining the local vegetation and amenity areas. Access to the Site from the local highway network would be required during the operational phase to allow for ongoing maintenance activities. The operational phase is not anticipated to generate a significant number of trips, with approximately one weekly visit to the site plus approximately 26 maintenance visits per year expected.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		The safety and security of the site would be reinforced through the installation of security fencing and perimeter CCTV cameras surrounding the solar panel areas. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides details of the operation and maintenance arrangement for the Proposed Development. The **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** provides details of any mitigation or monitoring measures for operational activities, including working hours, lighting, parking, security, etc.	
486	Concern regarding the durability of panels	Solar panels are made of durable materials and are designed to last 40 years. The operational life of the Proposed Development is 40 years, which is to be controlled by Requirement 12: Decommissioning and Restoration, in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1].**	N
487	Will the panel technology be upgraded during lifetime of the Proposed Development	During the operational (including maintenance) phase of the Proposed Development, on-site activities would be limited and restricted to maintenance activities and grazing. Maintenance activities would include repair or replacement of solar modules or other components, if damaged or deemed to be not functioning as required.	N
488	Statement that cameras should not face outward	Both the construction sites and operation site will include CCTV. All CCTV cameras will be inward facing to	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		monitor the security of the solar infrastructure. They will not be focused on the walkways and paths used by pedestrians.	
489	Suggestion to consider dual sided panels	The Applicant will consider the most appropriate and efficient panel for construction as part of detailed design.	N
490	Suggestion to consider vertical panels	The Applicant will consider the most appropriate and efficient panel for construction as part of detailed design, within the maximum height parameters of the solar panels being 3m.	N
Safety			
491	Concern regarding fire hazards	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The DCO Application is supported by an **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** which sets out the approach to be taken to manage the safety of the BESS in accordance with regulatory requirements, guidance, and good industry practice. The **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** addresses aspects such as safety, design, operation, and the strategy for firefighting and emergency planning. Additionally, the Applicant has engaged with and consulted the local Fire and Rescue service throughout	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		the design of the Proposed Development. The **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** sets out how the measures for ensuring safety is at the forefront of the Proposed Development. The **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** provides details of an Emergency Response Plan which will be prepared in consultation with the relevant local authority emergency planning officer, emergency services including the local fire service, as well as the Environmental Agency in relation to responding to flood warnings and other environmental incidents, emergencies and events.	
492	Concern regarding safety due to infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development	The DCO Application is supported by an **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** which sets out the approach to be taken to manage the safety of the BESS in accordance with regulatory requirements, guidance, and good industry practice. The **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** addresses aspects such as safety, design, operation, and the strategy for firefighting and emergency planning. The **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** provides details of an Emergency Response Plan which will be prepared in consultation with the relevant local authority emergency planning officer, emergency services including the local fire service, as well as the Environmental Agency in	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		relation to responding to flood warnings and other environmental incidents, emergencies and events. Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development are not considered to have a risk of major accidents or disasters that could affect existing or future receptors, which are not considered through existing design mitigation and regulatory regimes. By implementing recognised and approved safety legislation and regulation, no significant effects in relation to major accidents and disasters are anticipated during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.	
493	Concern regarding the loss of emergency landing space posing safety risk	The Site is located within an area of flat topography, and away from major settlements with the surrounding area being predominantly farmland. There should therefore be sufficient emergency landing space opportunities on land adjacent to the Proposed Development. Solar PV modules have been removed from Area A Land South of High and Low Baswick, and there are areas retained within the Proposed Development for potential mitigation, enhancement or retained agricultural use. These areas	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		could potentially provide options suitable for emergency landing space if required. The **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** provides details of an Emergency Response Plan which will be prepared in consultation with the relevant local authority emergency planning officer, emergency services including the local fire service, as well as the Environmental Agency in relation to responding to flood warnings and other environmental incidents, emergencies and events.	
494	Concern regarding the site being dangerous	During construction the site compounds would include manually operated lighting systems to ensure safety and security, especially in the winter months. Any live construction areas would be closed to the public throughout the construction phase. Site security staff would patrol the Site, in addition to hazard warning signs and CCTV. During operation there will be CCTV and fencing (approximately 2m high) to secure the site, and security personnel who will monitor the site, as outlined in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
495	Concern that Proposed Development will make it dangerous for children to play outside	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and the proposed community areas have been designed with safety at the forefront. During construction the site compounds would include manually operated lighting systems to ensure safety and security, especially in the winter months. Any live construction areas would be closed to the public throughout the construction phase. Site security staff would patrol the Site, in addition to hazard warning signs and CCTV. During operation there will be CCTV and fencing (approximately 2m high) to secure the site and security personnel who will monitor the site, as outlined in the **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]**	N
496	Offer of services to assess unexploded ordnance risk	The Applicant has undertaken a review of publicly available unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk maps (see Appendix D of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.1: Preliminary Risk Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** for UXO maps of the Site). These indicate that the majority of the Site has low potential for wartime bombs to be present, although there is an area around Woodmansey (to the west/south-west of Land Area E) indicated to be at moderate risk. However, this 'moderate risk' area	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		looks to lie outside of the Order Limits, or potentially slightly overlapping, at the gird connection cable route near National Grid Creyke Beck Substation.	
497	Statement that Land Area B is near a dangerous bend	The Proposed Development will be accessed using the adopted highway, and the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and described in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].** The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. Road user safety has been considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2],** including at the identified collision cluster at the A165/A1035 Roundabout near the northernmost point of land Area B. The chapter concludes that, with the implementation of measures set out in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7],** effects of the Proposed Development on road safety would be Not Significant. **Appendix G** of **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** shows where highways and access improvement works are proposed, and the **Traffic Measures Plan [EN010157/APP/2.9]** show where traffic management	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		measures are proposed to facilitate construction traffic access in a safe manner.	
498	Statement that this proposal is the least dangerous option	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and the proposed community areas have been designed with safety at the forefront.	N
499	Concern regarding safety risk of Proposed Development e.g. explosion risk	Safety for local communities, construction workers and local wildlife is a key priority for the Applicant during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. As set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA [EN010157/APP/6.1] and ES Volume 4, Appendix 5.3: Scoping Opinion Response Matrix [EN010157/APP/6.4],** the Planning Inspectorate has agreed that major accidents and disasters can be scoped out of full assessment, on the basis that relevant mitigation measures are detailed in and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2], Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3], and** the **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6].** The **Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.6]** details of how the Applicant	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		intends to maintain and manage the battery storage, and the Applicant's strategies, protocols, and commitments, ensuring that battery storage at the Proposed Development adheres to the highest standards and contributes seamlessly to the overall success of the solar farm project. The **Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]** provides details of an Emergency Response Plan which will be prepared in consultation with the relevant local authority emergency planning officer, emergency services including the local fire service, as well as the Environmental Agency in relation to responding to flood warnings and other environmental incidents, emergencies and events.	
500	Concern regarding site security	During construction the site compounds would include manually operated lighting systems to ensure safety and security, especially in the winter months. Any live construction areas would be closed to the public throughout the construction phase. Site security staff would patrol the Site, in addition to hazard warning signs and CCTV. During operation there will be CCTV and fencing (approximately 2m high) to secure the site, and security personnel who will monitor the site, as outlined in the	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.3]	
501	Concern that the height of the panels will cause turbulence	The maximum height of the solar panels is three metres, which is the equivalent of a well-maintained hedgerow. There can be low levels of turbulence generated by winds, but this only occurs within the immediate vicinity of the PV modules. The modules are secured to the mounting structures and can withstand high windspeeds.	N
Socio-economic			
502	Concern regarding impact on local businesses	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised regarding impact on local businesses as a result of the Proposed Development. As part of the planning application, the Applicant has assessed the impact on socioeconomic receptors, which includes local businesses within the local area. The assessment itself and the findings of it can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	N
503	Concern regarding the impact on livery (business)	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised regarding impact on local businesses as a result of the Proposed Development. As part of the planning application, the Applicant has assessed the impact on socioeconomic receptors, which includes local	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		businesses within the local area. The assessment itself and the findings of it can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
504	Concern regarding the impact on tourism	**ES Volume 2, Chapter: 13 Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** outlines the likely effects arising from the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development upon the local population. The chapter assesses impacts on tourism from the point of view of occupancy rates at local accommodation providers. The chapter concludes that there would be a slight adverse, and therefore not significant, effect on the local tourism economy due to an influx of temporary workers to the area potentially resulting in a reduction in accommodation availability for tourists. However, the impact would be short to medium term and temporary during the construction and decommissioning phases. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the construction workforce associated with the Proposed Development will require accommodation throughout the week but not at weekends. The weekend period is when the majority of tourists can most likely be expected to require accommodation and therefore effects to tourism as a result of changes to occupancy rates are not likely to coincide.	**N**
505	Concern that the Proposed Development will not benefit local economy enough	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised regarding impact on local businesses as a result of the Proposed Development. As part of the planning	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		application, the Applicant has assessed the impact on socioeconomic receptors, which includes local businesses within the local area. The assessment itself and the findings of it can be found in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13: Population [EN010157/APP/6.2].**	
506	Statement that renewable energy can help support farmers	The Applicant acknowledges the range of views expressed in response to the statutory consultation, including the concern that a small percentage of the Proposed Development is to be put on Grade 3a or above agricultural land. **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]** which provides a summary of the Agricultural Land Classification for each parcel of land which is to be used by the Proposed Development. This confirms that approximately 70% of the surveyed land falls under the category of lower-quality Subgrade 3b and 4 agricultural land, while 30% consists of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land (ALC Grades 1-3a), with the majority of that land classed as 3a. As the cheapest form of energy, as well as being clean renewable energy, a fivefold increase in solar capacity is anticipated by 2050 in the Government's Energy Security Strategy 2022. This cannot be achieved through rooftop and brownfield solar installations alone, as they have considerable practical barriers of their own. Many domestic and industrial buildings either do not have roofs	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		made of suitable material to support a solar system, do not have the infrastructure to export electricity to the gird, or simply present as an unaffordable solution, with initial costs of installation too high for some. As a result, agricultural land typically of moderate or low quality is also used, without impacting on food security. Additionally, solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, they can still be used for grazing and can support UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land. The independent National Food Strategy Review shows that solar farms do not in any way present a risk to the UK's food security. Indeed, the reverse is true: the solar industry is working closely with Britain's farmers to reduce their energy costs and improve the sustainability of their operations. Further, where a solar farm is installed on land which has been intensively farmed, it enables the ground underneath to recover, while providing income for the farming business. Solar farms also help regenerate soil quality and so are helping to ensure the continued availability of high-quality agricultural acreage for future generations.	
507	Statement that the Proposed Development is located too close to tourist areas	The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development. **ES Volume 2, Chapter: 13 Population [EN010157/APP/6.2**] outlines the likely effects arising from the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development upon the local population. The chapter assesses impacts on tourism from the point of view of occupancy rates at local accommodation providers. The chapter concludes that there would be a slight adverse, and therefore not significant, effect on the local tourism economy due to an influx of temporary workers to the area potentially resulting in a reduction in accommodation availability for tourists. However, the impact would be short to medium term and temporary during the construction and decommissioning phases. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the construction workforce associated with the Proposed Development will require accommodation throughout the week but not at weekends. The weekend period is when the majority of tourists can most likely be expected to require accommodation and therefore effects to tourism as a result of changes to occupancy rates are not likely to coincide	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
508	Suggestion to use local community trade	The Applicant has committed to provide opportunity to local firms and suppliers for construction activities, as well as civil engineering works. Construction staff would also be encouraged to use local accommodation and shops/restaurants.	N
509	Concern regarding impact on local people	**ES Volume 2, Chapter: 13 Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** outlines the likely effects arising from the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development upon the local population. The chapter concludes that the effects of the Proposed Development on the local population would be Not Significant, with some of these effects deemed to be Slight beneficial in relation to employment during all phases of the Proposed Development.	N
510	Concern regarding impact on property prices	The Applicant acknowledges the concerns raised in relation to changes in property values as a result of the Proposed Development. It is not considered that the Proposed Development would impact property value.	N
511	Statement the sheep grazing will not help the economy	Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing should the landowners wish to graze sheep. This would retain an agricultural use and allow topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		Solar farms provide valuable income for farmers, supporting UK farmers to continue food production on other parts of their land.	
Traffic and Transportation			
512	Statement that Carr Lane (Long Riston) should not be used for access	From the A165, Carr Lane (Long Riston) would be used to access Land Area B, while Arnold Lane West, Black Tup Lane and Carr Lane (Arnold) would be used to access Land Area C. The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Proposed Development includes some permanent road improvement to Carr Lane (Long Riston) to ensure safe access into parts of the site. These would take the form of passing places located on sections of public highway considered too narrow. These are shown in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	
513	Statement that Carr Lane (Arnold) should not be used for access	From the A165, Carr Lane (Long Riston) would be used to access Land Area B, while Arnold Lane West, Black Tup Lane and Carr Lane (Arnold) would be used to access Land Area C. The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Proposed Development includes some permanent road improvement to Carr Lane (Long Riston) to ensure safe access into parts of the site. These would take the form of passing places located on sections of public highway considered too narrow. These are shown in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
514	Statement that local roads are not suitable for construction traffic	The existing road network is currently used by HGVs, with this being shown in the results from traffic surveys undertaken between September 2023 – February 2024 to inform the Transport Assessment, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Baseline flows were assessed, and HGVs were identified as part of the current mix of vehicles that use the existing road network. The prepared **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** presents proposed access routes for HGVs, taking into account weight restrictions, the nature of the roads and nearby villages. A number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of junction upgrades, new accesses to serve Land Areas and cable route crossings. These works may be undertaken using single lane closures and traffic management. These works are expected to be of short duration with formal traffic management measures in place to manage these activities, as outlined in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	N
515	Statement that provision for alternative access for pedestrians and cyclist is needed	The assessment significance and impact assessment of the Proposed Development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Potential impacts on users of Public Rights of Way and effects on non-motorised users	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		during the construction stage, for example, due to temporary closures to facilitate movements of construction vehicles were considered to be not significant.	
516	Statement that the roads in Wawne are not good / Concern regarding heavy vehicles in Wawne	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** No HGVs are proposed to be routed from the south along Meaux Road, from Wawne. **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2 Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** detail the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where practicable. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
517	Statement that the introduction of passing places will be useful / Statement that the local area has a lack of passing places / Concern regarding impact on narrow lanes / Statement that access roads in the local area are poor / Statement that local roads are not suitable for large vehicles / Statement that local roads are too narrow / Statement that local roads would not support the construction of the Proposed Development	A number of roads have been identified where it may be necessary to construct and use passing places for HGVs accessing the Site (see **Appendix G of ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). The potential passing places would be located on sections of public highways currently considered too narrow for passing vehicles and HGVs and, where reasonably practicable, would be within the highway extent. The sections of road where passing places may be required are as follows: • Carr Lane (Long Riston); • Carr Lane (Arnold); • Arnold Lane West (Arnold/Long Riston); • Black Tup Lane (Arnold/Long Riston); • Meaux Lane (Meaux); and • Meaux Road (Meaux). Several bends in the road on Meaux Lane would be widened to enable two HGVs to pass. Junctions off the A165 and off Black Tup Lane would be widened to accommodate HGVs. These are shown on **Appendix G of ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	Y

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
518	Suggestion to relocate site entrance from Carr Lane (Arnold) to the A1035 towards Routh instead of in Arnold	In total, there are nine construction vehicular accesses to the Land Areas (six on Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, one each at the A165 White Cross Road/Land Area B access, Carr Lane (Long Riston) and Carr Lane (Arnold)) and five accesses to the land required for the cable grid connection works (one at Park Lane, two at Long Lane and two at A1174 Hull Road). There are therefore site entrances along Meaux Lane/Meaux Road, which leaves the A1035 at Routh as well as site entrances from Carr Lane (Arnold). **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the HGV and LGV routing and indicates that HGVs will be routed along Carr Lane. There are also proposed operational access points from Meaux Lane (via the A1035 at Routh) and Carr Lane. All access points and haul routes have been agreed in full consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire and are considered to be suitable.	N
519	Concern regarding damage caused by passing lorries	Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		through residential areas, where possible. As part of the Applicant's assessment, a detailed access review has been undertaken to develop suitable access points and routes for the site. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans. It will be the responsibility of the Applicant and the principal contractor to make good any damage if it were to occur. To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of junction upgrades, new accesses to serve Land Areas and cable route crossings, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	
520	Concern regarding getting a delivery to the site	The Applicant has assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of passing places,	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		junction upgrades, and new accesses, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].** Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2],** all impacts of the Proposed Development on Transport and Access, including in relation to severance, delay, non-motorised users, hazardous/Large Loads, and road safety are deemed to be Not Significant following the implementation of the additional mitigation set out in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
521	Concern regarding pedestrian safety	The Applicant has assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The Proposed Development includes some permanent road improvements to ensure safe access into parts of the site. These would take the form of passing places located on sections of public highway considered too narrow. These are shown on **Appendix G of ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4].** These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans. The assessment of the Proposed Development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
522	Concern regarding the impact on horse riders due to traffic	The assessment of the Proposed Development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14 Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant.	N
523	Concern regarding the traffic associated with the construction phase	The Applicant has assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of passing places, junction upgrades, and new accesses, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].** Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. As set out in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2],** all impacts of the Proposed Development on Transport and Access, including in relation to severance, delay, non-motorised users, hazardous/Large Loads, and road safety are deemed to be Not Significant following the implementation of the additional mitigation set out in the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	
524	Concern regarding the traffic on Meaux Road / Statement that the A1065 Meaux Road is too narrow / Suggestion to widen Meaux Road at blind bends	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2**]. Note that no HGVs are proposed to be routed from the south along Meaux Road, from Wawne (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 14: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]**). A number of roads, including Meaux Road/Lane, have been identified as roads where it may be necessary to construct and use passing places for HGVs accessing the Site (see **Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3]**). The potential passing places would be located on sections of public highways	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		currently considered too narrow for passing vehicles and HGVs and, where reasonably practicable, would be within the highway extent. It is also proposed that several bends in the road on Meaux Road/Lane would be widened to enable two HGVs to pass. Junctions off the A165 and off Black Tup Lane would be widened to accommodate HGVs. These are shown on **Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010157/APP/2.3].**	
525	Concern regarding where passing places will be sited in Arnold	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** A number of roads have been identified where it may be necessary to construct and use passing places for HGVs accessing the Site (see **ES Volume 3, Appendix G of ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**). The potential passing places would be located on sections of public highways currently considered too narrow for passing vehicles and HGVs and, where reasonably practicable, would be within the highway extent. The sections of road where passing places may be required are as follows: • Carr Lane (Long Riston); • Carr Lane (Arnold);	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		• Arnold Lane West (Arnold/Long Riston); • Black Tup Lane (Arnold/Long Riston); • Meaux Lane (Meaux); and • Meaux Road (Meaux). Specifically, for Arnold and as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2],** the following is proposed: • Provision of 3 no. passing places on Carr Lane (Long Riston) to accommodate two HGVs passing. Provides total carriageway width of up to 7.5m for 20m length. • Provision of 2 no. passing places on Arnold Lane West to accommodate two HGVs passing. Provides carriageway width of up to 7.5m for 20m length. • Widening of existing junction to ensure there is sufficient width at the access for two HGVs to pass to mitigate against the possibility of collision or HGVs waiting on the public highway. • Provision of 3 no. passing places on Carr Lane (Arnold) to accommodate two HGVs passing. Provides carriageway width of up to 7.5m for 20m length. These passing places would be retained permanently, providing a legacy improvement after construction works	

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		have been completed. East Riding of Yorkshire Council has been consulted on these plans.	
526	General concern regarding traffic disruption	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant.	N
527	Statement that local roads are poor quality	The Proposed Development will be accessed using the adopted highway, and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7] shows** the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. An assessment of the impact of increased HGV flows is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant. To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of junction upgrades, new accesses to serve Land Areas and cable route crossings, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		[EN010157/APP/6.2] and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	
528	Statement that suitable roads need to be in place for heavy vehicles	The existing road network is currently used by HGVs, with this being shown in the results from traffic surveys undertaken between September 2023 – February 2024 to inform the Transport Assessment, as reported in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Baseline flows were assessed and HGVs were identified as part of the current mix of vehicles that use the existing road network. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** shows the routes that construction vehicles will be advised to use. The advised routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. An assessment of the impact of increased HGV flows is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** To mitigate any potential impacts due to construction traffic, a number of works will take place on the local road network, comprising construction of junction upgrades, new accesses to serve Land Areas and cable route crossings, as outlined in the **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]** and the **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7].**	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
529	Statement that the local roads / area is already busy due to construction of other approved developments / farm vehicles	The Applicant will seek to minimise disruption as much as possible during the construction, operational and decommissioning stages, as outlined in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Additionally, the Applicant has prepared an **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7**] which outlines how the construction of the Proposed Development on the environment, local road network and local communities will be managed. The Construction Traffic Management Plan will be updated throughout all stages of the Proposed Development by an appointed contractor at the appropriate times. **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010157/APP/6.2]** provides an assessment of the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in combination with other planned and approved developments following relevant guidance, comprising primarily the Planning Inspectorate's Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment on inter-project cumulative effects and guidance from the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). This includes assessing potential cumulative effects of the construction stage of other developments with the Proposed Development.	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
530	Concern regarding road safety due to increased traffic	The Applicant has undertaken a transport assessment to assess the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on the local and strategic road network in the surrounding area, as detailed in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 14.1: Transport Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** The assessment of the Proposed Development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14: Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant. Given the distribution of the Proposed Development across several land areas, the land areas will be accessed from a number of different locations. The proposed routes avoid roads with weight limit restrictions and avoid roads through residential areas, where possible. As part of the Applicant's assessment, a detailed access review has been undertaken to develop suitable access points and routes for the site. **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.2: Transport Routing and the Existing Highway Network [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the HGV and LGV routing and indicates that HGV will be routed along Carr Lane. All haul routes and access points have been	N

Row ID	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
		agreed in full consultation with East Riding of Yorkshire and are considered to be suitable.	

Appendix G-5: Regard had to comments from non-statutory stakeholders under s47 of PA 2008

Table G-5 below sets out responses to the statutory consultation from non-statutory stakeholders under s47 of PA 2008 and the regard had to them by the Applicant. It should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6 of the **Consultation Report [EN010157/APP/5.1].**

Row ID	Consultee	Matter raised	Regard had under Section 49 of the Act	Matter relevant to a design change? Y/N
Ecology and Wildlife				
1	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust outlined concerns about the proximity of the Proposed Development to Tophill Low Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Leven Canal SSSI.	Land Area A and therefore Cable A-B have now been removed from the Order Limits. As a result, Tophill Low SSSI (over 5km to the north) and Leven Canal SSSI (over 1km to the north) are now not in close proximity to the Order Limits. **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1 Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development.	Y
2	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlighted numerous Local Wildlife Sites lie in close proximity and Cote Wood Local Wildlife Site immediately adjacent to the	As stated in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7 Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** a minimum 15m buffer from Cote Wood Ancient Woodland is in place. This is in line with Forestry Commission's best practice	N

		Proposed Development's site boundary.	guidance: Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions.	
3	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust stated that SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites should be considered as sensitive receptors in terms of potential disturbance during construction.	Impacts on SSSIs and Local Wildlife Sites are considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. No SSSIs were scoped into full assessment in the Environmental Statement due to distance from the Order Limits, the lack of hydrological linkages to the Proposed Development and separation from the Proposed Development due to road infrastructure, settlements or agricultural land. Details on the Local Wildlife Sites that were scoped into assessment are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Measures to mitigate construction effects of the Proposed Development on any Local Wildlife Sites are set out in the above chapter and secured by the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**.	N
4	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust stated they would like to understand the impacts on Pulfin Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B have been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. **ES Volume 3, Figure 1.1 Order Limits and Administrative Boundaries [EN010157/APP/6.3]** shows the scheme boundary of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, Pulfin Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) falls outside of the 2km study area for statutory and non-statutory designated sites. Following the	Y

			removal of Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) it is now over 3.8 km from the Order Limits	
5	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust stated that Leven Canal SSSI will be crossed by the proposed cable route and recommend that the presence of statutory and non-statutory designated sites should form a key factor is the route selection.	Land Area A and the interconnecting cable route (Cable A-B) that connected it to Land Area B have been removed from the Order Limits following feedback on ecological receptors in the area from statutory parties and the community, as well as the results of flooding and transport assessments. This means that while Leven Canal SSSI, which was previously crossed by Cable A-B, is now over 1km from the Order Limits, as shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 2.1: Environmental Features Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Leven Canal SSSI has therefore been scoped out of full assessment in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Biodiversity [EN010157/APP/6.2]** since it is not hydrologically linked to the Proposed Development and is separated from the Proposed Development by road infrastructure, agricultural fields and a country park.	Y
6	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust stated that the Leven Carrs Wetland Scheme (Landscape Recovery Project) should also be acknowledged within the documentation.	The Applicant continues to explore opportunities within the local area which includes discussion with the landowner regarding the Leven Carrs Wetland Scheme. The project does not form part of the Proposed Development.	N
7	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust noted the presence of ground-nesting birds,	Ornithological impacts, including a description of the baseline and mitigation requirements are considered in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7 Biodiversity**	

		including 59 skylark pairs, in the survey area. While the PEIR suggests that mitigation and enhancement areas will support ground-nesting and wintering birds, potentially resulting in a long-term local benefit, the Trust requires further evidence to support this claim. They emphasise the need to account for potential habitat loss, establish a clear baseline for mitigation areas, and demonstrate that proposed enhancements can sufficiently offset development impacts.	**[EN010157/APP/6.2]**. Details on the proposed mitigation areas for both ground-nesting birds and birds associated with the Humber Estuary, along with the calculations behind them, are provided in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.	
8	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlighted that there are five internationally important designated sites within 10 km of the Proposed Development support wintering and breeding birds and other ecological features. While the PEIR claims habitats in the Proposed Development area	A **Habitats Regulations Assessment – Information to Inform Appropriate Assessment Report [EN010157/APP/5.3]** has been produced for submission in support of the DCO Application. As set out in this report, the Stage 1 screening of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process considered each of the five European sites identified within 10km of the Proposed Development, and concluded that for four of the European sites (Hornsea Mere Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Humber Estuary Special Area of Conservation (SAC)/SPA/Ramsar site) the potential for	

		are not Functionally Linked to these sites due to low wintering bird numbers, the Trust calls for further evidence in the DCO application to ensure the proposed ecological mitigation and enhancement areas fully address potential impacts.	likely significant effects could not be ruled out (either alone or in combination). The Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment concluded that with the implementation of mitigation measures secured through the **Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.2]**, **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4]** and set out within the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** there would be no adverse effects (alone or in-combination) on the integrity of the European sites as a result of the Proposed Development. Functionally Linked Land was assumed to be present within the Order Limits for the purposes of the assessment, in the absence of full survey data across the whole Site.	
9	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust advised that habitat creation and enhancement proposals, especially under solar arrays, should be thoroughly researched and evidence-based. This includes carefully selecting target habitats and conditions for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) calculations.	The landscape and ecological proposals, on which the **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** calculations are based, are set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, including details on the objective and target condition of each one, as well as information on the principles, legislation and guidance that have informed the overall approach.	
10	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlighted monitoring by Suffolk Wildlife Trust that	No areas of species rich grassland have been identified within the solar PV module area. Impacts on Figham Pasture Local Wildlife Site due to horizontal	N

		showed solar panels can alter vegetation, with shade-tolerant grasses dominating and a loss of diverse species such as meadow vetchling and common knapweed. This led to shorter sward, increased bare ground, and more leaf litter. They recommend soil testing to inform realistic post-development habitat plans.	direct drilling are assessed within the **ES [EN010157/APP/6.1-6.4].** Habitat creation underneath panels will be mindful of shading and other effects caused by panels. Soil surveys have been undertaken, with the results presented in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 10.2: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. As set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, any proposed planting would comprise majority native (and of local provenance) species.	
11	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust outlined support for an approach to habitat creation that will increase habitat connectivity by providing substantial green corridors.	The Applicant notes the comments	N
12	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust noted that over 95% of the solar panel areas could support sheep grazing, which is often preferable to mowing. However, they emphasised the need to plan for necessary livestock	Fencing around panel areas is likely to be either a wire-mesh or deer fence, measuring up to 2m in height, which is suitable for sheep should the landowners decide to graze. The fence would be gated to allow access to and from the Proposed Development, as set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**. Over 95% of the solar panel areas can be made available for sheep grazing should the landowners wish to	

		infrastructure, including fencing, pens, and gates.	graze sheep. This would retain an agricultural use and allow topsoil to recover, by increasing soil organic matter and improving the soil structure.	
13	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust acknowledged that detailed Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) information has not yet been submitted but appreciated the commitment to delivering 50% of the BNG on-site, as stated on the project website. They look forward to reviewing the forthcoming BNG Assessment and Calculation as part of the DCO application.	**ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10 Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]** has been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application. The assessment concludes that, with the implementation of habitat management measures set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Mitigation Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**, the Proposed Development would result in a 62.36% net gain in biodiversity for area habitat units.	
14	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust outlined concerns about the longevity of the habitat creation and enhancement proposed to be delivered as part of the Proposed Development, emphasising that these measures should be permanent.	This would be a matter for the landowners following the operational lifespan of the solar farm. If the habitats created as part of the scheme were deemed to be of significant biodiversity importance, they could be designated as such by the local authority or Natural England in due course, but this is not a matter for the Applicant.	N
15	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust highlighted that Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) benefits should align with good	Details on Biodiversity Net Gain are provided in **ES Volume 4, Appendix 7.10: Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010157/APP/6.4]**. The Biodiversity Net Gain obligations for the Proposed Development are	

		practice principles, securing compensation sites for at least the Proposed Development's lifetime and ideally in perpetuity. They recommended legal agreements to ensure the long-term protection of habitat creation and enhancement areas.	secured by the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**.	
16	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust advised that a framework DEMP should be submitted as part of the DCO application.	An **Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.4] has** been prepared for submission in support of the DCO Application.	N
17	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust expressed that a monitoring protocol submitted as part of the DCO application would be appreciated.	Ongoing management and monitoring is set out in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]**	N
General				
18	Active Travel England	Active Travel England stated it was content with the development proposed.	The Applicant welcomes these comments.	N
Land Use				

19	British Horse Society	British Horse Society stated it is important that public rights are protected for regular riders and carriage drivers.	The Applicant notes the comments. **An Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	N
20	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society stated that new developments or changes in land use often increase traffic, making roads more dangerous for equestrians. Additionally, riders are increasingly excluded from verges, which could serve as safe, segregated routes if properly maintained.	The Applicant notes the comments. The assessment significance and impact assessment of the proposed development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume2, Chapter 14 Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Potential impacts on users of Public Rights of Way and effects on non-motorised users during the construction stage, for example, due to temporary closures to facilitate movements of construction vehicles were considered to be not significant. [	N
21	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society stated that road safety is a significant concern for equestrians, who are among the most vulnerable road users. Road use is often unavoidable for them due to a lack of alternative areas to exercise their horses.	The Applicant notes the comments. The **Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.7]** includes details on the Traffic Management Working Group, which will be formed for the Proposed Development at the construction phase. The members of this would be confirmed in the full Construction Traffic Management Plan but may include, as an example, local residents / landowners, local highway authority, Parish Council Members and user groups such as British Horse Society. The full Construction Traffic Management Plan will also	N

			consider existing pedestrian, equestrian and cyclist routes, including whether the routes are used by one or more of these groups of road users. It will include drawings showing traffic management layouts, signing and apparatus to be implemented, including proposed routes for pedestrians, equestrians and cyclists. The assessment of the Proposed Development on Pedestrian, Horse Riding and Cyclist amenity and Accidents & Safety is detailed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14 Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2]**. All impacts are deemed to be Not Significant. Road Safety Audits will be delivered throughout the detailed design technical approval process with the approving authority (East Riding of Yorkshire Council).	
22	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society stated that failure to accommodate the needs of equestrian riders would be contrary to National and Local Planning Policies.	The Applicant notes the comments. An **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** has been submitted in support of this DCO application. This sets out a schedule of public rights of way within the Proposed Development and outlines the measures to manage any requirements to temporarily close or divert public rights of way within the Proposed Development during construction.	N
23	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society stated that positive physical and mental benefits of horse riding and carriage should be considered.	The Applicant notes the comments. The Applicant is including new permissive paths as part of the scheme. The permissive paths in Land Area D and E are proposed to include horse riding right. As shown in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and **ES**	Y

			Volume 3, Figure 3.1 Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]. These are routes which can be used by the public during the lifetime of the project, but will not become a permanent right of way.	
24	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society stated that Drovers Lane and Carr Lane are subject to historical Definitive Map Modification Orders, and while they are shown as ORPAS on Ordnance Survey maps, they are unrecorded on East Riding Council's online map. These route upgrades could be addressed within the application, emphasizing that public rights always take precedence over private access rights and development.	The upgrades of the routes referred to are not within the scope of the DCO Application however the Proposed Development includes over 12 km of new permissive paths to increase access to the countryside for the communities around the Site. Please refer to the **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3 Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]**, the **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** and the **D**	N
25	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society stated belief that historical evidence suggests several routes around the Proposed Development site	**ES Volume 2, Chapter: 13 Population [EN010157/APP/6.2]** refers to and assesses the likely potential effects on the recreational resources within the 500m study area, which comprise public footpaths, bridleways and National Cycle Networks (NCN). The	

		are unrecorded or under-recorded footpaths that should at least be considered as bridleways. These public rights should be protected and not subsumed by the development. Applications to East Riding Council are ongoing and will be submitted later. They also highlight that certain routes, such as Bridleways WAWNE No10, Tickton No5, and Woodmansey Footpath No29, should be acknowledged or upgraded within the application, as well as unrecorded routes with higher rights (ORPAs). These are currently not mentioned in the plans.	public footpaths and bridleways located within the study area are shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 14.3: Public Rights of Way and Long Distance Paths Within and Adjacent to the Proposed Development** and **Figure 2.1: Environmental Features Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**. Not all the footpaths and bridleways referred to have been scoped in the comment, it may be that these are not within the study area or have been named differently. Only formally designated/recorded Public Rights of Way and bridleways have been included in the assessment, as these are legally protected.	
26	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society states that the Applicant must obtain separate permission from the East Riding Rights of Way Team for any works on or over a Public Right of Way (PRoW) before starting, and permission may be refused. Any damage to a	The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes provision for PRoW to be closed or diverted temporarily if required during the construction period, subject to the consent of the street authority. The DCO Application includes an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which sets out how temporary closures to PRoW will be managed during the construction period. A detailed Plan must be submitted for the approval of the local planning authority prior to the relevant works commencing. The	N

		PRoW caused by works must be repaired by the Applicant. Additionally, the Applicant and any future owners must have legal rights to use motorised vehicles on a PRoW, except for a Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT), as unauthorised use is an offence under the Road Traffic Act 1988.	Applicant does not propose the permanent closure or diversion of any PRoW.	
27	British Horse Society	The British Horse Society has submitted a Holding Objection to the application, citing non-compliance with National and Local Planning Policies. They request that rights of way be clearly differentiated on all plans and proposals, and that opportunities be taken to upgrade footpaths to bridleways and create new bridleways for the benefit of pedestrians, cyclists, and horse riders. The objection will be withdrawn if the NPPF Paragraphs 104 and 106 are adhered to.	The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** submitted with the DCO Application sets out how the Proposed Development complies with all relevant policy. The upgrading of existing routes to bridleways is outside the scope of the DCO Application however the Proposed Development includes over 12 km of new permissive paths to increase access to the countryside for the communities around the Site. The permissive paths in Land Area D and E are proposed to include horse riding rights, as shown in the **Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.5]** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1 Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]**.	N

28	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull Joint Local Access Forum (JLAF) is a statutory advisory body that safeguards Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and promotes their use for the benefit of both countryside access and public health through exercise and the enjoyment of countryside amenity. The JLAF does not object to the proposed development, but asks that issues be addressed during the compilation of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application The East Riding of Yorkshire and Kingston upon Hull Joint Local Access Forum (JLAF) stated they do not object to the Proposed Development. However, they request that certain issues be addressed during the compilation of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.	The Applicant notes the comments	N

29	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF requests specific details about Public Rights of Way (PRoW) diversions where the photovoltaic panel arrays, cable corridors, and access roads intersect or affect PRoWs. They ask the Applicant to define temporary diversion routes in consultation with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Countryside Access Team and seek permissions from landowners. The JLAF also requests that diversions be in place before any temporary closures or diversions occur.	The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes provision for PRoW to be closed or diverted temporarily if required during the construction period, subject to the consent of the street authority. The DCO Application includes an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which sets out how temporary closures to PRoW will be managed during the construction period. A detailed Plan must be submitted for the approval of the local planning authority prior to the relevant works commencing. The Applicant does not propose the permanent closure or diversion of any PRoW.	N
30	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF recommends that temporary closures of Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) should be limited to minimise disruption to public access and the associated health benefits. They advise the Applicant to liaise with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council's	The **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1**] includes provision for PRoW to be closed or diverted temporarily if required during the construction period, subject to the consent of the street authority. The DCO Application includes an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which sets out how temporary closures to PRoW will be managed during the construction period. A detailed Plan must be submitted for the approval of the local planning authority prior to the relevant works commencing.	N

		Countryside Access Team regarding temporary closures and diversions and to specify a maximum closure period, suggesting no more than three months.		
31	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF requests that the Applicant provides an outline schedule for the installation process, ensuring that work progresses on a rolling geographical basis. This will prevent the simultaneous diversion or closure of all affected Public Rights of Way (PRoWs) during the entire installation, including cable corridor excavation and haul roads.	The final construction programme will be confirmed by the principal contractor post-consent so this detail is not available at this stage. However, the Applicant confirms that it proposes to take a phased approach to construction as set out in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 3 Proposed Development Description [EN010157/APP/6.1]** and as such, it is not envisaged that all PRoW would be closed within the Site for the entire duration of the construction period.	N
32	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF suggests that the Applicant or future cable owners should take medium-term responsibility for restoring surface settlement where PRoWs cross disturbed ground. Given the	Cable routes will be reinstated following installation and easements agreed with landowners to ensure the Applicant is able to access them for ongoing maintenance throughout the life of the Proposed Development.	N

		likely soil settlement of 15-25 cm, which may cause pooling of water and impair PRoW accessibility, a watch period of at least seven years is recommended to address these issues. The cable owner should coordinate with the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) Countryside Access Team to manage any access problems and ensure restoration works meet ERYC standards.	The Applicant would be willing to explore the potential monitoring process as part of further discussions with the LPA. The Applicant proposes that at year 1 monitoring is undertaken and restoration proposed if required. Following this, further monitoring would not be required until year 7.	
33	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF requests that the Applicant clearly outlines how the Proposed Development will enhance affected PRoWs in addition to creating new Permissive Paths. They believe the proposed permissive paths are insufficient compensation for the loss of amenity caused by disruption during construction and the visual impact of the solar panels and	The **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5]** submitted with the DCO Application sets out how the Proposed Development complies with all relevant policy. The permissive paths proposed are not intended as 'compensation' for other impacts of the Proposed Development, which have been assessed and mitigated appropriately in their own right. The new permissive paths are illustrated in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1 Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3].** Refer to **ES Volume 2, Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual [EN010157/APP/6.2]** for further details of the assessment on the visual effects for the users of Public	N

		security fencing. The JLAF suggests that a significant portion of the £4.2m community benefit fund should be allocated to improving PRoWs and access in the affected parishes, in line with NPPF para. 104 and East Riding of Yorkshire Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan.	Rights of Way and Bridleways. New structure planting has been proposed to mitigate any predicted adverse effects on visual amenity as far as possible. The Applicant aims to establish a community fund that can be used to support a wide variety of community projects over the lifetime of the solar farm. This could be used for initiatives such as improvements to public rights of way, however the Applicant does not propose to pre-emptively set aside a proportion of the fund for public right of way improvements. The community benefit fund would be managed by an independent third party who support fund applicants to ensure the funds are as accessible as possible. The Applicant would recruit a panel of local people to make decisions on fund allocations.	
34	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF stated that the development application should include appropriate mitigation measures for its impact on PRoWs and countryside access, as outlined in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 (paras 5.11.30 and 5.11.31). It is crucial for the development consent application to specify the distances between PRoWs, permitted paths, and the security	Impact on PRoW is assessed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14 Transport and Access [EN010157/APP/6.2].** Specific distances between fences and paths will be a matter for detailed design and subject to approval by the relevant local authority under a Requirement in the **Draft DCO EN010157/APP/3.1]** More information about how the Proposed Development aligns with planning policies is included in **Planning Statement [EN010157/APP/5.5].**	N

		fencing surrounding the solar panel arrays.		
35	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF welcomed the Applicant's intention to provide new Permissive Paths and requested that their alignment be specified in the development consent application, along with a statement ensuring these paths will be available for public use throughout the life of the Proposed Development.	Paths shown on **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1 Indicative Operational Layout Plan [EN010157/APP/6.3]** included with the DCO Application. Specific alignments will be a matter for detailed design and subject to approval by the relevant local planning authority under a Requirement in the **Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1].**	N
36	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF recommended that the Applicant, in its DCO application, advocates for upgrading Leven Footpath No. 5 and Riston Footpath No. 2 to bridleway status. This would create a valuable off-road north-south corridor for horse riders and cyclists, connecting the A1035 at Monk Bridge to Kidhill Lane, helping avoid the White Cross	The upgrading of existing public rights of way to bridleways is outside the scope of the DCO Application. However, the Proposed Development includes up to 12.6 km of new permissive paths to increase access to the countryside for the communities around the Site. The circuit of permissive paths within Land Areas D and E, which totals approximately 9.4 km, will be made available for horse riding.	N

		roundabout and the busy A165.		
37	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	The JLAF highlighted the Secretary of State for the Environment's extension of the deadline for submitting claims of historical rights of way until 2031. If such claims emerge within the Proposed Development area, JLAF requests that the East Riding of Yorkshire's Definitive Map Team inform the Applicant, and that the Applicant accommodate any proven claims, including potential diversions or adjustments to the solar arrays or cable corridors, with costs borne by the Applicant or future asset owners.	**The Draft DCO [EN010157/APP/3.1]** includes provision for PRoW to be closed or diverted temporarily if required during the construction period, subject to the consent of the street authority. The DCO Application includes an **Outline Rights of Way and Access Management Plan [EN010157/APP/7.9]** which sets out how temporary closures to PRoW will be managed during the construction period.	N
Location				
38	East Riding Joint Local Access Forum	Question about if building on Crown Estate in Skirlaugh/Swine/Long Riston been considered	The Proposed Development does not include Crown Estate land, and the Applicant does not anticipate moving the project to an alternative location.	N

			The site selection for a solar farm is led by availability of capacity on the National Grid and the availability of land through agreement. **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Iteration [EN010157/APP/6.1]** provides a detailed account of the site selection process and the subsequent discussions with local landowners about the viability of their land to be provided through voluntary agreement for the Proposed Development.	

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