WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

Volume 5: Reports and Statements

5.1 Consultation Report Appendix A Non-Statutory Consultation and Engagement

Application Document ref. EN0110020/APP/5.1
Revision 01
June 2026

Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
Regulation 5(2)(q)

Contents

APPENDIX A1 – NOTIFICATION MATERIALS

Appendix A1.1 Near neighbour door knock letter

WHITESTONE
solar farm

12 November 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introducing Whitestone Solar Farm

We called to see you today to discuss Whitestone Solar Farm, a proposed new solar farm with battery storage located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster, which would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation.

Whitestone is being brought forward by Green Nation to help meet our national energy needs. It would make a significant contribution in the fight against climate change, while supporting energy security and helping reduce energy costs. It would generate up to 750 MW for the National Grid, which is enough to power up to 250,000 UK homes.

We will be announcing the project tomorrow (Wednesday 13 November) through a leaflet to the local community. Because you live near to the project boundary, we wanted to let you know about our proposals in advance.

We are currently at a very early stage in developing our proposals for Whitestone. Consultation is an important part of our development process and will occur in two stages. The first consultation will occur from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025 on our initial proposals including the draft masterplan. Feedback from this consultation will help inform the updated masterplan and the preliminary environmental information that we will present during the second consultation next year.

During the consultation period, we want to hear your feedback. You are welcome to attend any of the public information events, or if you wish, we would like to arrange a time to meet with you to answer any questions you may have. Your feedback will help us design the project in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community.

To arrange a meeting or ask any questions you may have, please contact our team by calling 0800 688 9936 Monday – Friday, 9am to 5pm, or email info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk.

Yours sincerely,

Jonathan Thompson

Founder and CEO, Green Nation

Whitestone Net Zero Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales.
Company number
15826972.

Registered address:
The Long Barn Manor Courtyard,
Stratton-On-The-Fosse, Radstock,
England, BA3 4QF

Appendix A1.2 Elected official launch letter

WHITESTONE
solar farm

13 November 2024

Dear Councillor,

Introducing Whitestone Solar Farm

We are writing to introduce our proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm, a proposed new solar farm with battery storage located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster, which would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation.

Whitestone is being brought forward by Green Nation to help meet our national energy needs. It would make a significant contribution in the fight against climate change, while supporting energy security and helping reduce energy costs. It could generate up to 750 MW for the National Grid, which is enough to power up to 250,000 UK homes.[1]

Because it would generate more than 50 MW of energy, Whitestone is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 sets out the planning process for NSIPs and requires pre-application consultation with specified 'prescribed' consultees. The City of Doncaster Council is a potential prescribed consultee because the project would be located within the council boundaries; therefore, we are contacting you as a ward councillor.

Consultation is an important part of the development of Whitestone and will occur in two stages. The first consultation will occur from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025 on our initial proposals and is considered 'non-statutory'. During this period, you can learn more about our initial proposals including the draft masterplan and our approach to environmental assessments. Feedback from this consultation will help inform an updated masterplan and the Draft Environmental Statement, which we will present during the second consultation, which will be considered a 'statutory consultation' and will occur next year.

We are at a very early stage in preparing our proposals for Whitestone and are keen to hear from you. Your feedback is important to us to help develop our proposals and carry out our environmental assessments to ensure that the project is designed in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community. We would like to arrange to brief you on the project and upcoming consultation, and are working with the planning officer to arrange this.

More information on the upcoming consultation is included in the enclosed leaflet and on our website www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk. Please get in touch with our team on 0800 169 6507 or at info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk with any questions.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Jonathan Thompson

Founder and CEO, Green Nation

[1] Based on an average energy consumption of 3,200 kWh per year.

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Appendix A1.3 Technical stakeholder launch email

WHITESTONE
solar farm

14 November 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

Introducing Whitestone Solar Farm

We are writing to introduce our proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm, a proposed new solar farm with battery storage located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster, which would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation. Whitestone is being brought forward by Green Nation to help meet our national energy needs. It would make a significant contribution in the fight against climate change, while supporting energy security and helping reduce energy costs. It could generate up to 750 MW for the National Grid, which is enough to power up to 250,000 UK homes.[1]

Because it would generate more than 50 MW of energy, Whitestone is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 sets out the planning process for NSIPs and requires pre-application consultation with specified 'prescribed' consultees. We have identified you as a potential prescribed consultee for Whitestone.

Consultation is an important part of the development of Whitestone and will occur in two stages. The first consultation will occur from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025 on our initial proposals and is considered 'non-statutory'. During this period, you can learn more about our initial proposals including the draft masterplan and our approach to environmental assessments. Feedback from this consultation will help inform an updated masterplan and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, which we will present during the second consultation, which will be considered a 'statutory consultation' and will occur next year.

We are at a very early stage in preparing our proposals for Whitestone and are keen to hear from you. Your feedback is important to us to help develop our proposals and carry out our environmental assessments to ensure that the project is designed in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community. Our environmental consultants will be in touch shortly to start an ongoing engagement with you on specific topics.

More information on the upcoming consultation is included in the enclosed leaflet and on our website www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk. Please get in touch with our team on 0800 688 9936 or at info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk with any questions.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Jonathan Thompson

Founder and CEO, Green Nation

[1] Based on an average energy consumption of 3,200 kWh per year.

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15828972.

Registered address:
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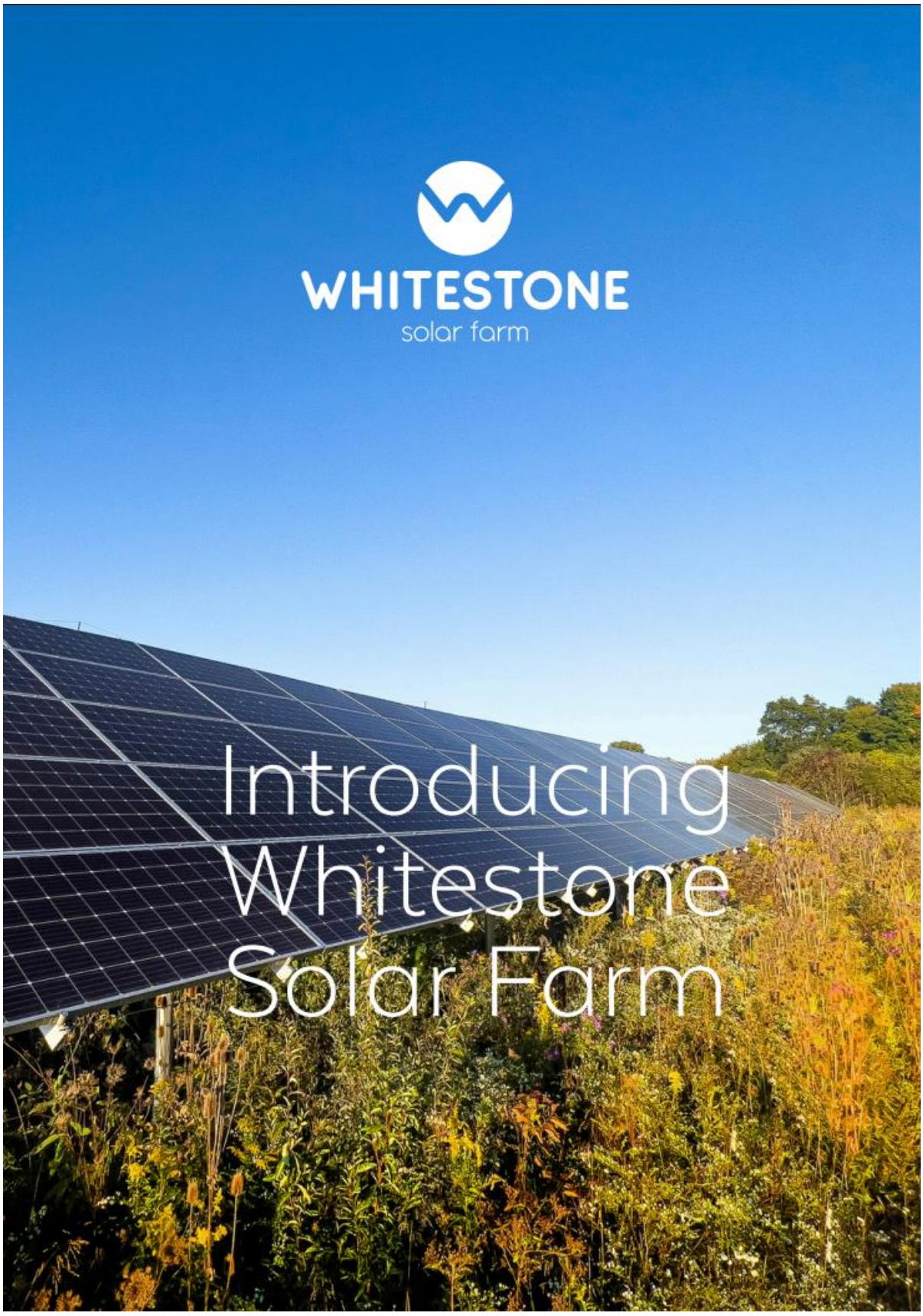
England, BA3 4QF

Appendix A1.4 Launch leaflet



Introduction

We're writing to introduce our proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm.

Whitestone is a proposed new solar farm with battery storage located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster, which would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation.

Whitestone is being brought forward by Green Nation, a solar developer with extensive experience in both rooftop and ground-mounted projects, currently managing 75 solar farms around the country, and working with Net Zero One Limited.

We're at an early stage in the process of developing our proposals. We will soon hold a community consultation on our initial plans from **18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025**, and we want to hear from you.

Your feedback is very important to us and will help us shape our proposals. You can learn more about Whitestone and how to take part in our community consultation on the following pages.

Why do we need Whitestone?

The UK has set a target for clean power by 2030, to help in the fight against climate change while supporting energy security and helping to reduce energy costs.

As we cut our reliance on fossil fuels, we need new renewable energy resources, like wind and solar, to come online. At the same time, our demand for electricity is set to double by 2050, as we shift away from gas boilers and traditional cars to heat pumps and electric vehicles.

This means there is an urgent need to develop clean, affordable energy here in the UK. Projects like Whitestone could play a major part in helping to reach these targets, by providing enough energy to supply up to 250,000 homes*.

The UK is a good location for solar power. Technology has advanced rapidly in recent years, so that panels can now absorb energy even on cloudy days, and rainy weather helps keep the panels clean and cool.

Wind and solar energy work well together – generally, the sun shines when the wind isn't blowing, and vice versa.

Batteries help balance the power supply, to store energy until it is needed the most.

*This is based on the average energy consumption of 3,200 kWh per year.

Why here?

The National Grid connects power sources to power users across the UK, through a network of substations and pylons. However, new energy projects can only connect into the National Grid at locations with available capacity. Due to its historic role in the steel production industry, there was available capacity at the Brinsworth Substation in Rotherham, so we were able to secure an agreement for a new energy project to connect at this location.

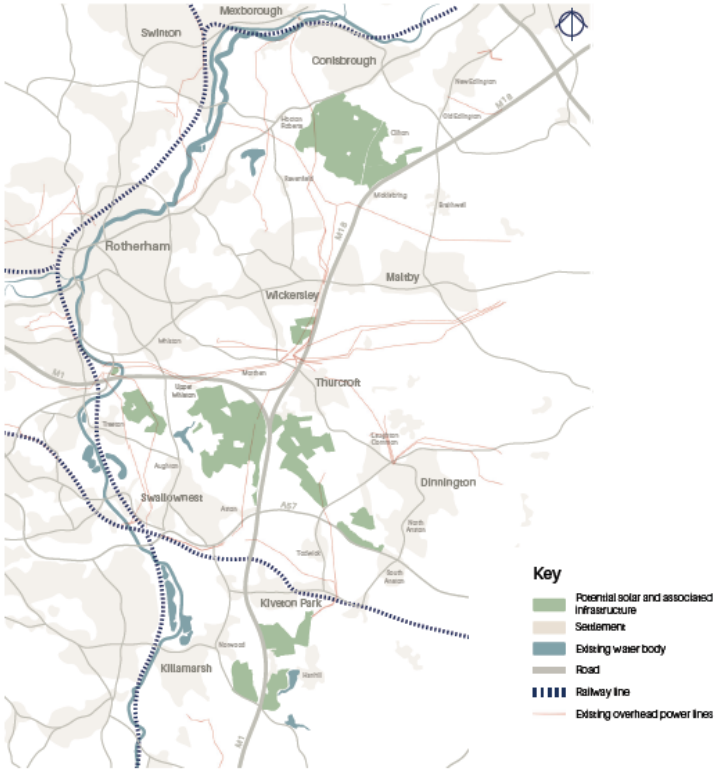
Once we had our grid connection agreement, we looked for land nearby that would be suitable for solar. This includes characteristics such as suitable topography and enough light. We also wanted to avoid environmentally sensitive areas, for example, high quality agricultural land that is considered 'best and most versatile' where possible.

New solar farms can only connect to the National Grid where there is capacity

Whitestone location

This plan shows the area we are considering for Whitestone Solar Farm, however, not all of this area will be used for solar panels or infrastructure. We will also include areas to protect local wildlife and enhance biodiversity, as well as buffers around homes, public rights of way and other important features.

We are currently at a very early stage in the project's development. During the upcoming consultation, we want to hear feedback from technical experts and members of the community. This will help design the project in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community.



Sensitive design

We want to design Whitestone sensitively to the local environment and community.

We appreciate that the land we are considering is designated as Green Belt. The Green Belt was created to prevent urban sprawl, where cities and towns grow into each other and eliminate the green spaces needed for wildlife and the local community's physical and mental well-being. Our aim is to design Whitestone sensitively, so that it can continue to support many of the same goals as the Green Belt.

Solar farms are good habitats, where local wildlife can flourish. After construction, solar farms are quiet neighbours. They require little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals.

As part of our plans, we would include areas to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats to support native species. These will be informed by a series of environmental assessments and consultation with technical experts, including local wildlife groups, the Environment Agency and Natural England.

Solar farms can also help support mental and physical health. As part of our proposals, we would look at expanding options for recreation, by creating new permissive paths across the site that could be used by walkers, cyclists and equestrians.

These will be informed by consultation with the community, to identify how the project could help increase access or support local initiatives.

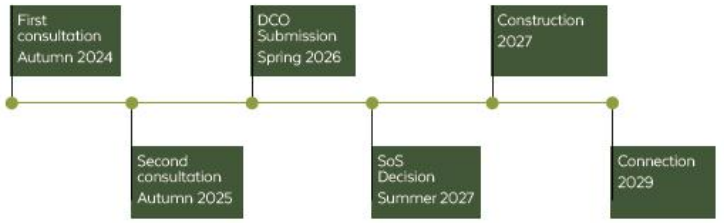
Planning process

Because Whitestone would produce more than 50 MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This means that we must apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to authorise its construction, operation and decommissioning, which would be decided at the national level by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

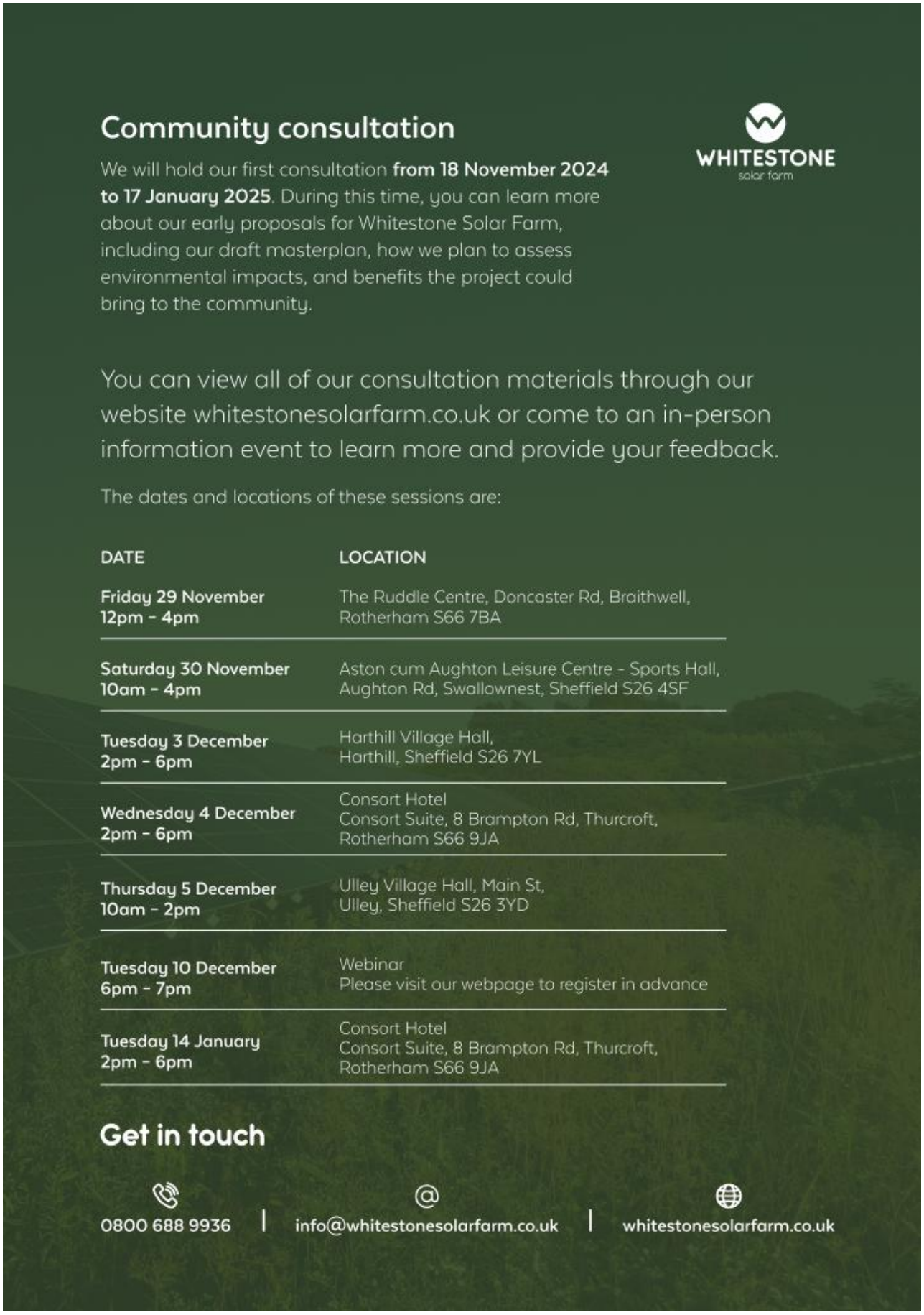
Consultation is an important part of the development process for NSIPs. We will consult with the community members as well as technical experts (like Natural England and the Environment Agency) throughout the project's development to ensure local knowledge is built into the project design.

We currently plan to hold two rounds of consultation before we submit our DCO application. During the first round of consultation, we will present our initial proposals for the project design, including areas we believe could be used for solar and other infrastructure, and areas for environmental enhancements. We will ask for feedback on this initial design, which will inform an updated design that we will present during the second consultation next year.

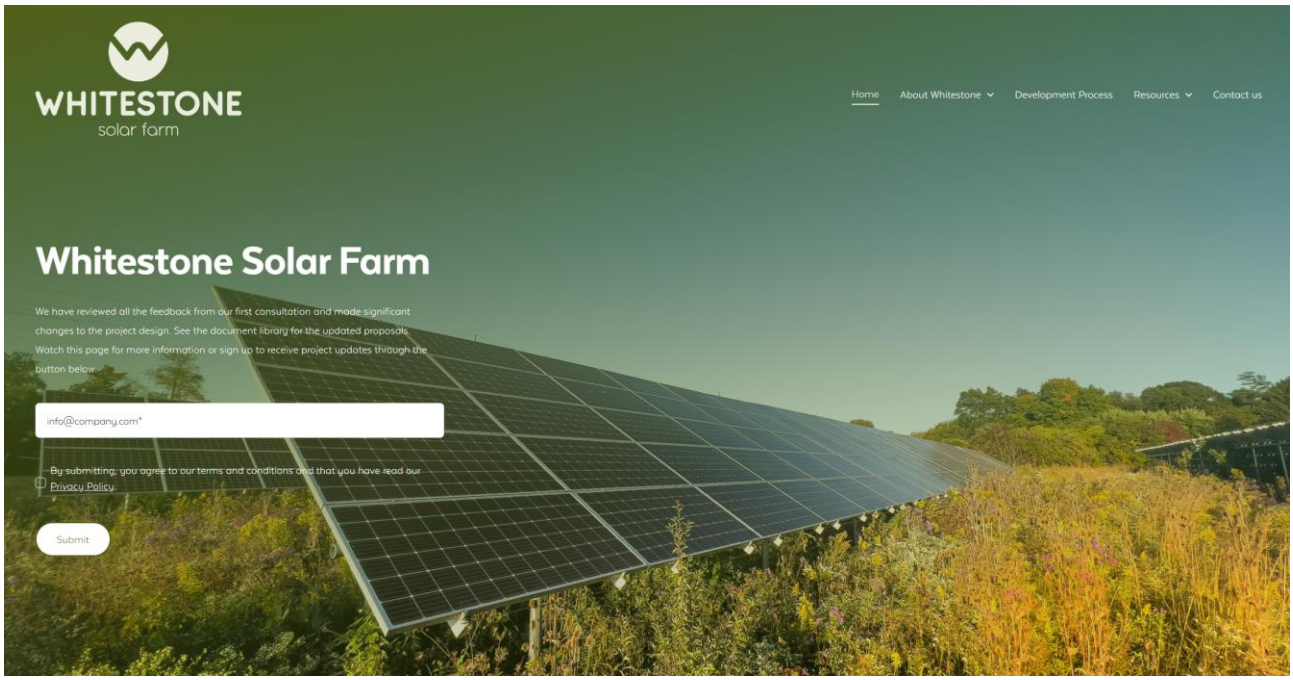
At each stage of consultation, we will be able to present more detailed information as the project develops. This ensures that consultees have the opportunity to provide feedback throughout the project's development.

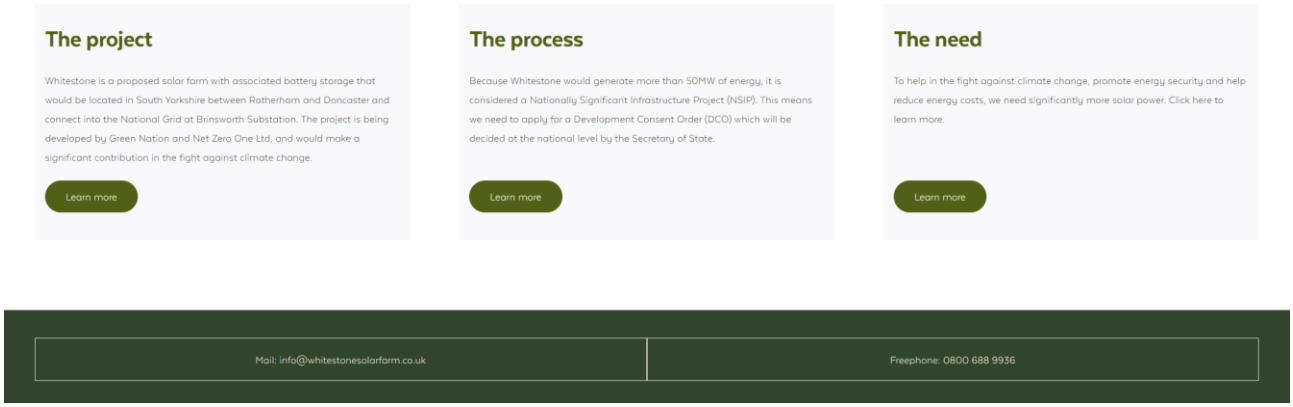


You can find more information about the planning process on the Planning Inspectorate's website: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/


Community consultation
WHITESTONE
solar farm
We will hold our first consultation from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025. During this time, you can learn more about our early proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm, including our draft masterplan, how we plan to assess environmental impacts, and benefits the project could bring to the community.
You can view all of our consultation materials through our website whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk or come to an in-person information event to learn more and provide your feedback.
The dates and locations of these sessions are:
DATE
LOCATION
Friday 29 November 12pm - 4pm
The Ruddle Centre, Doncaster Rd, Braithwell, Rotherham S66 7BA
Saturday 30 November 10am - 4pm
Aston cum Aughton Leisure Centre - Sports Hall, Aughton Rd, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 4SF
Tuesday 3 December 2pm - 6pm
Harthill Village Hall, Harthill, Sheffield S26 7YL
Wednesday 4 December 2pm - 6pm
Consort Hotel Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Rd, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA
Thursday 5 December 10am - 2pm
Ulley Village Hall, Main St, Ulley, Sheffield S26 3YD
Tuesday 10 December 6pm - 7pm
Webinar Please visit our webpage to register in advance
Tuesday 14 January 2pm - 6pm
Consort Hotel Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Rd, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA
Get in touch
0800 688 9936
info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Appendix A1.5 Screenshots of Whitestone website at launch





WHITESTONE
solar farm

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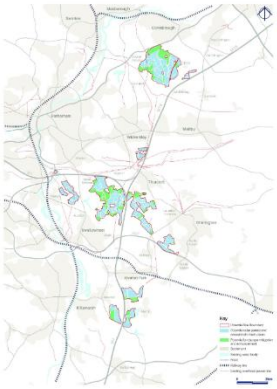
Proposals

Introducing Whitestone

Whitestone is a proposed solar farm that would be located in South Yorkshire, between Rotherham and Doncaster and connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation. The project is located across three sections, Whitestone 1 in the north near Conisbrough, Whitestone 2 in the centre to the east of Brinsworth, and Whitestone 3, in the south near Harthill with Woodall.

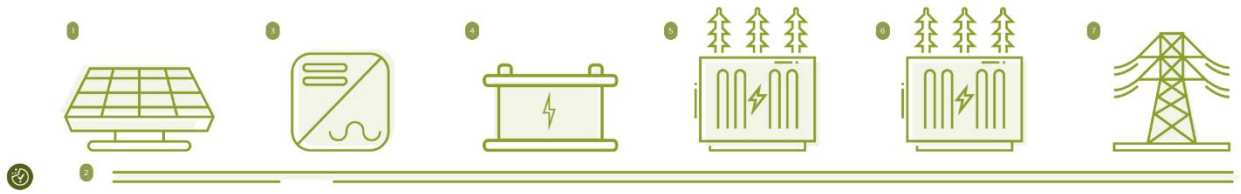


Why here?

The National Grid connects power users to power sources across the UK, through a network of substations, pylons and cables. New energy projects can only connect into the National Grid at locations where there is available capacity. Due to its historic connection to the steel industry, there was capacity at Brinsworth, so we were able to secure an agreement for a new energy project to connect at this location. Once we had secured the grid connection agreement, we looked for land nearby that would be suitable for solar.

What's a solar farm?

Whitestone would include the necessary components to collect energy from sunlight and prepare it to be transferred to the National Grid, where it will go on to power homes, businesses, schools and hospitals across the UK.



The Developer

GREEN NATION
SOLAR ENERGY

Whitestone is being developed by Green Nation and Net Zero One Ltd.

Established in 2011, Green Nation is a leader in solar development in the UK. We began by developing rooftop systems for homes, schools, and businesses and then expanded into ground-mounted solar farms. We currently manage 75 solar farms and hundreds of rooftop installations around the country.

Net Zero One Ltd has been established as a specialist development business to allow the funding of larger projects, drawing on the expertise of Green Nation, which ensures that we have sufficient funding to build, operate, and decommission Whitestone at the end of its life.

Click here for more information about Green Nation.

Mail: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk | Freephone: 0800 688 9936

UK Government target to triple solar production by 2030

Whitestone would supply up to 750 MW to the National Grid

Enough energy to supply up to 250,000 homes

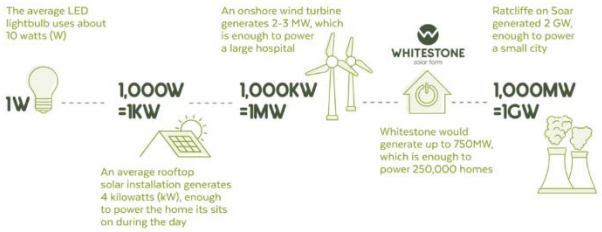
Whitestone Solar Farm would make a significant contribution to our national energy goals, helping in the fight against climate change while supporting energy security and reducing future energy costs.

The UK is a global leader in the fight against climate change. We have made a legally-binding agreement to reduce carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050. We have also committed to Clean Power by 2030 – which means eliminating fossil fuels from our electricity supply.

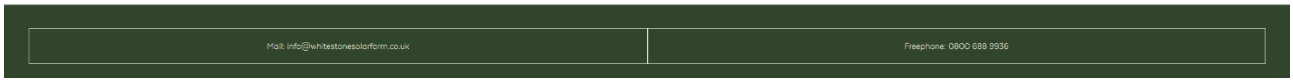
We have already made significant progress in these goals, but there's more work to do. Ratcliffe-on-Soar, the last remaining coal power station in the UK, was closed in September 2024. While coal is no longer being used to generate our electricity, we still use a significant amount of natural gas. This requires new renewable energy sources to replace the older forms of energy production.

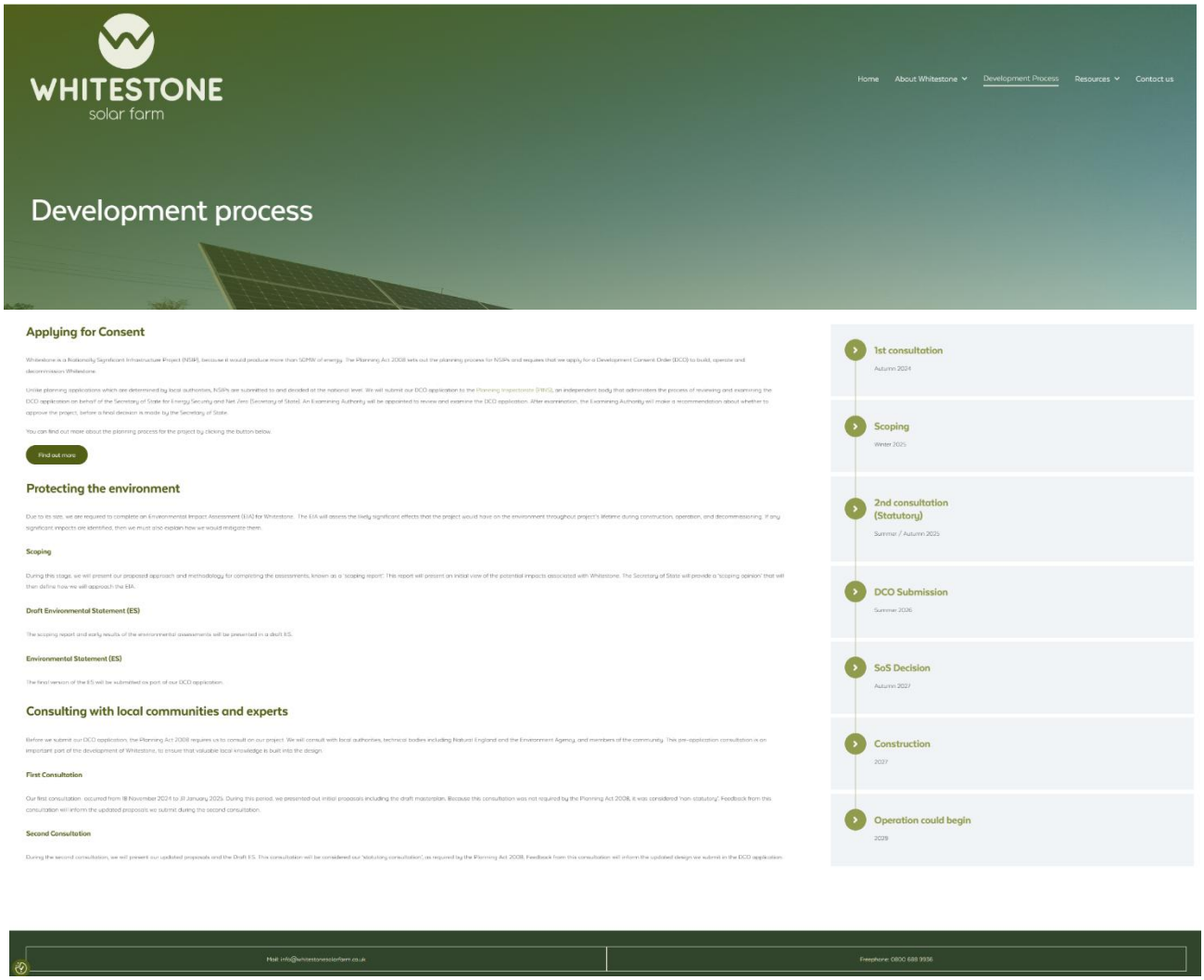
At the same time, our demand for electricity is projected to double by 2050, as we transition from traditional vehicles and boilers to electric cars and heat pumps to heat our homes, schools and hospitals.

This means that there is an urgent need to develop new sources of renewable energy, here in the UK. The current government policy calls for tripling our current solar capacity, to 50 GW by 2030. Whitestone could make a significant contribution towards this goal, producing up to 750 MW which is enough energy to power 250,000 homes.



The figures above refer to 'peak energy use' the times of the day we use the most energy, which are in the morning (7-10am) and in the evening (5-9pm).




WHITESTONE
solar farm
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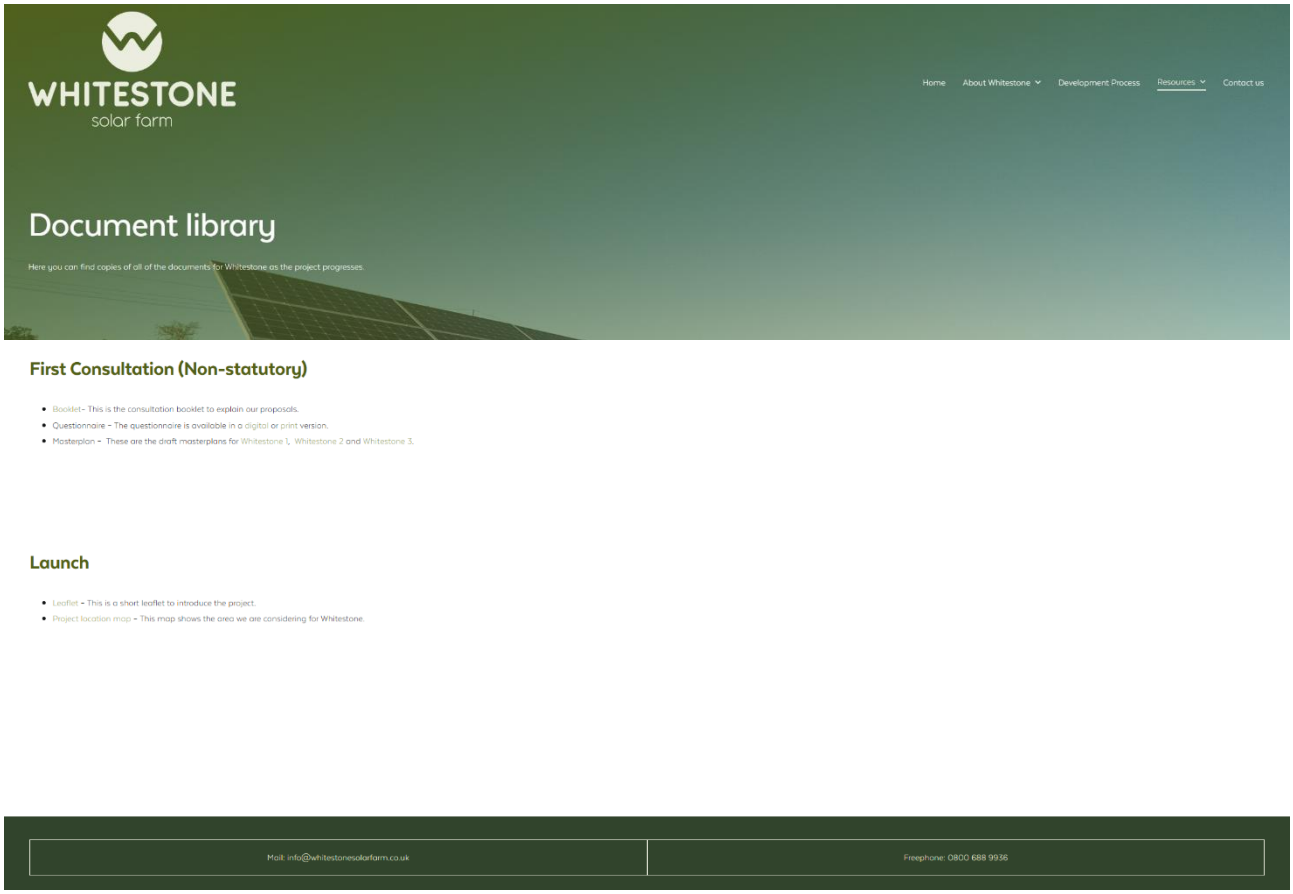
Development process
Applying for Consent
Whitestone is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), because it would produce more than 50MW of energy. The Planning Act 2008 sets out the planning process for NSIPs and requires that we apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build, operate and decommission Whitestone.
Unlike planning applications which are determined by local authorities, NSIPs are submitted to and decided at the national level. We will submit our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an independent body that administers the process of reviewing and examining the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (Secretary of State). An Examining Authority will be appointed to review and examine the DCO application. After examination, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation about whether to approve the project, before a final decision is made by the Secretary of State.
You can find out more about the planning process for the project by clicking the button below.
Find out more
Protecting the environment
Due to its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Whitestone. The EIA will assess the likely significant effects that the project would have on the environment throughout project's lifetime during construction, operation, and decommissioning. If any significant impacts are identified, then we must also explain how we would mitigate them.
Scoping
During this stage, we will present our proposed approach and methodology for completing the assessments, known as a 'scoping report'. This report will present an initial view of the potential impacts associated with Whitestone. The Secretary of State will provide a 'scoping opinion' that will then define how we will approach the EIA.
Draft Environmental Statement (ES)
The scoping report and early results of the environmental assessments will be presented in a draft ES.
Environmental Statement (ES)
The final version of the ES will be submitted as part of our DCO application.
Consulting with local communities and experts
Before we submit our DCO application, the Planning Act 2008 requires us to consult on our project. We will consult with local authorities, technical bodies including Natural England and the Environment Agency, and members of the community. This pre-application consultation is an important part of the development of Whitestone, to ensure that valuable local knowledge is built into the design.
First Consultation
Our first consultation occurred from 18 November 2024 to 31 January 2025. During this period, we presented our initial proposals including the draft masterplan. Because this consultation was not required by the Planning Act 2008, it was considered 'non-statutory'. Feedback from this consultation will inform the updated proposals we submit during the second consultation.
Second Consultation
During the second consultation, we will present our updated proposals and the Draft ES. This consultation will be considered our 'statutory consultation', as required by the Planning Act 2008. Feedback from this consultation will inform the updated design we submit in the DCO application.
1st consultation
Autumn 2024
Scoping
Winter 2025
2nd consultation (Statutory)
Summer / Autumn 2025
DCO Submission
Summer 2026
SoS Decision
Autumn 2027
Construction
2027
Operation could begin
2029
Mail: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Freephone: 0800 688 9936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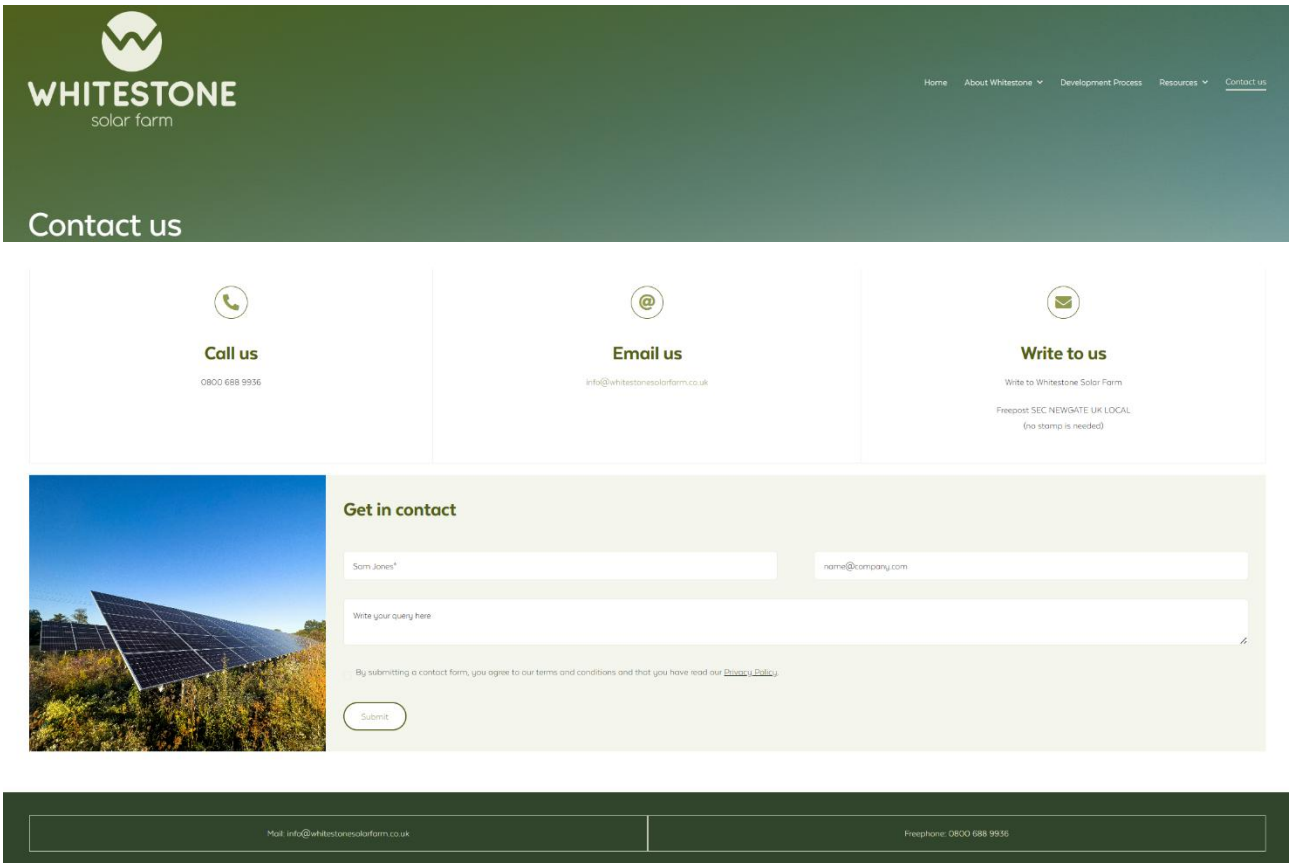
Document library
Here you can find copies of all of the documents for Whitestone as the project progresses.
First Consultation (Non-statutory)
Booklet - This is the consultation booklet to explain our proposals.
Questionnaire - The questionnaire is available in a digital or print version.
Masterplan - These are the draft masterplans for Whitestone 1, Whitestone 2 and Whitestone 3.
Launch
Leaflet - This is a short leaflet to introduce the project.
Project location map - This map shows the area we are considering for Whitestone.
Mail: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Freephone: 0800 688 9938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Email us
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Write to us
Write to Whitestone Solar Farm
Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL
(no stamp is needed)
Get in contact
Sam Jones*
name@company.com
Write your query here
By submitting a contact form, you agree to our terms and conditions and that you have read our Privacy Policy.
Submit
Mail: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Freephone: 0800 688 9936

Appendix A1.6 Launch press release

News release

13 November 2024

Green Nation launches new solar farm that could power up to 250,000 homes annually

Green Nation, an established solar developer in the UK, is bringing forward proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm. This new solar farm with battery storage would be located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster and would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation.

Whitestone Solar Farm is being proposed to meet the urgent need for new sources of clean, affordable energy. Under the new government, the UK has set a target for clean energy by 2030, to help in the fight against climate change, support energy security and help reduce energy costs. If approved, the project would help support these goals by generating clean energy here in the UK that could power up to 250,000 homes annually.[1]

Because the project would produce more than 50 MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This means that it will require development consent from the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

The project is still in its early stages of development. The developers will complete environmental assessments and two rounds of public consultation before submitting an application for development consent. The first public consultation will occur from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025. During this period, anyone with an interest in the project can learn more about the proposals and submit their feedback.

Jonathan Thompson, Founder and CEO of Green Nation, said: "We are excited to launch Whitestone Solar Farm, which stands to make an important contribution to our national energy goals. We are still early in the project's development and encourage anyone with an interest in the proposals to meet with us during the first consultation and to share their views on our early proposals."

Community members can attend a series of in-person events to meet the project team and learn more about the project at the following dates and times:

Date	Location
Friday 29 November 2024 12pm - 4pm	The Ruddle Centre, Doncaster Rd, Braithwell, Rotherham S66 7BA
Saturday 30 November 2024 10am - 4pm	Aston cum Aughton Leisure Centre- Sports Hall, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 4SF
Tuesday 3 December 2024 2pm - 6pm	Harthill Village Hall, Harthill, Sheffield S26 7YL

[1] Based on an average energy consumption of 3,200 kWh per year.

Wednesday 4 December 2024 2pm-6pm	Consort Hotel, Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Rd, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA
Thursday 5 December 2024 10am - 2pm	Ulley Village Hall, Main St, Ulley Sheffield S26 3YD
Tuesday 10 December 2024 6pm-7pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register at www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Tuesday 14 January 2025 2pm-6pm	Consort Hotel, Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Rd, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA

Alternatively, the project team can be contacted by calling freephone 0800 688 9936 or by emailing info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk.

ENDS

For further information, please contact [redacted] or [redacted]

Notes to editors:

About Green Nation:

Established in 2011, Green Nation is a leader in solar development in the UK. The company began in the development of rooftop systems for homes, schools, and businesses and has expanded into ground-mounted solar farms, currently managing 75 solar farms and hundreds of rooftop installations around the country.

About Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects:

The scheme is classified a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) because of its generating capacity. NSIPs are major developments which require planning permission to be granted by the relevant Secretary of State through a Development Consent Order (DCO). This is a process established by the Planning Act 2008.

Unlike local planning permissions, which are considered by local authorities, DCO applications are decided at the national level. The Planning Inspectorate is an independent government body that will review the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State. In this case, the relevant Government Department is the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

DCOs are governed by a fixed, statutory process which requires applicants to consult with the local community and to carry out environmental assessments. The developers will complete two rounds of consultation. The first round of consultation is not required by the Planning Act, so it is considered 'non-statutory'. A second consultation will occur next year and will be considered the 'statutory consultation' following the requirements of the Planning Act.

Further information about the DCO process is available at the Planning Inspectorate's website: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/

Appendix A1.7 Media list

Publication	Type of media
Business Green	Trade
Climate Home News	Trade
Energy Live News	Trade
Energy Storage News	Trade
Energy Voice	Trade
Infrastructure Journal	Trade
Recharge	Trade
Renewable Energy Association	Trade
reNEWS	Trade
Solar Media	Trade
Solar Power Portal	Trade
Rotherham Advertiser	Local
Doncaster Free Press	Local
BBC South Yorkshire	Local
Sheffield Star	Local
Yorkshire Post	Local
Yorkshire Live	Local

Appendix A1.8 Advertisements in local papers

Public consultation: Whitestone Solar Farm

WHITESTONE solar farm

18 November 2024 – 17 January 2025

We are currently consulting on our early proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm, a proposed new solar farm with battery storage located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster, that would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth Substation.

We are keen for as many people as possible to get in touch and share their feedback during our consultation, which runs until 17 January 2025.

Find out more at our public exhibitions

Date	Location
Friday 29th November 12pm – 4pm	The Ruddle Centre, Doncaster Rd, Braithwell, Rotherham S66 7BA
Saturday 30 November 10am – 4pm	Aston cum Aughton Leisure Centre - Sports Hall, Aughton Rd, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 4SF
Tuesday 3 December 2pm – 6pm	Harthill Village Hall, Harthill, Sheffield S26 7YL
Wednesday 4 December 2pm – 6pm	Consort Hotel Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Rd, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA
Thursday 5 December 10am – 2pm	Ulley Village Hall, Main St, Ulley, Sheffield S26 3YD
Tuesday 10 December 6pm – 7pm	Webinar Please visit our webpage to register in advance
Tuesday 14 January 2pm – 6pm	Consort Hotel Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Rd, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA

Get in touch

For further information or to request a copy of our consultation materials, please get in touch:

0800 688 9936 info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp needed)

Classified

PUBLIC NOTICES

PLANNING NOTICES

Public consultation: Whitestone Solar Farm

WHITESTONE solar farm

18 November 2024 – 17 January 2025

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Get in touch

For further information or to request a copy of our consultation materials, please get in touch:

0800 688 9936

info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp needed)

www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

LICENCE APPLICATIONS

Notice of application for the grant of a Premises Licence under Section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003

Notice is hereby given that Heron Foods Limited has applied to Bassetlaw District Council for the grant of a Premises Licence in respect of premises known as B&M Express, 75 Scrooby Road, Harworth, DN11 8JN.

The proposed licensable activities and their hours are the sale of alcohol off the premises Monday to Saturday 07:00 to 20:00 and Sunday 08:00 to 20:00. The opening hours of the premises will be Monday to Saturday 07:00 to 20:00 and Sunday 08:00 to 20:00. The record of the application may be inspected at the offices of: Bassetlaw District Council Licensing Department, Queen's Buildings, Potter Street, Worksop, Notts S80 2A, during normal office hours (by appointment only) or on the council's website - www.bassetlaw.gov.uk.

Any representations by other persons or responsible authorities regarding the application must be made in writing to the Bassetlaw District Council Licensing Department at the above address or by email to licensing@bassetlaw.gov.uk by: 10 December 2024.

It is an offence, liable on summary conviction to a fine up to Level 5 on the standard scale, to knowingly or recklessly make a false statement in connection with the application.

TRUSTEES NOTICES

Maurice Joseph Ockleford (Deceased)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of The Royal Care Home Queen Marys Road New Rossington Doncaster Formally of 147 Milton Walk Doncaster, DN1 3QL, who died on 10/10/2024, are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 22/01/2025, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

Taylor Bracewell ,
17-23 Thorne Road Doncaster, DN1 2RP

TRUSTEES NOTICES

Henry Bickerstaffe (Deceased)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of 1 Wordsworth Drive Sprotborough Doncaster, DN5 8ET, who died on 13/09/2024, are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 22/01/2025, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

Taylor Bracewell,
17-23 Thorne Road Doncaster DN1 2RP

GVOL

Goods Vehicle Operators Licence

William Beck trading as Beck aggregates Ltd of Carr Hill, Doncaster, DN4 8DE is applying to change an existing licence as follows to keep an extra 4 goods vehicles and 5 trailers at the operating centre at Beck aggregates Ltd of Carr Hill, Doncaster, DN4 8DE. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Traffic Commissioner at Office of the Traffic Commissioner, Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds, LS2 7UE, stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's office.

GVOL

GOODS VEHICLE OPERATOR'S LICENCE

Filmar Trans Ltd of 43 Haigh Road Doncaster DN4 8EQ, is applying change an existing licence as follows: To keep an extra 1 goods vehicle and 1 trailer at the operating centre at Harworth Business Park Blyth Road Harworth Doncaster DN11 8DB. Owners or occupiers of land (including buildings) near the operating centre(s) who believe that their use or enjoyment of that land would be affected, should make written representations to the Office of the Traffic Commissioner, Quarry House, Quarry Hill, Leeds, LS2 7UE stating their reasons, within 21 days of this notice. Representors must at the same time send a copy of their representations to the applicant at the address given at the top of this notice. A Guide to Making Representations is available from the Traffic Commissioner's Office.

FOR ALL YOUR LATEST INFORMATION ON PLANNING PROPOSALS, TRAFFIC NOTICES, GOODS VEHICLE OPERATOR LICENCES, LICENCES TO SELL ALCOHOL AND PROBATE NOTICES

SEE OUR PUBLIC NOTICES SECTION

GENERAL NOTICES

Public Notice Portal
Brought to you by Britain's Local News Media

Want to Know What's Happening in Your Local Area?

You can keep up to date on all the latest information on Planning Proposals, Traffic Notices, Goods Vehicle Operator Licences, Premises Licensing, Licences to Sell Alcohol and Probate Notices in your local area.

publicnoticeportal.uk

HOME SERVICES

Brewers DECORATOR CENTRES

10% OFF YOUR FIRST PURCHASE WITH A DIY CARD

Call 0800 031 9115*
Quoting NW20
or go to brewers.co.uk/NW
or take this advert to your local store

* Phone lines open Mon-Fri 9am-5pm

Over 200 stores nationwide

HOLIDAYS GENERAL

Travel Insurance That Makes Every Trip Legendary

Travel with confidence from as little as £15*. And with unlimited medical expenses on our Comprehensive and Signature policies, Staysure's got you covered.

staysure.co.uk
Call: 0800 033 4896

*From April-June 2024, over 10% of new customers bought a policy with us for £15 or less. Terms, conditions and exclusions apply.

Staysure

ROTHERHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 - SECTION 14(1)
PART OF UPPER WHISTON LANE WHISTON ROTHERHAM
(TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC)

NOTICE is hereby given that Rotherham Borough Council has made an Order the effect of which is to prohibit any vehicle from proceeding along that part of Upper Whiston Lane from a point approximately 200m east of its junction of A618 Pleasley Road for a distance of approximately 500m in an easterly direction on Tuesday 26th November and Wednesday 27th November 2024.

NOTICE is further given that the alternative route for vehicles affected by the Order will be via A618 Pleasley Road, Guilthwaite Common Lane and vice versa.

The reason for the prohibition is because works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road (Telecom works).

Dated this 21st day of November 2024 B. Nahal, Head of Legal Services

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 - SECTION 14(1)
PART OF LEEDHAM ROAD HERRINGTHORPE ROTHERHAM
(TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC)

NOTICE is hereby given that Rotherham Borough has made an Order the effect of which is to prohibit any vehicle from proceeding along that part of Leedham Road from a point approximately 60 metres northeast of the junction with Great Bank Road for a distance of approximately 60 metres in an east, south-easterly direction from Monday 25th November until Thursday 28th November 20204.

NOTICE is further given that the alternative routes for vehicles affected will be via Great Bank Road, Gallow Tree Road, Elmhirst Drive and Vice Versa.

The reason for the prohibition is because works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road (Installation of new water meter).

Dated this 21st day of November 2024 B. Nahal, Head of Legal Services

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 - SECTION 14(1)
STEVENSON DRIVE HERRINGTHORPE ROTHERHAM
(TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC)

NOTICE is hereby given that Rotherham Borough Council intends (not less than seven days from the date of this Notice) to make an Order the effect of which will be to prohibit any vehicle from proceeding along sections of Stevenson Drive for short periods of time from Monday 2nd December until Friday 20th December 2024.

NOTICE is further given that the alternative route for vehicles affected by the Order will be via Chaucer Road, Stevenson Drive and vice versa.

The reason for the prohibition is because works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road (Gas main renewal).

Dated this 21st day of November 2024 B. Nahal, Head of Legal Services.

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 - SECTION 14(1)
PART OF A6021 CLIFTON LANE CLIFTON ROTHERHAM
(TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC)

NOTICE is hereby given that Rotherham Borough Council has made an Order the effect of which is to prohibit any vehicle from proceeding along A6021 Clifton Lane between its junction with Park Mount and its junction with Parkfield Road on Tuesday 26th November 2024 between 7pm and 11pm.

NOTICE is further given that the alternative route for vehicles affected by the Order will be via Doncaster Road, Doncaster Gate, Wellgate, Clifton Lane Roundabout; and via Clifton Lane, Aldred Street, Clifton Lane roundabout, Badsley Moor Lane, Wellgate, Doncaster Gate, Doncaster Road and vice versa.

The reason for the prohibition is because works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road (Manhole cover replacement).

Dated this 21st day of November 2024 Bal Nahal, Head of Legal Services

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 - SECTION 14(1)
PART OF BROOM AVENUE BROOM ROTHERHAM
(TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC)

NOTICE is hereby given that Rotherham Borough Council has made an Order the effect of which is to prohibit any vehicle from proceeding along that part of Broom Avenue between its junction with Vernon Road and its junction with Broom Lane on Tuesday 26th November 2024 between 9.30am and 1.30pm.

NOTICE is further given that the alternative route for vehicles affected by the Order will be via Broom Lane, Stag Lane, Worry Goose roundabout, Valley Road, Stag roundabout, Wickersley Road, Broom Avenue and vice versa.

The reason for the prohibition is works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road (Monhole cover and frame renewal).

Dated this 21st day of November 2024 Bal Nahal, Head of Legal Services

ROAD TRAFFIC REGULATION ACT 1984 - SECTION 14(1)
PART OF NORTHFIELD DRIVE WOODSETTS SHEFFIELD
(TEMPORARY PROHIBITION OF THROUGH TRAFFIC)

NOTICE is hereby given that Rotherham Borough has made an Order the effect of which is to prohibit any vehicle from proceeding along that part of Northfield Drive from its most westerly junction with Hoades Avenue for a distance of approximately 200m in an easterly direction from Monday 25th November until Wednesday 27th November 2024.

NOTICE is further given that the alternative route for vehicles affected by the Order will be via Hoades Avenue and vice versa.

The reason for the prohibition is because works are being or are proposed to be executed on or near the road (Water main repairs).

Dated this 21st day of November 2024 B. Nahal, Head of Legal Services

Enquiries about the above should be addressed to: Head of Legal Services Riverside House, Main Street, Rotherham S60 1AE.

ROTHERHAM METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
Children and Young People's Services
NOTICE of application to make a prescribed alteration to THE AGE RANGE AT SITWELL INFANT SCHOOL

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 and section 28(1) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 that Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, being the Local Authority for the area, intend to make a prescribed alteration to the school by changing the age range from 4-7 to 3-7 years with effect from 1st September 2025.

The school has reduced its Published Admission Number and can now utilise a classroom to allow for younger pupils to be admitted to Foundation Stage 1.

The school will have 180 places (FS2/Reception-Y2) with a Foundation Stage 1 Unit that can accommodate up to 52 pupils on a part-time basis (e.g. 26 pupils in the morning and 26 pupils in the afternoon). The admission number of 60 to the school (Reception onwards) will remain unchanged.

The children who attend Foundation Stage 2/Reception provision at the school have previously accessed their Foundation Stage 1 entitlement at a range of schools and providers. The creation of a Foundation Stage 1 class will enable them to access their Early Years Foundation Stage 1 and 2 provision in the same setting (subject to admissions criteria for FS2/Reception). This will free up capacity at other providers to enable more children to access their entitlement and to increase availability of early education and childcare places to meet the future demand when the increased entitlement comes into force in September 2025.

This Notice is an extract from the complete proposal to the Department for Education. Copies of the complete proposal can be obtained from: Christopher Stones, Children and Young People's Services, Riverside House, Main Street, Rotherham S65 1AE (Tel: 01709 254831) Email Christopher.Stones@rotherham.gov.uk

The proposals can be commented on our consultation page using the weblink below: - Consultations – Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council

Within four weeks after the date of publication of these proposals (that is by 20th December 2024) any person may object to the proposals by sending their objections in writing to Nicola Curley, Strategic Director, Children and Young People's Services, Riverside House, Main Street, Rotherham S65 1AE.

Signed: Nicola Curley, Strategic Director, Children and Young People's Services

Publication Date: 22 November 2024

Edna May Reaney
(Deceased)

Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 any persons having a claim against or an interest in the Estate of the above named, late of 53 Swinston Hill Road Dinnington Sheffield South Yorkshire, S25 2RX, who died on 03/09/2024, are required to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before 22/01/2025, after which date the Estate will be distributed having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

ILETT & CLARK SOLICITORS LIMITED, 86 Bridge Street Worksop Nottinghamshire S80 1JA

Appendix A1.9 Facebook advertisements

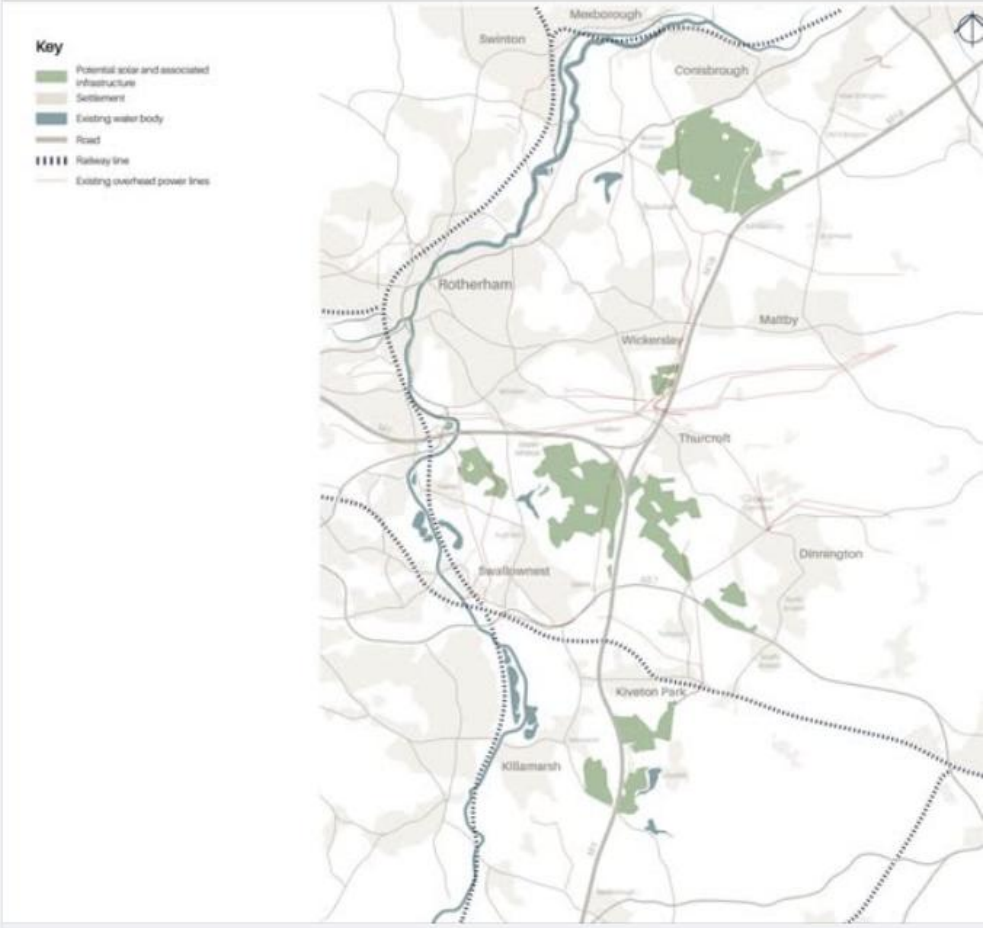
Whitestone Solar Farm
Published by Becca Walker · November 14, 2024 ·

We are introducing our proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm, a proposed solar farm with associated battery storage that would be located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster and connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth substation.

We're at an early stage in the process of developing our proposals. Soon, we will begin consulting on our initial plans from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025, and we want to hear from you.

Please visit our website [www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk] for more information about the proposals, and feel free to get in touch by:

- Email: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
- Phone: 0800 688 9936 Monday – Friday, 9am to 5pm
- Post: Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no need for a stamp)



Whitestone Solar Farm
Solar Energy Service

Learn more

Whitestone Solar Farm
Published by Becca Walker · January 2, 2025 ·

We are keen to hear your views on our proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm and are making more time available to respond to the consultation.

You can now share your views until 31 January 2025, by completing a feedback form online at www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk, emailing info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk, or writing to FREEPOST SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp required).

We published our early plans for Whitestone in November last year, as part of this public consultation. We are grateful to everyone who has taken the time to attend one of our events in the local area over the last few weeks and to respond to the consultation.

Whitestone Solar Farm
Solar Energy Service
Learn more

See insights and ads
Boost post

112
146 comments 81 shares

Appendix A1.10 Letter notifying additional event in Conisbrough

2 January 2025

Dear Sir/Madam,

Public consultation event – 3-7pm on 13 January 2025 at the Lord Conyers Hotel, Conisbrough, Doncaster DN12 3LZ

We are writing to invite you to a public consultation event as part of our ongoing public consultation on our early plans for Whitestone Solar Farm.

Whitestone is a proposed solar farm with associated battery storage that would be located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster and connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth Substation. You can find out more about our plans at www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk.

We published our early plans for Whitestone in November last year, as part of a public consultation. We are grateful to everyone who has taken the time to attend one of our events in the local area over the last few weeks and to respond to the consultation.

To provide a further opportunity to meet with us and learn more about our plans, we have organised another public consultation event. This will take place from **3-7pm** on **13 January 2025** at the **Lord Conyers Hotel, Conisbrough, Doncaster DN12** 3LZ.

We are also making more time available to respond to the consultation. You can now share your views until **31 January 2025**, by completing a feedback form online at www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk, emailing info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk, or writing to FREEPOST SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp required).

Please get in touch on 0800 169 6507 or at info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk with any questions.

Yours sincerely,

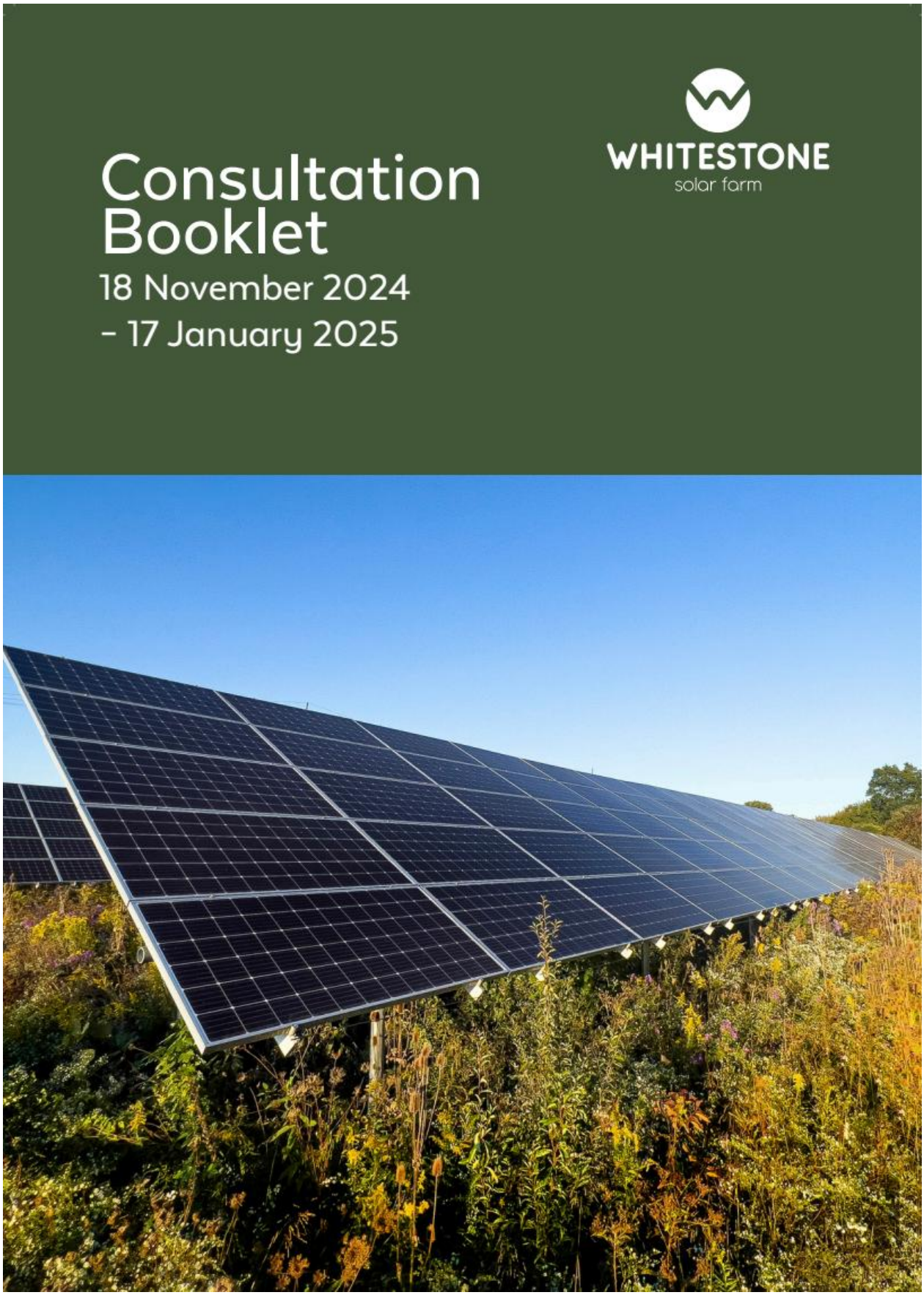
[redacted]

[redacted]

Founder and CEO, Green Nation

APPENDIX A2 NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION MATERIALS

Appendix A2.1 Consultation booklet



Introduction

We have now begun consultation on our initial proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm, a proposed solar farm located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster, that would connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth Substation.

Whitestone could make a significant contribution to our national energy goals – helping in the fight against climate change while also contributing to energy security and helping reduce energy costs by producing clean, renewable energy here in the UK.

We are at a very early stage in the development of Whitestone. Our goal is to develop the project in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community. Over the next few months, we will consult with local residents and technical experts to ensure that valuable local knowledge is built into our proposals.

This consultation will occur from **18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025**, and we want to hear from you. Please read on to learn more about our proposals, the development process, and how you can take part in this consultation.

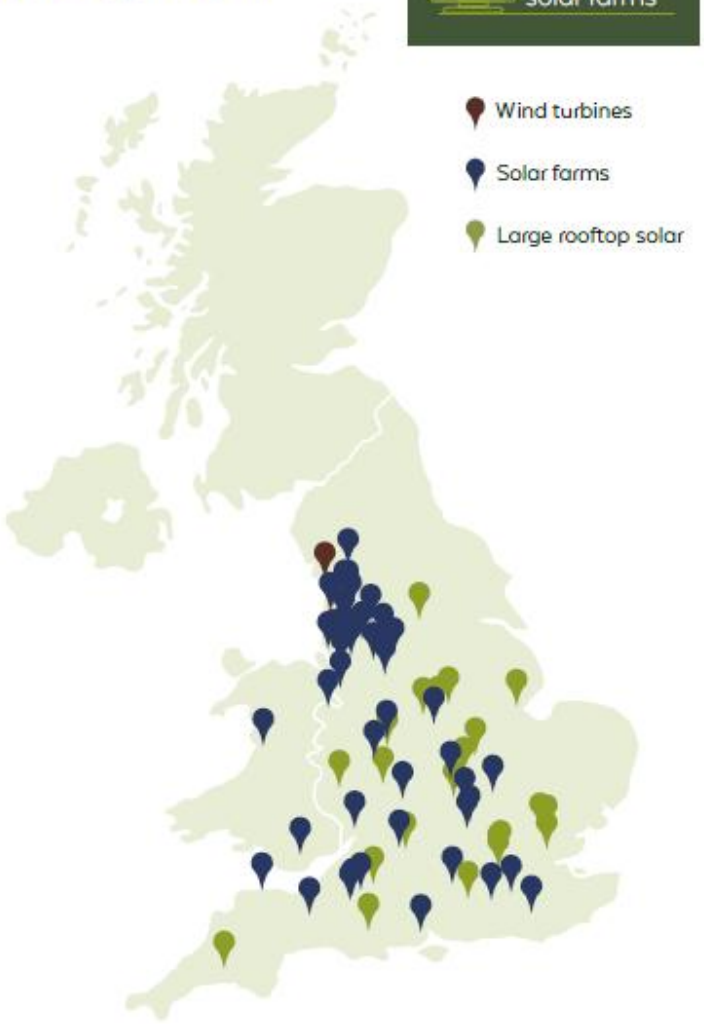
Green Nation

Whitestone is being brought forward by Green Nation. Since 2011, Green Nation has become one of the leading developers of rooftop solar panels for homes, schools, and businesses in the UK. We also develop, construct and operate ground-mounted solar farms and battery storage facilities.

Net Zero One Ltd has been established as a specialist development business to allow the funding of larger projects, drawing on the expertise of Green Nation, which ensures that we have sufficient funding to build, operate, and decommission Whitestone at the end of its life.

Current Green Nation portfolio

75 solar farms



The Need for Solar

The UK is a global leader in the fight against climate change. We made a legally binding agreement to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

As part of this target, we have pledged to eliminate all fossil fuels from the power supply as the Clean Power 2030 mission. By replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy generated here in the UK, we can not only help reduce carbon pollution, but also support energy security and help reduce future energy costs.

We have already made significant progress, but there's more work to do. The last coal power station in the UK, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, was shut down at the end of September 2024, but we still use a significant amount of natural gas to generate electricity. This requires new renewable energy sources to be developed to replace the older forms of energy production.

The UK is a good location for solar power. Technology has advanced rapidly in recent years, so that panels can now absorb energy even on cloudy days, and rainy weather helps keep the panels clean and cool.

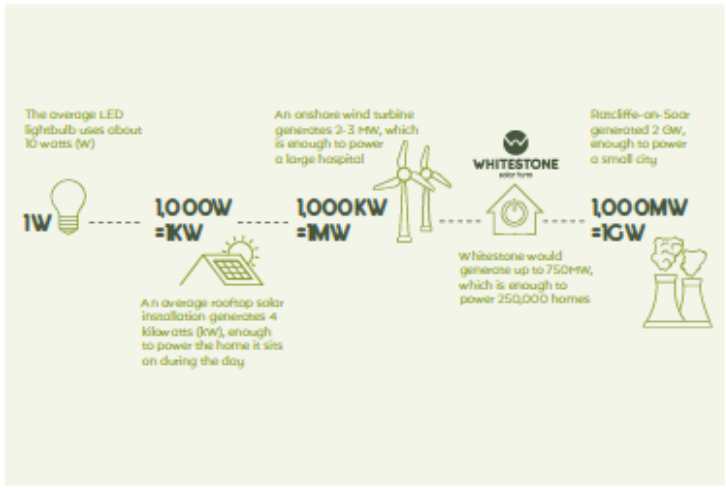
Wind and solar energy work well together – generally, the sun shines when the wind isn't blowing, and vice versa.

Batteries help balance the power supply, to store energy until it is needed the most.

At the same time, our demand for electricity continues to increase. As other sectors cut their reliance on fossil fuels, they are shifting to electricity for their power needs. For example, by replacing gas boilers and traditional vehicles with heat pumps and electric cars, our demand for electricity is projected to double by 2050.

This all means we need many more renewable energy sources to come online and quickly. The current policy calls for ramping up development of a mix of renewable energy sources, including onshore and offshore wind, rooftop and ground-mounted solar.

Large scale solar is a key part of the solution; it is a tried and tested technology that is ready to be built now, can be constructed quickly and safely, and generate large amounts of energy. If constructed, Whitestone would generate up to 750 MW of energy, which is enough to power up to 250,000 homes or 35 large hospitals with clean, renewable energy[1].



[1]This is based on the average energy consumption of 3,200 kWh per year per home, and the average energy consumption of Sheffield Northern General Hospital.

Why here?

The National Grid connects power sources to power users across the UK, through a network of substations and pylons. However, new energy projects can only connect into the National Grid at locations with available capacity.

Due to its historic role in the steel production industry, there was available capacity at the Brinsworth Substation in Rotherham, so we were able to secure an agreement for a new energy project to connect at this location.

Once we had our grid connection agreement, we looked for land nearby that would be suitable for solar. This includes characteristics such as suitable topography and enough light. We also wanted to avoid environmental sensitive areas and high quality agricultural land where possible.

New energy projects can only connect to the National Grid where there is capacity

We are aware that the land we have identified for Whitestone is on the Green Belt. This important designation was created to stop urban sprawl and protect green spaces, which are important to protect wildlife, offer recreation opportunities, and act as a 'green lung' to improve air quality.

A well designed solar farm can support many of the same goals as the Green Belt by supporting local wildlife and expanding recreation opportunities. As a temporary development, it safeguards that land from permanent development.

We will work closely with environmental experts, such as Natural England and the Environment Agency, along with local authorities, to design the project sensitively for this environment. We also want to work closely with the community to develop a project that supports local needs and initiatives.

Development process

Applying for consent

Because Whitestone would generate more than 50 MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 establishes the planning regime for NSIPs and requires that we apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct, operate and decommission it.

Unlike local planning applications which are decided at the local level, our DCO application will be decided at the national level by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

After we submit the application, the major milestones include:

Acceptance

We will submit our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), who will review the application on behalf of the Secretary of State. If PINS determines that our DCO application meets the statutory requirements, it will be accepted for examination.

Examination

During a six-month period, an Examining Authority made up by Planning Inspector(s) will be appointed by PINS to review and examine our application.

Recommendation and Decision

After the examination has completed, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation about whether to approve the project, and then the Secretary of State will make the final decision.

Protecting the environment

Due to its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Whitestone. The EIA will assess the likely significant effects that the project would have on the environment throughout project's lifetime during construction, operation, and decommissioning. If any significant impacts are identified, then we must also explain how we would mitigate them.

Key milestones include:

Scoping

During this stage, we will present our proposed approach and methodology for completing the assessments, known as a 'scoping report'. This report will present an initial view of the potential impacts associated with Whitestone. The Secretary of State will provide a 'scoping opinion' that will then define how we will approach the EIA.

Draft Environmental Statement (ES)

The scoping report and early results of the environmental assessments will be presented in a draft ES. We will consult on the draft ES as part of the statutory consultation.

Environmental Statement (ES)

Feedback from the statutory consultation and ongoing assessments by our environmental experts will then inform the final version of the ES, which will be submitted as part of our DCO application.

We will assess a variety of environmental topics in the EIA. Including:

- Biodiversity and Ecology
- Cultural Heritage
- Landscape and Visual Impact
- Flood Risk
- Soils
- Socio-Economics
- Air Quality
- Noise

Consulting with local communities and experts

Before we submit our DCO application, the Planning Act 2008 requires us to consult on our project. We will consult with local authorities, technical bodies including Natural England and the Environment Agency, and members of the community. This pre-application consultation is an important part of the development of Whitestone, to ensure that valuable local knowledge is built into the design.

First Consultation

We are now in our first consultation period, which will occur from 18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025. During this period, you can learn more about our initial proposals including the draft masterplan. Because this consultation is not required by the Planning Act 2008, it will be considered 'non-statutory'. Feedback from this consultation will inform the updated proposals we submit during the second consultation.

Second Consultation

During the second consultation, we will present our updated proposals and the Draft Environmental Statement (ES). This consultation will be considered our 'statutory consultation', as it is required by the Planning Act of 2008. Feedback from this consultation will inform the updated design we submit in the DCO application.

You can find more information about the planning process on the Planning Inspectorate's website: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/

Designing sensitively

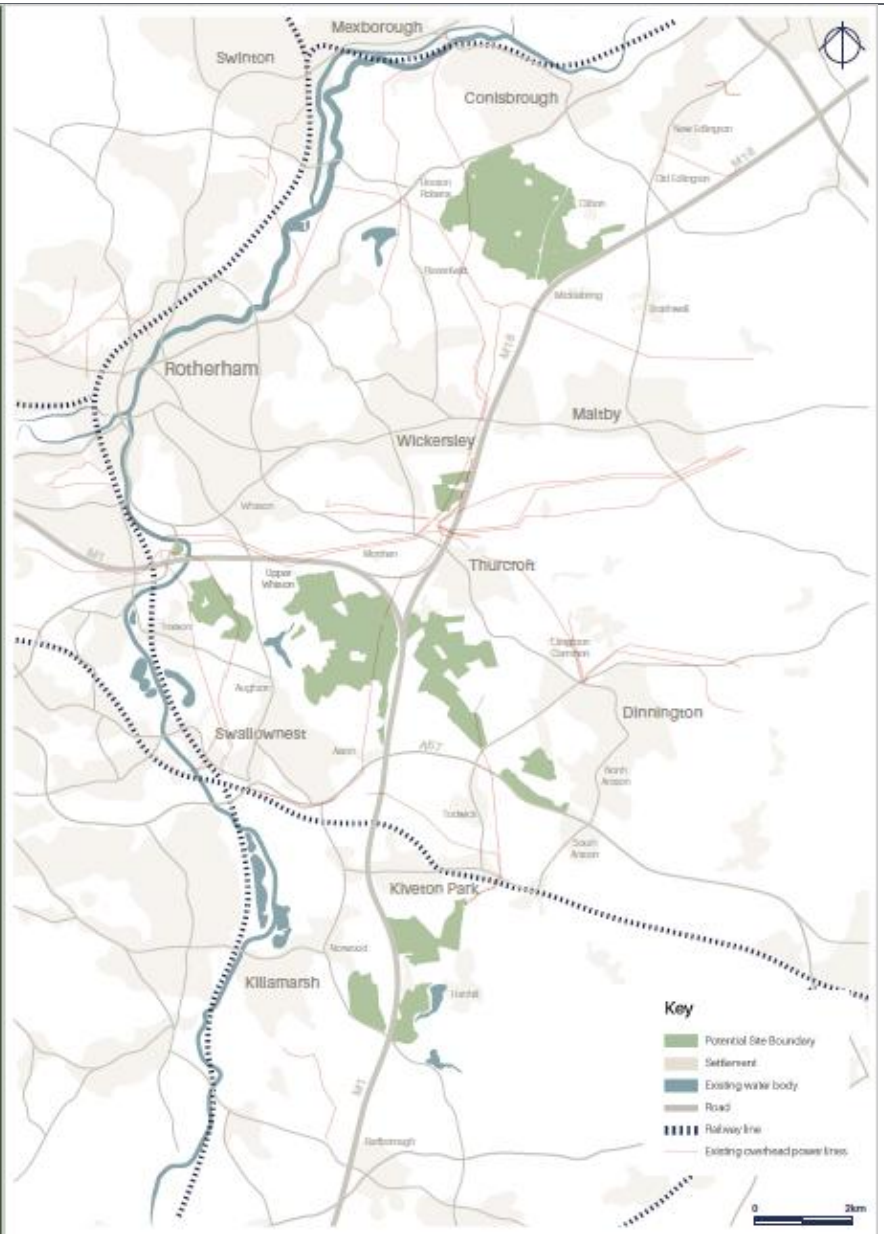
By their nature, the development of NSIPs like Whitestone is iterative. This means that at each stage of consultation, we will present an updated project design that has been refined by consultation feedback and the results of the environmental and technical assessments. At each stage, we will be able to present a more refined and more detailed design as the project progresses. We encourage individuals and organisations to provide feedback at each stage of consultation, to help further refine the project.

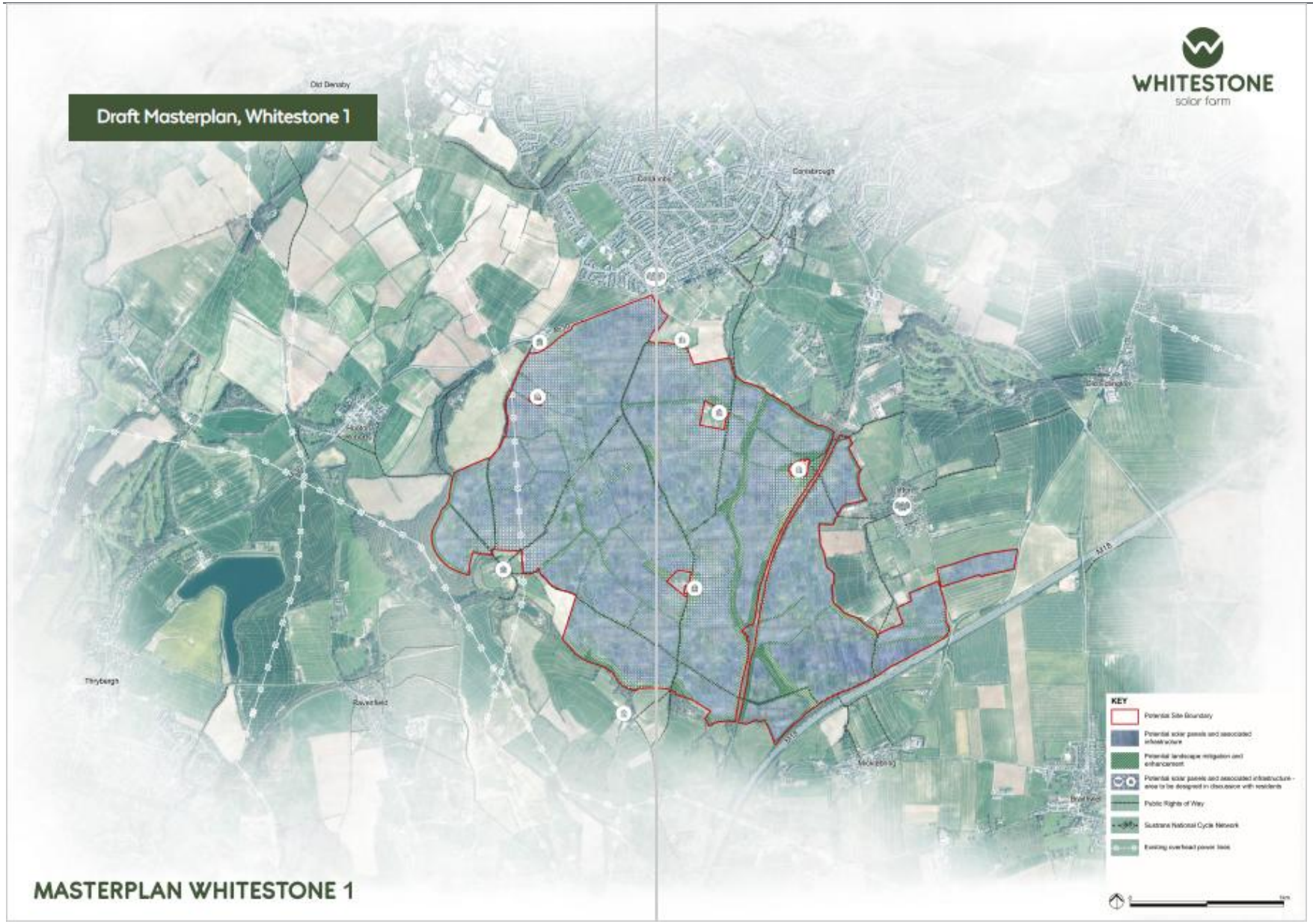
We have defined the following design principles that we will use throughout the development process. These design principles will evolve in time and be informed by feedback from the local community and wider stakeholders.

Our initial proposals

Our draft masterplan on the next pages shows our initial plans for Whitestone. Within the project boundary, we have identified the land that could be used for solar and other infrastructure, as well as the land we know cannot be used for solar components due to existing environmental designations, or necessary buffers around trees, hedges, woodlands and public rights of way.

This draft masterplan is our starting point for developing Whitestone. We are aware of homes and communities that live near the project boundary, which are marked on the draft masterplan. During this consultation, we are seeking feedback around these locations, in particular, so that we can design the project to reduce potential impacts.




Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 1
WHITESTONE
solar farm
KEY
MASTERPLAN WHITESTONE 1


Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 2
WHITESTONE
solar farm
KEY
Potential Site
Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure
Potential landscape mitigation and enhancement
Potential solar panels - area to be designed through consultation
Public Rights of Way
Sustrans National Cycle Network
Existing overhead power lines
MASTERPLAN WHITESTONE 2

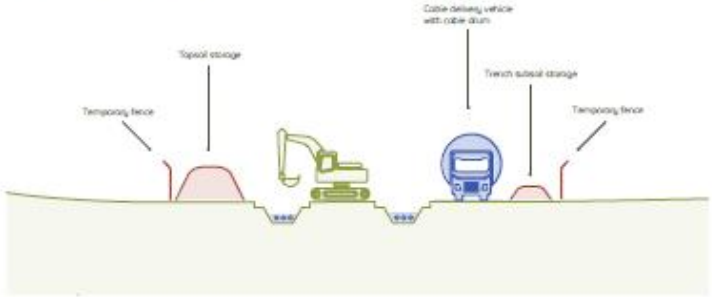

Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 3
WHITESTONE
solar farm
KEY
MASTERPLAN WHITESTONE 3

Locations of key components

Because we are very early in the development of Whitestone, we do not know the exact locations of some of the key components at this point. These will be informed by the ongoing environmental and technical assessments as well as feedback from this consultation.

Cable Route

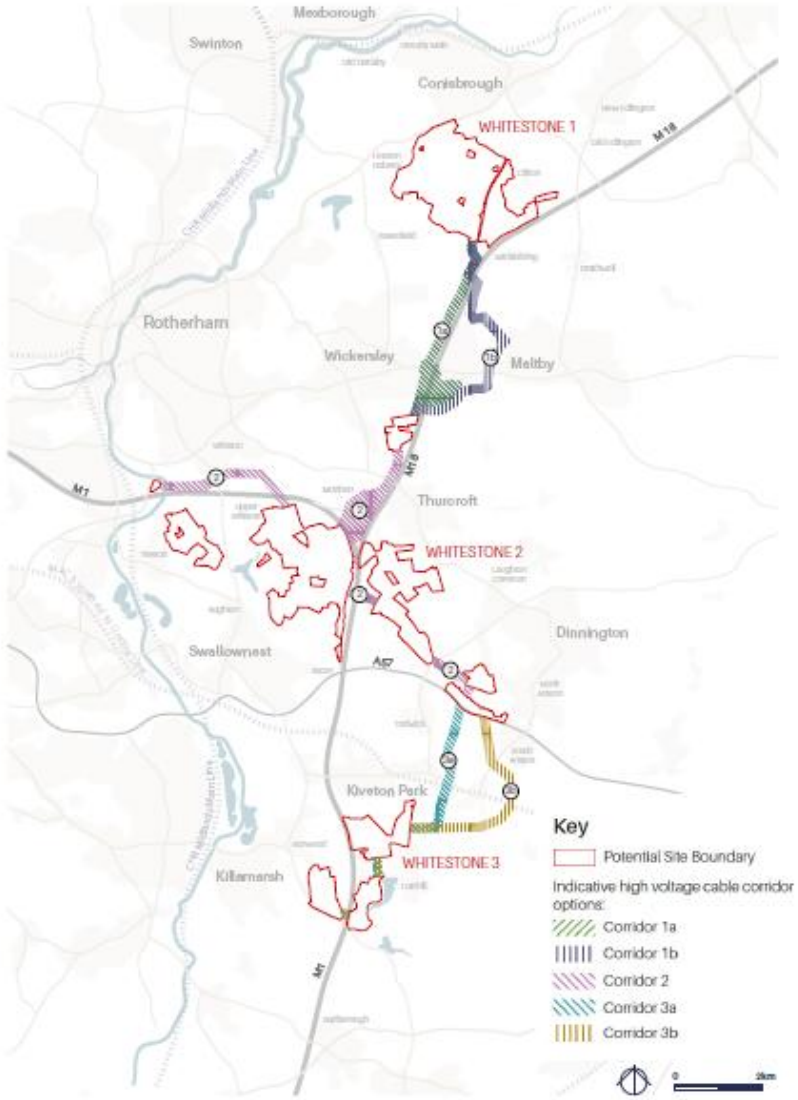
An underground cable would be needed to connect the three sections of the project to a substation, before connecting to the National Grid. After installation, these cables would no longer be visible.



Substations, Inverters and BESS

Whitestone would require substations, inverters and BESS units to gather, store, and prepare the energy to enter the National Grid. The locations of these items will be informed by noise assessments and other environmental and technical assessments that are underway.

We are currently considering several options for the cable routes, as shown below



Construction, Operations and Decommissioning

Construction

If it is consented, it would take two to three years to build Whitestone, potentially beginning in 2027 and completing around 2029. During this period, construction would be phased across the site to minimise the disturbance at any particular location.

Construction vehicles would be needed to transport materials to temporary construction compounds located in each of the three parcels. Smaller vehicles would then transport materials between fields. At this point in the project development, we are beginning to assess how the construction vehicles could access the site to minimise impacts on local roads and communities and where the compounds could be located. We will complete a Transport Assessment as part of the EIA to understand how the project would impact local traffic and develop plans to mitigate any significant impacts.

As the project develops, we will have more information about construction. This will include drafts of construction management plans designed to reduce impacts and developed in consultation with local authorities and technical experts.

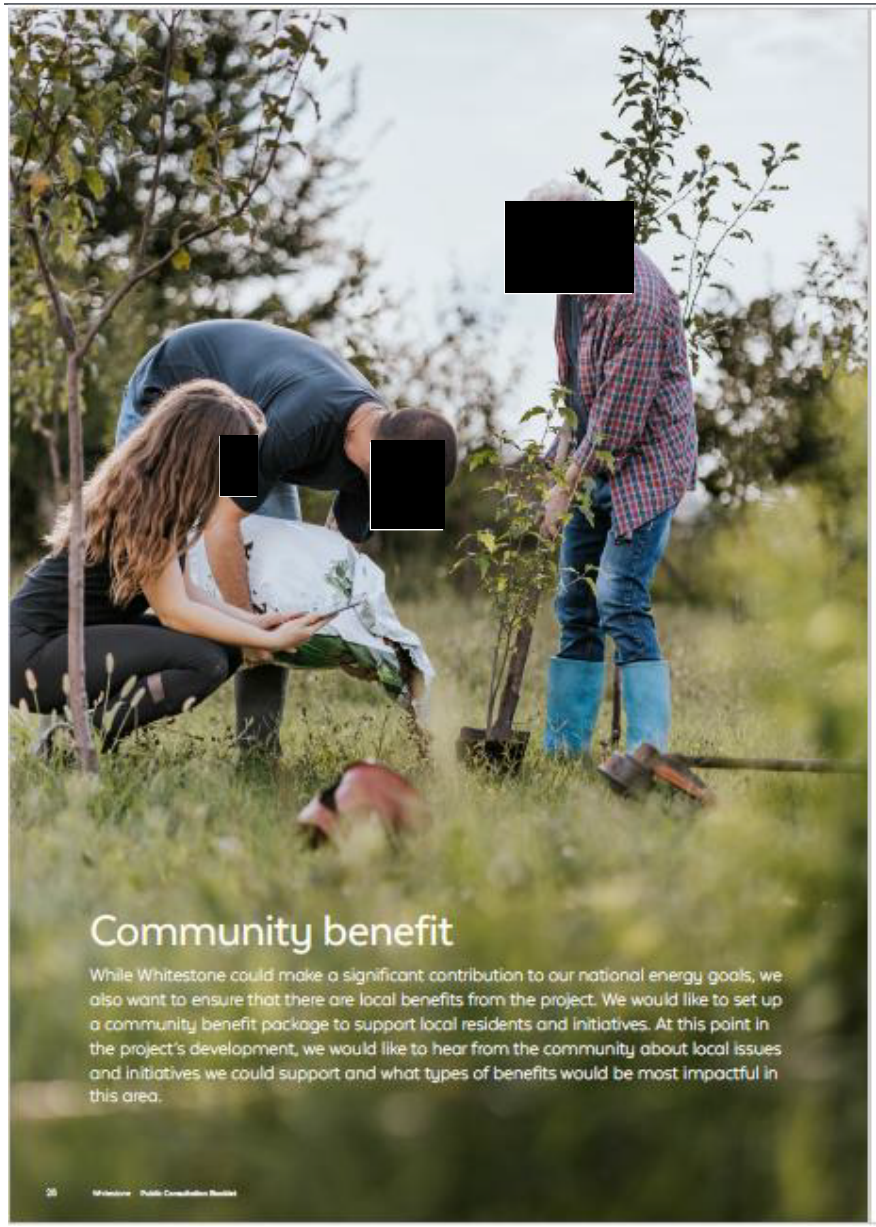
At this early point in the project's development, we do not yet know the exact components we will use, because technology continues to develop rapidly. These decisions will be determined through the procurement stage just before construction.

Operations

After construction, Whitestone would be a quiet space with little traffic or movements. A small team would be needed to operate and maintain the solar farm, and we would prefer to use local labour when possible. Engineers would be needed to repair or replace any broken components. Once a year, a small team may be sent to clean the panels to prevent the build-up of dust. Ground workers would maintain landscaping and hedges, while local sheep could help control vegetation under the panels.

Decommissioning

At the end of its life, Whitestone would be decommissioned. This would be a legal requirement of the DCO that must be completed within 60 years of the start of construction. Most of the components of solar panels can be recycled now, but this is also a developing technology that will likely improve in future years.



Community benefit

While Whitestone could make a significant contribution to our national energy goals, we also want to ensure that there are local benefits from the project. We would like to set up a community benefit package to support local residents and initiatives. At this point in the project's development, we would like to hear from the community about local issues and initiatives we could support and what types of benefits would be most impactful in this area.

Case Study:

Whitelake Community Solar Farm

In 2015, Green Nation built Whitelake Solar Farm on land owned by two farmers near Pylle, Somerset. It is a community solar farm that uses its profits to support Key4Life, a Somerset-based charity that helps young men who have been in prison or are at risk of going to prison find employment.

Since commissioning, Whitelake has produced over 5,000 MWh of electricity annually- saving the equivalent of 4,000 tons of CO_2 per year. Sheep who graze on the fields under the panels have produced milk used to make award-winning cheese by landowner Whitelake Cheeses.

The site is ultimately owned by Mendip Renewables Ltd, a Community Benefit Society formed for the purpose. The development has so far donated £73,000 to Key4Life.

"Working together since 2018, our partnership with Green Nation and Mendip Renewables has been central to the success of the Southwest programmes that Key4Life has run since that time. Mendip Renewables have helped to fund places for over 75 young men from the southwest area on eight of our programmes.

This has helped us to radically transform lives, supporting many men to find employment in a variety of industries - from construction and catering to sports and agriculture - as well as helping many others to set up their own enterprises. Key4Life is enormously grateful to Green Nation and Mendip Renewables - we would not be where we are today without your dedicated support over the past six years."

Eva Hamilton MBE
Founder and CEO, Key4Life

Consultation

Learn more

During this consultation, you can learn more about our initial proposals and provide your feedback from **18 November 2024 to 17 January 2025**. All of our consultation materials are available online at our website, www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk.

Information Events

We will host a series of events where you can meet the project team and ask any questions you may have, at the dates and locations below:

Date	Location
Friday 29 November **12pm - 4pm**	**The Ruddle Centre** Doncaster Road, Braithwell, Rotherham S66 7BA
Saturday 30 November **10am - 4pm**	**Aston cum Aughton Leisure Centre** Aughton Rd, Swallownest, Sheffield S26 4SF
Tuesday 3 December **2pm - 6pm**	**Harthill Village Hall,** Harthill, Sheffield S26 7YL
Wednesday 4 December **2pm - 6pm**	**Consort Hotel** Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Road, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA
Thursday 5 December **10am - 2pm**	**Ulley Village Hall, Main Street,** Ulley, Sheffield S26 3YD
Tuesday 10 December **6pm - 7pm**	**Webinar** Please visit our webpage to register in advance
Tuesday 14 January **2pm - 6pm**	**Consort Hotel** Consort Suite, 8 Brampton Road, Thurcroft, Rotherham S66 9JA

Provide your feedback

Please respond to the following questions to submit your feedback by midnight on **17 January 2025.**

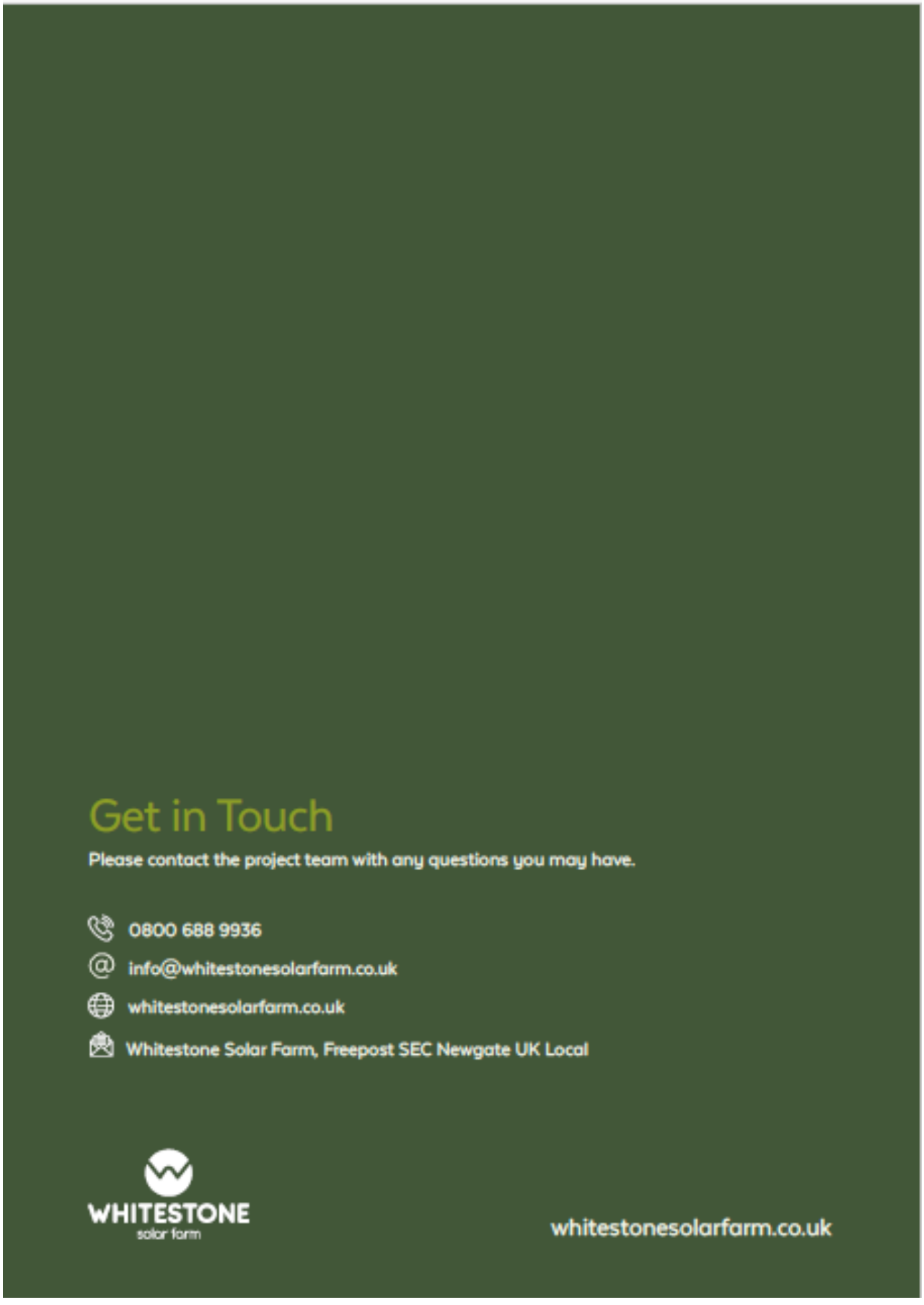
1. **Please provide your feedback on our draft masterplan.**
2. **Do you have any information we should consider on the potential options for the cable route or main substation?**
3. **Do you have feedback on the environmental impacts you would like us to consider?**
4. **Do you have any thoughts how we can support the local community?**
5. **Do you have any other comments you would like us to consider?**

You can submit your written feedback through the methods below:

- **Complete a paper feedback form,**
  available at our information events or by request.
- **Complete an online feedback form,**
  available through our website:
  whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
- **Send an email to:**
  info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
- **Write to:**
  Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local
  (no stamp is needed)

Next steps

After the consultation, we will review and consider all of the feedback we have received. Alongside the environmental and technical assessments, your feedback will inform the updated masterplan that we submit for consultation next year. We will provide an update for the community after the consultation.


Get in Touch
Please contact the project team with any questions you may have.
0800 688 9936
info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local
WHITESTONE
solar farm
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Appendix A2.2 Consultation questionnaire

Introduction

We are currently conducting our first phase of consultation for Whitestone Solar Farm, and we want to hear from you.

This questionnaire is designed to be used alongside the consultation booklet, which provides more information about the proposals. You can answer as many or as few questions as you like.

All responses must be received by 11:59pm on 17 January 2025. To submit your feedback, return this completed questionnaire by post (no stamp required) to:

Whitestone Solar Farm
FREEPOST SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL

You can also complete this questionnaire online at whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk or email **info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk.**

After this consultation, we will consider all the feedback that we have received. Alongside environmental and technical assessments, this feedback will help inform the updated masterplan and proposals that we submit for the next stage of consultation next year.

By submitting your feedback, you agree to our terms and conditions and that you have read our Privacy Notice.

1. **Please provide your feedback on our draft masterplan.**

Our draft masterplan is located on pages 18-23 of the consultation booklet. You can provide feedback on the whole project site, or just at a specific location. If you are providing feedback that is specific to a location, please indicate the address where possible.

2. **Do you have any information we should consider on the potential options for the cable route?**

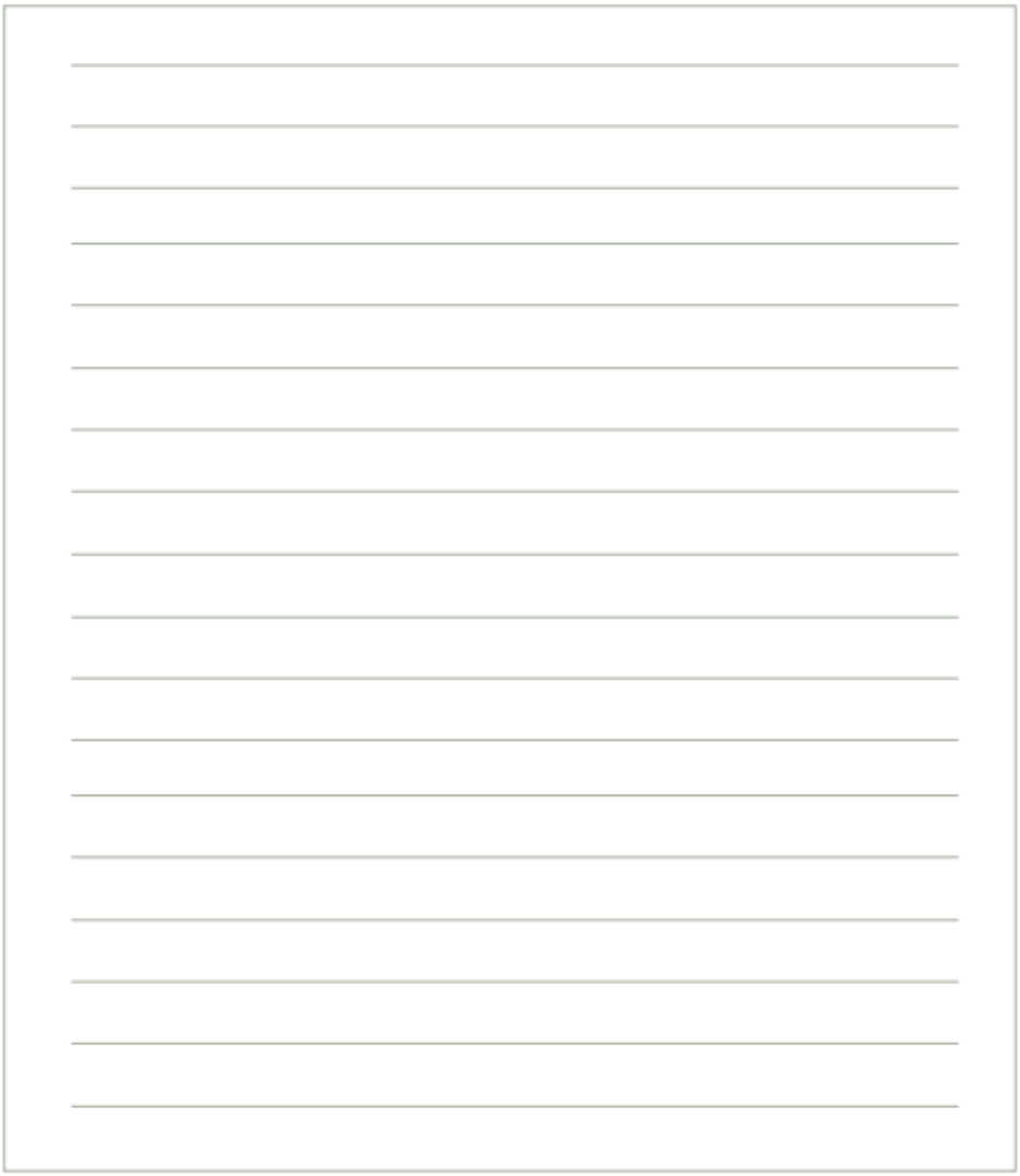
3. Do you have feedback on the environmental impacts you would like us to consider?

As part of our Environmental Impact Assessment, we must consider the potential impacts the project would have on the local environment throughout its lifetime, from construction, to operations and decommissioning.

Topic	Feedback
Biodiversity & ecology	
Culture & heritage	
Landscape & visual impact	
Flood risk	
Soils	
Socio-economics	
Air quality	
Noise	
Other	

4. Do you have any thoughts how we can support the local community?

5. Do you have any other comments you would like us to consider?



About you

You do not need to provide any personal information, however it will assist us in contacting you regarding your feedback, if needed. All personal information will be stored in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Name:

Address:

Email:

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation?

☐ Yes ☐ No

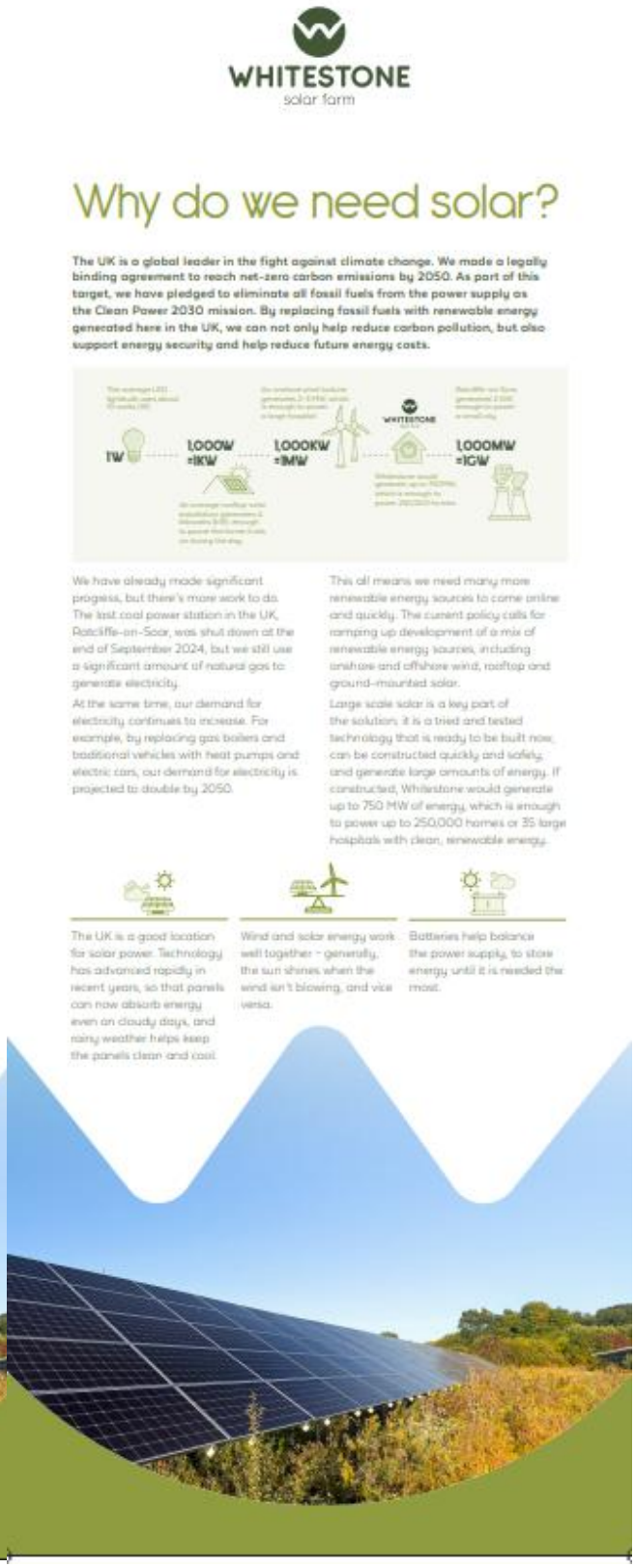
If so, please provide the name of the organisation and your role within it.

Organisation:

Role:

Any comments received will be analysed by Net Zero One Ltd and any of its appointed agents. Copies may be made available in due course to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities so that feedback can be considered as part of the DCO process. We will request that any personal details are not placed on public record and will be held securely by Net Zero One Ltd and its agents in accordance with the data protection law and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequent DCO application and, except as noted above, will not be passed to third parties.

Appendix A2.3 Consultation banners



WHITESTONE
solar farm

Why here?

The National Grid connects power sources to power users across the UK, through a network of substations and pylons. However, new energy projects can only connect into the National Grid at locations with available capacity.

Due to its historic role in the steel production industry, there was available capacity at the Brinsworth Substation in Rotherham, so we were able to secure an agreement for a new energy project to connect at this location.

Once we had our grid connection agreement, we looked for land nearby that would be suitable for solar. This includes characteristics such as suitable topography and enough light. We also wanted to avoid environmental sensitive areas and high quality agricultural land where possible.

Due to its historic role in the steel production industry, there was available capacity at the Brinsworth Substation in Rotherham, so we were able to secure an agreement for a new energy project to connect at this location.

New energy projects can only connect where there is available capacity

WHITESTONE
solar farm

What is a solar farm?

Whitestone would be mostly comprised of solar panels, but it would also need other elements to prepare the energy to be transferred to the National Grid.

1. **Solar panels** would collect energy from sunlight and convert it to low voltage, direct current (DC) electricity.
2. **Underground cables** would carry the electricity from the solar panels to other locations around the site.
3. **Inverters** would change the power from DC to Alternating Current (AC).
4. During times of low energy demand, the **Battery Energy Storage System** would store the energy until it is needed. The BESS could also take up extra energy from the grid to store it until it is needed.
5. **Substations** located in each of the three parcels would increase the voltage to prepare it to connect to the grid.
6. The **main project substation** would collect electricity from the three parcels.
7. Then the energy would be transferred to the **National Grid** at Brinsworth, so that it could power homes and businesses across the UK.

Solar farms also include open spaces around and between the panels. These green spaces can help reduce visual impacts, by creating a buffer and natural screening around homes and rights of way. These spaces can include new permissive paths to increase recreation and access across the site. They also include native grasses and wildflowers and other features to support wildlife, to allow a diverse ecosystem to thrive between and beneath the panels.

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Locations of key components

Because we are very early in the development of Whitestone, we do not know the exact locations of some of the key components at this point. These will be informed by the ongoing environmental and technical assessments as well as feedback from this consultation.

Cable Route

An underground cable would be needed to connect the three sections of the project to a substation, before connecting to the National Grid. After installation, these cables would no longer be visible.

We are currently considering several options for the cable routes.

Substations, Inverters and BESS

Whitestone would require substations, inverters and BESS units to gather, store, and prepare the energy to enter the National Grid. The locations of these items will be informed by noise assessments and other environmental and technical assessments that are underway.

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Development process

Because Whitestone would generate more than 50 MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Planning Act 2008 establishes the planning regime for NSIPs and requires that we apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct, operate and decommission it. Our DCO application will be decided at the national level by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Before we submit our DCO application, the Planning Act 2008 requires us to consult on our project. We will consult with local authorities, technical bodies including Natural England and the Environment Agency, and members of the community.

At each stage of consultation, we will present an updated project design that has been refined by consultation feedback and the results of the environmental and technical assessments. At each stage, we will be able to present a more detailed design as the project progresses.

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Protecting the environment

Due to its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for Whitestone. The EIA will assess the likely significant effects that the project would have on the environment throughout project's lifetime during construction, operation, and decommissioning. If any significant impacts are identified, then we must also explain how we would mitigate them.

Key milestones include

Scoping

During this stage, we will present our proposed approach and methodology for completing the assessments, known as a 'scoping report'. This report will present an initial view of the potential impacts associated with Whitestone. The Secretary of State will provide a 'scoping opinion' that will then define how we will approach the EIA.

Draft Environmental Statement (ES)

The scoping report and early results of the environmental assessments will be presented in a draft ES. We will consult on the draft ES as part of the second consultation.

Environmental Statement (ES)

Feedback from the statutory consultation and ongoing assessments by our environmental experts will then inform the final version of the ES, which will be submitted as part of our DCO application.

We will assess a variety of environmental topics in the EIA. Including:

- **Biodiversity and Ecology**
- **Cultural Heritage**
- **Landscape and Visual Impact**
- **Flood Risk**
- **Soils**
- **Socio-Economics**
- **Air Quality**
- **Noise**

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Construction, operations and decommissioning

Construction

If it is consented, it would take two to three years to build Whitestone, potentially beginning in 2027 and completing around 2029. During this period, construction would be phased across the site to minimise the disturbance at any particular location.

Construction vehicles would be needed to transport materials to temporary construction compounds located in each of the three parcels. Smaller vehicles would then transport materials between fields. At this point in the project development, we are beginning to assess how the construction vehicles could access the site to minimise impacts on local roads and communities and where the compounds could be located. We will complete a Transport Assessment as part of the EIA to understand how the project would impact local traffic and develop plans to mitigate any significant impacts.

As the project develops, we will have more information about construction. This will include drafts of construction management plans designed to reduce impacts and developed in consultation with local authorities and technical experts.

Operations

After construction, Whitestone would be a quiet space with little traffic or movements. A small team would be needed to operate and maintain the solar farm, and we would prefer to use local labour when possible. Engineers would be needed to repair or replace any broken components. Once or twice a year, a small team may be needed to clean the panels to clean off the dust. Ground workers would maintain landscaping and hedges, while local sheep could help control vegetation under the panels.

Decommissioning

At the end of its life, Whitestone would be decommissioned. This would be a legal requirement of the DCO that must be completed within 60 years of the start of construction. Most of the components of solar panels can be recycled now, but this is also a developing technology that will likely improve in future years.

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Community benefit

While Whitestone could make a significant contribution to our national energy goals, we also want to ensure that there are local benefits from the project. We would like to set up a community benefit package to support local residents and initiatives. At this point in the project's development, we would like to hear from the community about local issues and initiatives we could support and what types of benefits would be most impactful in this area.

Case Study: Whitelake Community Solar Farm

In 2015, Green Nation built Whitelake Solar Farm on land owned by two farmers near Pylle, Somerset. It is a community solar farm that uses its profits to support Key4Life, a Somerset-based charity that helps young men who have been in prison or are at risk of going to prison find employment.

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Eva Hamilton MBE, Founder and CEO, Key4Life

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Share your views

We want to hear your feedback on our proposals. Please respond by 17 January 2025 through the methods below:

- **Complete a paper feedback form**, available at our information events or by request.
- **Complete an online feedback form**, available through our website: whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
- **Send an email to:** info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
- **Write to:** Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp is needed)

Next steps

After the consultation, we will review and consider all of the feedback we have received. Alongside the environmental and technical assessments, your feedback will inform the updated masterplan that we submit for consultation next year. We will provide an update for the community after the consultation.

Get in touch

Please contact the project team with any questions you may have.
0800 688 9936
info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

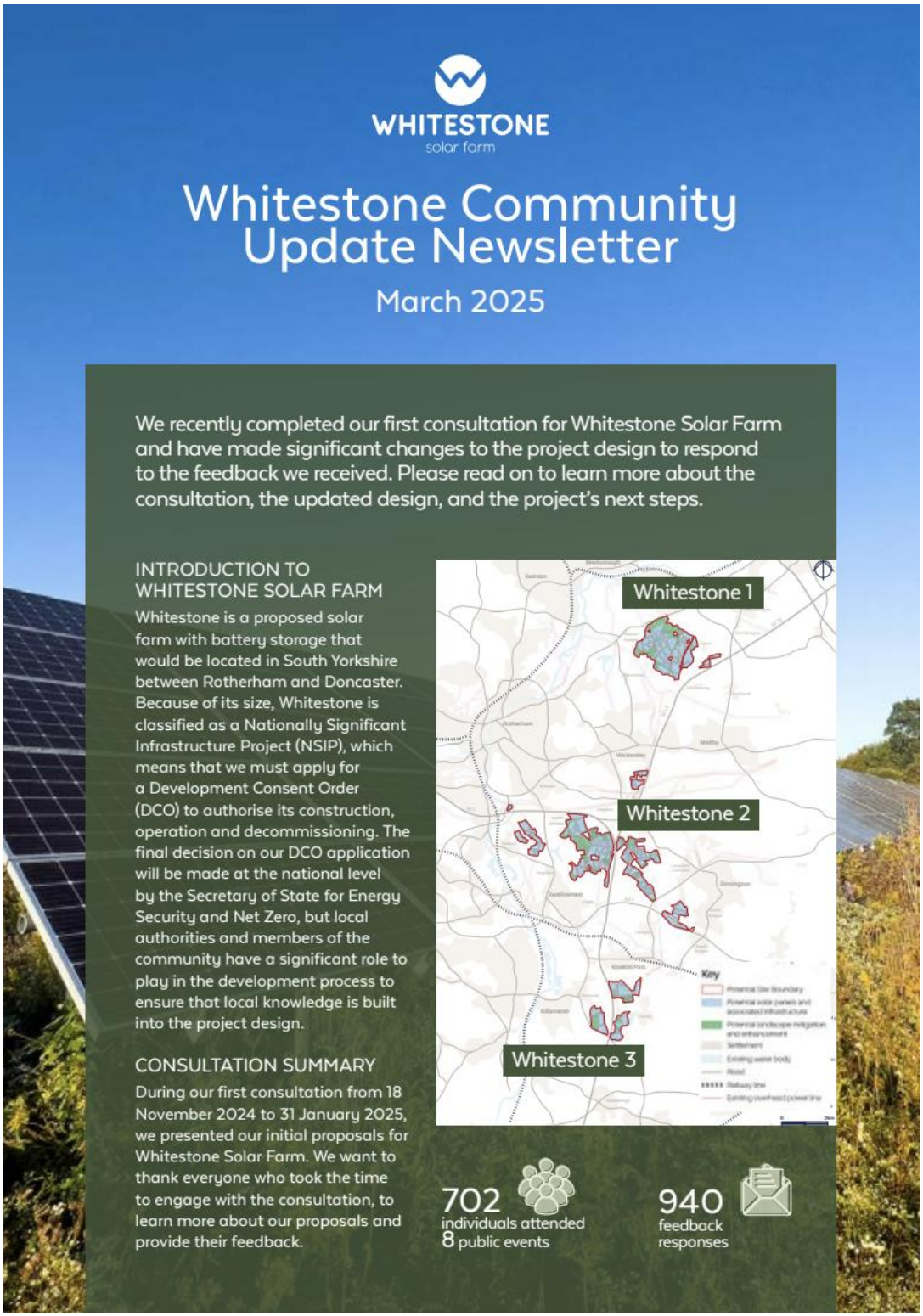
Appendix A2.4 Consultation masterplans

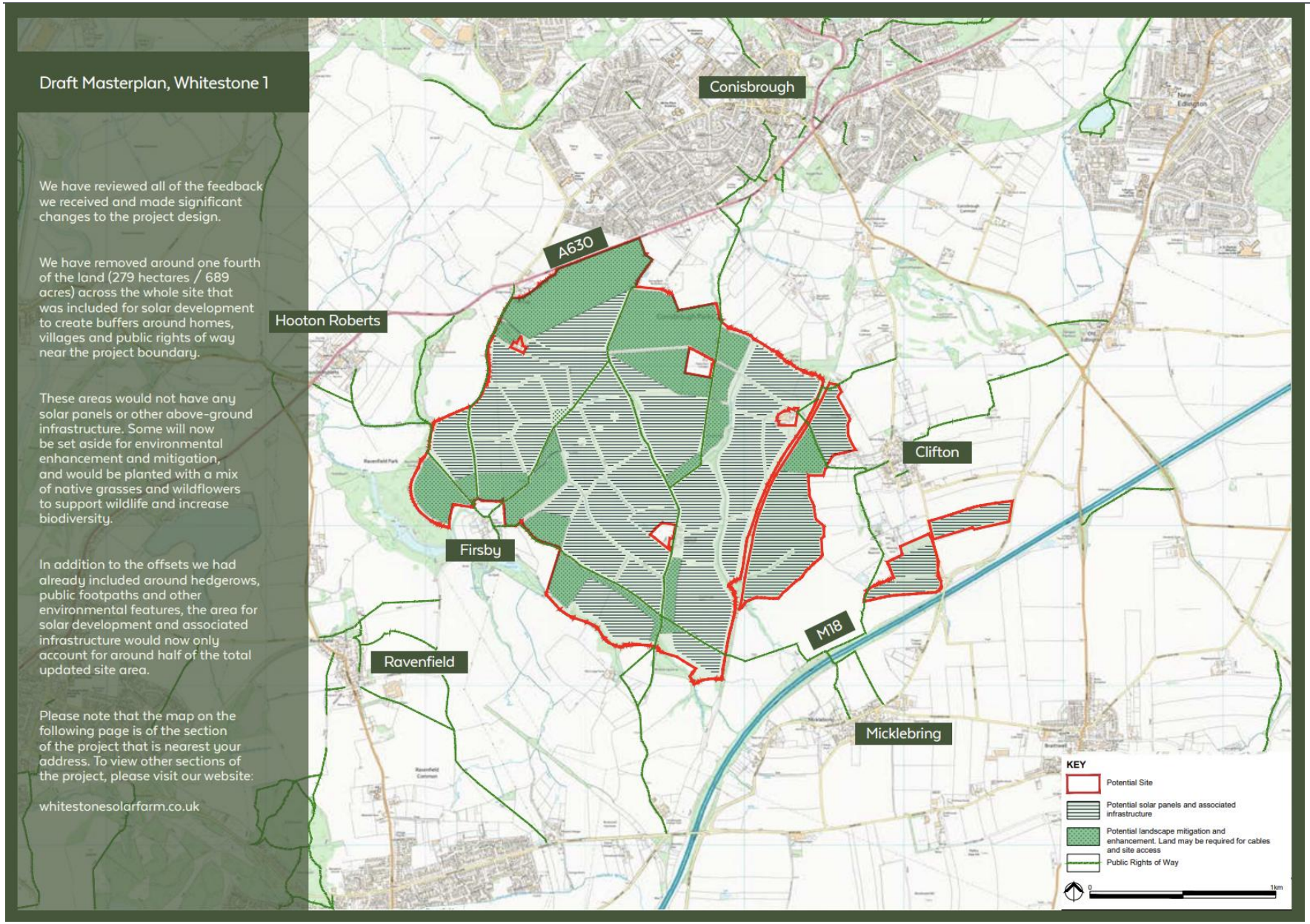

WHITESTONE
solar farm
MASTERPLAN WHITESTONE 2
KEY
Potential Site Boundary
Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure
Potential landscape mitigation and enhancement
Public Rights of Way
Sustrans National Cycle Network
Existing overhead power lines

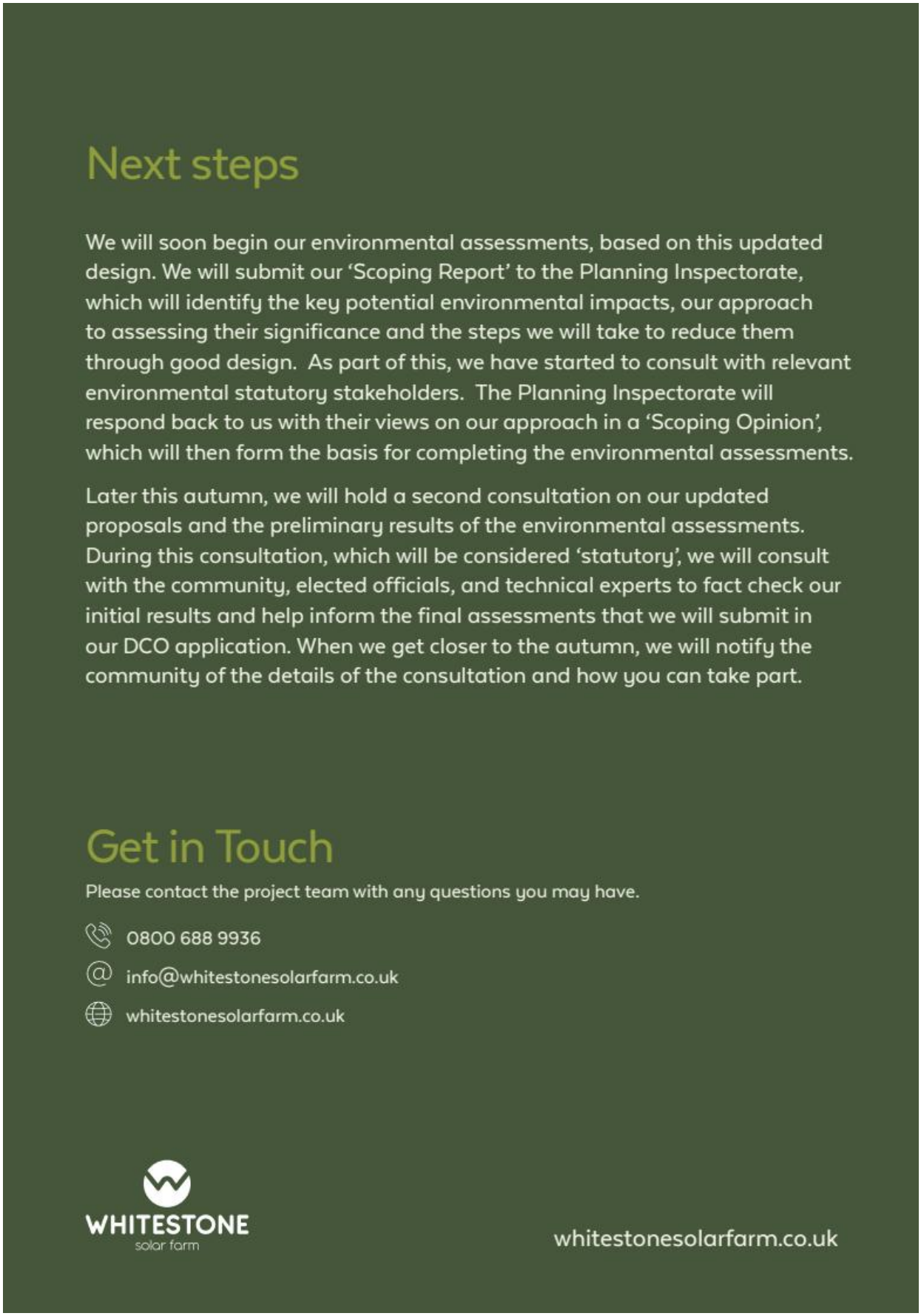

WHITESTONE
solar farm
Kiveton Park
Norwood
Killamarsh
High Moor
Woodall
Harthill
M1
KEY
Potential Site Boundary
Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure
Potential landscape mitigation and enhancement
Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure - area to be designed in discussion with residents
Public Rights of Way
Sustrans National Cycle Network
Existing overhead power lines
0
1km
MASTERPLAN WHITESTONE 3

APPENDIX A3 ONGOING ENGAGEMENT

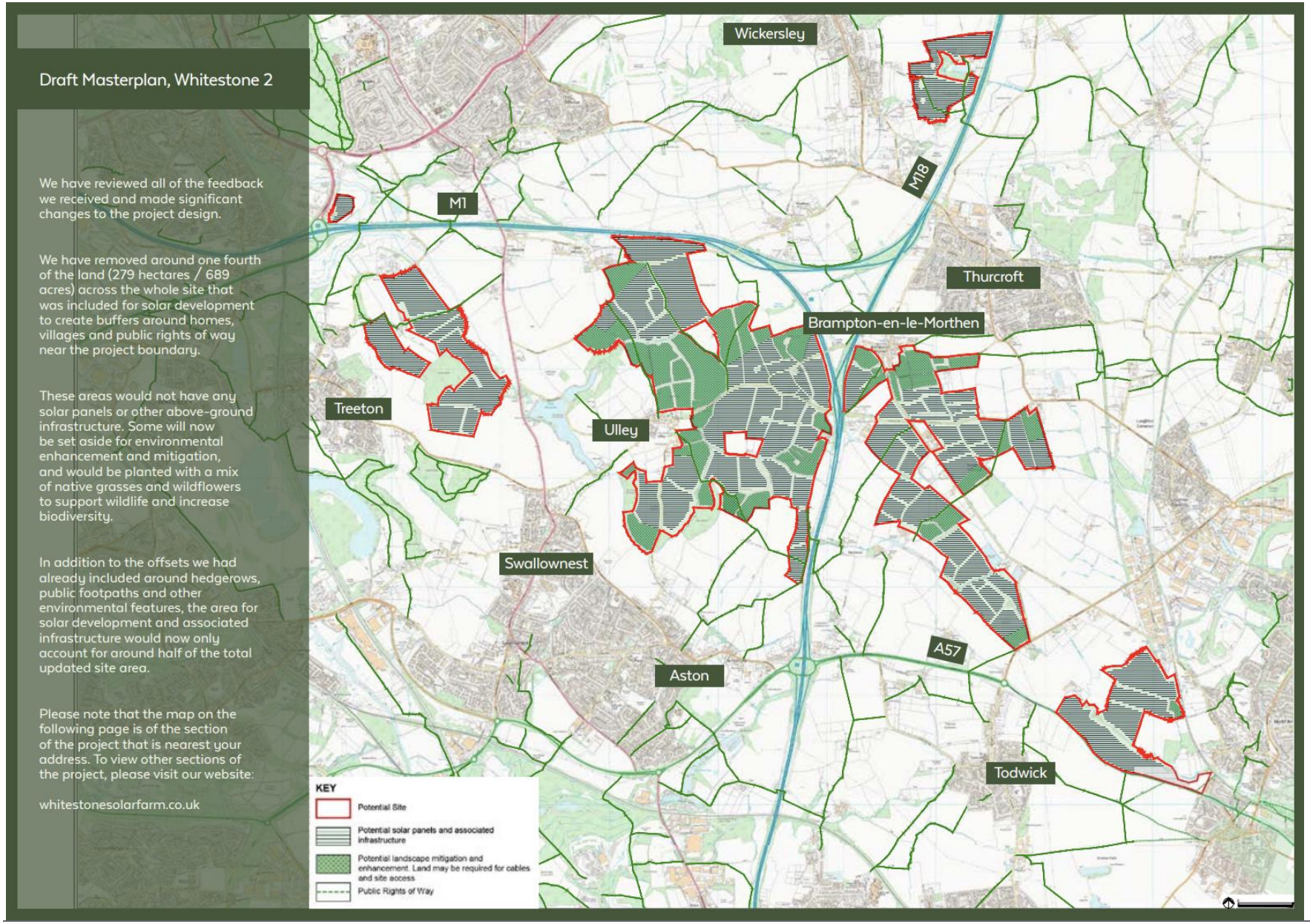
Appendix A3.1 March update community newsletter – Whitestone 1




Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 1
We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made significant changes to the project design.
We have removed around one fourth of the land (279 hectares / 689 acres) across the whole site that was included for solar development to create buffers around homes, villages and public rights of way near the project boundary.
These areas would not have any solar panels or other above-ground infrastructure. Some will now be set aside for environmental enhancement and mitigation, and would be planted with a mix of native grasses and wildflowers to support wildlife and increase biodiversity.
In addition to the offsets we had already included around hedgerows, public footpaths and other environmental features, the area for solar development and associated infrastructure would now only account for around half of the total updated site area.
Please note that the map on the following page is of the section of the project that is nearest your address. To view other sections of the project, please visit our website:
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Conisbrough
A630
Hooton Roberts
Clifton
Firsby
M18
Ravenfield
Micklebring
KEY
Potential Site
Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure
Potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. Land may be required for cables and site access
Public Rights of Way
0
1km


Next steps
We will soon begin our environmental assessments, based on this updated design. We will submit our 'Scoping Report' to the Planning Inspectorate, which will identify the key potential environmental impacts, our approach to assessing their significance and the steps we will take to reduce them through good design. As part of this, we have started to consult with relevant environmental statutory stakeholders. The Planning Inspectorate will respond back to us with their views on our approach in a 'Scoping Opinion', which will then form the basis for completing the environmental assessments.
Later this autumn, we will hold a second consultation on our updated proposals and the preliminary results of the environmental assessments. During this consultation, which will be considered 'statutory', we will consult with the community, elected officials, and technical experts to fact check our initial results and help inform the final assessments that we will submit in our DCO application. When we get closer to the autumn, we will notify the community of the details of the consultation and how you can take part.
Get in Touch
Please contact the project team with any questions you may have.
0800 688 9936
info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
WHITESTONE
solar farm
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Appendix A3.2 March update community newsletter – Whitestone 2


Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 2
We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made significant changes to the project design.
We have removed around one fourth of the land (279 hectares / 689 acres) across the whole site that was included for solar development to create buffers around homes, villages and public rights of way near the project boundary.
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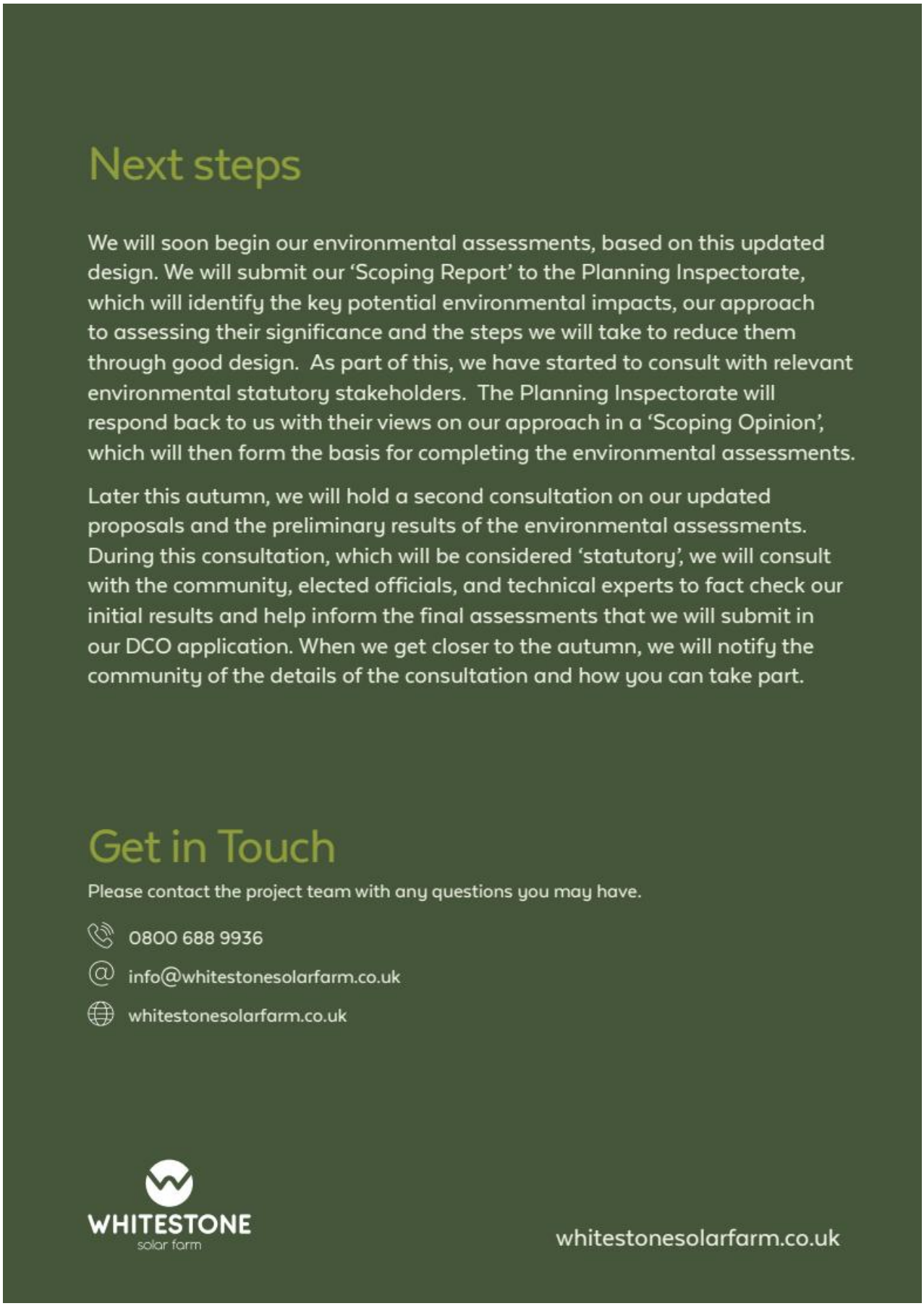
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Wickersley
M18
M1
Thurcroft
Brampton-en-le-Morthen
Treeton
Ulley
Swallownest
A57
Aston
Todwick
KEY
Potential Site
Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure
Potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. Land may be required for cables and site access
Public Rights of Way


Next steps
We will soon begin our environmental assessments, based on this updated design. We will submit our 'Scoping Report' to the Planning Inspectorate, which will identify the key potential environmental impacts, our approach to assessing their significance and the steps we will take to reduce them through good design. As part of this, we have started to consult with relevant environmental statutory stakeholders. The Planning Inspectorate will respond back to us with their views on our approach in a 'Scoping Opinion', which will then form the basis for completing the environmental assessments.
Later this autumn, we will hold a second consultation on our updated proposals and the preliminary results of the environmental assessments. During this consultation, which will be considered 'statutory', we will consult with the community, elected officials, and technical experts to fact check our initial results and help inform the final assessments that we will submit in our DCO application. When we get closer to the autumn, we will notify the community of the details of the consultation and how you can take part.
Get in Touch
Please contact the project team with any questions you may have.
0800 688 9936
info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
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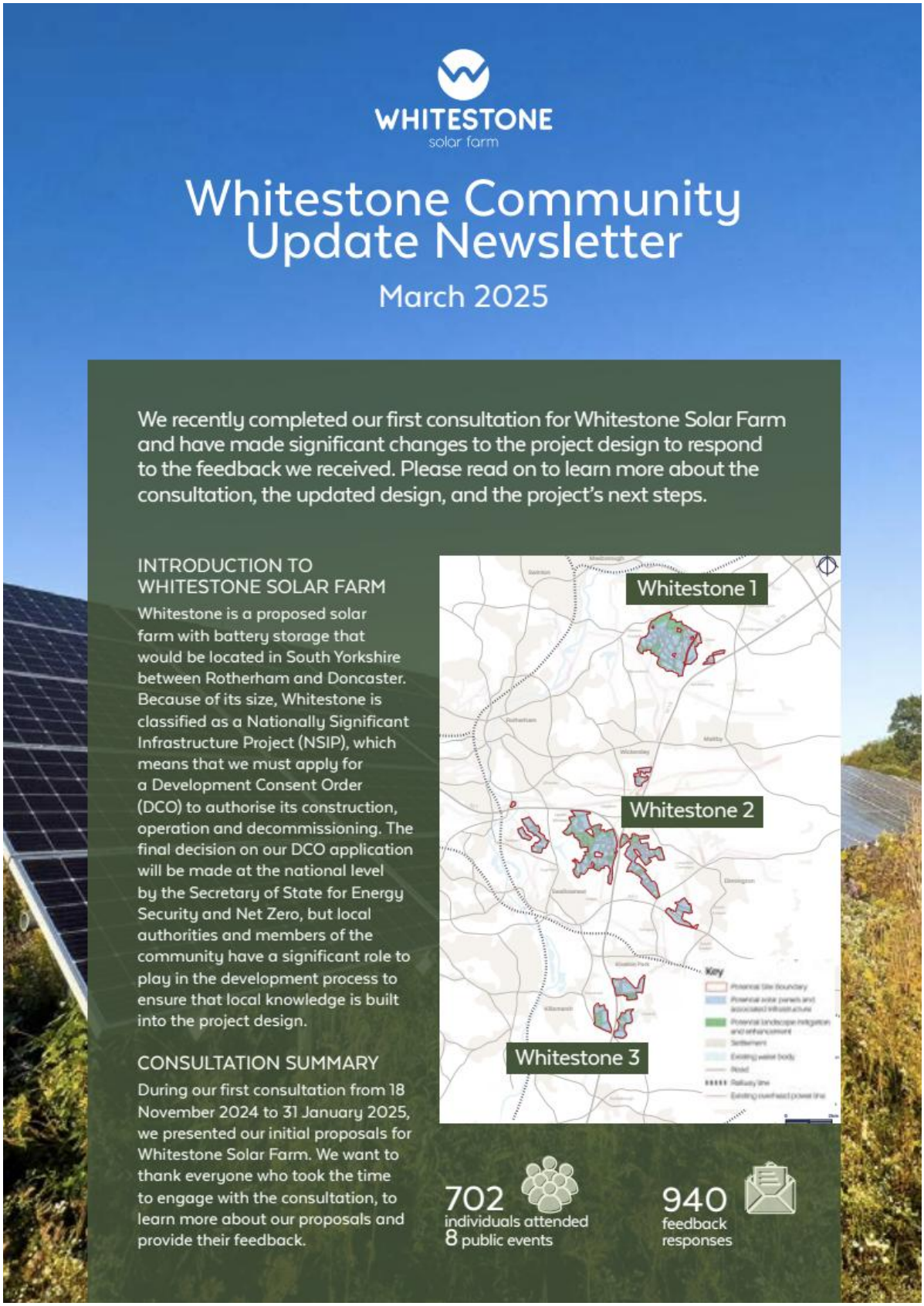
Appendix A3.3 March Update Community Newsletter – Whitestone 3



Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 3

We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made significant changes to the project design.

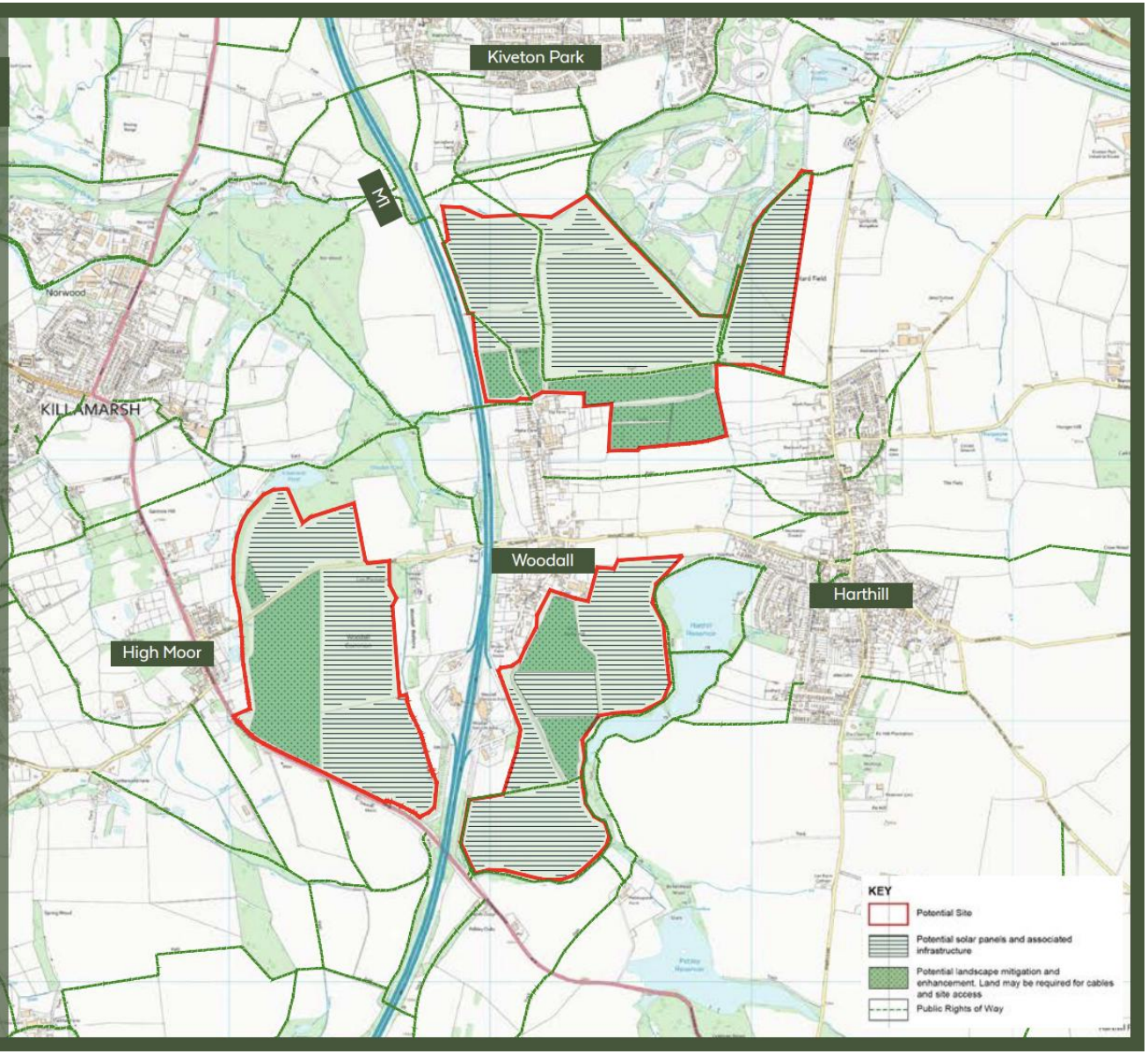
We have removed around one fourth of the land (279 hectares / 689 acres) across the whole site that was included for solar development to create buffers around homes, villages and public rights of way near the project boundary.

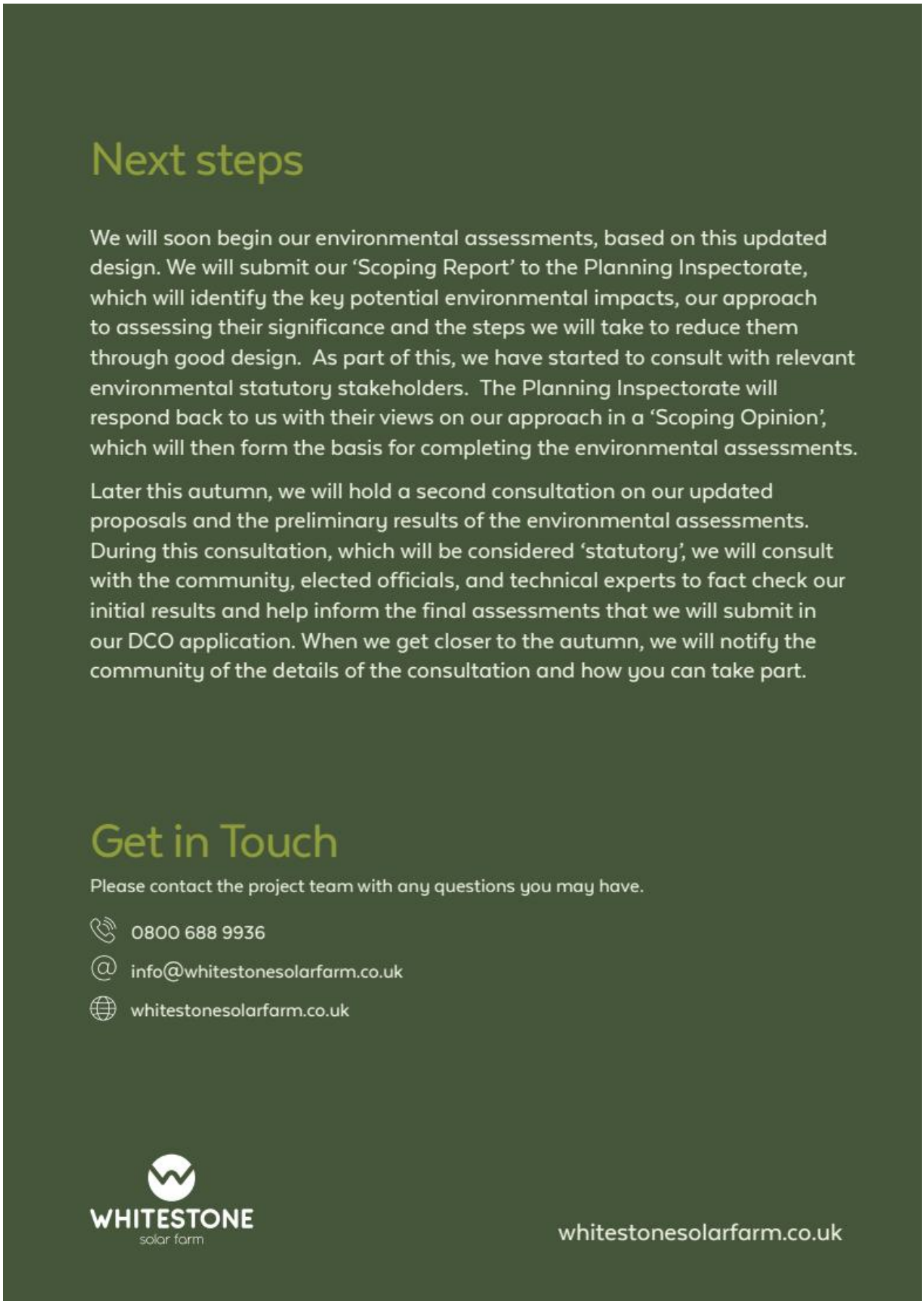
These areas would not have any solar panels or other above-ground infrastructure. Some will now be set aside for environmental enhancement and mitigation, and would be planted with a mix of native grasses and wildflowers to support wildlife and increase biodiversity.

In addition to the offsets we had already included around hedgerows, public footpaths and other environmental features, the area for solar development and associated infrastructure would now only account for around half of the total updated site area.

Please note that the map on the following page is of the section of the project that is nearest your address. To view other sections of the project, please visit our website:

whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

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Later this autumn, we will hold a second consultation on our updated proposals and the preliminary results of the environmental assessments. During this consultation, which will be considered 'statutory', we will consult with the community, elected officials, and technical experts to fact check our initial results and help inform the final assessments that we will submit in our DCO application. When we get closer to the autumn, we will notify the community of the details of the consultation and how you can take part.
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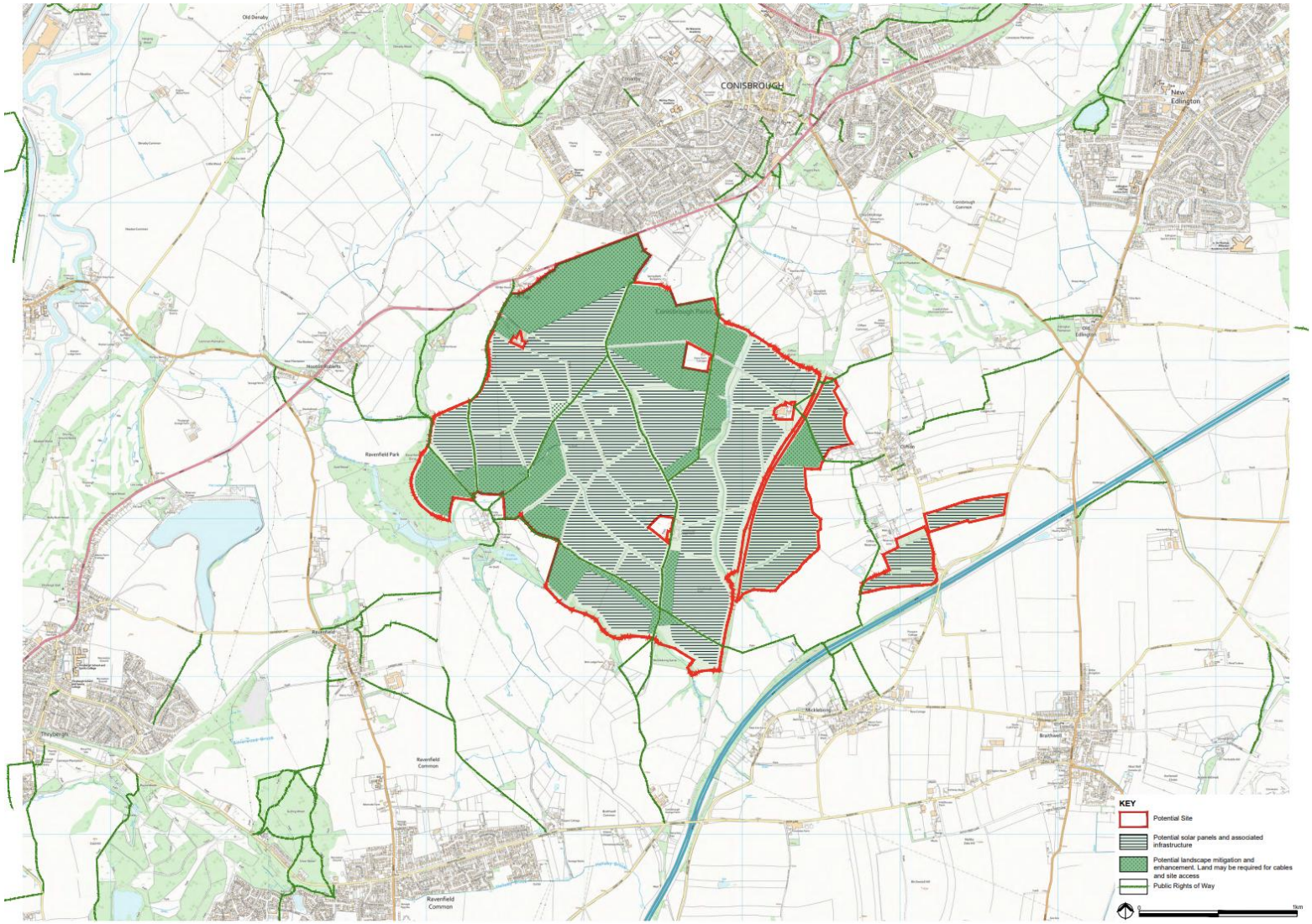
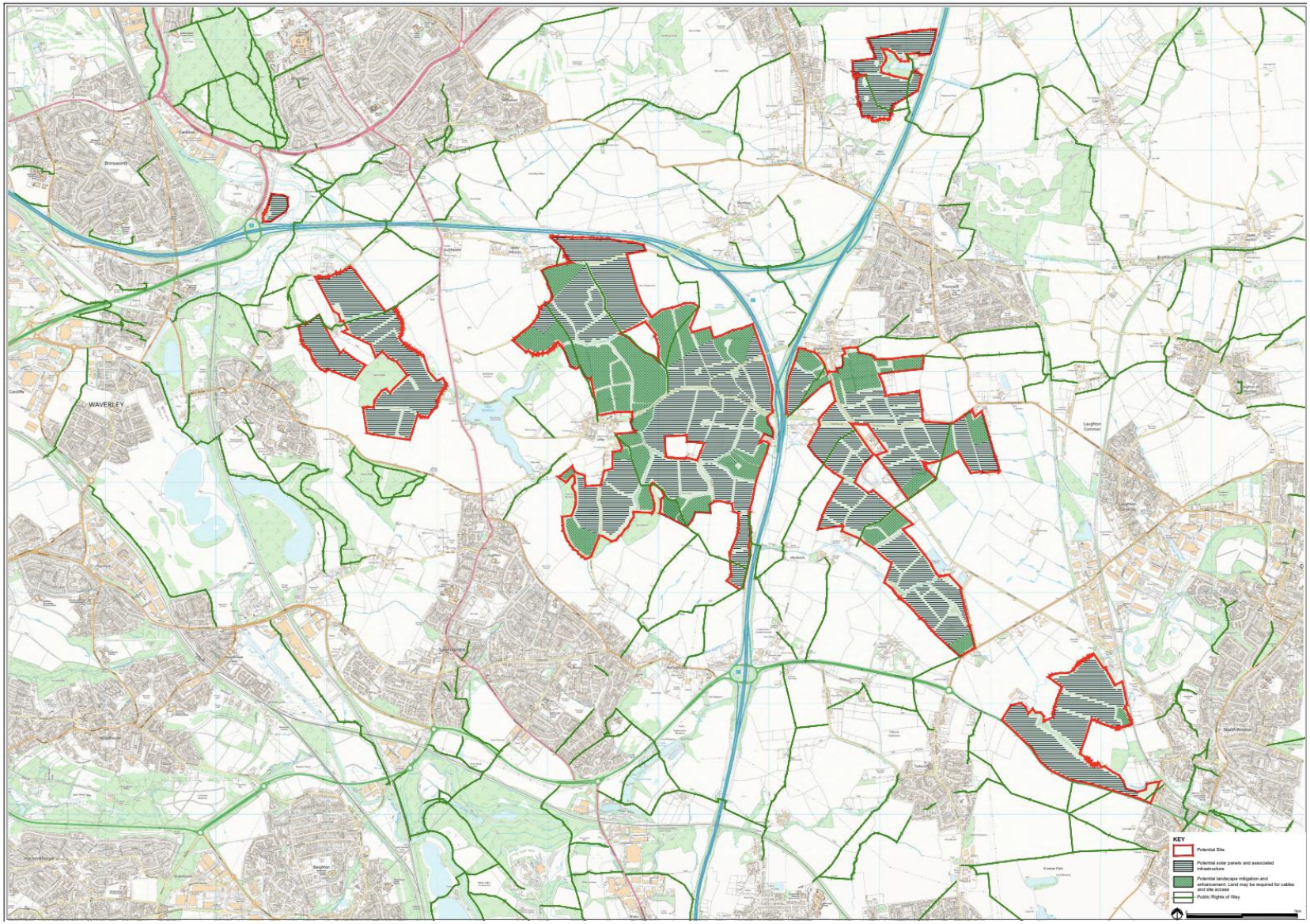
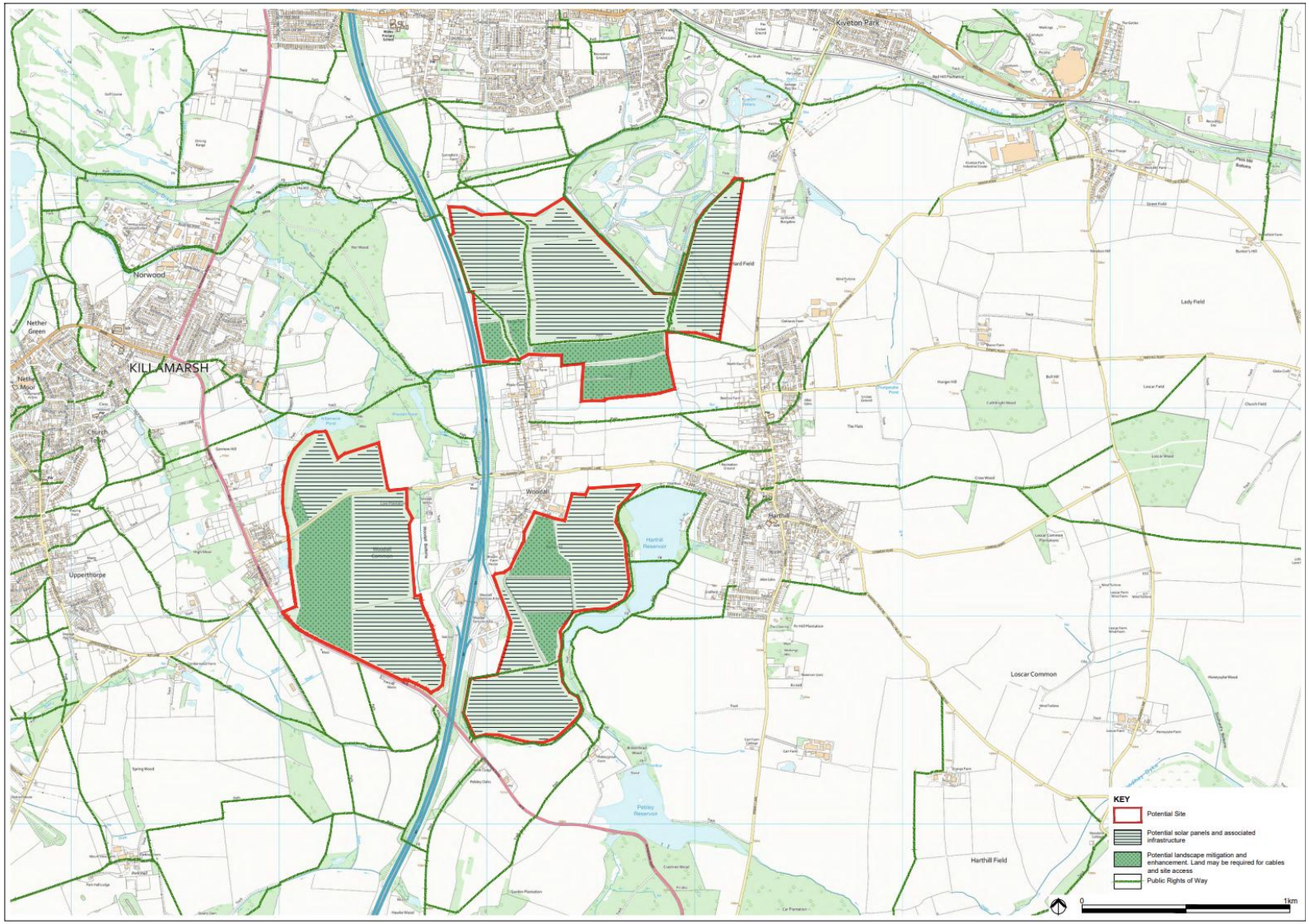
Appendix A3.4 March updated masterplan – Whitestone 1



Appendix A3.5 March updated masterplan – Whitestone 2



Appendix A3.6 March updated masterplan – Whitestone 3



Appendix A3.7 March updated masterplan press release

News release

26 March 2025

Whitestone Solar Farm reduced in response to community feedback

Green Nation has released updated plans for Whitestone Solar Farm, showing a reduction of around one fourth of the area to be used for solar panels. These changes are in response to community feedback from the recent consultation.

Whitestone is a proposed solar farm that would be located between Rotherham and Doncaster and connect into the National Grid at Brinsworth Substation. Green Nation is the developer behind the project, a UK company established in 2011 that is now a leading developer of solar in the UK.

'During our first consultation, which was held from 18 November 2024 to 31 January 2025, we presented our initial proposals for Whitestone. During this time, we received considerable feedback from the community and want to thank everyone who took the time to engage with the consultation,' explained Jonathan Thompson, CEO of Green Nation.

'In response to the feedback, we have made significant changes to the design. This includes removing panels near homes and villages near the project boundary, as well as along public rights of way. In total, we have removed 279 hectares (689 acres).'

These areas would not have any solar panels or other above-ground infrastructure. Some will now be set aside for environmental enhancement and mitigation and would be planted with a mix of native grasses and wildflowers to support wildlife and increase biodiversity.

In addition to the offsets already included around hedgerows, public footpaths and other environmental features, the area for solar development and associated infrastructure would now only account for around half of the total updated site area.

The updated proposals can be viewed on the project website: whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Later this autumn, Green Nation will hold a second consultation on the updated proposals and preliminary results of the environmental assessments. Closer to the autumn, the community will be notified of the details of the consultation and how to take part.

The project team can be contacted by calling freephone 0800 688 9936 or by emailing info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk.

ENDS

WHITESTONE

For further information, please contact [redacted] or [redacted]

Notes to editors:

About Green Nation:

Established in 2011, Green Nation is a leader in solar development in the UK. The company began in the development of rooftop systems for homes, schools, and businesses and has expanded into ground-mounted solar farms, currently managing 75 solar farms and hundreds of rooftop installations around the country.

About Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects:

The scheme is classified a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) because of its generating capacity. NSIPs are major developments which require planning permission to be granted by the relevant Secretary of State through a Development Consent Order (DCO). This is a process established by the Planning Act 2008.

Unlike local planning permissions, which are considered by local authorities, DCO applications are decided at the national level. The Planning Inspectorate is an independent government body that will review the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State. In this case, the relevant Government Department is the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.

DCOs are governed by a fixed, statutory process which requires applicants to consult with the local community and to carry out environmental assessments. The developers will complete two rounds of consultation. The first round of consultation is not required by the Planning Act, so it is considered 'non-statutory'. A second consultation will occur in Autumn of 2025 and will be considered the 'statutory consultation' following the requirements of the Planning Act.

Further information about the DCO process is available at the Planning Inspectorate's website: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/

Appendix A3.8 Keep informed March update

Hi there,

Thank you for signing up to the keep informed list for Whitestone Solar Farm, which is where we will be providing updates about the project.

We recently completed our first consultation for Whitestone Solar Farm and have made significant changes to the project design to respond to the feedback we received. This email is to provide you with updates about the consultation, the updated design and the project's next steps.

Introduction to Whitestone Solar Farm

Whitestone is a proposed solar farm with battery storage that would be located in South Yorkshire between Rotherham and Doncaster. Because of its size, Whitestone is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), which means that we must apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to authorise its construction, operation and decommissioning. The final decision on our DCO application will be made at the national level by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, but local authorities and members of the community have a significant role to play in the development process to ensure that local knowledge is built into the project design.

Consultation Summary

During our first consultation from 18 November 2024 to 31 January 2025, we presented our initial proposals for Whitestone Solar Farm. We want to thank everyone who took the time to engage with the consultation, to learn more about our proposals and provide their feedback. Over the course of the ten week consultation period, we had 8 public events, which were attended by 702 people, and received 940 feedback responses.

Updated Proposals

We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made significant changes to the project design.

We have removed around one fourth of the land (279 hectares / 689 acres) across the whole site that was included for solar development to create buffers around homes, villages and public rights of way near the project boundary. These areas would not have any solar panels or other above-ground infrastructure. Some will now be set aside for environmental enhancement and mitigation, and would be planted with a mix of native grasses and wildflowers to support wildlife and increase biodiversity.

In addition to the offsets we had already included around hedgerows, public footpaths and other environmental features, the area for solar development and associated infrastructure would now only account for around half of the total updated site area.

You can see the updated plans here for Whitestone 1, 2 and 3.

Next steps

We will soon begin our environmental assessments, based on this updated design. We will submit our 'Scoping Report' to the Planning Inspectorate, which will identify the key potential environmental impacts, our approach to assessing their significance and the steps we will take to reduce them through good design. As part of this, we have started to consult with relevant environmental statutory stakeholders. The Planning Inspectorate will respond back to us with their views on our approach in a 'Scoping Opinion', which will then form the basis for completing the environmental assessments.

Later this autumn, we will hold a second consultation on our updated proposals and the preliminary results of the environmental assessments. During this consultation, which will be considered 'statutory', we will consult with the community, elected officials, and technical experts to fact check our initial results and help inform the final assessments that we will submit in our DCO application. When we get closer to the autumn, we will notify the community of the details of the consultation and how you can take part.

Kind regards,

Jonathan Thompson

CEO of Green Nation

WHITESTONE
solar farm

Website: www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Phone: 0800 688 9936

Email: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Write to: Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local

Appendix A3.9 March parish council webinar invite

Whitestone Interim Parish Council Meeting

Summarize

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...

Tue 11/03/2025 16:00

WS Whitestone Solar Farm

To

Cc [redacted]

Hi [redacted]

We have reviewed all the feedback that we received and made several significant changes to the design. We would like to brief the parish council on the updated design through a Teams or Zoom meeting the week of 31st March. This will be the first of a series of regular project updates we would like to arrange with you and the other parish councils, ahead of the next stage of consultation later this year. Please let us know your availability for the following evenings:

- Tuesday 1 April – 6pm
- Thursday 3 April – 6pm

We will also send the updated design to the broader community through a community newsletter, to ensure that everyone is informed on the project's development.

Thanks,

[redacted]

Community Relations

WHITESTONE solar farm

Website: www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Phone: 0800 688 9936

Email: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Write to: Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local

Appendix A3.10 Community benefit workshop invite

Whitestone Solar Farm Community Benefit Workshop

Summarize

Reply | Reply All | Forward | ...

Fri 27/06/2025 17:50

WS Whitestone Solar Farm

To Whitestone Solar Farm [redacted]

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to you as the host parish councils for Whitestone Solar Farm. We are keen to hear feedback from local representatives about how Whitestone could support the local community through a community benefit package. We are organising a workshop with parish councils from across the Whitestone site as well as the ward members and MPs to better understand that the community would like to see in a community benefit package. This will be a roundtable discussion about several different ideas to support local initiatives and priorities. Due to space limitations, we ask that each parish council send one representative.

The result of this meeting will be a more detailed community benefit proposal that we present to the larger community for consultation. At this time, we do not have any updates on other elements of the project itself, which will be published in the upcoming consultation this autumn. This meeting will be solely about the community benefit package.

The workshop will be taking place at **Whiston Parish Hall, Well Ln, Whiston, Rotherham S60 4HX** on **Saturday 19th July** from **1:30pm-3pm**.

Please do let us know if a representative from your council will be attending.

Kind regards,
Becca

Community Relations

WHITESTONE solar farm

Website: www.whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Phone: 0800 688 9936

Email: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk

Write to: Whitestone Solar Farm, Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local

Appendix A3.11 Community benefit workshop worksheet

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solar farm

Whitestone Solar Farm Community Benefits Workshop

Date: Saturday 19th July 2025
Location: Whiston Parish Hall
Name: _____
Parish/Ward: _____

Welcome to our community benefit workshop for Whitestone Solar Farm. Please provide any additional thoughts on the discussion topics.

1. What initiatives or priorities would you like to see in the community benefit package?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. For a community benefit fund, are there any specific groups or projects you would like to support? How do you think this should be administered?

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Would you be interested in seeing funding for local educational programmes? Some ideas include:
   - Apprenticeship programmes and skills training
   - Work experience in secondary schools to promote green careers
   - Classroom sessions in primary schools on renewable energy

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

Call: 0800 688 9936
Email: info@whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Visit: whitestonesolarfarm.co.uk
Write to: Freepost: SEC Newgate UK Local

WHITESTONE

4. Would you like to see the community benefit fund used to support the installation of rooftop solar on local buildings? If so, which ones?

5. Would you like to use the fund for reduced energy bills? Who do you think should receive the reduced energy bills, and for what time period?

6. Is there anything else you think the community benefit fund should do to support local priorities?

7. How would you allocate funding between these different proposals? Please apply a percentage of the total funding to each idea (please add to 100%).

Fund for local projects	Education programmes	Rooftop Solar Panels	Reduced Energy Bills	Other (please specify)

Thank you for taking the time to meet with us and providing your feedback. We look forward to continuing to work with you to develop these proposals.

Appendix A3.12 Community benefit workshop feedback

Parish / Ward	Community benefit ideas (general)	Specific Groups	Funding for local educational programmes?	Support the installation of roof top solar?	Use fund to reduce energy bills?	Anything else to support local priorities?	How would you allocate funding
Harthill with Woodall Parish Council	Community spaces Educational initiatives	Third Party, transparency, targeted to need	Ticks for all options. Skills Street @ Gullivers Valley	Community resources / parish halls schools	No	Be bespoke to the area. Education, raise aspirations and life opportunities	local projects: 50% Education: 50%
Bramley Parish Council	Parish councils have plans and priorities for community benefit	See above	There are real issues re education and training for green careers. This fund is a drop in the ocean and would have little impact on this.	How would you prioritise?	Little impact		local projects: 100%
Wales Parish Council	Safeguarding what will be left of the green belt Canal Trust - help to fund the Norwood Tunnel Work	School leavers Better transport locally for older people i.e. local buses to shopping centres	ticks for all suggestion	Wales High school new build		Sports facilities locally. Free or reduced prices to youngsters.	Education programmes: 100%
Harthill with Woodall Parish Council	Education and youth projects - support for employment and training Leisure projects - solar panels on public buildings and car parks	See above Size of fund to be reconsidered. Front loading of some projects	Ticks for all suggestions Also on biodiversity and climate change impacts	See before, unclear about how would work for private property	Unclear. Would be fairer to have a reduction across all of the area impacted with an additional means tested fund for some families.	Capital and revenue for projects given length of scheme.	local projects: 50% solar: 50%

CONSULTATION REPORT APPENDIX A

Parish / Ward	Community benefit ideas (general)	Specific Groups	Funding for local educational programmes?	Support the installation of roof top solar?	Use fund to reduce energy bills?	Anything else to support local priorities?	How would you allocate funding
Aston cum Aughton Parish Council	The environmental view of surrounding areas over greenfields.	Various community groups administered through parish council (examine reduction of rates)	Not apprenticeship programs, yes work experience, classroom sessions in primary schools	To support installation on roof top businesses and grants towards house hold installation	Reduced energy bills to local consumers		25:25:25: 25 between four options
Hooton Roberts Parish	Education and skills Longterm community infrastructure	Not currently - we have a number of providers that would benefit from capital spend and revenue spend	Yes - especially in Conisbrough and focused to skills and aspiration and future employment	Not especially as I see that there would be funding incrementally		Fund for local projects: 50%, Education Programmes: 50%	
Ravenfield Parish Council	Ravenfield has an ongoing project for community outside space and are struggling to find funding (all weather path). Solar panels on community buildings to reduce costs.	Jubilee field all weather path. Solar panels on parish halls = use greener energy and saves money to be also spent in other areas. Plus same for local schools.	(Ticks on work experience and classroom sessions options) Within Ravenfield they have their own tennis club (run for the community - privately) to fund coaching for local residents (children) to encourage active new sports and create community clubs etc. Children's play park at other end of village.	100% yes any and all community buildings, local schools, libraries, sheltered accommodation.	Community buildings paid for by public money should have the reduction in energy bills to in turn reduce residents precept (win win). Slight reduction in council tax for the section that goes to parish precept.		local projects: 40% education: 10% Rooftop solar: 20% Reduced energy bills: 30%

CONSULTATION REPORT APPENDIX A

Parish / Ward	Community benefit ideas (general)	Specific Groups	Funding for local educational programmes?	Support the installation of roof top solar?	Use fund to reduce energy bills?	Anything else to support local priorities?	How would you allocate funding
Wickersley Parish Council	Rooftop solar panels on community centre and schools in Wickersley. A community fund to which local groups and parish councils can apply with regard to particular projects or initiative.	Maybe 3 different funds covering the 3 parts of the Whitestone project. Administered by a Trust on which Parish Council or wards are represented into which local groups can apply.	All of the above would be very valuable in our area. Focus on green jobs and environmental projects in schools.	Yes Wickersley Parish Council keen on this as would benefit whole community.	This might be difficult as different households are variably impacted - so who benefits and who does not.	Sports clubs youth facilities play equipment	local projects: 60% education: 20% Rooftop solar: 20%
Ulley Parish Council	Flexible to support revenue costs of capital projects locally traffic speed reduction scheme reduced electricity costs for residents solar panels on residential properties and village hall etc	Faith based groups access required parish councils cannot support these or allow access to funds. Administered by separate group, maybe with local people/councillors sitting on board	Ticks on apprenticeships and work experience. Youth schemes for work and social activities, sports clubs etc supporting future career opportunities	Parish hall, residential housing	Yes - local people would be compensated for impact of the project (house prices down, loss of access to land etc) for the duration of the project.		local projects: 50%, education: 20%, solar: 9%, reduced energy bills: 20%, other (Permissive paths) 1%.
Brinsworth Parish Council	Fair proportion for each parish council as 22 councils in this development may be different sizes	Sports teams, cadets, floods	Help schools with their cost to heat schools	Possibly. However what happens to those residents that have solar panels already	residents	Schools, flooding	local projects: 30% education: 15% rooftop solar: 20% reduced energy bills: 30% other: 5% (roads)

CONSULTATION REPORT APPENDIX A

Parish / Ward	Community benefit ideas (general)	Specific Groups	Funding for local educational programmes?	Support the installation of roof top solar?	Use fund to reduce energy bills?	Anything else to support local priorities?	How would you allocate funding
Sitwell Ward	Whiston - support for flood defences Improve mobility for an aging population to Sitwell/Whiston Grants to improve/increase uptake of solar and energy conservation	Local sports clubs - church groups to increase community engagement, mobility, health. Improve green space, water/river quality. Support to remove invasive plants around riverbanks.	All of the above and engagement with an ageing population. Improve IT skills for senior community members	Yes Parish buildings, community halls, schools	Possibly if means tested	Public health - support the local hospital service	local projects: 40% education:40% solar: 10% reduced energy bills: 10%
Aston and Todwick Ward	Visible/tangible activities for residents and affected communities	Independent funding administrator would be great but until then I think it should be administered in line with CIL - local authorities and parish councils.	Tick on classroom sessions - and adults in to overcome	Support principle but don't know which buildings!	Yes but can't visualise mechanism	A community chest approach for at least some of the money so that residents can directly identify their priorities via project suggestions.	local projects: 10%, rooftop solar: 20% reduced energy bills: 50% other: 20%
Anston & Woodsetts Ward	Encourage solar panels on home and businesses CCTV monitoring antisocial behaviour Local education		Ticks on apprenticeship and work experience Improve outcomes for local children's educational attainment	Yes develop individuals ability to generate their own power	Yes as much as possible		Local projects: 20% education: 20% solar: 30% reduced bills: 30%
N/A	Spend all the resources on the community it affects	The most needy or urgent	Any local funding for education would be welcome	Yes! On all the CRI	Of course - who would vote for an increase	More money	20%: 20%: 20%: 20%

APPENDIX A4 FEEDBACK FROM NON-STATUTORY CONSULTATION

Appendix A4.1 Feedback from technical stakeholders

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
British Horse Society	I am responding to this consultation on behalf of The British Horse Society, an equestrian Charity which represents the 3 million horse riders in the UK. Nationally equestrians have just 22% of the rights of way network. Increasingly disjointed by roads which were once quiet and are now heavily used by traffic resulting from development. ***Road Safety*** *is a particular concern to equestrians, who are among the most vulnerable road users. Since 2010 the society's records show that there have been 15,496 road incidents involving horses in which* ***47 people and 636 horses were killed****. 1,686 people have been injured and 1,522 horses have been injured. Research indicates however that only 1 in 10 incidents are being reported to the BHS; in 2016-17 alone,* ***3,863*** *horse riders and carriage drivers in England and Wales were admitted to hospital after being injured in transport accidents. (NHS Hospital Episodes Statistics).* *The BHS actively campaigns to improve road safety by making motorists aware of what to do when they encounter horses on the road (see* https://www.bhs.org.uk/our-work/safety/dead-slow – we recommend taking a few minutes to watch the 'Dead Slow' virtual reality film for an	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	impression of how vulnerable equestrians are in proximity to cars and lorries).		
British Horse Society	We would ask, that our comments must be included within the planning application and due consideration is given to horse riders. We note from the Consultation document that Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are not differentiated they are simply shown as Public Rights of Way on the "Draft Masterplan, Whitestone 1, 2 & 3" Pages 10,11 &12 of the Consultation booklet. This is unhelpful, the requirements of the horse rider, pedestrian, and carriage driver differ vastly. We ask that bridleways, restricted byways, footpaths, and byways open to all traffic are shown independently and easily identifiable on your plans along with the council definitive number, this will enable local users to see exactly which PRoW will affect them and where. We believe higher rights exist on some of the footpaths within the development areas along with some unrecorded routes. These routes should be upgraded or added as a bridleway thus providing the use for a greater number of the public IE; cyclists, pedestrians and horse riders, taking this opportunity ensures NPPF Para 104 is being complied with.	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES. Ahead of statutory consultation, the Applicant updated the masterplans based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, which includes proposed new permissive paths to enhance access across the Site. The Applicant would look for these permissive paths to be open to horse riders, cyclists and pedestrians.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	***Para 102**: **Planning policies** and decisions should **protect and enhance public rights of way** and access, including **taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users**, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.*		
British Horse Society	Site traffic, this traffic should give way to horse riders at all times and should be limited to a maximum speed of 5 MPH. We would ask the drivers of the site vehicles to be educated in how to pass horses safely thereby minimising conflict and reducing the risk of accidents, the British Horse Society would be happy to assist with this. Solar farms are valuable investments with material that is vulnerable to crime. They are usually fenced to above head height for security. If bridleways or footpaths are alongside or through sites, care must be taken not to create a narrow corridor. Fencing can be intimidating, especially at this height, and create a need for vegetation control. It is not safe to fence users into to narrow a corridor, particularly for a length more than a few metres. The need to maintain adjacent hedges and surface vegetation so as not to further reduce the available width should also be considered, as well as vehicular access for	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES. The masterplan at this stage included a standard buffer of 15m from the PRoWs to the panels, but the Applicant may expand beyond the minimum standard where it is appropriate, based on results of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as well as feedback from consultation.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	maintenance if appropriate. A minimum width of 4m is required (preferably 5m), irrespective of any recorded width of the right of way, with vegetation cut through the full width. **The construction of the Solar Farm?** This guidance is intended for those responsible for construction sites ('the site') in the vicinity of bridleways, byways, roads, permissive paths and open access areas used by equestrians (horse riders and drivers of horse-drawn carriages) adjacent to or crossing the site. This advice applies equally to any work site where sudden noise or movement may occur, e.g. tree-felling, ditch clearance, vegetation cutting. **On Site**. The Health and Safety specification and briefing for all attending the site should include a section covering use of routes or areas by equestrians with the guidance below. All members of the construction and operational work force and visitors should be made aware of the equestrian routes or areas affected by the site. If a banksman is employed to control vehicle movements and activities, they should be fully briefed about the possibility of horses being in the area and the necessary actions to be taken for the safety of		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	horse and rider or driver and others in the vicinity. Warning notices should be displayed in advance of the site describing the hazards for both equestrians and the construction site workers or visitors and requesting the co-operation of all.		
British Horse Society	Where a bridleway or byway has been previously unfenced, it is likely that the used width has been at least 4m as users do not risk passing each other more closely than necessary, particularly on multi-use routes where horses, bicycles, pedestrians, and dogs may be involved. Use of open mesh fencing is preferable to close boarding or metal palisade-type fencing with sharp points on top. The latter two are much more intrusive in the landscape so should not be permitted in a rural location; they also create unpleasant and intimidating alleys, even if relatively wide, in any location. Metal palisade fencing with spikes on top should be avoided as its rigidity and sharp edges are very dangerous and have safety implications for riders. While it may be above head height for a pedestrian, its top is likely to be below chest height for a rider and very serious injury is likely should a rider be thrown onto or against such a fence.	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES. The masterplan at this stage included a standard buffer of 15m from the PRoWs to the panels, but the Applicant may expand beyond the minimum standard where it is appropriate, based on results of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as well as feedback from consultation.	N
British Horse Society	There are two main problems regarding noise for a solar farm development. The first is the noise of constructions, often pile-driving and loud banging as the frames are installed, plus digging and	The Applicant has undertaken preliminary noise assessments in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the ES and further assessments will be undertaken to inform the ES. Current,	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	earth-moving for cable trenches. The second is the noise of inverters once the panels are operating. If attention is given to sound-proofing the inverter housing, the transmission of noise can be considerably reduced. Obviously, there is a cost involved therefore developers may be reluctant to undertake the mitigation work. There may also be options on where they are located so that they can be further from the public rights of way. **Horses' Reactions.** Horses have a natural instinct to run away from the unknown or unusual. Sudden noise and movement are likely triggers and horses can sense, see and hear things which humans may not be aware of or take for granted. Quiet rustlings and sudden bangs are often more of a trigger than a continuous mechanical noise such as a digger working. Sudden movement or noises of machinery should be avoided where horses are within range. A machine making a movement is more of a threat than one that is still. Operators must be able to shut off machinery or to stop movement and noise while horses pass. Machinery or activity should not resume until horses are at least twenty metres past. If it is not possible for activity to be halted, staff should be at the location to warn approaching equestrians as appropriate. Such 'sentries' should be obvious on	baseline noise levels in the area have been assessed to help define the minimum distance infrastructure components can be placed from locations such as homes and PRoWs. These assessments will help inform any mitigation measures required to reduce noise impacts as much as possible.	

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	approach, not hidden behind a tree or equipment as suddenly appearing could be an additional stress factor causing a horse to bolt. If a horse appears distressed—stops dead, jerks sideways, prances about, takes flight, spins round or shies away or acts in any way other than a calm forward motion—or an equestrian appears to be struggling for control, or shouts, all movement and noise should cease immediately to avoid escalating the situation. Activity should not resume unless the equestrian indicates that it is safe to do so or is out of sight or more than one hundred metres away. Do not resume as soon as a horse has become still as the rider may not yet have regained control and the horse may not have accepted the situation but be taking stock and easily frightened again. Wait until the equestrian signals that it is safe to continue, with a wave, smile, nod, or call.		
British Horse Society	**Obstruction and Surface.** Access to any public highway must be unrestricted. A route must be kept free of obstruction, debris, and trip hazards and for the full width of the route. Obstructing part of the width is still illegal even if you think there is space to pass. The surface of equestrian routes should be maintained in a manner suitable for horses. It must not be slippery or contain sharp stones (see BHS Advice on Surfaces	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES. The masterplan at this stage included a standard buffer of 15m from the PRoWs to the	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	www.bhs.org.uk/accessadvice). Existing surfaces may need to be protected to avoid poaching or other damage from construction traffic. Any temporary fencing alongside the route must be secured taut and not flapping in the wind. 'Heras' type fencing is sometimes covered with plastic to prevent windblown debris, but it is almost impossible to secure so that it does not flap and rustle in wind and it should never be used alongside equestrian routes unless it can be secured tightly enough and remain taut. Frequent checks, especially in breezy weather will be required with diligent attention to maintaining the sheeting taut. Also avoid loose polythene packaging or other material which may move in wind. Hazards overhead such as branches, cables or derricks should provide at least 3.4m clearance, preferably 3.7m in case a horse takes fright and jumps or rears. The British Horse Society believes that the proposals for the Solar Farm will create a huge loss of amenity value to the Public Rights of Way affected by these plans this loss of amenity must be mitigated by the Solar Farm Company, by creating other equestrian routes. The current	panels, but the Applicant may expand beyond the minimum standard where it is appropriate, based on results of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as well as feedback from consultation.	

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	impact on equestrians has been dismissed by the current plans due to the supressed demand. The scheme provides an opportunity to create new paths for cyclists, walkers and equestrians and links between the communities that are short of paths and links at present, these new routes should be permanent public rights of way and not just permissive routes that will disappear when the site is decommissioned. The demand for safe access to the countryside for the health and wellbeing of local residents who have been subjected to Covid 19 lockdown restrictions has increased tenfold. It is acknowledged that it is highly likely that the post Covid new 'norm' will see significant changes in the work / home lifestyle balance resulting in increased pressure on the rights of way network. During the pandemic, the value of horses has increased substantially with people spending more time at home looking to find enjoyable ways to exercise, they are able and want to own horses. It is highly likely that the need and demand for improved equestrian access is likely to rise. **Failure to accommodate the needs of these users would be contrary to National and Local Planning Policies such as:**		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	• **NPPF policy 58 Requiring Good design.** Create safe and accessible environments. • **Paragraphs 73 and 81 of the NPPF** require Local Authorities to plan positively for access to high quality open spaces for sport and recreation which can make important contributions to the health and wellbeing of communities and to plan positively **to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt**, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. • **NPPF Section 8** Promoting healthy communities Policy 73 access to high quality open spaces for sport and recreation and can make important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities. Policy 75 Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users. For example, by adding links to existing rights of way networks. Policy 81 local planning authorities should plan positively to **enhance the beneficial use of the**		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. • **NPPF Para 102: Planning policies** and decisions should **protect and enhance public rights of way** and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails. • **NPPF Para 96:** Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy inclusive lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs-for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling. • **The British Horse Society's report Making Ways for Horses** – off-road Equestrian Access in England – Equestrian Access Forum August 2012, highlights the importance of horse riding for health and well-being. Access for horse riders, which inevitably involves crossing roads, is		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	central to riding activities without which the level of participation is likely to decline which will have a negative impact on the local economy (Making Ways for Horses – off-road Equestrian Access in England – Equestrian Access Forum August 2012).		
British Horse Society	It is essential that in any development, such as this, every opportunity is taken to benefit as many people as possible including those least active in the population (NHS, 2019). Therapeutic and physical benefits of horse riding and carriage driving have been proven for people with disabilities (Favali and Milton, 2010). According to Church et al (2010) over 90% of equestrians are women and 37% of these are over 45 years of age and over a third would pursue no other physical activity. 'Horse riding induces physiologically positive effects such as muscle strength, balance…and psychologically positive changes' (Sung et al, 2015). In the current climate mental health is hugely important and horse riding and carriage driving play a large part in enhancing physical and psychological health therefore should be included in improving quality of life and wellbeing through an inclusive transport system accessible to all which emphasises sustainable and active travel.	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES. Ahead of statutory consultation, the Applicant updated the masterplans based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, which includes proposed new permissive paths to enhance access across the Site. The Applicant would look for these permissive paths to be open to horse riders, cyclists and pedestrians. The masterplan at this stage included a standard buffer of 15m from the PRoWs to the panels, but the Applicant may expand beyond the minimum standard where it is appropriate, based on results of the Landscape and Visual	

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Horse riding is a year-round activity which (along with associated activities such as mucking out and pasture maintenance) expends sufficient energy to be classed as moderate intensity exercise. The majority of those who ride regularly are women, and a significant proportion of riders are over 45. For some older or disabled people, being on horseback or in a horse-drawn carriage gives them access to the countryside and a freedom of movement that they would not otherwise be able to achieve. Most riders and carriage-drivers wish to take their horses out on bridleways and byways, away from motor traffic, for the physical and mental health benefits to animal and human, in exactly the same way as most walkers (with and without dogs) and cyclists. Many are unable to do so because the traffic on tarmac roads is too dangerous for such vulnerable road users, and there are generally so few traffic free routes available to equestrians. There are also considerable psychological and social benefits from equestrian activities, as the BHS is demonstrating through the Changing Lives through Horses initiative.	Impact Assessment as well as feedback from consultation.	
British Horse Society	**Equestrians will lose the current rural aspects, effectively being sandwiched between fences, any proposed 'Reinforce/infill existing hedgerow with native species where necessary' will take some years to establish fully so the solar panels will be visible from all**	The Applicant has included more than the requested offset for bridleways and has assessed impacts to road safety in the **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**. Impacts to road safety will be further detailed in the ES.	

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	the Public Rights of Way. Public bridleways are precious vehicle free public resources for the public to obtain air and exercise in peace and safety in the countryside away from motorised vehicular traffic. Public Bridleways are a resource under increasing pressure from development in the countryside and their unique and beneficial nature should be protected at all costs for the public. **At all times in law public rights take precedence over private rights of access and development.** The British Horse Society believes that historical evidence indicates a number of routes surrounding the sites are unrecorded or under recorded as footpaths, these routes can be reasonably alleged to subsist at a minimum of bridleway status. These public rights should be asserted and not be allowed to be subsumed within this development or anything beyond it. Applications to Doncaster and Rotherham Councils are currently underway and will be forwarded in due course. The Applicant MUST take the following into account and should note that separate permission for works on or over a Public Right of Way MUST be requested from Doncaster or Rotherham Council's Rights of Way Team prior to any work commencing, and that permission may be refused. Any damage to a Public Right of Way	The masterplan at this stage included a standard buffer of 15m from the PRoWs to the panels, but the Applicant may expand beyond the minimum standard where it is appropriate, based on results of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment as well as feedback from consultation.	

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	resulting from works must be made good by the applicant. The applicant, and any future owners, residents etc, must have private rights to take motorised vehicles over a PRoW other than a BOAT. To do so without lawful authority is an offence under the Road Traffic Act 1988. Closures without alternative routes should be avoided and, if necessary, construction traffic managed to reduce the length of closures, rather than an automatic blanket closure.		
Canal & River Trust	The Canal & River Trust are the charity who look after and bring to life 2000 miles of canals & rivers. Our waterways contribute to the health and wellbeing of local communities and economies, creating attractive and connected places to live, work, volunteer and spend leisure time. These historic, natural and cultural assets form part of the strategic and local green-blue infrastructure network, linking urban and rural communities as well as habitats. By caring for our waterways and promoting their use we believe we can improve the wellbeing of our nation. The Trust are Landowner and Navigation Authority for the Chesterfield Canal. We also own and manage Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder, which feeds the canal from the reservoir.	The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir and has continued to engage with Canal and River Trust on this issue. Details of Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Due to the nature of the need for cable connections, we understand that a crossing of the Chesterfield Canal and of Broadbridge Dyke Feeder is proposed. The proposals also seek to construct new solar farms and associated substations in close proximity to Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder. Significantly, the Solar Farm north of Woodall and South of Kiveton Park includes Broadbridge Dyke Feeder. Another Solar Farm is proposed to the West and North of Harthill Reservoir, with the boundary extending in very close proximity to the dam wall. We wish to make the following comments on the proposals: **Impact on Harthill Reservoir** The solar farm proposed to the south of the Project area would be to the West of Harthill Reservoir. This includes an element directly to the North of the reservoir dam structure. Construction works and loading from new structures associated with the solar farm have the potential to damage the reservoir structure. Most pertinent would be the risk of works undermining		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	the dam structure to the north of the site. The reservoir is supported by a reinforced earthwork dam, and works at the base have the potential to undermine and/or destabilise this structure. We request that, in the event of a future submission, appropriate stand offs should be provided to limit the potential for damage to the structure. We recommend that the section of solar farm that wraps around the base of the dam structure should be removed from the submission. With regards to the solar farm to the West of the reservoir, an appropriate stand off should be provided to help prevent any loading onto the banks of the reservoir. This would help to limit any risk of land slips into the reservoir.		
Canal & River Trust	**Impact on Broadbridge Dyke Feeder** Broadbridge Dyke Feeder runs through land identified to be used as one of the Solar Farms. This provides water between Harthill Reservoir and the Chesterfield Canal. It is important for the Trust to maintain access to the Dyke in order to allow us to carry out maintenance activities. The construction schedule for the Solar Farm and the final layout of development should be designed to enable such access. Failure to safeguard this access could otherwise increase the risk of flooding from the Dyke Feeder should it become	The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir and has continued to engage with Canal and River Trust on this issue. Details of Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	blocked, and could have an impact on the water management of Harthill Reservoir, which could have significant health and safety implications. The Trust has previously had to access the farmland with machinery for tree work and silt removal relatively recently, and any future access would need to allow for machinery access to the Feeder channel. To avoid any loading on the Dyke Feeder, the development should incorporate an appropriate stand off to prevent any vibrations during construction works or any permanent loading post development, which could otherwise increase the risks of land slips into the watercourse (which could result in the same risks discussed above). **Flood Risk from Broadbridge Dyke Feeder** Water flows on Broadbridge Dyke Feeder can rapidly change depending on the level of water flow from Harthill Reservoir. The promotor may wish to ensure that this is taken into account as part of the supporting details accompanying a future application submission. The Trust would be happy to provide further information on our management of the feeder should this be of assistance. My details are below.		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
Canal & River Trust	**Surface Water Runoff from the Solar Project** The Trust would wish to understand any changes sought with respect to water flows from the development site into Harthill Reservoir, Broadbridge Dyke Feeder and the Chesterfield Canal. This would be so that any impact of any additional runoff on navigation and the management of the Reservoir can be fully assessed.	The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir and has continued to engage with Canal and River Trust on this issue. Details of Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y
Canal & River Trust	**Routing of the Proposed Cables** The submitted documents indicate that new cables would be sited underground. The Trust generally welcomes this approach, as it would help to minimise any impact on the visual appearance of our waterway corridors. We anticipate that the proposed crossing of the Chesterfield Canal would also be underground, utilising Horizontal Directional Drilling methods. This would be preferable to the use of above ground cable crossing(s), as below ground crossings would help minimise any potential harm to navigation that could be caused through the positioning of cables above navigable channels. Subject to a review of the placement of any new cable crossing under our network, these should be located at least 3m below the bed of the	The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir and has continued to engage with Canal and River Trust on this issue. Details of Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	canal/waterway to prevent any damage to the canal. The location of locks and other associated structures may affect where directional drilling can be safely accommodated, and further advice upon this should be sought from the Trust's Works Engineer. A CEMP could offer an appropriate measure to address direct risks to our network. We advise that dust prevention measures, and specific measures (such as trenches or hoarding) should be incorporated to reduce the risk of pollution towards the canal. Should the scheme be amended to incorporate overhead crossing(s) of the Canal, then we advise that a future Environmental Report would need to assess the visual impacts of the cables, and how they would be assessed and impacts mitigated against. In addition, consideration would need to be given to the potential impact on Navigation on the canal and the headroom available for craft below. We anticipate that a cable crossing of Broadbridge Dyke Feeder (which travels through one of the proposed solar sites) would also be requested. We request that full details of this		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	should be provided so that we can assess the impact of the works on this channel.		
Canal & River Trust	**Risks of Vibration during Cable Construction** Works to install cables below and in proximity to the Chesterfield Canal and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder would need to be carefully managed to avoid any significant vibration or loading that could adversely impact the stability of the canal or waterway structure. We request that methodology and associated risk mitigation details should be submitted prior to the commencement of development on site to ensure no damage is caused to these assets from the development.	The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir and has continued to engage with Canal and River Trust on this issue. Details of Harthill Reservoir and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**. Impacts of noise and vibration have been assessed in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the **draft ES**, and will be assessed further in the ES.	Y
Canal & River Trust	**Impact on Biodiversity, Ecology and Habitats** Our waterways provide a potential habitat for waterborne species, potentially including amphibians, mammals (including otter), fish and waterborne plants. To help ensure that the impact on these species can be fully assessed, a future Environmental Impact Assessment should be informed by appropriate Biodiversity studies to help identify the presence of important habitats and species, and should incorporate appropriate mitigation measures.	The Applicant has conducted ecological baseline surveys and has presented them in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Directional drilling below the Chesterfield Canal could cause sediment discharges and problems arising from mud toxicity due to vibration below the watercourse. We believe the impact should be included within any future Environmental Report and scoped in, with consideration given to the provision of field studies into invertebrates and fish species found in the water to assess the sensitivity of these species to potential sediment movement. There is potential for artificial lighting to be utilised on site, especially during the construction phases. We request that the impact of this on waterbodies and species that utilise waterway habitats (including bats) should be considered in the Environmental Report.		
Canal & River Trust	**Ground Conditions and Pollution Risks** Disturbance of land in proximity to the canal, reservoir and associated watercourses should seek to avoid pollution to the water environment of these waterways which could be caused through unintentional runoff from exposed soils, or dust. A CEMP could offer an appropriate measure to address direct risks to our network. We advise that dust prevention measures, and specific	Assessments and mitigation measures to minimise the potential for groundwater and surface water pollution are detailed in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	measures (such as trenches or hoarding) should be incorporated to reduce the risk of pollution towards the canal. To help protect our network, risks on controlled waters from exposed soils and HDD activities should be informed by geoenvironmental reports as necessary.		
Canal & River Trust	**Landscape and Visual Effects** The Chesterfield Canal and Harthill Reservoir are both recreational receptors and will hold heritage significance that should be addressed in any future Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) designed to inform any future Environmental Assessment. Alongside a written review of impacts according to the GLVIA III methodologies, baseline views from the towpath of the canal and the edges of the reservoir towards the proposed development should be included for evaluation. This baseline should be accompanied by a 'proposed' photomontage or outlines of the development for impact assessment. As a large water body, the reservoir may also be captured as a key setting characteristic in more expansive views for consideration.	Assessments and proposed mitigations for landscape and visual impact are provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual** of the **draft ES**. The full Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, which will be included in the ES, will evaluate the effects outlined above, assess the Proposed Development's design, and review mitigation measures aimed at reducing any predicted significant impacts where possible.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	As advised above, the use of underground power lines as a preference for overground structures could help to reduce the visual impact of the proposals. Fields with high quantities of panels, sub-stations, transformers and battery units have the potential to be visible from our network. Mitigation such as bolstering natural field boundaries or creating new hedgerows and field trees to screen and soften the solar farms in key views can help to conserve rural characteristics. This would be pertinent for the solar farm located to the West of Harthill Reservoir, where substantial screening may be required to help reduce its direct visual impact on the Reservoir. The provision of a landscape strategy and plan by a chartered landscape architect developed in tandem with the LVIA could help to ensure that impacts can be fully mitigated where required, and we recommend that this is provided alongside any future Environmental Assessment Report.		
Canal & River Trust	**Landowner Comments** Our consent as Navigation Authority and Landowner may be required for the installation of new cables across/below our waterways, including the Chesterfield Canal and Broadbridge Dyke Feeder.	The Applicant noted this and ensured to include the Canal & River Trust as a statutory undertaker.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Please note that the Canal & River Trust is a statutory undertaker which has specific duties to protect the waterways. Accordingly, it is likely that we will resist the use of compulsory powers which may affect our undertakings. Accordingly, we require that the acquisition of any rights over the canal should be secured by agreement. Landowner consent would be required from the Trust for the installation of a new cable below our assets. The applicant is advised to contact the Trust's Utilities section at utilitiesenquiry@canalrivertrust.org.uk for further advice. In our capacity as landowner, we wish to advise that the applicant/landowner would likely be required to comply with the Trust's *Code of Practice for Works affecting the Canal & River Trust* for the works shown. The promotor is advised to contact the Canal & River Trust's Works Engineering Team via switchboard on 0303 040 4040 should they have any questions or require further information upon the Code.		
Canal & River Trust	**Protective Provisions** The Trust have a range of standard Protective Provisions that we would likely request are	The Applicant noted this and ensured to include the Canal & River Trust as a statutory undertaker.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	incorporated into any future Development Consent Order. These would be consistent with other solar schemes with cable corridors affecting our network. These are designed to ensure the protection of our waterways, and also can provide more certainty for the promotor during the creation of the Development Consent Order. The Trust would be happy to share our standard provisions with the promotor. Should this be of interest, they would be welcome to contact me on the details below.		
Chesterfield Canal	This feedback relates to Whitestone 3 (including the cable connections between Whitestone 2), and in particular to the relationship with the Chesterfield Canal and its associated infrastructure. The route of the Chesterfield Canal runs along the northern edge of Whitestone 3 in a shallow tunnel known as the Norwood Tunnel. The canal is being restored to full navigation, promoted by the Chesterfield Canal Trust and the Chesterfield Canal Partnership. Proposals for the restoration can be reviewed on the website for either organisation. As part of the restoration, the existing tunnel will be reused from the existing eastern portal to Hard Lane, and will then be brought to the surface immediately alongside Kiveton Waters and the north-eastern boundary of Whitestone 3. It will then follow a surface route through the Kiveton Community Woodlands site and along the north-western boundary of	The Applicant has assessed potential impacts to the canal through ongoing design and engagement and has continued to engage with Chesterfield Canal on the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir. Details are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Whitestone 3. Harthill reservoir (adjacent to the south-eastern parcel of Whitestone 3) is the primary supply of water to the canal and the feeder between the canal and reservoir runs through the northern parcel of Whitestone 3. In addition, the south-western parcel of Whitestone 3 is adjacent to the derelict Woodall pond and the extant Killamarsh pond, both of which form secondary supplies to the canal west of the watershed. In all cases, it is important that the development of Whitestone 3 considers the setting of the canal and its operational requirements. This must include assessing the visual impact upon the canal corridor (including any future development to the north of the canal), active travel connections between the canal towpath and surrounding routes (including any existing public rights of way or new permissive paths established through Whitestone 3) and the water management. Much of the area of Whitestone 3 effectively drains into the Chesterfield Canal adjacent to Kiveton Park station. Run-off rates must be limited to the existing greenfield run-off rates and any opportunity to buffer flows taken. The exact alignment (vertical and horizontal) of the canal restoration between the Kiveton Community Woodlands and the M1 is		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	still under determination and I would encourage the developers to consult more closely with the Chesterfield Canal Trust in this area. The restoration of the canal may offer mutual opportunities around biodiversity net gain and community benefits that I have developed below. Refer to answer 1 and the details of the Chesterfield Canal alongside Whitestone 3. The canal was originally constructed from 1771-1777 and is amongst the earliest canals in the country, being the last canal project started by the pioneering canal engineer James Brindley.		
Chesterfield Canal	The proposed routes 3a and 3b will cross the line of the Chesterfield Canal and potentially cross existing water supplies to the canal and must ensure that they are installed deep enough to allow for existing and future navigation rights. These should be coordinated with the Canal & River Trust who manage the Chesterfield Canal east of Kiveton. Any cable crossings of the proposed canal route to the west of Hard Lane should also be coordinated with the Chesterfield Canal Trust who lead the promotion of restoration of the canal at this location.	The Applicant has assessed potential impacts to the canal through ongoing design and engagement and has continued to engage with Chesterfield Canal on the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir. Details are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
Chesterfield Canal	No particular comments on the impact of Whitestone 3, but the ongoing restoration of the Chesterfield Canal may offer mutual opportunities to mitigate impacts in this area.	The Applicant has assessed potential impacts to the canal through ongoing design and engagement and has continued to engage with Chesterfield Canal on the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir. Details are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	Y
Chesterfield Canal	The visual impact on users of the Chesterfield Canal (existing and future restored sections) should be considered alongside the visual impact on residents.	Assessments and proposed mitigations for landscape and visual impact are provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual** of the **draft ES**. The full Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, which will be included in the ES, will evaluate the effects outlined above, assess the Proposed Development's design, and review mitigation measures aimed at reducing any predicted significant impacts where possible.	Y
Chesterfield Canal	As referred to in answer 1, the majority of the Whitestone 3 area forms the catchment basin for the water supply to the Chesterfield Canal, which collects via Harthill and Pebley reservoirs and	The Applicant has assessed potential impacts to the canal through ongoing design and engagement and has continued to engage with	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	surface water channels to feed into the canal west of Kiveton Park railway station. The canal already struggles in high-flow conditions and these must not be exacerbated by the Whitestone 3 development. Any opportunities to slow flow should be encouraged.	Chesterfield Canal on the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has refined the Order Limits to exclude the area around Harthill Reservoir. Details are included in the baseline conditions and included in the assessment of effects in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	
Chesterfield Canal	Restoration of the Chesterfield Canal is a local community project and support for this on any level of involvement would be appreciated. The Chesterfield Canal Trust would welcome any opportunity to meet with representatives of the Whitestone Solar Farm proposals to discuss the feedback provided.	The Applicant has continued to refine the Community Benefit offer through ongoing engagement, but notes this as an important local feature.	N
Conisbrough Natural Flood Management Scheme	Unfortunately, due to the lack of landowner engagement in each of the catchments, the NFM schemes have had to be de-scoped significantly. In the case of Tickhill, so much so that it has had to be pushed back into our pipeline of projects. We are currently at the detailed design stage for several sites in Conisbrough. One of these is Crookhill Golf Course, where we are proposing to introduce a few attenuation features to capture water during rainfall events. Another site, just downstream of the golf course was identified and	The Applicant notes the potential for a new NFM scheme. Kearsley Brook is considered in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** in the **draft ES**.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	discussions with the landowner have been positive, so we are also creating an online attenuation feature there. Piggot's Park, a public open space just off Sheffield Road, will include a series of bunds to help slow and store surface runoff from the site before it enters Kearsley Brook. Finally, a site just off Keasley Lane, which is a former landfill site, has been identified as potentially suitable for NFM measures. We are currently looking at our options for the site in terms of the feasibility and practicality of introducing NFM measures there.		
Conisbrough Research and Archaeology Group (CRAG)	I am a community archaeologist with CRAG (Conisbrough Research and Archaeology Group) and we are based at Conisbrough Community Library. The group has spent the past 2 years excavating a Medieval Pottery Production site at Firsby Hall Farm that sits on the edge of the proposed area for Whitestone 1. Our excavations now complete, the group is currently in the process of analysing and recording approximately 10,000 sherds of pottery. This quantity did not come as a surprise, Firsby pottery is thought to have been produced in this area between the 13th to 16th century and our initial findings would indicate that it actually started earlier, in the 12th century. Conisbrough Court Rolls, one of the most complete sets of court rolls in the country, includes references to	The Applicant has conducted preliminary assessments on buried heritage in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES** and this technical work will be continued to inform the ES.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Firsby pottery and the potters producing it. Firsby vessels have been discovered up and down the country indicating an active trade route and this is a production site of regional importance but little understood, the CRAG group being the first able to excavate there. When the HS2 route was planned through the Conisbrough Park area The South Yorkshire Historical Research Framework noted 'it is essential that adequate provision should be made for survey, excavation and, most significantly, the subsequent archiving of assemblages in advance of the construction' and this remains the same under your proposal. We are aware of 3 other potential Medieval kiln sites within the proposed Whitestone 1 area and you only have to take a walk across the fields to find evidence of the extensive pottery industry in the form of pottery sherd laying on the ground. We wish to seek clarification and confirmation that if this development proceeds this regionally significant pottery production site will be excavated with due care and correctly archived and investigated accordingly. The Conisbrough Parks area includes a remarkable concentration of material relating to		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	human activity from the Mesolithic flint blades produced for hunting 10, 000 years ago, a Romano-British villa complex to an extensive Medieval pottery production industry and possible Deserted Medieval Village. This is a historical environment with regional, possibly national significance and it cannot be underestimated that there is a high survival of archaeological deposits. Add to this the strong link to Conisbrough Castle with views across what was William de Warenne's Deer Park and the sense of place and pride that the people of Conisbrough and surrounding areas still feel for this historic landscape, we, Conisbrough Research and Archaeology Group feel that this is the wrong place for a solar farm.		
Environment Agency	To comment on the process, with monthly meetings set up with the team.	The Applicant set up meetings with the EA.	Y
HS2	There is land being safeguarded by HS2, and the potential for the Northern Powerhouse Rail line to go ahead.	The Applicant to continue to engage with HS2 during the development process.	Y
Forestry Commission	Thank you for seeking the Forestry Commission's advice about the impacts that this application may have on the woodland identified in this proposed application. As a Non-Ministerial Government Department, we provide no opinion supporting or objecting to an application. Rather, we are providing information on the potential impact that the proposed development could have on	The Applicant has included offsets around woodlands and has continued to engage with the Forestry Commission to understand potential impacts. Further detail is provided in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	woodland. The Forestry Commission is pleased to provide you with the following information that may be helpful when you consider the application: • Details of Government policy relating to ancient woodland • Information on the importance and designation of ancient woodland • Details of Government policy relating to non-ancient woodland Ancient woodlands are irreplaceable. They have great value because they have a long history of woodland cover, with many features remaining undisturbed. This applies equally to Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). It is Government policy to refuse development that will result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland, unless "there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists" (National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 186c). For more information on the impacts of development on ancient woodland and how to assess these, please see the joint Forestry Commission /Natural England Standing Advice on Ancient Woodland – "Ancient woodland, ancient		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions", the supporting guidance included within it, and Keepers of Time – A Statement of Policy for England's Ancient and Native Woodland (published June 2005). The standing advice also provides information on mitigation, including the use of buffers. Proposals in proximity to ancient woodland should have a buffer zone of at least 15m from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, for example the effects of air pollution from increased traffic or industrial processes, the proposal is likely to require a larger buffer zone. In relation to the presence of non-ancient woodland within the proposal, we would like to draw your attention to paragraph 131 of the NPPF which states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that existing trees are retained wherever possible. What is most important to the Forestry Commission in this case is that there will be no loss or detrimental impact as a result of this proposed development on ancient woodland as mentioned above. We hope these comments are		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	helpful to you. We look forward to hearing from you with regards to any future planning applications for this site. If you have any further queries or would like a follow up meeting to discuss this planning application, please do not hesitate to contact the Forestry Commission on the email address provided above.		
Fulcrum Pipelines Ltd	We can confirm Fulcrum Pipelines Limited do not have any existing pipes or equipment on or around the above site address. Please note that other gas transporters may have plant in the area which could be affected by your proposed works. We will always make every effort to help you where we can, but Fulcrum Pipelines Limited will not be held responsible for any incident or accident arising from the use of the information associated with this search. The details provided are given in good faith, but no liability whatsoever can be accepted in respect thereof.	The Applicant notes this.	N
Historic England	Thank you for your recent email of 14 November 2024 seeking our Enhanced Advisory Services (EAS) in relation to the proposed Development Consent Order for Whitestone Solar Farm. I write in response to your request for initial feedback on the proposals.	The Applicant notes Historic England as a statutory consultee. The Applicant conducted a Heritage Assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES** and this technical work will be continued to inform the ES.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Having reviewed the information provided by you, we conclude that these proposals would lead to an application for which Historic England would be a statutory consultee. That said, considerable further information would be required before we could more precisely determine our engagement levels. As a minimum it is envisaged that the following information should be provided as part of the EAS process: • The intended uses of the individual sites proposed (for instance, solar array/battery storage/infrastructure/substations etc.) should be provided and clearly shown on appropriate mapping. • Whether the proposed sites are all intended for development, or whether they are potential options pending further assessment, should be clarified. • A robust Heritage Assessment considering the impacts of these proposals on all affected designated and non-designated heritage assets and the historic landscape should be provided. This assessment should include potential impacts on their settings, and a study area which is both appropriate for the extent of the proposals and the topography of the proposed sites should be used. • The scale, massing and design of substations and other structures should be clearly given along		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	with the potential impacts of these in their proposed locations on affected designated and non-designated heritage assets. • Details of how cabling/pipework/connections etc. link between the proposed sites and to the Brinsworth Substation should be provided on appropriate mapping. • Shapefiles for the proposals should be provided. Next Steps It would be helpful if we could arrange an initial meeting to discuss these proposals further, any queries regarding the further information required and to discuss details of our pre-application process. Please contact me directly at your earliest convenience to arrange.		
National Gas	Thank you for your email. There are no National Gas Transmission assets affected in the area of Whitestone Solar Farm. If you would like to view if there are any other affected assets in this area, please raise an enquiry with www.lsbud.co.uk. Additionally, if the location or works type changes, please raise an enquiry.	The Applicant notes this.	N
National Highways	The recommendation to National Highways is Pre-application / Scoping Response. Comments are made on the preapplication / scoping in order to	The Applicant has continued to engage with National Highways and has assessed potential impacts to traffic and transport in **Chapter 10:**	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	assist defining an appropriate assessment of the Strategic Road Network. • The applicant should engage with National Highways as to the potential impacts to the Strategic Road Network [SRN] of earthworks, drainage, structures, boundary treatment, construction safeguards and cabling connections across the SRN (refer paras 3.1 and 3.2). • A Glint and Glare Assessment should be undertaken (refer section 5). • A Transport Assessment (refer section 6) should be produced. • A Construction Traffic Management Plan should be produced (refer section 7). • A Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan should be produced (refer section 9).	**Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**, and will include an outline CTMP in the DCO application.	
National Highways	1 Overview 1.1 On behalf of National Highways, the Jacobs Systra Joint Venture [JSJV] has undertaken a review of the Consultation Booklet (dated for 18 November 2024 – 17 January 2025) in relation to a proposed Solar Farm on land surrounding the M1 and M18 between Sheffield and Doncaster. 1.2 On the basis of this review, this JSJV Technical Memorandum [TM] comments on the suitability of the information with discussion provided in relation to the details relevant to	The Applicant has continued to engage with National Highways and has assessed potential impacts to traffic and transport in **Chapter 10: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**, and will include an outline CTMP in the DCO application.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	understanding the impacts of the proposals at the Strategic Road Network [SRN]. 1.3 The Whitestone Solar Farm is being brought forward by Green Nation. Net Zero One Ltd has been established as a specialist development business which will ensure Green Nation has sufficient funding to build, operate, and decommission the Whitestone Solar Farm. 1.4 The development proposals across the Whitestone site are adjacent to, and bisected by, the M1 and M18, both forming part of the SRN, hence the need for this review to ensure that the development proposals do not materially impact upon the capacity, operation and safety of the SRN. 1.5 The site is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, given power generation with exceed 50MW. As such, the site will require a Development Consent Order [DCO] to construct, operate and decommission the site. Given the requirement of a DCO, National Highways will likely require financial contributions to undertake any further analysis or reviews, should planning permission be sought in future. 1.6 With a view to the above, and given the location of the development site, it is advised that National Highways will need to understand the likely traffic impact of the proposals upon the SRN, namely the M1 and M18 and also the impacts with regards the adjacency of the		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	proposals to the SRN. These matters are the focus of this TM.		
National Highways	2 Development proposals and site location 2.1 The site consists of multiple land parcels between Barlborough and Conisbrough with associated ancillary infrastructure requirements including connections to the National Grid. 2.2 The site is bisected by, and adjacent to, the M1 and M18 between the following junctions: • M1 between M1 Junction 30 to M1 Junction 33; and • M18 between M1 Junction 32 and the overbridge of the B6376, west of M18 Junction 2 2.3 The location of the site in respect of the SRN can be seen in the figure on page 1. 2.4 Site egress and access arrangements for each land parcel is not stated within the Consultation Booklet. JSJV expect the applicant to outline site access arrangements within a subsequent Transport Assessment [TA] and Construction Traffic Management Plan [CTMP]. Any internal access roads to be constructed as part of the development, in order to accommodate site traffic, should be outlined within the TA and CTMP. 3 Location Considerations	The Applicant has continued to engage with National Highways and has assessed potential impacts to traffic and transport in **Chapter 10: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**, and will include an outline CTMP in the DCO application.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	3.1 Given the proximity of the site to the SRN, namely the M1 and M18 bisecting the site, it is recommended by JSJV that contact is made with the relevant National Highways department to confirm there are no issues with regards to matters such as earthworks, drainage, structures, boundary treatment and any construction safeguards that may need to be put in place. JSJV recommend that discussions in these regards should take place as early as possible to avoid any delay in the planning process. 3.2 In particular, information regarding cabling routes between the parcels should be provided, and whether it is anticipated that new connections across the SRN will be required. JSJV would note that the routing of power cables through or attached to existing overbridges is not likely to be acceptable to National Highways. 4 Traffic and Transport 4.1 Due to the complexity and spatial extent of the site, JSJV consider the applicant would likely use various access routes to and from the SRN. It is therefore important that the applicant considers any current capacity and/or safety problems at junctions surrounding the site and outlines any		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	mitigation required – if necessary – to address these issues. 4.2 JSJV will require details of Heavy Goods Vehicle [HGV] movements and staff movements to and from the site during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the development, along with any Abnormal Indivisible Load [AIL] movements required. The construction element of the development proposals is considered later within this TM. 4.3 JSJV considers the TA should be prepared in support of the development proposals and that the TA should be based on a 'first principles' approach for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases evidenced using the applicant's / operator's experience on similar schemes to inform the TA. This is considered by JSJV to be the most accurate methodology to enable to understand and assess any peak hours impacts at the SRN. 4.4 A CTMP should inform the development proposals and should be aligned to the TA to ensure there is crossover and compliance between the two documents.		
National Highways	5 Glint and Glare 5.1 JSJV consider that a Glint and Glare Assessment should be produced as part of the planning application. When considering glint and	The Applicant has considered Glint and Glare in **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the **draft ES** and a Glint and Glare Assessment will be included in the DCO application.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	glare, the following information should be provided within each application: • Outline of the site context, including location, proximity to the SRN and topography, and • Outline of proposal details, including scale, site boundary, site map, mounting arrangements and orientation. 5.2 The following information should be provided where it is considered that glint and glare have the potential to impact upon motorists: • Overview of sun movements, including time, date, latitude and longitude, as well as the relative reflections; • Identification of potential receptors of concern. For National Highways the primary concern will be the reflection of the sun from the solar panels towards surrounding road users; • Identification of representative locations approximately every 100m along the surrounding road network where the solar development may be visible, if only marginally; • Undertake geometric calculations to determine whether a solar reflection may occur for each of the identified road-based receptors from the proposed development. A height of between 1.05m and 2.00m should be added to the overall ground height at a particular location to reflect the estimated eye level of a road user, in line with the		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	visibility envelopes in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges CD 109; • Height differences between the solar panels and the SRN in question need to be considered. If the road-based receptors are below the envisaged reflection, then there is no need for a Visual Impact Assessment; • Where it has been calculated that a reflection may occur for road receptors, consideration should be made of the location of the solar reflection with respect to the location of the sun in the sky, its angle above the horizontal and the time of day at which a reflection could occur; • Provide a breakdown of the significance of the impacts and determine whether the solar reflection is likely to be a significant nuisance or a hazard to safety; • Consider the influence of appropriate measures such as screening, revised use of materials and orientation to mitigate the potential impact on road users; and • Consider the impact on signage and gantries at the SRN which may impair driver decision-making. 5.3 Additionally, there are a number of further considerations which the applicant should consider:		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	• Does the panel elevation angle represent the elevation angle for all of the panels within the development? • Does the assessment consider not only the reflection from panel faces, but also from the frame or reverse of the panel, as these can often be comprised of materials with reflective capability? And, • Does the assessment consider an appropriate number of receptors, rather than a singular location?		
National Highways	6 Transport Assessment 6.1 The TA accompanying the planning submission is expected to follow relevant guidance, notably the Department for Transport Circular 01/2022 to enable the impact of the assessment of the development proposals at the SRN to be assessed. 6.2 Traffic Generation and Distribution: • Trip Generation and Distribution for all phases of site development, including construction, operation and decommissioning; • Number of AIL movements; • Number of HGV movements; • Distribution of construction vehicles and staff / operational movements; and	The Applicant has continued to engage with National Highways and has assessed potential impacts to traffic and transport in **Chapter 10: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**, and will include an outline CTMP in the DCO application.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	• Timings of vehicle movements including any movements between site parcels. 6.3 Geometric and operational constraints on proposed routes: • Geometry and visibility at access point(s) to / from the SRN; and • Collision record at access point(s) to / from the SRN. 7 Construction Traffic Management Plan 7.1 The CTMP should demonstrate the likely impacts of the development on the SRN as well as on existing road users. The CTMP should identify the measures that can be put in place to minimise traffic and associated environmental impacts on the SRN and its adjacent receptors. 7.2 The purpose of the CTMP is to ensure the safety of the public and the workforce. The CTMP should include the following: • Identification of the approved haul routes to site (including AIL routes) and identification of measures to prevent the use of any unauthorised routes; • Identification of the site access strategy;		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	• Details of the expected traffic generation associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning periods including maximum daily HGV trips; • Identification of the proposed works programme by construction task; • Identification of workforce numbers for the site and details of workforce travel arrangements; • Details of site working hours and details of any exceptions; • Measures to minimise, wherever possible, the use of public roads during morning and evening peak hours; • Details of measures to reduce the number of delivery trips to site such as a combination of consolidated ordering, rationalising suppliers and consolidated deliveries; • Details of measures to reduce on-site waste such as recycling and re-use of materials to minimise the number of collections from site; • Provision of wheel washing facilities (or mechanical rumble devices where mains water is not available) on all site exits; • Vehicles carrying soil and other dusty materials to be fully sheeted when travelling to or leaving site; • Use of an approved mechanical road sweeper to clean the surrounding road network of any mud or		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	debris deposited by site vehicles. The road sweeper should be available whenever needed; • Details for the use of any traffic lights on public roads for safety. If used, traffic queues will require monitoring and sequences to reduce potential congestion; • Details for any temporary traffic management and warning signs; • Details for publicising the movement of AILs; • Details of a site liaison officer who will act as point of contact for the CTMP; and • Details regarding how the CTMP will be monitored.		
National Highways	8 Operation 8.1 Once constructed, the applicant states that Whitestone would require a small team to oversee the operation and maintenance of the Solar Farm, with a preference by the applicant for local labour. The applicant states that ground workers would maintain landscaping and hedges, while local sheep could help control vegetation under the panels. Any maintenance activities such as landscape and hedge maintenance must not require direct access by personnel to the adjacent SRN. JSJV consider it very important for the applicant that the design of the development is undertaken in a way in which the adjacency of the	The Applicant has continued to engage with National Highways and has assessed potential impacts to traffic and transport in **Chapter 10: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**, and will include an outline CTMP in the DCO application.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	development does not directly interfere with the operation of the SRN. 8.2 The applicant should also state how vehicle access arrangements would be coordinated with existing site operations, notably surrounding substations and the Penny Hill Wind Farm.		
National Highways	9 Decommissioning 9.1 It is stated that a legal requirement of the DCO process would be the completion of the decommissioning phase 60 years from the start of construction. Decommissioning will involve the removal of solar arrays and ancillary infrastructure. The site would then revert back to its prior usage, such as for agricultural purposes. JSJV has already made reference to the fact that the decommissioning phase should be referenced within the TA, although it is considered that a Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan can also be secured via a suitably worded planning requirement, should planning permission for the development proposals be granted.	The Applicant has continued to engage with National Highways and has assessed potential impacts to traffic and transport in **Chapter 10: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**, and will include an outline CTMP in the DCO application.	N
NATS	The proposed development has been examined from a technical safeguarding aspect and does not conflict with our safeguarding criteria. Accordingly, NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal. However, please be aware that this response applies specifically to the above	The Applicant notes that the site does not conflict with safeguarding criteria.	

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	consultation and only reflects the position of NATS (that is responsible for the management of en route air traffic) based on the information supplied at the time of this application. This letter does not provide any indication of the position of any other party, whether they be an airport, airspace user or otherwise. It remains your responsibility to ensure that all the appropriate consultees are properly consulted. If any changes are proposed to the information supplied to NATS in regard to this application which become the basis of a revised, amended or further application for approval, then as a statutory consultee NERL requires that it be further consulted on any such changes prior to any planning permission or any consent being granted.		
National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET)	I refer to your letter dated 14th November 2024 regarding the Proposed Development. This is a response on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET). Due to the proximity of some of our existing or future assets, NGET wishes to express their interest in further consultation while the impact on our assets is still being assessed. Where the Promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with or work within close proximity to any of NGET's apparatus and	The Applicant notes that there is existing infrastructure within the site, including Brinsworth and Thurcroft Substations and overhead lines.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	land, this will require appropriate protection and further discussion on the impact to its apparatus and rights. NGET assets form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales. Please continue to consult NGET in regards to this development. NGET will require an adequate form of Protective Provisions included within the Order. Existing Infrastructure Substation • Thurcroft 275 kV Substation Thurcroft 66 kV Substation Associated overhead and underground apparatus including cables • Brinsworth 400 kV Substation Brinsworth 275 kV Substation Associated overhead and underground apparatus including cables Overhead Lines YYL 275 kV OHL HIGH MARNHAM - THURCROFT - WEST MELTON ALDWARKE – BRINSWORTH XEA 275 kV OHL HIGH MARNHAM - THURCROFT - WEST MELTON ALDWARKE – BRINSWORTH		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	4ZH 400 kV OHL BRINSWORTH - THORPE MARSH 1 BRINSWORTH - THORPE MARSH 2 4ZV 275 kV OHL BRINSWORTH - CHESTERFIELD 1 BRINSWORTH - CHESTERFIELD 2 ZBB 275 kV OHL BRINSWORTH - JORDANTHORPE BRINSWORTH - NORTON LEES - SHEFFIELD CITY ZZV 275 kV OHL BRINSWORTH - TEMPLEBOROUGH 1 BRINSWORTH - TEMPLEBOROUGH 2 Underground Cables • BRINSWORTH - TEMPLEBOROUGH PILOT • Cable Fibre 4806 I enclose the below plans showing the location of NGET's apparatus in the scoping area.		
National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET)	New Infrastructure Please refer to the Holistic Network Design (HND) and the National Grid ESO website to view the strategic vision for the UK's ever growing electricity transmission network. Brinsworth to High Marnham Uprating Project Our Brinsworth to High Marnham project will transport clean energy from the North of England	The Applicant notes that there is existing infrastructure within the site, including Brinsworth and Thurcroft Substations and overhead lines.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	to homes and businesses in the Midlands and beyond, and play an important role in building a more secure and resilient future energy system. We need to build and operate three new substations – one near Brinsworth in Rotherham, South Yorkshire; another near Chesterfield in Derbyshire and a third in High Marnham, near Normanton on Trent in Nottinghamshire. The new substations will allow us to safely carry more energy between the North of England and the Midlands and beyond. The proposed substations would also enable us to upgrade the existing Brinsworth to Chesterfield and Chesterfield to High Marnham overhead electricity lines and connect future electricity transmission network projects as part of The Great Grid Upgrade. By getting greater capability out of the existing network, it will allow more electricity to pass through the transmission network and help accelerate the connection of clean energy projects. NGET requests that all existing and future assets are given due consideration given their criticality to distribution of energy across the UK. We remain committed to working with the promoter in a proactive manner, enabling both parties to		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	deliver successful projects wherever reasonably possible. As such we encourage that ongoing discussion and consultation between both parties is maintained on interactions with existing or future assets, land interests, connections or consents and any other NGET interests which have the potential to be impacted prior to submission of the Proposed DCO. The Great Grid Upgrade is the largest overhaul of the electricity grid in generations, we are in the middle of a transformation, with the energy we use increasingly coming from cleaner greener sources. Our infrastructure projects across England and Wales are helping to connect more renewable energy to homes and businesses. To find out more about our current projects please refer to our network and infrastructure webpage. https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity-transmission/network-andinfrastructure/infrastructure-projects. Where it has been identified that your project interacts with or is in close proximity to one of NGET's infrastructure projects, we would welcome further discussion at the earliest opportunity. These projects are all essential to increase the overall network capability to connect the numerous new offshore wind farms that are being		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	developed, and transport new clean green energy to the homes and businesses where it is needed. The following points should be taken into consideration. Electricity Infrastructure: ♣ 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 ♣ Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines. These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for "overhead line clearances Issue 5 (2019)", which publicly available.. ♣ If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines, then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances. ♣ The relevant guidance in relation to working safely near to existing overhead lines is contained within the Health and Safety Executive's (www.hse.gov.uk) Guidance Note GS 6 "Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines" and all relevant site staff should make sure that they are both aware of and understand this		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	guidance. ♣ Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) drawings should be obtained using the contact details above. ♣ If a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances. ♣ Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower. These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above ♣ National Grid Electricity Transmission high voltage underground cables are protected by a Deed of Grant; Easement; Wayleave Agreement or the provisions of the New Roads and Street Works Act. These provisions provide National Grid full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our assets. Hence, we require that no permanent / temporary structures are to be built over our cables or within the easement strip. Any such proposals should be		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	discussed and agreed with National Grid prior to any works taking place. ♣ Ground levels above our cables must not be altered in any way. Any alterations to the depth of our cables will subsequently alter the rating of the circuit and can compromise the reliability, efficiency and safety of our electricity network and requires consultation with National Grid prior to any such changes in both level and construction being implemented. I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. In the meantime, we look forward to receipt of further information and consultation relating to potential impacts on our assets. The information in this letter is provided not withstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connections with electricity customer services.		
Severn Trent	Please be advised there are sewers within the proposed development site. Severn Trent Water records can be accessed via digdat.co.uk. Please visit www.digdat.co.uk(opens in a new window).	The Applicant has identified potential sewers and updated the design to minimise impacts.	Y

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Please keep any proposed building 5m clear of pressurised sewers, and 15m from any pumping station. We do not allow building over of public sewers or water mains. Please note the following protective strips where no building will be allowed. **SEWERS** Our records are a guide only, therefore you should carry out site investigation to confirm position, depth and size of sewers. • For sewers up to and including 225mm diameter Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 6m placed centrally over the pipe. • For sewers over 225mm diameter but less than 1000mm Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 10m placed centrally over the pipe. • For sewers greater than 1000mm Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 15m placed centrally over the pipe. • For Pumping Stations Severn Trent requires 15m protective strip from the edge of the compound		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	To apply for a sewer diversion (S185) please contact our Developer Services Team- new.connections@severntrent.co.uk **WATER** Our records are a guide only, therefore you should carry out site investigation to confirm position, depth and size of water mains (we require RAMS for this) Please note the following protective strips where no building will be allowed. • For water mains less than 300mm diameter Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 6m placed centrally over the pipe • For water mains 300mm diameter and above Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 12m placed centrally over the pipe Should you find the proposed work is within proximity to our assets, please consult with us.		
South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS)	Information on archaeological baseline and future scope of archaeological investigations.	The Applicant explained how there would be more detail at the statutory consultation. The Applicant conducted a Heritage Assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES** and this technical work will be continued to inform the ES.	N
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust broadly supports measures to reduce consumption of non-renewable energy sources, including the use of	The Applicant has conducted ecological baseline surveys and presented the initial results in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	sustainable technologies as well as through energy efficiency. For each renewable source of energy, we acknowledge that there may be environmental impacts as well as benefits, depending on where a development is sited. Large-scale solar developments are a potential concern in sensitive locations, as they could cause reduce the suitability of habitats for key species. Operational impacts may also present issues, for example, cabling and other infrastructure could affect soils and species through pesticide use or shading. The Government's Solar PV Strategy1 notes 'When well-managed, solar farms could be beneficial for wildlife. However, in certain locations they could be damaging for biodiversity and ecosystems (Part 2, paragraph 65)'. We note the very early stage of the project and that this is the first consultation period, which is reflected in our comments which refer to our common concerns, potential opportunities and our expectations for solar developments. We have reviewed the consultation booklet for the project and our comments are detailed below. Please note that much of the proposed project boundary lies within the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust operational area who may wish to comment as the project progresses.		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	Solar power proposals have the potential to impact on wildlife in a number of ways (both positive and negative), many of which could apply to any large-scale development and some which are specific to solar energy: • Direct loss of habitats under the development footprint, including associated infrastructure like security fencing, BESS and cabling to connect the site to the national grid. There could also be direct losses of adjacent habitats such as hedgerows and trees, as developers seek to avoid shading of panels; • Conversely, there is often the opportunity for significant habitat creation or enhancement. However, is it essential that habitat creation proposals are realistic. Shading can impact the habitat beneath the panels. There is a lack of comprehensive scientific evidence on these impacts, however monitoring carried out of test panels as part of the proposal for a solar farm at Rampisham Down in Dorset showed that beneath the panels, photosynthetically active radiation (light) dropped by around 80%, soil moisture content rose by around 50% and soil temperature dropped (4°C reduction in average temperature 10°C reduction in maximum)2 . Therefore, the environment under the panels, as opposed to open unshaded habitat, would be much darker,		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	cooler and damper; this is likely to favour species suited to such conditions. Monitoring undertaken by Suffolk Wildlife Trust found that shade tolerant grassed such as rough meadow grass, Yorkshire fog, common couch and creeping bent dominated beneath solar panels and species previously present such as meadow vetchling, common knapweed, creping cinquefoil and meadow buttercup were lost. Overall, there was reduction in sward height, the amount of bar ground increased, and the amount of leaf litter increased. We note that in the consultation booklet 'Wildflowers and native grasses would be planted under the panels to support a diverse ecosystem' – we would advise that a precautionary approach is applied, taking into consideration what habitat can realistically be created beneath the panels. • Indirect impacts for example through changes in drainage or run-off or fragmentation of habitat connections; • Damage to remaining habitats during construction and/or decommissioning (e.g. through disturbance, erosion or pollution and/or related to timing of the works), or through longterm changes to the management of the remaining habitat; • Disturbance or displacement of mobile species. For example, there are some indications that large unbroken expanses of solar panels mimic water bodies on which insects may attempt to settle and		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	breed. Relevant research is limited, however, adequate spacing between panels (so as not to present a continuous area), white borders and white dividing strips could help reduce the attractiveness; • Loss of habitat to ground-nesting birds is also a possibility, where structures are placed in previously open landscapes. For example wading birds such as lapwing may move their territories away from new structures. Birds which use such sites for foraging or loafing in winter can also be affected, which is more significant if this land is functionally linked to a European designated site. • Security fencing around PV arrays could become a barrier to wildlife movement, particularly through collisions or where large mammals such as badgers or deer are prevented from crossing; • Cumulative effects could occur more than one development occurs in an area. The need for grid connections and access to other infrastructure means that some proposals are likely to be clustered together; • Enhancement of wildlife as a result of creation or restoration of habitats agreed as part of the planning process. Though significant local benefits for wildlife can be secured within solar farms if well designed, it needs to be recognised that the habitat restored/created is unlikely to be of the highest possible quality, due to shading impacts, height restrictions and limitations in		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	management options (e.g. grazing is only possible with sheep as other stock risk damaging panels, and the presence of panels may affect patterns of grazing, trampling and dunging across the site), though it may be of higher wildlife value than what was there beforehand. • Reduction in the effects of climate change (i.e. a positive impact).		
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Baseline Data and Impact Assessment The project should be fully informed by detailed survey information collected by competent individuals/organisations and at an appropriate time of year. This should be supported by a data search with the local ecological records centre. The project should demonstrate full compliance with the mitigation hierarchy. The impact assessment should be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Ecological Management (CIEEM) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment.	The Applicant has conducted ecological baseline surveys and presented the initial results in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.	N
Yorkshire Wildlife Trust	Concerns about longevity / decommissioning At the end of the operational lifespan of the solar developments (c.35-40 years), it is usual for the land to return to the landowner's control, potentially for agricultural use, with very little regulatory control. Any contribution to Nature's Recovery in the form of habitat creation and	The Applicant has conducted ecological baseline surveys and presented the initial results in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.	N

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	enhancement could potentially be lost. We therefore have concerns about the longevity of the habitat creation and enhancement proposed to be delivered as part of the scheme, which we believe should be permanent. The expectation within the Biodiversity Net Gain Good Practice Principles is that compensation sites will be secured for at least the lifetime of the development 'with the objective of Net Gain management continuing in the future'. To align with this principle it is essential that benefits delivered by Biodiversity Net Gain are secured for the longest possible timeframe. It is our position that habitat creation should be secured for nature in perpetuity through legal agreements. In addition, it is essential that decommissioning surveys are conditioned to ensure any ecological impacts at this stage are identified and avoided/mitigated/compensated in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Sale of excess credits Any biodiversity units above those needed to achieve the minimum required level of BNG should not be sold as off-site gains for other		

Technical stakeholder	Feedback	Applicant response	Design change (Y/N)
	developments. Selling excess biodiversity units generated in this		

Appendix A4.2 Community feedback

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
Air Quality				
27	Air Quality	General	Concern about air quality	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
10	Air Quality	General	Note that air quality wouldn't be affected	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES.
4	Air Quality	General	Request for more information on air quality	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
4	Air Quality	General	Concern that the solar panels will generate heat and create a micro climate	
2	Air Quality	General	Concern that the air pollution from the M18 will be made worse	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
3	Air Quality	General	Concern that batteries will affect air quality	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
1	Air Quality	General	Agreement that solar would be better for air quality than other options	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES.
30	Air Quality	Construction	Concern about impact of construction and traffic on air quality	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
34	Air Quality	Vegetation	Concern that there will be fewer plants and removal of vegetation so air quality will be impacted	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
4	Air Quality	Dust pollution	Concern about increase in dust due to dry soil under the panels	A detailed dust risk assessment was carried out using guidance and assessment methods provided

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM). With standard embedded mitigation measures, which will be included in the oCEMP, dust impacts are predicted to be Negligible, and therefore Not Significant. Further details are provided in the **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**.
11	Air Quality	Dust pollution	Concern about dust during construction and request to use dust suppression techniques	A detailed dust risk assessment was carried out using guidance and assessment methods provided by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM). With standard embedded mitigation measures, which will be included in the oCEMP, dust impacts are predicted to be Negligible, and therefore Not Significant. Further details are provided in the **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**.
6	Air Quality	Health impacts	Concern about the impact of decreased air quality on people with asthma and COPD	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
1	Air Quality	Pathogens	Concern about soil borne pathogens being released into the air	The Applicant has assessed air quality in **Chapter 12: Air Quality** of the **draft ES**, and these technical assessments will continue to inform the ES. As part of the assessments, the Applicant has considered potential impacts during construction, and identify solutions to minimise these potential significant impacts. This will include developing a traffic management plan, in consultation with local highways authorities, to minimise the traffic impacts on local roads as well as using appropriate mitigation measures to reduce impact to air quality.
Alternatives and Site Selection				
312	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern about using agricultural land	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. Solar farms occupy less than 0.1% of the UK's land and it is government policy to prioritise putting solar on land that is not considered 'best and most versatile'. Government plans to significantly scale up solar in line with its net-zero target are expected to bring this up to just 0.4% of the UK land area. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
190	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern about the impact on food security and food production	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				quality agricultural land where possible. Solar farms occupy less than 0.1% of the UK's land and it is government policy to prioritise putting solar on land that is not considered 'best and most versatile'. Government plans to significantly scale up solar in line with its net-zero target are expected to bring this up to just 0.4% of the UK land area. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
44	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern about food prices rising and relying on imports	The UK needs to balance both the need for food security and energy security, but it takes a very small amount of land (less than 0.4% of the UK land area to achieve the Government's target) to meet solar energy goals, which would have a negligible impact on food production. In fact, climate change is the biggest threat to agricultural production. **Chapter 4:**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Alternatives and Design Evolution of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
57	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that the soils are high grade agricultural land	The UK needs to balance both the need for food security and energy security, but it takes a very small amount of land (less than 0.4% of the UK land area to achieve the Government's target) to meet solar energy goals, which would have a negligible impact on food production. In fact, climate change is the biggest threat to agricultural production. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that the land, whilst lower grade, is still useful for food production	The UK needs to balance both the need for food security and energy security, but it takes a very small amount of land (less than 0.4% of the UK land area to achieve the Government's target) to meet solar energy goals, which would have a negligible impact on food production. In fact, climate change

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				is the biggest threat to agricultural production. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Request to use 3B land instead of 3A	The Natural England Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) mapping shows W1 with a provisional ALC of mostly Grade 3 (subgrade 3a is the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) and 3b is non-BMV), with approximately 5% of W1 classified as Grade 2 (BMV). ALC survey results within the Proposed Order Limits are shown in **NTS Appendix 1, Figure 2.3.3: ALC Survey Results**. The results of ALC surveys are discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality**, and **Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report**. ALC surveys are still in progress and will be completed for the ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that the land being used doesn't meet Government requirements	The Natural England Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) mapping shows W1 with a provisional ALC of mostly Grade 3 (subgrade 3a is the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) and 3b is non-BMV), with approximately 5% of W1 classified as Grade 2 (BMV). ALC survey results within the Proposed Order Limits are shown in **NTS Appendix 1, Figure 2.3.3: ALC Survey Results**. The results of ALC surveys are discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality**, and **Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report**. ALC surveys are still in progress and will be completed for the ES.
2	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Request that only non-BMV land be used for solar	The Natural England Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) mapping shows W1 with a provisional ALC of mostly Grade 3 (subgrade 3a is the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) and 3b is non-BMV), with approximately 5% of W1 classified as Grade 2 (BMV). ALC survey results within the Proposed Order Limits are shown

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				in **NTS Appendix 1, Figure 2.3.3: ALC Survey Results**. The results of ALC surveys are discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality**, and **Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report**. ALC surveys are still in progress and will be completed for the ES.
28	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that the land will become brownfield and no longer be suitable for farming after decommissioning	An outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) will be submitted with the ES, which will describe the framework of mitigation measures as identified in the ES to be followed and carried forward into a detailed DEMP.
24	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that solar farms should not be prioritised over food production	The UK needs to balance both the need for food security and energy security, but it takes a very small amount of land (less than 0.4% of the UK land area to achieve the Government's target) to meet solar energy goals, which would have a negligible impact on food production. In fact, climate change is the biggest threat to agricultural production. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Evolution of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that development is not temporary and will permanently change land use	An outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) will be submitted with the ES, which will describe the framework of mitigation measures as identified in the ES to be followed and carried forward into a detailed DEMP.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that agricultural land will become more important as areas nearer the sea get flooded from climate change	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. Solar farms occupy less than 0.1% of the UK's land and it is government policy to prioritise putting solar on land that is not considered 'best and most versatile'. Government plans to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				significantly scale up solar in line with its net-zero target are expected to bring this up to just 0.4% of the UK land area. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
3	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Request that the loss of food production be mitigated for	The UK needs to balance both the need for food security and energy security, but it takes a very small amount of land (less than 0.4% of the UK land area to achieve the Government's target) to meet solar energy goals, which would have a negligible impact on food production. In fact, climate change is the biggest threat to agricultural production. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Agricultural Land	Concern that locals will lose the space to feed horses and livestock	The Proposed Development would result in a temporary change in the use of agricultural land within the Proposed Order Limits. Land required for the Cable Corridor Option would be required during

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				the Construction phase only and would be reinstated for normal agricultural use post-construction. Land used for solar arrays is capable of being grazed by sheep. Although some short-term impacts on food production and the agricultural sector are anticipated, these impacts are expected to be Not Significant due to the Proposed Order Limits encompassing only a temporary use of agricultural land accounting for 2.23% of the total agricultural area in Doncaster and Rotherham.
272	Alternatives and Site Selection	Green Belt	Concern about building on Green Belt land	The Applicant recognises that the land identified for the project is on the Green Belt. The Applicant is working to develop the project in a manner that supports many of the same goals as the Green Belt, such as providing opportunities for ongoing agriculture under the panels through grazing, as well as continued recreational access through current public rights of way and new permissive paths across the site. Solar farms also provide habitats for local wildlife, and can increase biodiversity across the site. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Design Evolution of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
6	Alternatives and Site Selection	Green Belt	Concern that using green space is contrary to the Doncaster Local Plan and Health Policy	The Applicant recognises that the land identified for the project is on the Green Belt. The Applicant is working to develop the project in a manner that supports many of the same goals as the Green Belt, such as providing opportunities for ongoing agriculture under the panels through grazing, as well as continued recreational access through current public rights of way and new permissive paths across the site. Solar farms also provide habitats for local wildlife, and can increase biodiversity across the site. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
6	Alternatives and Site Selection	Green Belt	Concern that the proposals set a precedent for building on protected land	The Applicant recognises that the land identified for the project is on the Green Belt. The Applicant is working to develop the project in a manner that supports many of the same goals as the Green Belt, such as providing opportunities for

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				ongoing agriculture under the panels through grazing, as well as continued recreational access through current public rights of way and new permissive paths across the site. Solar farms also provide habitats for local wildlife, and can increase biodiversity across the site. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
100	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	General opposition to location of proposals	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	General support for the location of the proposals	Noted.
13	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request that the proposals be located somewhere not visible to a community	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
5	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request to build the solar farm at Brinsworth where the connection is	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Support for the site as it is close to the National Grid connection point	Noted.
3	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request that the proposals be on an industrial estate or somewhere with pylons already	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request that land to the west of the M1 would have less impact	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
9	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Concern about the large number of residents who will be affected	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
3	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request to make the area a protected national park or protected farmland instead	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
5	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request to move location to Green Nation offices in Somerset	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Concern that WHO says the solar farms should be at least 3k from residential areas	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
7	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request to build in the south where there is more sunlight	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
3	Alternatives and Site Selection	Location	Request to build in London instead	The Applicant secured an agreement to connect into the grid at Brinsworth substation and then searched for land near the grid connection point that would be suitable for solar. The Applicant sought to avoid environmentally sensitive areas and the highest quality agricultural land where possible. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Cable route	Request to place cable route alongside motorways	Cable Corridor Options were initially developed by identifying the most direct route between areas to connect and rerouting to avoid residential areas. The identification of Cable Corridor Options also aimed to minimise impacts on environmental assets including ecological and heritage designations, areas of

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				woodland, and watercourses where possible. Several Cable Corridor Options were considered and assessed for their suitability as part of the Proposed Development. Additional information regarding the evolution of the Proposed Development design and the criteria used for site selection can be found in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives** of the **draft ES**.
3	Alternatives and Site Selection	Cable route	Request to not place cable routes in the local roads	Cable Corridor Options were initially developed by identifying the most direct route between areas to connect and rerouting to avoid residential areas. The identification of Cable Corridor Options also aimed to minimise impacts on environmental assets including ecological and heritage designations, areas of woodland, and watercourses where possible. Several Cable Corridor Options were considered and assessed for their suitability as part of the Proposed Development.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Additional information regarding the evolution of the Proposed Development design and the criteria used for site selection can be found in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives** of the **draft ES**.
2	Alternatives and Site Selection	Cable route	Request to place cable routes away from villages	Cable Corridor Options were initially developed by identifying the most direct route between areas to connect and rerouting to avoid residential areas. The identification of Cable Corridor Options also aimed to minimise impacts on environmental assets including ecological and heritage designations, areas of woodland, and watercourses where possible. Several Cable Corridor Options were considered and assessed for their suitability as part of the Proposed Development. Additional information regarding the evolution of the Proposed Development design and the criteria used for site selection can be found in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Cable route	Concern that cable route option 3B is too close to residential housing and flood badly	Cable Corridor Options were initially developed by identifying the most direct route between areas to connect and rerouting to avoid residential areas. The identification of Cable Corridor Options also aimed to minimise impacts on environmental assets including ecological and heritage designations, areas of woodland, and watercourses where possible. Several Cable Corridor Options were considered and assessed for their suitability as part of the Proposed Development. Additional information regarding the evolution of the Proposed Development design and the criteria used for site selection can be found in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives** of the **draft ES**.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Cable route	Concern that cable route option 1B would be a detour	Cable Corridor Options were initially developed by identifying the most direct route between areas to connect and rerouting to avoid residential areas. The identification of Cable Corridor Options also aimed to minimise impacts on environmental assets including

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				ecological and heritage designations, areas of woodland, and watercourses where possible. Several Cable Corridor Options were considered and assessed for their suitability as part of the Proposed Development. Additional information regarding the evolution of the Proposed Development design and the criteria used for site selection can be found in **Volume 1, Chapter 4: Site Selection and Alternatives** of the **draft ES**.
275	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Request to use rooftops, industrial units, supermarkets, car parks, railways, local colliery site or brownfield instead	The Applicant started as a rooftop solar developer and continues to build new rooftop projects for homes, schools and businesses, as well as smaller scale solar projects. To reach national energy targets, we need an energy mix – not all roofs are suitable or available for solar. The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
4	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Request to see studies as to why other brownfield options have been discounted	The Applicant started as a rooftop solar developer and continues to build new rooftop projects for homes, schools and businesses, as well as smaller scale solar projects. To reach national energy targets, we need an energy mix – not all roofs are suitable or available for solar. The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
35	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Concern that alternatives were not thoroughly considered	The Applicant started as a rooftop solar developer and continues to build new rooftop projects for homes, schools and businesses, as well as smaller scale solar projects. To reach national energy targets, we need an energy mix – not all roofs are suitable or available for solar. The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
6	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Solar deployment should follow a hierarchy prioritising rooftop, then brownfield	The Applicant started as a rooftop solar developer and continues to build new rooftop projects for

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				homes, schools and businesses, as well as smaller scale solar projects. To reach national energy targets, we need an energy mix – not all roofs are suitable or available for solar. The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
15	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Request to have smaller developments instead	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
19	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Consider wind as an alternative	A mix of generation types, including solar, wind and nuclear, makes the best use of the UK's natural resources, as different

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				technologies work best in different places and at different times. Current policy calls for a mix of technologies to meet our energy goals, including both solar and wind. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Consider nuclear energy as an alternative	A mix of generation types, including solar, wind and nuclear, makes the best use of the UK's natural resources, as different technologies work best in different places and at different times. Current policy calls for a mix of technologies to meet our energy goals, including both solar and wind. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
2	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Consider continuing to use coal instead	The UK has committed to eliminating fossil fuels from the power supply, to provide energy

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				security and reduce future energy costs while supporting the fight against climate change. Now that the last coal power station in the UK, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, has been closed down, new renewable energy sources are needed to come forward to keep the lights on. At the same time, our demand for electricity continues to increase and is projected to double by 2050. To meet these future energy needs, we must quickly ramp up production of renewable energy here in the UK. The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan sets a goal to triple solar capacity by 2030, as well as ramp up onshore and offshore wind development.
2	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Request to make the proposals a mixture of solar and wind to impact the area less	A mix of generation types, including solar, wind and nuclear, makes the best use of the UK's natural resources, as different technologies work best in different places and at different times. Current policy calls for a mix of technologies to meet our energy goals, including both solar and wind.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Comment that solar is the preferred option over wind or nuclear	Noted.
13	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternatives	Request for alternative form of renewable energy that uses less green space such as wind	A mix of generation types, including solar, wind and nuclear, makes the best use of the UK's natural resources, as different technologies work best in different places and at different times. Current policy calls for a mix of technologies to meet our energy goals, including both solar and wind. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternative land	Consider an old pit site instead, such as Maltby in Rotherham	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternative land	Request to put solar panels on land between Rother Valley Country Park and Gullivers Theme Park	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
4	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternative land	Request that UK does the same as other European countries and puts solar on non-agricultural land	The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
1	Alternatives and Site Selection	Alternative land	Request to put the solar panels on the Thorne Moors	**Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
15	Alternatives and Site Selection	Rooftop solar	Request that every new building should have solar on	The Applicant started as a rooftop solar developer and continues to build new rooftop projects for homes, schools and businesses, as well as smaller scale solar projects. To reach national energy targets, we need an energy mix –

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				not all roofs are suitable or available for solar. The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
5	Alternatives and Site Selection	Rooftop solar	Request that local planning focus more on encouraging rooftop solar	The Applicant started as a rooftop solar developer and continues to build new rooftop projects for homes, schools and businesses, as well as smaller scale solar projects. To reach national energy targets, we need an energy mix – not all roofs are suitable or available for solar. The site selection process included reviews of the CDC and RMBC

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Brownfield Land Registers; however there was no brownfield land of an adequate land area to facilitate a large-scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES** describes the site selection process for the Proposed Development.
Biodiversity				
415	Biodiversity	General	General concerns about the impact to biodiversity and wildlife	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	General	Request for more information about the impacts to biodiversity	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Health	General statement about the importance of biodiversity to residents	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Biodiversity	General	Request for rewilding the area rather than solar	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	General	Concern that panels' surface temperature will affect wildlife	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
63	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern about habitats being reduced or fragmented	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
35	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern that construction will destroy habitats and the wildlife will not return	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
17	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern that fenced areas would disrupt wildlife movement	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
4	Biodiversity	Habitats	Request to preserve natural habitats	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern about loss of grazing land	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Habitats	Support for creating new habitats for wildlife not able to live on agricultural land	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Habitats	Request to consider all national and local designations for habitats and species	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern that the natural habitat buffer between the M18 and Sheffield Road will be reduced	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern that housing building has already displaced wildlife	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern that Kiveton Park adjoins a nature reserve and habitat will be damaged	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Habitats	Concern about disruption of local ecosystem and biodiversity	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern about the impact to biodiversity in woodlands	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern about impact to biodiversity in Kiveton Community Woodland	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern that replacing ancient woodland will not compensate for biodiversity loss	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern that no new trees will be grown during the time the panels are there	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern about the impact to the historic Wickersley woods	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern about destroying the habitat of woodland animals	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Woodland and trees	Concern that there are trees planted next to M18 which shield the motorway and disruption to this would cause problems	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
13	Biodiversity	Hedgerows	Concern about the removal of hedgerows	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
5	Biodiversity	Watercourses	Concern about great crested newts and other wildlife at Kiveton Waters	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Watercourses	Concern about the impact to local ponds being drained	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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1	Biodiversity	Watercourses	Concern about impact to Firsby Reservoir	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Watercourses	Concern about effects on Ravenfield Ponds and wildlife	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Watercourses	Concern about impact to wildlife at Ulley reservoir	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant will assess impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
21	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Concern about impact to protected species	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Request that the proposals be away from ecological sensitive areas	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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4	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Concern about the site being next to two nature reserves	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Concern that the Conisbrough Parks area is of Special Scientific Interest	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
6	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Concern that Ulley is alongside and part of a nature reserve and conservation area and that this will be affected	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Concern about impact to Firsby Nature Reserve	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Protected areas and species	Concern about damage to SSSI area around Spa Farm	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
80	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern about impact to deer	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern that muntjac deer and roe deer use Whitestone 3 site	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern that deer and hares cross area from M18 Spur and Ulley towards Upper Whiston	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern that building near Kiveton has already disrupted deer habitat	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
10	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern about impact to hares and rabbits	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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10	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern about impact to foxes	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
10	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern about impact to hedgehogs and digging trenches creating trap hazards	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern about where the farm animals will go	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
12	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern about impact to badgers and damage to their setts	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Mammals	Concern that the cable route north of M1 appears to go through a valley where badger setts are present	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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79	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern about impact to birds, including buzzards and kestrels and red kites and hawks	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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6	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern about impact to farmland bird species such as yellowhammers and lapwings	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

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21	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern about impact to owls	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern about nesting ospreys at Harthill Reservoir	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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11	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern that migratory patterns could be disrupted for geese and other species using the fields as a resting site and habitat	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
9	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern about reflective panel surfaces affecting birds and thinking the panels are water	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern that the flight paths of birds will be affected	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern that the site is near to two RSPB sites - one at Denaby and one at Old Moor, Manvers	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	Birds	Concern about proximity to Thrybergh reservoir where there are special migrating birds	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
37	Biodiversity	Bats	Concern about impact to bats	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
15	Biodiversity	Insects	Concern about impact to bees and butterflies	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
20	Biodiversity	Insects	Concern about impact to insects	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Insects	Concern about access to bee apiarys near Penny Hill Wind Farm	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
5	Biodiversity	Amphibians	Concern about impact to snakes	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
6	Biodiversity	Amphibians	Concern about impact to frogs	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Animal health	Animals will be forced closer to humans and will be greater likelihood to animal to human disease transmission	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
3	Biodiversity	Animal health	Concern about cable routes emitting electrical impulses detectable to animals and that cables shouldn't pass near well used feeding areas and corridors	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Animal health	Displaced wildlife may move toward roads, increasing the risk of accidents.	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	BNG	The proposals must achieve Biodiversity Net Gain	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	BNG	Work with local environmental groups to create projects that improve local biodiversity	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	BNG	Support for the scheme improving biodiversity	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Request to plant more hedgerows and shrubs and wildflowers between panels to improve biodiversity	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Comment that new flowers growing will be good for the bees and birds	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Suggestion to avoid breeding seasons, install bat boxes and bird nesting facilities	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Concern that new planting will take time to grow and establish	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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				The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Concern that wildflowers will not make a difference	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
2	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Request for additional planting to mitigate removal of hedgerows	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
5	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Concern that planting will not be enough to adequately mitigate	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
4	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Request to improve connecting corridors for wildlife and create habitats	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the

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				site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
1	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Request to have lower density of panels to support wildlife in between	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming.

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1	Biodiversity	Mitigations	Request to add beehives for honey	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the

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				lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
7	Biodiversity	Assessments	Request to conduct biodiversity assessments	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to

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				rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Biodiversity	Assessments	Establish a long-term monitoring program to assess ecosystems	Compared to agricultural land, solar farms are quiet places after construction, with little activity for maintenance and few if any chemicals. This allows the land to rest and wildlife to thrive. Projects like this are now required to increase biodiversity by 10%, but solar farms can often go much further than this minimum requirement. After the end of the lifespan of the solar farm, most infrastructure would be removed, and the land would be improved and could be returned to farming. The Applicant is looking for opportunities to protect existing wildlife and create new habitats for native species across the site, including planting native grasses and wildflowers, as well as hedgerows and trees around the site, and incorporating features like mammal gates within fences. Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant removed over a quarter of the proposed solar area but

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				retained the land in the proposals for potential landscape mitigation and enhancement. The Applicant has assessed impacts to wildlife and biodiversity within **Chapter 6: Biodiversity** of the **draft ES**.
Buried and Cultural Heritage				
2	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Historical significance of the land to local families	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
18	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Concern about villages being old and mentioned in the Domesday Book, including Harthill and Brampton	There are no designated assets within W2, but nearby heritage assets include 27 Grade II listed buildings, ten conservation areas, and five scheduled monuments.

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				There are no designated assets within W3, but nearby heritage assets include six Grade II Listed Buildings, One Grade II* Listed Building, one Grade I Listed Building, three conservation areas, one Scheduled Monument and one Registered Park and Garden. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**, and **Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
4	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Concern the proposals will impact the heritage of Ravenfield	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
3	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Concern that the area around Ulley is a conservation area	There are no designated assets within W2, but nearby heritage assets include 27 Grade II listed buildings, ten conservation areas, and five scheduled monuments. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**, and **Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
8	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	Concern that solar farms do not bring cultural heritage	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
1	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Cultural Heritage	The area has repurposed and invested in the cultural heritage of the region, through creating green accessible open spaces and creating outdoor opportunities for fishing, bird watching, flower and vegetable growing	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
59	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	General concern about damage to local heritage sites and designated heritage assets	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
16	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Request to consider designated heritage assets, conduct surveys and properly handle any archaeological sites if found	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Request to consider design measures to protect heritage and its views	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
4	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Concern about affect to listed buildings in Harthill	There are no designated assets within W3, but nearby heritage assets include six Grade II Listed Buildings, One Grade II* Listed Building, one Grade I Listed Building, three conservation areas, one Scheduled Monument and one Registered Park and Garden. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**, and **Volume 3,**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline of the **draft ES**.
3	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Request to avoid listed buildings in Brampton	There are no designated assets within W2, but nearby heritage assets include 27 Grade II listed buildings, ten conservation areas, and five scheduled monuments. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology**, and **Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
115	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Concern about effect to Conisbrough Castle, Roman Villa and St Peters Church and the views from them	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
1	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Request for consultation with English Heritage about Conisbrough Castle	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
120	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Concern about the impact on the historic Conisbrough Parks	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
2	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Concern about damage to Roman Road in Spa Farm and area around Bowl Hill	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline of the **draft ES**.
1	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets	Concern about impact to Firsby Hall Farm listed building	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
15	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern about the buried Roman Villa near Clifton	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
6	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern that impact to Clifton conservation area and archaeological heritage site	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
10	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern about ancient pottery across the area	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
12	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern that solar would restrict any future archaeological findings	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
4	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern about the impact to medieval pottery being excavated at Firsby Hall Farm and three other potential medieval kiln sites across the area	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern about remains of a 1940s anti aircraft gun and reports of three unexploded bombs	As part of the EIA, the Applicant has consulted with SYAS and other stakeholders to understand existing heritage features in the local area and our approach to mitigating potential impacts. The Applicant has also completed geophysical surveys across the majority of the solar areas to identify underground cultural assets and desk-based assessments to identify above-ground assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments. This information is detailed in **Volume 1 Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology** of the **draft ES**.
7	Buried and Cultural Heritage	Buried Heritage	Concern that the Conisbrough Parks area is of Archaeological interest and identified in the Doncaster Local Plan	Heritage features nearby W1 include three Grade II Listed Buildings, five conservation areas, and two Scheduled Monuments, Conisbrough Castle, and Moat Hall moated site and ancillary buildings, Braithwell. There is additionally, a Roman Villa in the northeast of W1 near Conisbrough Parks Farm which has recently been designated a Scheduled Monument. The remains of a medieval pottery factory have also

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				been recorded in the southwest of W1, at the southern end of Firsby Lane. Geophysical surveys have been conducted to understand buried archaeology within the Site. These surveys have identified a series of settlements and enclosures and multi period field systems. The results of these are further discussed in **Volume 1, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology, and Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline** of the **draft ES**.
Climate and Carbon				
11	Climate and Carbon	Climate	Concern about the impact of extreme weather conditions on solar farms, such as the storms that have recently damaged solar farms. The proposals need to be climate-resilient, addressing issues like increasing precipitation events, droughts, wind gusts and extreme temperatures	The Proposed Development has been designed to be resilient to future climate conditions, including increased rainfall, drought, wind gusts and temperature extremes. A Climate Change Risk Assessment has been undertaken to ensure the layout, infrastructure design and mitigation measures account for these risks, with embedded measures such as raised equipment, robust mounting systems, drainage design and adaptive landscape management. More detail is provided in **Chapter**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the **draft ES**.
1	Climate and Carbon	Climate	Disagree that the UK has a climate crisis issue	The draft ES does not seek to persuade consultees on the wider causes of climate change, but instead assesses the Proposed Development against adopted UK energy and climate policy, including legally binding carbon budgets and net zero targets. The role of the project is considered in terms of energy security, emissions reduction and policy compliance. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
24	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	General concerns regarding environmental damage caused by the project	A full Environmental Impact Assessment has been undertaken to identify, assess and mitigate potential environmental effects across topics including biodiversity, landscape, heritage, water, air quality, traffic and noise. Where

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				impacts are identified, mitigation is embedded into the design, and many effects are assessed as not significant, with opportunities for long-term environmental enhancement such as biodiversity net gain. More detail is provided across **Chapters 6–17** of the **draft ES**.
11	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Concern that the project will not make a difference to climate change overall	The draft ES demonstrates that, while construction emissions are finite, the Proposed Development would deliver a significant net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over its operational lifetime by displacing fossil-fuel-generated electricity. Over 60 years, the project is expected to deliver a substantial net climate benefit. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
3	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	The proposals needs stringent carbon targets and focus on materials circularity	The Proposed Development has been designed to minimise embodied carbon where practicable and to promote reuse, recycling and responsible material management during construction and decommissioning. Waste reduction, reuse of soils, and

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				recycling of infrastructure components are secured through environmental management plans. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the **draft ES**.
1	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Many of the houses in the area don't have access to mains so run on oil	The draft ES recognises existing local energy characteristics within the socio-economic baseline but notes that the Proposed Development generates electricity for the National Grid rather than directly supplying individual properties. Its contribution is assessed in terms of wider decarbonisation of the electricity system. More detail is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation, and Land Use** of the **draft ES**.
7	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Concern that food miles will increase having to import food from other countries	The draft ES assesses agricultural land use and concludes that the Proposed Development would result in a temporary change in land use, with grazing remaining possible beneath solar panels and land fully reversible at decommissioning. The scale of land affected represents a very

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				small proportion of regional agricultural land and is not expected to affect food security. More detail is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation, and Land Use** of the **draft ES**.
1	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Concern that reducing fossil fuels is pointless because the US and China are still producing so much	The draft ES assesses the Proposed Development against UK climate policies and legally binding emissions targets. While global emissions are acknowledged, the assessment focuses on the role of UK-based renewable generation in reducing national emissions and supporting energy security within the UK policy framework. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
3	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Concern that more people will be using cars to drive to other areas to walk, increasing carbon dioxide	Potential effects on recreation, PRoWs and transport have been assessed. The draft ES concludes that access will be maintained, diversions kept temporary, and that operational traffic generation will be minimal. No significant long-term increase in vehicle movements associated with recreation is predicted. More detail is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Transport and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation, and Land Use** of the **draft ES**.
6	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Concern that damaging the environment and wildlife, including removing trees, contradicts efforts to combat climate change	The Proposed Development has been designed following the mitigation hierarchy, with extensive avoidance, retention of existing landscape features where possible, and significant habitat creation and enhancement alongside the operational infrastructure. The project also commits to delivering at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain. More detail is provided in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation**, **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual**, and **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
2	Climate and Carbon	Carbon impact	Concern that green energy will have little impact unless air travel is reduced	While emissions from other sectors such as aviation are acknowledged as part of national carbon accounting, the environmental assessment focuses on the specific contribution of renewable electricity generation in reducing emissions from power production. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the **draft ES**.
23	Climate and Carbon	Sourcing of materials	Concern about where the panels will be made and the environmental impact of this	At the draft ES stage, specific suppliers and manufacturing locations for solar panels have not been confirmed. The greenhouse gas assessment therefore applies a reasonable worst-case lifecycle approach, accounting for manufacturing, transport, installation, operation and decommissioning. This allows the environmental effects to be assessed without reliance on a specific supply chain. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
26	Climate and Carbon	Sourcing of materials	Concern about environmental impact of panels being made in China	The Applicant notes that currently the majority of panels are produced in China, however the industry is changing and more providers may be available by the time that the construction period could begin. The Applicant has committed that we want the companies we work with to run their businesses and supply chains free from labour and human rights violations, corruption, and environmental risks.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				The draft ES does not assume a specific country of manufacture for solar panels. Instead, the lifecycle greenhouse gas assessment uses industry-standard emissions factors that reflect global manufacturing and transport processes. This ensures that potential impacts associated with overseas production are included in the assessment. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
4	Climate and Carbon	Sourcing of materials	Solar panel manufacturing and transportation is very bad for the environment especially considering the extraction process	The draft ES recognises that solar panel manufacture and transport result in greenhouse gas emissions. However, when assessed across the full lifecycle, these emissions are significantly outweighed by the emissions avoided through the generation of renewable electricity over the operational lifetime of the Proposed Development. The greenhouse gas assessment demonstrates a substantial net reduction in emissions overall. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
7	Climate and Carbon	Sourcing of materials	Concern about where battery materials come from	The draft ES includes BESS as part of the Proposed Development and assesses their environmental effects as part of a lifecycle greenhouse gas assessment. While specific sources of battery materials are not confirmed at this stage, emissions associated with battery manufacture, installation and decommissioning are included within the assessment assumptions. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES.
5	Climate and Carbon	Sourcing of materials	Concern about the impact of mining and collecting minerals for the panels	The draft ES acknowledges that mineral extraction is part of the supply chain for solar technologies and battery systems. These effects are captured indirectly through lifecycle greenhouse gas calculations rather than site-specific mining assessments, as such activities do not occur within the Proposed Development site. Over the lifetime of the project, the avoided emissions from renewable energy generation result

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				in a net beneficial climate effect. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions** of the **draft ES**.
2	Climate and Carbon	Sourcing of materials	Raw material use should be minimised, focusing on steel reuse and recycling and not using concrete	Foundations, mounting systems and infrastructure will be finalised at detailed design stage, with waste management and recycling secured through environmental management plans. Decommissioning is expected to involve recycling of panels and structures, reducing long-term material impacts. More detail is provided in **Chapter 11: Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**, **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the **draft ES**.
Community Benefit				
85	Community Benefit	General	Statement that there are no benefits to the local community	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
15	Community Benefit	General	No money can make up for the damage caused to the countryside	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
19	Community Benefit	General	Concern that the community's quality of life will be reduced	The project has been designed to reduce impacts on residents, with increased setbacks, landscape planting and retained access, while the community benefit fund provides opportunities to support local wellbeing initiatives.
4	Community Benefit	General	Concern that supporting the local community is bribery	Community benefit funds are a widely accepted feature of nationally significant infrastructure projects and are designed to be transparent, independently administered and unrelated to individual views on the project.
1	Community Benefit	General	Request to send thank you cards to those who supported the project	Noted.
7	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for more information about community benefits and funding	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
10	Community Benefit	Compensation	Request for compensation for the devaluing of properties	The Applicant is not proposing individual compensation schemes; evidence does not demonstrate that solar developments lead to long-term property devaluation. Impacts are addressed through design and mitigation.
5	Community Benefit	Education	Request for educational benefits including STEM support and initiatives, local university links	Educational and skills initiatives, including STEM activities, apprenticeships and learning opportunities, are identified as a potential use of the community benefit fund.
1	Community Benefit	Education	Request to consider turning part of the project into an educational or tourism 'solar park'	Educational and skills initiatives, including STEM activities, apprenticeships and learning opportunities, are identified as a potential use of the community benefit fund.
9	Community Benefit	Employment	Request for local employment opportunities and information	The Applicant will look to employ locally wherever possible.
23	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for reduced energy bills for local properties	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
12	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to provide incentives for homeowners and businesses to put panels on roofs	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
2	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to work with local organisations for rooftop solar	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to help add solar panels to school roof in Kiveton	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to offer benefits related to net zero such as rooftop solar, heat pumps, insulation, car chargers and community energy trading	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
16	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for community benefit fund each year	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
2	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to become involved in local charities	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Concern raised about donating profits to charities that help convicted criminals	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to support local businesses	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
3	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for funding to be given to parish councils	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to offer local communities a chance to invest in the project	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to sponsor community events	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**,

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Partner with local health services to fund or support health education or wellness programs	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for mental health support	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to help Community Development Trust in Kiveton replace the roof	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to add an indoor sports centre in Kiveton	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to have a small village meeting facility built near Toad Lane	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
2	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for involvement with the regeneration of the Chesterfield Canal	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for more funding for litter collection and deterring litter offenders	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to help improve local amenities to reduce travel time for local residents	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
2	Community Benefit	Funding	Request for funding to help transition Ulley homes away from oil and gas heating	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
4	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to improve local infrastructure	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to improve local road safety on A57 with speed cameras and traffic lights at the Red Lion roundabout	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Funding	Request to help improve public transport	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Permissive paths	Request to create a local nature reserve, particularly with recreational access	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Permissive paths	Request to provide seating on walks in the area	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
2	Community Benefit	Permissive paths	Request to add a new road to Woodall	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**,

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
16	Community Benefit	Permissive paths	Request to add new cycle paths and permissive paths in the area	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
4	Community Benefit	Permissive paths	Request for additional bridleways in Conisbrough Parks linking the villages	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
1	Community Benefit	Permissive paths	Request to tarmac paths around the Harthill Reservoirs	The Applicant has committed to a long-term community benefit fund of around **£300,000 per year**, developed through discussion with local representatives, to support locally defined priorities alongside wider economic, educational and environmental benefits.
Consultation				

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
25	Consultation	Consultation	Request to keep community updated and consult	The Applicant committed to ongoing engagement following the non-statutory consultation, including community update newsletters, updates via the project website and further meetings with parish councils and elected representatives. More detail on the Proposed Development will be provided in the statutory consultation.
27	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that the concerns of the local community won't be listened to	All feedback received during the non-statutory consultation was recorded, analysed and has informed changes to the draft masterplan, including significant reductions to solar areas. In March 2025, the Applicant sent out a newsletter to update the community on the updated masterplan after the non-statutory consultation.
48	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that the consultation was not thorough	The non-statutory consultation ran for over 10 weeks, included public events, site visits, questionnaires and meetings with parish councils, community groups and technical bodies. Further detail and assessments will be provided in the statutory consultation.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
21	Consultation	Consultation	Concerns around whether the project is open and transparent	Information about the project, consultation materials and ways to respond were made publicly available through multiple channels, including a dedicated website and public events. Further information and refined details will be shared at statutory consultation.
18	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that some houses did not receive leaflets	Leaflets were posted to all addresses within the defined non-statutory consultation zones. The Applicant recognises that postal delivery issues can occur and provided alternative ways to access information, including online and at events.
3	Consultation	Consultation	The size of the leaflet advertising the consultation was small	The leaflet was intended as an introductory notification, directing recipients to more detailed materials online and at events. Further letters and newsletters have also been sent out to the local community.
1	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that some properties along the cable route options did not receive leaflets	At the non-statutory stage, cable route options were still being developed and indicative. Engagement will continue as options are refined, with more detailed consultation during the statutory consultation.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
24	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that some communities have not been consulted	Host and neighbouring parish councils and communities within the defined consultation zones were consulted during the non-statutory phase. Consultation areas will be expanded and refined for statutory consultation.
4	Consultation	Consultation	Request that consultation is not tokenistic	The non-statutory consultation directly influenced the design, including the removal of over a quarter of the proposed solar areas. Further opportunities to shape the project will be provided during statutory consultation.
13	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that the maps were not visually easy to read with muted colours	Feedback on the presentation of maps has been noted and will inform improvements to materials presented at statutory consultation.
3	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that the consultation was held over the festive period	The consultation period was extended in response to feedback to ensure adequate time to comment, which meant extending the non-statutory consultation until 31 January and a ten week period.
5	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that the consultation period was too short and requests for an extension to the consultation	The consultation was extended to 31 January 2025 in response to local feedback and requests from elected representatives. Further statutory consultation will provide additional time to respond.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
6	Consultation	Consultation	Consultation seems rushed and residents were given short notice	Advance notice was provided through leaflets, media and online channels, and the consultation was extended following feedback. Statutory consultation will provide further opportunities to engage.
1	Consultation	Consultation	Request for consultation materials to be published online	Consultation materials were published online throughout the non-statutory consultation and remained accessible after the consultation period. Further materials will be available during statutory consultation.
1	Consultation	Consultation	Concern that groups such as archaeologists, English Heritage, and wildlife conservation groups have not been thoroughly consulted	Initial engagement took place with relevant technical stakeholders during the non-statutory phase to inform assessment scope. More detailed consultation will continue through statutory consultation and the EIA process.
1	Consultation	Local engagement	Local residents do not feel included in the decision-making process	The non-statutory consultation was designed to inform early design development, and feedback received has already led to design changes including reducing the developable area by a quarter. Further opportunities to influence the proposals will be provided at statutory consultation.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
4	Consultation	Local engagement	Request for links to local groups to ensure the community are updated	The Applicant engaged with parish councils, MPs and community groups as part of the non-statutory consultation and ongoing engagement. Further coordination will be detailed at statutory consultation.
1	Consultation	Local engagement	Request for meeting with Brampton directly and the village association there	The Applicant consulted with Thurcroft Parish Council, which includes Brampton-en-le-Morthen. Eight public information events were held across the Site, including one in Thurcroft. The Applicant also conducted individual house visits to those closest to the Proposed Development, including properties on Toad Lane.
1	Consultation	Local engagement	Concern that Treeton was not consulted	Treeton Parish Council was included in the non-statutory consultation, and engagement continued during the interim period. More detail will be provided at statutory consultation.
1	Consultation	Local engagement	Request for regular public meetings to update on project developments	The Applicant held eight public information events during the non-statutory consultation. The Applicant also held parish council meetings during this time, and also follow-up engagement after the consultation to keep the community and parish councils informed.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Further public meetings will be outlined during statutory consultation.
3	Consultation	Local engagement	Request to keep community informed through newsletters	A community newsletter was issued in March 2025 explaining changes made following the non-statutory consultation, with further updates planned. More detail will be provided in the statutory consultation.
3	Consultation	Local engagement	Request for parish councils to be consulted	Host and neighbouring parish councils were consulted during the non-statutory phase and engaged again during ongoing engagement. Parish council consultation will continue during statutory consultation.
2	Consultation	Local engagement	Ensure any indigenous or minority groups are engaged with respectfully	The Applicant's engagement approach was designed to be inclusive and accessible, with multiple ways to participate. Further measures will be set out during statutory consultation.
3	Consultation	Local engagement	Concern that not enough provision was made for people whose English isn't their first language	Consultation materials were written in plain English, with offers to provide alternative formats upon reasonable request.
7	Consultation	Local engagement	Request to engage thoroughly with Conisbrough	Additional engagement was undertaken in Conisbrough, including an extra public event and

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				targeted site visits following feedback. Further engagement will be provided at statutory consultation.
8	Consultation	Local engagement	Concern that the project team don't care about Conisbrough	Additional engagement was undertaken in Conisbrough, including an extra public event and targeted site visits following feedback. Further engagement will be provided at statutory consultation.
9	Consultation	Local engagement	Concern that people in Conisbrough were not informed about the consultation until January	Additional engagement was undertaken in Conisbrough, including an extra public event and targeted site visits following feedback. Properties in Conisbrough were included in the initial leaflet distribution and received additional notification when the consultation was extended and an extra event added. Further engagement will be provided at statutory consultation.
6	Consultation	Local engagement	Concern that not enough provision was made for people who may be disabled, blind or deaf to access information and provide feedback	Events were held in accessible venues and materials were offered in alternative formats upon reasonable request. Further accessibility measures will be detailed at statutory consultation.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Consultation	Local engagement	Request that the project team speak to smaller groups for people to comment on the proposals	The Applicant met with parish councils, community groups and near neighbours in smaller settings, including site visits. Further targeted engagement will occur during statutory consultation.
3	Consultation	Local engagement	Request to hold meetings on the impact to communities	Community impacts were discussed at public events, parish council meetings and site visits during the non-statutory phase. More detailed impact information will be provided at statutory consultation.
5	Consultation	Local engagement	Request that Ravenfield Parish Council and Ward Councillors should be included as statutory consultees	Ravenfield Parish Council was engaged during the non-statutory consultation, and statutory consultee arrangements will be addressed in the statutory consultation.
1	Consultation	Local engagement	Request to engage with local schools about the proposals	Interest in educational engagement was noted and discussed during the community benefit workshop. Further detail will be provided at statutory consultation.
9	Consultation	Feedback	Request to adjust plans based on community feedback	The Applicant made substantial changes to the draft masterplan following non-statutory feedback, including removing over a quarter of the solar areas. Further

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				refinements will be made at statutory consultation.
5	Consultation	Feedback	Concern that community should be involved in project from inception	Early engagement began before the non-statutory consultation to inform project development. Ongoing engagement will continue through statutory consultation.
7	Consultation	Feedback	Concern that the proposals will be approved despite resident objections	All consultation responses are recorded and considered as part of the decision-making process, with consultees able to make representations during statutory consultation.
10	Consultation	Feedback	Concern about issues with the feedback form and that it is not user friendly	Feedback was accepted through multiple channels in addition to the questionnaire, including email and Freepost.
5	Consultation	Feedback	Concern that the consultation booklet is biased	The booklet was intended to provide a factual overview of early proposals and invite feedback. More detailed information will be provided at statutory consultation.
13	Consultation	Information events	Concern that information at consultation events wasn't detailed enough	Events were designed to introduce early proposals and provide initial information. More detailed technical information will be available at statutory consultation.
24	Consultation	Information events	Concern about lack of information and local knowledge at consultation events	Project team members attended events to explain proposals and queries were followed up where

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				needed. Further detailed information will be provided at statutory consultation.
1	Consultation	Information events	Comment that it was useful to talk to the project team at events	Noted.
16	Consultation	Information events	Concern that the maps at the information event were difficult to interpret	Feedback on map presentation has been noted and will inform improved materials at statutory consultation.
2	Consultation	Information events	Concern about an event being held where alcohol is served	The venue was selected based on availability, accessibility and capacity. Further venue choices will be considered for statutory consultation.
4	Consultation	Information events	Concern that an event wasn't initially being held in Conisbrough	An additional event was added in Conisbrough in response to feedback during the non-statutory consultation. Further engagement will continue at statutory consultation.
5	Consultation	Information events	Concern that events were held in places hard to reach by public transport	Venues were selected to be distributed across the consultation area and within reasonable distance of communities. Venue accessibility will continue to be considered at statutory consultation.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Consultation	Information events	The visual representations of the project during consultation are misleading and do not show its actual scale and impact	Visuals presented were indicative and intended to support early engagement. Detailed and assessed visual information will be provided as part of the statutory consultation and ES.
Decommissioning				
7	Decommissioning	General	Request that decommissioning plans be in place	The Proposed Development includes a defined decommissioning phase at the end of its operational life, which would involve dismantling and recycling solar PV infrastructure. Environmental effects would be managed through an Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) to be submitted with the Application, which will describe the framework of mitigation measures as identified in the ES to be followed and carried forward into a detailed DEMP. Further details are provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the **draft ES**.
3	Decommissioning	General	Request for how the site might benefit community after decommissioning such as land restoration, community gardens	At decommissioning, surface infrastructure would be removed and the land restored to a condition similar to its original use, anticipated to be agricultural, with

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				some subsurface infrastructure potentially remaining where appropriate. The restoration of land following decommissioning and future land use considerations are assessed as part of the socio-economic and land use assessment. Further details are provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Recreation, and Land Use** of the **draft ES**.
8	Decommissioning	Recycling	Consider how panels will be disposed of and recycled	Decommissioning would include dismantling of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure, with materials managed in accordance with waste legislation and best practice, and panels anticipated to be largely recyclable. The approach to waste arising during decommissioning is considered within the waste assessment. The primary embedded mitigation measure will be implementation of, and adherence to, an Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) submitted with the DCO Application. Further details are provided in **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the **draft ES**.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	Decommissioning	Recycling	Concern about how the batteries will be recycled	Decommissioning would include dismantling of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure, with materials managed in accordance with waste legislation and best practice. The approach to waste arising during decommissioning is considered within the waste assessment. The primary embedded mitigation measure will be implementation of, and adherence to, an Outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) submitted with the DCO Application. Further details are provided in **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the **draft ES**.
EIA				
14	EIA	General	Request for robust EIA to take place	The Proposed Development is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken in accordance with the EIA Regulations, informed by consultation, baseline surveys and technical assessments. The EIA process, methodology and consultation arrangements are explained in detail within the draft ES. Further details are provided in **Chapter 2: EIA Methodology** of

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				the draft ES. Further information will be provided in the ES submitted with the Application.
5	EIA	General	Concern that the project's full environmental impact has not been properly assessed	The draft ES presents preliminary findings of the EIA across all environmental topics, based on surveys and assessments completed to date, with further work underway. The EIA process allows for assessment refinement and additional information to be included in the final ES submitted with the DCO application. Further details are provided in **Chapter 2: EIA Methodology** and **Chapters 6–17** of the **draft ES**. Further information will be provided in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	EIA	General	Concern over impact on Fishery	Potential effects on aquatic receptors, including watercourses and fish species, are assessed through the biodiversity and water environment assessments, supported by surveys and ongoing investigation. Further assessment and mitigation, where required, will be reported in the final ES. Further details are provided in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** and **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				of the **draft ES**. Further information will be provided in the ES submitted with the Application.
General				
336	General	General	General opposition to the proposals	Opposition to the Proposed Development was noted during non-statutory consultation and has informed the ongoing refinement of the proposals, including reductions to the proposed solar areas and further consideration of mitigation measures. Further information about the Proposed Development will be provided during the statutory consultation.
11	General	General	General support for the proposals	Support for the Proposed Development was received during consultation and is noted. The Applicant continues to develop the proposals taking into account the full range of views expressed. Further information about the Proposed Development will be provided during the statutory consultation.
55	General	General	Support for renewable energy	Support for renewable energy generation was expressed by a number of respondents and is acknowledged. The Proposed Development would contribute to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				the generation of renewable electricity in line with national policy objectives. Further information will be provided in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	General	General	Support for large scale solar	Support for large-scale solar projects was noted during consultation. The Proposed Development has been designed to balance large-scale renewable generation with environmental considerations and mitigation. Further information will be provided in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	General	General	Disagree with net zero	Views disagreeing with Net Zero targets were noted. The Proposed Development is being progressed within the context of current national policy and legislation. Further information will be provided in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	General	General	Request for more information about the proposals	Further information about the Proposed Development will be provided at statutory consultation, along with further technical assessments being undertaken, which will be detailed in the ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
119	General	General	Concern about the size and scale of the proposals and request to reduce the size	Concerns regarding the size and scale of the Proposed Development were a key theme of the non-statutory consultation. In direct response to this feedback, the Applicant reduced the developable solar area by around one quarter to provide increased separation from communities, public rights of way and sensitive receptors. Further information will be provided at statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
5	General	General	Request for a detailed construction management plan	Construction impacts will be managed through an Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan, addressing traffic, noise, dust, working hours and site practices. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the **draft ES**.
1	General	Decision making	Concern that RMBC will allow the proposals	The Proposed Development is an NSIP and will not be determined by RMBC alone. The application will be examined by the Planning Inspectorate, with RMBC providing an input through Local Impact Reports and technical

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				engagement. The decision will be made by the Secretary of State following examination. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES**.
4	General	Decision making	Concern that Westminster should not decide a project affecting local communities	The Planning Act 2008 establishes the decision-making framework for NSIPs and requires extensive consultation with affected communities, statutory bodies and local authorities. Local views inform the examination and are reported directly to the decision-maker. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the draft ES.
1	General	Decision making	Concern about the lack of a cohesive national strategy for solar	The Proposed Development is being progressed in accordance with current national policy and guidance. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the **draft ES**.
2	General	Decision making	Criticism of Labour and Ed Miliband	The Proposed Development is being taken forward in line with prevailing policy and regulatory requirements. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the draft ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
33	General	Cable routes	General opposition to laying cables routes	Grid connection infrastructure is required to connect the solar farm to the electricity network. Cable corridors have been refined as the project has developed to reduce impacts on homes, environmental features and sensitive land uses. Cable corridors will be further refined at statutory consultation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES.
2	General	Cable routes	Comment that cables should be safe wherever they are put	Safety considerations for underground cables have informed the design and routing process. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES.
1	General	Cable routes	Request that cable route be cost and time effective	Cable routing has been informed by technical feasibility, environmental constraints and construction considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
3	General	Cable routes	Support for the scheme being linked to existing power infrastructure	The location of the Proposed Development reflects grid connection availability at Brinsworth National Grid Substation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES.
12	General	Cable routes	Request for more information on cable route	Requests for clearer information were noted and have informed further assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Cable corridors will be further refined at statutory consultation.
1	General	Cable routes	Concern that area is unsuitable for cable routes due to mineshafts	Concerns regarding historic mining activity were noted and have informed ground condition assessment and routing considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Cable corridors will be further refined at statutory consultation.
3	General	Cable routes	Request that cable routes have minimal impact on housing	Concerns regarding residential amenity have informed route refinement and mitigation. Further

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Cable corridors will be further refined at statutory consultation.
1	General	Cable routes	Concern that cable routes would be changed at the point of construction no matter what the proposals said	Cable route flexibility and controls will be defined within the DCO parameters. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Cable corridors will be further refined at statutory consultation.
23	General	Cumulative impacts	Concern about cumulative impacts of other projects, including other energy projects and housing schemes	Concerns were raised about the cumulative effects of this and other developments in the area, including the scale of development. In response to non-statutory consultation feedback, the Applicant reduced the developable solar area by around one quarter and is assessing cumulative impacts alongside other consented and proposed developments. Further detail is provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the **draft ES**. A full assessment of cumulative effects will be completed for the ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	General	Cumulative impacts	Concern that Harthill has faced many project plans including fracking	Concerns regarding the cumulative experience of development in the Harthill area, including scale, were noted. In response to community feedback at non-statutory consultation, the Applicant reduced the developable solar area by around one quarter and refined the layout to mitigate impacts. Further detail is provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the **draft ES**. A full assessment of cumulative effects will be completed for the ES.
9	General	Cumulative impacts	Concern that there is already a wind farm in the area	Existing energy infrastructure in the area and concerns about cumulative scale were noted. In response to feedback received during non-statutory consultation, the Applicant reduced the developable solar area by around one quarter and will assess cumulative impacts as part of the ES. Further detail is provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the **draft ES**. A full assessment of cumulative effects will be completed for the ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
5	Site Selection	Cumulative impacts	Concern that the area is being targeted, especially as it was historically a mining area	Site selection and land constraints are explained through technical assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** and **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further detail is also provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the **draft ES**. A full assessment of cumulative effects will be completed for the ES.
2	General	Cumulative impacts	Concern that Whiston already has a lot of housing proposals	Further detail is provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the **draft ES**. A full assessment of cumulative effects will be completed for the ES.
2	General	Cumulative impacts	Concern that there is already a solar proposal near Micklebring	Further detail is provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the **draft ES**. A full assessment of cumulative effects will be completed for the ES.
28	General	Technology	Concern that solar panels are inefficient	Modern solar PV panels generate electricity in daylight conditions, including during cloud cover, with output based on established UK climatic data and performance modelling. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Proposed Development of the draft ES.
20	General	Technology	Concern that it is not sunny enough in this location for solar panels and they do not work when cloudy	Modern solar PV panels generate electricity in daylight conditions, including during cloud cover, with output based on established UK climatic data and performance modelling. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES.
2	General	Technology	Request to use most up to date technology	The Proposed Development uses commercially proven, modern PV and battery technologies that are compatible with current grid systems and capable of optimisation over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES.
1	General	Technology	Request to explore using smart grid technologies	The Proposed Development includes a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to support efficient export of electricity to the grid and to help manage variation in generation. The integration of storage enables flexible interaction with the electricity network and supports wider grid stability. Further information on the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				proposed energy storage and grid interaction is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	General	Technology	Concern that not enough information was available about the type of technology being used	The Proposed Development would comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, mounting structures, inverters, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), substations and associated electrical infrastructure, all using commercially proven technology. The NTS explains the key components and how the technology would operate together as an integrated system. Further information on the technology proposed is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	General	Technology	Request for panels to be updated throughout lifetime with upgraded technology	The operational design of the Proposed Development allows for replacement and upgrading of components as part of normal maintenance, where required, without increasing the scale of

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				development beyond that assessed. This approach ensures continued efficient operation over the lifetime of the project. Further information on operation, maintenance and replacement of equipment is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	General	Technology	Concern that the technology is outdated	The Proposed Development would use modern, commercially available solar PV and battery technologies that are widely deployed across large-scale solar schemes in the UK. These technologies have established performance characteristics and are supported by ongoing industry development. Further information on the selected technology is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	General	Technology	Concern that panels will need replacing multiple times during operation	Solar PV panels and associated electrical equipment have defined operational lifespans and would be maintained and replaced where necessary as part of routine asset management to ensure continued safe and efficient operation. Replacement would not result in additional land take or a change to the assessed extent of development. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
8	General	Technology	Concern about forced labour and exploitative working conditions being used in the manufacture of the panels	The Applicant expects suppliers and contractors to comply with applicable legislation, standards and procurement requirements, including those relating to ethical supply chains. Wider socio-economic considerations are assessed as part of the Environmental Statement. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	General	Grid connection	Request details on grid connection agreement	The Proposed Development is intended to connect to the electricity network via the planned National Grid Brinsworth substation, which is being progressed separately by National Grid. The location of the project has been informed by the availability of a grid connection in this area. Further information on the grid connection arrangements is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	General	Grid connection	Recognise importance of developing energy schemes near connection point	Connecting into the Applicant's grid connection agreement at Brinsworth has informed site selection and project design. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	General	Grid connection	Concern that the solar farm would not meet the generation capacity stated	The expected generating capacity of the Proposed Development is based on the installed capacity of the solar PV arrays and standard industry performance assumptions, and the grid connection agreement of 750MW. These assumptions reflect established solar performance in UK conditions. Further information on generation capacity is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
8	General	Grid connection	Concern that Brinsworth isn't large enough for the power generated	The proposed connection point at Brinsworth has been identified to accommodate the export of electricity from the Proposed Development, with the substation being progressed by National Grid as a separate project. The Proposed Development has been designed to align with the capacity and function of this connection point. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
94	General	Economic	Concern that the developer is making money from the proposals and the project is for financial gain	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
8	General	Economic	Concern that the land has been chosen because it is cheap	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
6	General	Economic	Concern about who is funding the project	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
3	General	Economic	Concern that the project is not financially viable for taxpayers	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
1	General	Economic	Concern that the project is only viable because of government subsidies	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
1	General	Economic	The economic viability of solar farms is disputed	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15:**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use of the draft ES.
3	General	Economic	Consider the cost of repairing or replacing damaged solar arrays	The cost of repairing or replacing panels would remain with the developer.
1	General	Economic	Concern that the project is subsidised	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
1	General	Economic	Concern that the site is only being proposed as a way for investors to get a tax break	The Proposed Development would be privately funded by the Applicant and does not rely on direct taxpayer funding. Wider economic effects are considered as part of the socio-economic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
2	General	Landowners	Concern that landowners don't live locally	Land use, economic activity and community effects are considered within the socio-economic assessment, alongside the proposed community benefit

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				approach. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
6	General	Landowners	Concern that only landowners will benefit economically	Land use, economic activity and community effects are considered within the socio-economic assessment, alongside the proposed community benefit approach. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES.
4	General	Maintenance	Concern about who will be maintaining the project for 60 years	The solar farm would be operated and maintained by the Applicant for the duration of its operational life. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES.
1	General	Advocacy	Request to use insights gained from this project to advocate for better policies or incentives for renewable energy projects	The Proposed Development has been shaped through extensive engagement, technical assessment and consultation, providing practical insight into the delivery of large-scale renewable energy infrastructure, including grid connection constraints, land use considerations and community engagement. While policy and incentive frameworks are set nationally, experience gained

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				through this project will inform ongoing engagement with stakeholders and delivery of future projects. Further information on socio-economic considerations and engagement is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	General	Developer details	Developer has a concerning lack of experience developing solar above 50MW	The Proposed Development is supported by a project team comprising specialist consultants, engineers and contractors with experience in delivering large-scale energy and infrastructure projects. The DCO process itself provides structured scrutiny of the Applicant's proposals, design and mitigation measures to ensure deliverability. Further information on project delivery, design development and technical inputs is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	General	Developer details	Concern that the senior people involved in the project are not local	The Proposed Development is being delivered by a multidisciplinary project team, with local knowledge informed through surveys, engagement and consultation with communities, local authorities and stakeholders. Operational and maintenance activities would be delivered over the lifetime of the project, supported by specialist contractors where required. Further information on operational arrangements and socio-economic considerations is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Human health				
65	Human Health	General	General concern about health impacts of the proposals	The Proposed Development has been assessed for potential effects on human health through topic-specific environmental assessments covering noise, air quality, traffic, landscape and recreation. The draft ES explains

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				that no significant adverse health effects are predicted when mitigation measures are applied. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health**, supported by assessments in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport**, **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration**, and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
90	Human Health	General	Concern about physical and mental health impacts of losing access to recreational land	Public Rights of Way would be retained, and the draft ES explains that new permissive paths are proposed to maintain and, in some locations, enhance recreational access. Access to green space would therefore continue throughout construction and operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Human Health	General	Concern that pollutants will settle on solar panels and increase health risks	Solar PV panels do not emit pollutants during operation. The draft ES explains that operational activities generate no air emissions, and there is no pathway for pollutants to accumulate on panels in a manner that would affect human health. Further information on air quality is provided in **Chapter 11: Air Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Human Health	General	Concern that the area has an obesity problem and taking away green space will make this worse	Public Rights of Way would be retained, and the draft ES explains that new permissive paths are proposed to maintain and, in some locations, enhance recreational access. Access to green space would therefore continue throughout construction and operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7:**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Human Health	Assessments	Request to consider health of those living nearby	The Proposed Development has been assessed for potential effects on human health through topic-specific environmental assessments covering noise, air quality, traffic, landscape and recreation. The draft ES explains that no significant adverse health effects are predicted when mitigation measures are applied. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health**, supported by assessments in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport**, **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration**, and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
4	Human Health	Assessments	Concern that adequate assessments were not undertaken to thoroughly understand the project's impact on human health	The Proposed Development has been assessed for potential effects on human health through topic-specific environmental assessments covering noise, air quality, traffic, landscape and recreation. The draft ES explains that no significant adverse health effects are predicted when mitigation measures are applied. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health**, supported by assessments in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport**, **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration**, and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
14	Human Health	EMFs	Concern about impact of EMFs on health	The Proposed Development would operate in accordance with established industry standards for electrical infrastructure. The draft ES explains that underground cables and electrical equipment are designed to comply with relevant EMF exposure guidelines, and no significant effects are anticipated.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Human Health	EMFs	Concern about the risk of cancer	Scientific evidence does not demonstrate a causal link between solar PV infrastructure or underground cables and cancer when operated within regulatory standards. The draft ES explains that EMF exposure levels would be below guideline limits. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Human Health	EMFs	Request that no cables run near homes due to health impacts	Cable routing has been designed to minimise proximity to residential properties where practicable, and underground cabling would comply with applicable health and safety standards. The draft ES explains that no significant health effects are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Proposed Development and **Chapter 12: Human Health** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Human Health	EMFs	Concern about cable routes emitting electrical impulses and that cables shouldn't pass near PRoWs	The Proposed Development would operate in accordance with established industry standards for electrical infrastructure. The draft ES explains that underground cables and electrical equipment are designed to comply with relevant EMF exposure guidelines, and no significant effects are anticipated. Public Rights of Way would be retained and that EMF exposure would remain within guideline limits. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Human Health	EMFs	Concerns that EMFs will interfere with communications masts	The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid interference with existing infrastructure. The draft ES explains that electrical equipment

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				would be compliant with standards that prevent interference. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
86	Human Health	Mental health	Concern about the impact on mental health	The draft ES details that the low-intensity nature of solar development, alongside landscape mitigation and retained access, limits potential effects on mental wellbeing. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Human Health	Mental health	Concern that there will be increased pressure on NHS due to mental health effects of solar farm	The draft ES details that the low-intensity nature of solar development, alongside landscape mitigation and retained access, limits potential effects on mental wellbeing. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
17	Human Health	Mental health	Concern that reduced property values will have an effect on mental health	There is no evidence that properties near large scale solar farms lose their value. The Applicant has approached the design process to minimise impacts on local properties, which includes reducing the solar areas by around one quarter to create offsets around homes to reduce potential visual impacts.
44	Human Health	Mental health	Concern about impact of mental health due to recreational routes being surrounded by panels	Public Rights of Way would be retained, and the draft ES explains that new permissive paths are proposed to maintain and, in some locations, enhance recreational access. Access to green space would therefore continue throughout construction and operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Human Health	Mental health	Concern that mental health would be affected by operational noise	There is no consistent evidence that proximity to solar farms results in reduced property values. The draft ES explains that effects on residential amenity have been mitigated through design and landscaping. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
12	Human Health	Mental health	Concern that Conisbrough is a deprived area and many have mental health issues which will increase with the development, particularly due to lack of access to green space	Public Rights of Way would be retained, and the draft ES explains that new permissive paths are proposed to maintain and, in some locations, enhance recreational access. Access to green space would therefore continue throughout construction and operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Land Use and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Human Health	Safety	Concern about health and safety if panels are damaged	The Proposed Development would be designed, operated and maintained in accordance with relevant health and safety standards. Damaged equipment would be repaired or replaced as part of routine maintenance. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Human Health	Safety	Concern about risk of chemical leakage or radiation	Solar PV panels do not emit radiation, and the equipment proposed does not pose a risk of chemical leakage during normal operation. The draft ES confirms that no significant risks to human health are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Hydrology and Hydrogeology				
257	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	General concern about flood risk and panels increasing the risk of flooding	The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid increasing flood risk through the use of permeable surfaces, retention of existing drainage patterns and the implementation of sustainable drainage measures. The draft ES explains that solar panels do not create large areas of impermeable ground and that runoff would be managed to greenfield rates. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	No concerns about flood risks	The Applicant notes this.
67	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that the local area is prone to flooding	Baseline flood risk conditions, including historic flooding, have informed the design and assessment of the Proposed Development. The NTS explains

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				that site layout and drainage design ensure runoff from the site does not increase flood risk to surrounding areas. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that Hard Lane is prone to flooding	Known surface water flow paths and areas susceptible to flooding, including around Hard Lane, have been considered in the assessment and layout of the proposals. Drainage measures are proposed to manage runoff appropriately. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
72	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that Conisbrough is prone to flooding	The Proposed Development has been assessed in the context of flood risk affecting Conisbrough, including downstream receptors. The draft ES explains that surface water runoff would be controlled to

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				avoid exacerbating existing conditions. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
10	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that the additional flood risk will affect homes and businesses on the low side of Conisbrough around Low Road	The Proposed Development has been assessed in the context of flood risk affecting Conisbrough, including downstream receptors. The draft ES explains that surface water runoff would be controlled to avoid exacerbating existing conditions. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
21	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern about risk of flooding into Kearsley Brook	Potential effects on watercourses, including Kearsley Brook, have been assessed. The draft ES explains that buffer zones and controlled drainage would be implemented to protect watercourses. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern about flood risk in Firsby	Flood risk affecting Firsby has been considered in the assessment of surface water and drainage. The Proposed Development would not result in increased runoff to the village. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that Whiston is prone to flooding	Baseline flood conditions around Whiston have informed the flood risk assessment. The draft ES explains that drainage measures would ensure no increase in flood risk to surrounding settlements. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that Laughton Common has a history of flooding	Historic flooding information has informed the design of runoff management measures. The Proposed Development would not increase flood risk locally or downstream. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that Ulley Brook floods and panels will increase this	Runoff from the Proposed Development would be managed so that discharge rates do not increase flows to Ulley Brook. The draft ES explains that infiltration and attenuation measures would be used. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
10	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that Brinsworth and Catcliffe have recently flooded	Flood risk to these communities has been considered as part of the downstream assessment. The Proposed Development would not increase flood risk through controlled drainage and

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				attenuation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
30	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that there will be fewer plants so the soil won't be able to absorb water and the ground will be wet without proper drainage	The draft ES explains that the land would remain vegetated, with grassland and ecological planting beneath and between panels, maintaining infiltration and supporting soil structure. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that flood plains should not be used for development	The Proposed Development avoids inappropriate development in areas of highest flood risk, in line with the mitigation hierarchy. Any development in areas at risk has been assessed and justified. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that the current cable route would be underwater	Cable routes have been assessed for flood risk and would be designed to remain operational during flood conditions. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Comment that flood issues should have been solved near Harthill with works at the reservoir and slipway	The Proposed Development has considered existing flood management infrastructure, including Harthill Reservoir. The assessment demonstrates no adverse effect on its function. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern about the impact to the Harthill Reservoir	The Proposed Development has considered existing flood management infrastructure,

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				including Harthill Reservoir. The assessment demonstrates no adverse effect on its function. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern about existing flooding in Clifton, especially Common Lane, and whether this will be exacerbated	Existing surface-water and drainage conditions around Clifton, including Common Lane, have informed the flood risk assessment and drainage design. Runoff from the Proposed Development would be controlled and attenuated so that post-development flows do not exceed existing rates, preventing exacerbation of local flooding. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern that a large area of land is being taken away that currently absorbs water	The Proposed Development would retain vegetated ground cover beneath and between panels, maintaining infiltration and soil

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				permeability. The draft ES explains that solar PV does not create extensive impermeable surfaces and that runoff will be managed to greenfield rates. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Concern about flooding, such as Ulley reservoir and the gas pipeline running by the M1	Potential interactions with surface-water features and infrastructure, including Ulley Reservoir and adjacent assets, have been assessed. Drainage design and buffer areas ensure no increase in flood risk or adverse effects to existing infrastructure. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Flood risk	Request for batteries and PV to not be in flood risk areas	The layout of PV arrays and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) has been informed by flood risk mapping, with siting that avoids

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				areas of highest flood risk where practicable and applies mitigation where required. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
17	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Contamination	Concern about water contamination to nearby watercourses from chemicals in the panels and batteries	Solar PV panels do not release chemicals during operation, and the BESS would be designed with containment and safety measures. Drainage controls and buffers protect nearby watercourses from contamination. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Contamination	Concern about pollution to pond at Slacks Lane Bramley, owned by Sheffield Piscatorials	The assessment considers ponds and standing waters, including Slacks Lane, with buffer zones and controlled runoff to prevent adverse effects on water quality. Further

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Contamination	Concern about water contamination to Firsby Nature Reserve and Ravenfield Ponds	Protective buffers and surface-water controls are proposed to safeguard sensitive receptors such as Firsby Nature Reserve and Ravenfield Ponds. The draft ES explains that no operational discharges would occur. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Contamination	Danger of run-off from the site negatively impacting wildlife and habitats	Runoff quality and quantity have been assessed to protect aquatic habitats and designated water bodies, including nearby reservoirs and ponds. Attenuation, buffers and pollution prevention measures are incorporated. Further

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
9	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Assessments	Request for flood assessments	A Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy have been undertaken, with sustainable drainage measures proposed to control runoff and maintain infiltration. Landscaping and planting proposals support soil stability and water management. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
8	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Assessments	Request to consider flood risks	A Flood Risk Assessment and drainage strategy have been undertaken, with sustainable drainage measures proposed to control runoff and maintain infiltration. Landscaping and

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				planting proposals support soil stability and water management. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
11	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Assessments	Request for information about the impact on Firsby Reservoir, Ravenfield Ponds and Thrybergh Reservoir	Runoff quality and quantity have been assessed to protect aquatic habitats and designated water bodies, including nearby reservoirs and ponds. Attenuation, buffers and pollution prevention measures are incorporated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Mitigations	Request for improvements to local flood defences	The Proposed Development is designed so that it does not increase flood risk on-site or downstream. While it does not rely on altering third-party flood

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				defences, the design includes on-site measures to manage runoff effectively. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Mitigations	Request that trees be replaced to help reduce flood risk	Landscape proposals include planting and habitat creation that support soil stability and surface-water management alongside ecological benefits. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Water supply	Concern about water supply to Firsby being affected	The assessment considers effects on local water resources and confirms that the Proposed Development would not adversely affect potable water supply to nearby settlements. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Risk of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Water supply	Concern about change in soil saturation affecting water supply from boreholes	Soil and groundwater conditions have been assessed, with infiltration and drainage controls designed to maintain existing groundwater recharge patterns. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** and **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
20	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Drainage	Concern that the clay in the area creates a drainage issue	Local soil characteristics, including clay content, have informed drainage design. The strategy incorporates appropriate attenuation and surface-water controls suitable for local ground conditions. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** and **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Drainage	Concern that solar panels prevent water reaching the ground	Panels are elevated and spaced to allow rainfall to reach the ground, with vegetated cover beneath. The draft ES explains that infiltration continues across the site. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Drainage	Concern that the use of concrete will mean water cannot drain away	Use of concrete is limited to discrete infrastructure elements and does not create extensive impermeable areas. Drainage design ensures runoff is managed effectively. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
4	Hydrology and Hydrogeology	Drainage	Request to implement sustainable drainage systems	A sustainable drainage strategy forms part of the Proposed Development, incorporating measures to attenuate runoff, promote infiltration and maintain water quality. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Land and Soils				
44	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern about the disruption to the land and soils	The Proposed Development would involve temporary ground disturbance during construction, with soils carefully managed, stored and reinstated to maintain their structure and quality. The draft ES explains that solar farms are low-intensity developments and are reversible at the end of their operational life. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Land and Soils	Soils	No concerns about soils	The Proposed Development includes measures to protect soil resources during construction and operation, ensuring soil quality and function are maintained. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
37	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern about soil pollution and soil quality being affected	Construction practices and operational arrangements are designed to prevent contamination of soils, including pollution prevention measures and controls on materials storage. The draft ES confirms that no ongoing sources of soil pollution are anticipated during operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
19	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern about soil erosion or compaction	The Proposed Development would retain vegetated groundcover beneath and between panels,

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				reducing the risk of soil erosion. Construction methods would minimise compaction, with soils reinstated following works. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
20	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern about the long-term impact of panels on the soil	The draft ES explains that soil would remain largely undisturbed during operation, with grazing and grassland management helping maintain soil structure. At decommissioning, panels and infrastructure can be removed and land restored. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that solar panels result in desertification	Solar panels are elevated and spaced to allow rainfall, vegetation growth and soil biological activity to continue. The draft ES confirms

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				that desertification is not an expected outcome of solar farm development in the UK. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Soils	The soil will be improved by installing the panels	The Proposed Development would introduce managed grassland and reduced agricultural intensity, which can support improved soil structure and reduced erosion. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that the soil in the Conisbrough area is mainly clay	Baseline soil conditions, including clay content, have informed construction and drainage design. Appropriate methods are proposed to manage soils during wet and dry conditions. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Conditions and Land Quality of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Soils	Minerals in the soil are owned by Duke of Leeds Estate so need consulting	The project will be progressed in accordance with relevant land ownership and legal requirements, including engagement with parties who hold subsurface interests where necessary. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that soil stability depends on existing vegetation	Existing vegetation would be largely retained or replaced with grassland cover to maintain soil stability. The draft ES explains that root structure and groundcover are maintained throughout operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** and **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and in the ES submitted with the Application.
9	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that light won't be able to reach the soil beneath the panels	Panels are mounted with spacing and height that allows sunlight to reach the ground, supporting continued vegetation growth beneath and between rows. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that soil will not be enriched from muck spreading	The Proposed Development would change agricultural practices, but soils would continue to be managed through grazing and vegetation management. Reduced compaction and disturbance can support soil health over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that the removal of existing vegetation will damage the soil	Vegetation removal would be limited and managed carefully, with

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				soils protected, stored and reinstated as required. Long-term groundcover would be maintained. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Soils	Concern that the materials in panels and batteries will corrode and damage the soils	Solar PV panels and battery systems are sealed, durable units designed to prevent release of materials to soil during normal operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Dual use	Concern that the area is not a sheep rearing area, so sheep grazing is not realistic	Livestock management options, including grazing, are dependent on landowner preference and suitability. The draft ES explains that grazing is a potential option rather than a requirement. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and Land Use of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
8	Land and Soils	Dual use	Consider how to integrate framing practices, such as agrivoltaics and sheep grazing	The layout of panels allows for continued agricultural use, including grazing, where appropriate. This could support dual land use over the lifetime of the project. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Dual use	Request to find ways of growing food between the panels	The layout of panels allows for continued agricultural use, including grazing, where appropriate. This could support dual land use over the lifetime of the project. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Dual use	Consider sheep grazing near Toad Lane to maintain animal husbandry where cows are lost	The layout of panels allows for continued agricultural use, including grazing, where appropriate. This could support dual land use over the lifetime of the project. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Land and Soils	Dual use	Request to set a panel density to guarantee effective grazing can be maintained	The layout of panels allows for continued agricultural use, including grazing, where appropriate. This could support dual land use over the lifetime of the project. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Land and Soils	Land use	Request that energy initiatives align with responsible land use practices	The Proposed Development represents a reversible, low-intensity land use that allows continued soil management and agricultural activity alongside renewable energy generation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Land and Soils	Land use	The long-term nature of the land use agreement means this project could lead to land-use conflicts	Land use over the operational lifetime has been assessed in terms of compatibility with agriculture, ecology and future restoration. Decommissioning allows land to be returned to arable or grassland use. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Land and Soils	Assessments	Concern that it is too late to complete land surveys	Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys form part of the environmental assessment process and inform land-use considerations. Where required, further survey work will be completed and reported. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Land and Soils	Assessments	Request to carry out ALC surveys	Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys form part of the environmental assessment process and inform land-use considerations. Where required, further survey work will be completed and reported. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Landscape and visual impact				

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
419	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	General concern about visual impact to countryside views	The Proposed Development has been designed to respond to the existing landscape character, landform and vegetation. The draft ES explains that landscape mitigation, including new planting and retention of existing hedgerows, would reduce visibility over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
70	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	General concern about impact to identity of small farming villages	The design and layout of the Proposed Development seek to retain the separation between villages and preserve the wider rural landscape setting. The draft ES explains that the scheme avoids built development and remains a low-lying, reversible land use. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
56	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Concern about loss of community and rural identity of small villages	The design and layout of the Proposed Development seek to retain the separation between villages and preserve the wider rural landscape setting. The draft ES explains that the scheme avoids built development and remains a low-lying, reversible land use. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Support for the areas chosen	The Applicant notes this.
13	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Concern that the area is undulating so panels will be more visible	The assessment takes account of landform and identifies where panels may be visible due to topography. Mitigation planting and careful siting reduce visual effects over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
38	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Concern that the landscape will be changed for future generations	The draft ES explains that solar farms are reversible developments, with land capable of restoration at decommissioning. Landscape mitigation also reduces long-term effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
13	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Concern that the proposals take all of the green space in the area	PRoWs would be retained and the Applicant is proposing additional permissive paths. The land would remain green and vegetated, rather than developed with buildings. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Concern about development on Conisbrough Parks	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Conisbrough. Landscape and visual effects affecting Conisbrough have been specifically assessed, including the relationship with valued green spaces. The draft ES explains that buffers and planting reduce visual intrusion. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
22	Landscape and Visual Impact	General landscape and visual impact	Concern that Conisbrough is a deprived area and access to the green space is essential	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Conisbrough. Landscape and visual effects affecting Conisbrough have been specifically assessed, including the relationship with valued green spaces. The draft ES explains that buffers and planting reduce visual intrusion. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and Visual Impact Assessment of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
69	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact to the view from and proximity to properties	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed one quarter of the developable area from the Proposed Development. Residential visual effects have been assessed, including distance, screening and orientation. Mitigation planting is proposed where effects are predicted. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
15	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Request to move the proposals further away from villages	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed one quarter of the developable area from the Proposed Development. Residential visual effects have been assessed, including distance, screening and orientation. Mitigation planting is proposed

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				where effects are predicted. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
29	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about visual impact from Harthill and Woodall	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from between Harthill and Woodall. Views from Harthill and Woodall have been assessed, with mitigation proposed to reduce visibility from elevated viewpoints. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about the view from Kiveton Park towards Harthill	The assessment considers longer views across the landscape network, including views from Kiveton Park. The draft ES explains that distance, planting and landform reduce effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Assessment of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about the impact from properties at High Moor	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from the east of High Moor. Visual impacts on nearby residential receptors, including High Moor, have been assessed and mitigation planting proposed where required. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
8	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about view from properties looking southwards in Brampton	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Toad Lane, Brampton. South-facing views from Brampton have been considered in the visual assessment, with effects reduced through distance and screening. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about properties on Woodall Lane seeing the panels on the slope from the house	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels between Harthill and Woodall, north of Woodall Lane. Sloping landform has been considered in layout design, with planting proposed to break up views and reduce visibility from Woodall Lane. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact to Clifton and the conservation area	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from a field to the west of Clifton. Potential effects on Clifton and its Conservation Area have been assessed, taking into account sensitivity and distance. The draft ES explains that significant adverse effects are not anticipated. Further information is provided in

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
13	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact to view from Ulley	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from around Ulley. The assessment considers elevated viewpoints from Ulley and surrounding areas, with mitigation planting proposed to reduce effects over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact to view from Whiston	Views from Whiston have been assessed in relation to distance, landform and screening. The draft ES explains that effects are reduced by mitigation and existing vegetation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern that the plot near Aston is elevated and at an angle which can be seen from the residential area	Topography around Aston has informed the layout and identification of mitigation planting to reduce visual prominence. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact from the main Aughton road	Views from transport corridors have been assessed, with planting proposed to reduce transient visual effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
15	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact to view from Conisbrough, particularly that Conisbrough, Thrybergh and Hooton Roberts are on high ground so the panels will be visible	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Conisbrough. Landscape and visual effects affecting Conisbrough have been specifically assessed, including the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				relationship with valued green spaces. The draft ES explains that buffers and planting reduce visual intrusion. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Comment that if panels were a different colour they might be more visually acceptable	Panels would be finished in non-reflective, dark tones designed to minimise contrast with the surrounding landscape. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern that Parks Farm Cottages will be surrounded by panels	The Applicant has undertaken site visits to nearby properties, including Parks Farm, which has informed the updated design. The Applicant removed proposed panels from around Parks farm Cottages. Layout design maintains separation distances and landscape buffers to avoid enclosure effects for nearby properties. Further information is

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about proximity to properties on Toad Lane	The Applicant has undertaken site visits to nearby properties, including on Toad Lane, which will inform the updated design. Residential proximity has informed layout refinement and mitigation planting proposals to reduce visual effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about impact to properties on Ruddle Lane and Greaves Sykes Lane	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed one quarter of the developable area from the Proposed Development. Residential visual effects have been assessed, including distance, screening and orientation. Mitigation planting is proposed where effects are predicted. Further information is provided in

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from villages	Concern about visual impact to Firsby	Based on feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the Applicant has removed land from around Firsby from the developable area. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
55	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact from PRoWS	Concern about impact to views from footpaths and public rights of way	Effects on recreational routes have been assessed, and planting is proposed to reduce enclosure and maintain landscape quality. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
5	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact to protected areas	Concern about the visual impact to the Kiveton Community Woodland	Sensitive landscape features have been considered, with buffers and planting proposed to reduce effects on adjacent woodland and water bodies. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact to protected areas	Concern that the proposed site is an Area of Natural Beauty (AONB)	The Proposed Development site does not lie within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Landscape design reflects local landscape character. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact to protected areas	Concern about the visual impact to Kiveton Waters	Sensitive landscape features have been considered, with buffers and planting proposed to reduce effects on adjacent woodland and water bodies. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
9	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact to protected areas	Concern that the view could be affected from local cemetery in Conisbrough	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Conisbrough. Views from sensitive community receptors have been assessed. Mitigation planting reduces potential visual effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Landscape and Visual Impact	Visual impact to protected areas	Request for local features like reservoirs, waterways, and prominent local buildings be respected	The layout responds to landscape features and landmarks, maintaining buffers and visual separation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Landscape and Visual Impact	Security and lighting	Concern about the potential visual impact of security lighting	Security lighting would be limited and designed to minimise light spill. Fencing and CCTV would be designed to be integrated with the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				landscape and with planting. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Landscape and Visual Impact	Security and lighting	Concern about visual impact of fences	Security lighting would be limited and designed to minimise light spill. Fencing and CCTV would be designed to be integrated with the landscape and with planting. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
25	Landscape and Visual Impact	Security and lighting	Concern about the visual impact of CCTV and fencing	Security lighting would be limited and designed to minimise light spill. Fencing and CCTV would be designed to be integrated with the landscape and with planting. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Development and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
13	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request to have mitigation planting around panels, particularly near villages	The Proposed Development includes extensive mitigation planting, using native species and incorporating existing hedgerows and trees to integrate the scheme into the landscape. Panel layout and block size have been informed by visual assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request to have mitigation planting around public footpaths	The Proposed Development includes extensive mitigation planting, using native species and incorporating existing hedgerows and trees to integrate the scheme into the landscape. Panel layout and block size have been informed by visual assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
15	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Concern that mitigation and planting will not hide the panels	The Proposed Development includes extensive mitigation planting, using native species and incorporating existing hedgerows and trees to integrate the scheme into the landscape. Panel layout and block size have been informed by visual assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request for the surface area of panels to be small for visual impact	At this early stage of development, the surface area size of the panels is not confirmed.
3	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request to integrate the design into the natural landscape	The Proposed Development includes extensive mitigation planting, using native species and incorporating existing hedgerows and trees to integrate the scheme into the landscape. Panel layout and block size have been informed

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				by visual assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request for densely planted native fast-growing trees such as hazel, goat willow and hawthorn	The Proposed Development includes extensive mitigation planting, using native species and incorporating existing hedgerows and trees to integrate the scheme into the landscape. Panel layout and block size have been informed by visual assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request to incorporate existing hedgerows and trees into the plans	The Proposed Development includes extensive mitigation planting, using native species and incorporating existing hedgerows and trees to integrate the scheme into the landscape. Panel layout and block size have been informed by visual assessment. Further

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request to move proposals further away from Clifton village	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from a field to the west of Clifton. Potential effects on Clifton and its Conservation Area have been assessed, taking into account sensitivity and distance. The draft ES explains that significant adverse effects are not anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Request to have a maximum number of panels in one block and spread out the development	The Proposed Development has been designed to respond to the existing landscape character, landform and vegetation. The draft ES explains that landscape mitigation, including new planting and retention of existing

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				hedgerows, would reduce visibility over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Landscape and Visual Impact	Mitigation	Concern that a buffer of 25m is not enough	The Proposed Development has been designed to respond to the existing landscape character, landform and vegetation. The draft ES explains that landscape mitigation, including new planting and retention of existing hedgerows, would reduce visibility over time. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
19	Landscape and Visual Impact	Glint and Glare	Concern about glint and glare	Solar panels are designed to absorb light rather than reflect it, and a glint and glare assessment forms part of the environmental assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Landscape and Visual Impact	Cable routes	Concern that overground cable routes are unsightly	Grid connection infrastructure would be primarily underground, with above-ground elements limited and designed to minimise visual effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Landscape and Visual Impact	Assessments	Request to conduct a Visual Impact Assessment	Landscape and visual impacts have been assessed in the draft ES. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. A full Landscape and Visual Assessment will be undertaken for the ES.
Masterplanning				
15	Masterplanning	General	The draft masterplan is not detailed	The draft masterplan has been presented at this stage to illustrate the indicative extent, layout parameters and key design principles of the Proposed

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Development. The draft ES explains that the Development Consent Order defines limits of deviation, within which detailed design will be refined. Further information on layout parameters and design flexibility is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	General	Concern that there are panels on north side of hill facing Conisbrough where the sun won't be shining on them	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Conisbrough. Views from sensitive community receptors have been assessed. Mitigation planting reduces potential visual effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Masterplanning	Maps	Request for to scale maps showing water courses	Watercourses, drainage features and surface-water flow pathways have been mapped and assessed as part of the environmental

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				assessment. These are presented at scale within the draft ES figures. Further information is provided in **Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Maps	Request for drone footage of affected fields and simulated 3D view of areas	Photomontages and verified visual representations will be prepared to illustrate the Proposed Development from representative viewpoints for the ES. These will provide an accurate assessment of likely visual effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
10	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request for cables to be underground	The draft ES explains that the grid connection would be delivered primarily via underground cables to minimise visual effects, land severance and long-term impacts. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request for cables to be overground	The draft ES explains that the grid connection would be delivered primarily via underground cables to minimise visual effects, land severance and long-term impacts. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request for cables to be routed through existing lines	Cable routing has sought to follow existing infrastructure corridors where practicable to reduce environmental effects. Constraints such as land ownership, engineering feasibility and environmental sensitivity have informed final route selection. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Concern about the construction of underground cabling	Underground cabling would be constructed using standard trenching methods with careful management of soils, traffic and public access. Temporary impacts would be reinstated following construction. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request for use of short lengths of overground cables to cross major roads and motorways	Crossings of major infrastructure would be designed to ensure safety and minimise disruption, using appropriate construction techniques. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request to put cable route in the sewer to avoid wildlife	Routing cables within existing sewer infrastructure is not generally feasible due to safety, operational and regulatory constraints. Ecological impacts of cable routes are instead mitigated through routing, timing and reinstatement. Further information is provided in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Concern about the cable route between Whitestone 1 and Whitestone 2 being visible along the M18	Cable routes near transport corridors have been assessed for visual effects, with underground routing reducing long-term visibility. Temporary construction impacts would be reinstated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request that option 1a alongside M18 is the best option	The Applicant is undertaking environmental assessments, along

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				with feedback to determine the preferred cable route option.
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Request that cable routes cause minimal impact to roads, as A630 is a busy commuter route	Traffic management and construction phasing would minimise disruption on busy commuter routes such as the A630. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
10	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Concern that the sites are a long way to Brinsworth for the cable route	Site selection has been informed by proximity to available grid capacity at Brinsworth, even where cable distances are required. This avoids the need for additional substations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Cable routes	Concern that their land is being used for cable routes where their mares and foals graze	Temporary land take for cable installation would be reinstated following construction, allowing agricultural use to resume. Further information is provided in **Chapter**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Local regulations	Request that proposal is consistent with zoning regulations in the area	The Proposed Development is being progressed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Planning Act 2008 and will be assessed against national and local policy rather than zoning designations alone. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	HS2	Concern that land hasn't been released from HS2 safeguarding	Land constraints, including safeguarding, have been considered as part of site selection and layout refinement. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
31	Masterplanning	Size of project	Request to reduce the size of the project	In response to feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the developable area of the solar farm was reduced by around one quarter. The Proposed Development boundary is defined by the DCO. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	Size of project	Concern that more land will be added joining up the proposals	In response to feedback from the non-statutory consultation, the developable area of the solar farm was reduced by around one quarter. The Proposed Development boundary is defined by the DCO. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Masterplanning	Size of project	Request to remove land around Woodall	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels between Harthill and Woodall, north of Woodall Lane. Sloping landform has been considered in layout design, with planting proposed to break up views and reduce visibility from Woodall Lane. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
5	Masterplanning	Size of project	Request to move panels further away from Brampton and avoid cabling nearby	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed proposed panels from south of Toad Lane, Brampton. South-facing views from Brampton have been considered in the visual assessment, with effects reduced through distance and screening. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Masterplanning	Size of project	Request to remove Whitestone 3 from the proposals	Across the whole Proposed Development, the Applicant has removed one quarter of the developable area in response to feedback from the non-statutory consultation and results from preliminary technical assessments.
1	Masterplanning	Size of project	Request to remove section west of Hard Lane	Based feedback received from the non-statutory, the Applicant removed land to the west of Hard Lane from the Proposed Development altogether. Sloping landform has been considered in layout design, with planting proposed to break up views and reduce visibility from Woodall Lane. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	Cumulative impacts	Concern about the proposals being next to proposals for battery storage on Hard Lane	Cumulative effects with other energy infrastructure, including battery storage, are assessed to understand combined impacts. Further information is provided in **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	National Grid	Concern that Brinsworth Substation is being expanded and it is untrue to imply the reason for the capacity is due to the decline in the steel industry	The National Grid is undertaking the Great Grid Upgrade, and the upgrade of Brinsworth substation is included in this. The National Grid Long Lane Substation is a separate project to Whitestone.
1	Masterplanning	Battery storage	Request to site battery storage near DNO primary substations	Battery storage location has been determined by grid connection design, land availability and environmental constraints rather than DNO substations alone. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
174	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern about impact to public rights of way, including footpaths and bridleways, and that access to green space will be restricted	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and Land Use of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern about the loss of right to roam	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern that footpaths will be shut during construction and make it dangerous for pedestrians	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and in the ES submitted with the Application.
19	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern that Conisbrough Parks is used regularly for recreational purposes	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern that footpaths across Conisbrough Parks form part of the Roman Way	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
4	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern that Rambling groups from Rotherham and Doncaster frequently use the paths	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern that the proposals will make the access to Woodall more difficult as there are no paths to local services	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern about impact to footpaths west of Hard Lane and south of Kiveton Waters	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern that the hillside near Aston is used for leisure purposes and this will be lost	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Concern about impact to footpaths around Harthill	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Masterplanning	PRoWs	Construction would damage PROWs and paths and pose a safety risk for the public	The Applicant has committed to retaining all PRoWs, with temporary diversions during construction and reinstatement thereafter. The Applicant has proposed new additional permissive paths. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Noise and Vibration				
5	Noise and Vibration	General	Statement that it wouldn't create much noise or be an issue	The Applicant notes this.
117	Noise and Vibration	Construction noise	Concern about noise of construction and construction vehicles	Construction noise would be temporary and managed through controls on working hours, plant selection and construction methods. Construction traffic would

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				be routed to minimise disruption to residential areas. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Noise and Vibration	Construction noise	Concern about noise of lorries	HGV movements would be limited to defined periods during construction and routed along appropriate roads. Noise effects from lorries have been assessed as part of the construction noise and traffic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
80	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise created during operation	Operational noise would be limited to electrical equipment such as inverters, transformers and battery storage, which operate continuously at low sound levels. The draft ES explains that

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				compliance with relevant noise standards ensures no significant adverse effects at nearby receptors. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
42	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise created by batteries	BESS units include acoustic enclosures designed to limit noise emissions. The assessment demonstrates that predicted noise levels fall within acceptable limits at nearby properties. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise created by substations	Substation equipment has been assessed for operational noise emissions, and appropriate separation distances and design measures are incorporated to avoid adverse effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				14: Noise and Vibration of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
11	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise created by inverters	Inverters emit a low, steady sound during operation. The draft ES explains that inverter noise has been assessed and mitigated through siting and separation from residential receptors. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise created by transformers	Transformers produce a constant low-frequency hum, which has been included within the operational noise assessment. Design and siting ensure compliance with noise criteria. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise of wind amongst the panels	Solar panels are static structures with no moving parts. The draft ES explains that they do not generate aerodynamic noise in the way that wind turbines do, and no wind-related noise issues are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about the noise of rain falling on the panels	Rainfall on solar panels does not generate noise distinguishable from rainfall on other agricultural or built surfaces. This has not been identified as a noise impact in the assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern that noise will echo off the panels	Solar panels are angled, absorbent surfaces and do not create reflective noise effects. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Request that noisy infrastructure be placed near the motorway	Infrastructure layout has been informed by technical assessments, including noise modelling, landform and separation distances. The location of infrastructure will continue to be assessed in the ES. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** and **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about high frequency noise affecting children and dogs	Operational noise assessments include consideration of tonal and higher-frequency sound characteristics. The assessment demonstrates that noise levels would remain within recognised standards for residential amenity. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
2	Noise and Vibration	Operational noise	Concern about impact to those who are sensitive to sound, for example, for people who are autistic	Noise limits are set to protect residential amenity for all receptors. The assessment demonstrates compliance with conservative thresholds designed to avoid disturbance. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Noise and Vibration	Existing noise	Concern about increasing the noise already created from the M1 and M18	The Proposed Development would not increase motorway traffic noise. Vegetation removal is limited, and the site would continue to include planting and groundcover that maintain acoustic softening. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Noise and Vibration	Existing noise	Concern that Micklebring is currently a quiet village	Operational noise levels at Micklebring have been assessed and are predicted to remain within acceptable limits, preserving residential amenity. Further information is provided in **Chapter**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				14: Noise and Vibration of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Noise and Vibration	Existing noise	Concern that the road in Harthill is already noisy due to traffic and this would be increased by construction traffic	Construction traffic noise has been assessed, with routing and traffic management measures proposed to minimise disturbance on local roads. Proposed construction routing will be available at statutory consultation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** and **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Noise and Vibration	Existing noise	Concern that green belt currently acts as a sound buffer for noise pollution from the M1	Vegetation removal would be limited, and new planting would be introduced to maintain landscape and acoustic buffering. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Noise and Vibration	Existing noise	Concern that the removal of vegetation will amplify motorway noise	Vegetation removal would be limited, and new planting would be introduced to maintain landscape and acoustic buffering. Further information is provided in **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** and **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Noise and Vibration	Assessments	Request for more information about noise impacts	A detailed Noise and Vibration Assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, including both construction and operational phases. Mitigation measures are proposed where required, and operational noise monitoring can be secured through the Development Consent Order. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Noise and Vibration	Assessments	Request for monitoring of noise during operation	A detailed Noise and Vibration Assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, including both construction and operational

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				phases. Mitigation measures are proposed where required, and operational noise monitoring can be secured through the Development Consent Order. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Noise and Vibration	Assessments	Request for noise assessments	A detailed Noise and Vibration Assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, including both construction and operational phases. Mitigation measures are proposed where required, and operational noise monitoring can be secured through the Development Consent Order. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Noise and Vibration	Assessments	Request to mitigate any potential noise impacts	A detailed Noise and Vibration Assessment will be undertaken as part of the ES, including both construction and operational phases. Mitigation measures are

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				proposed where required, and operational noise monitoring can be secured through the Development Consent Order. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
16	Noise and Vibration	Animals	Concern that horses and other wildlife will be affected by noise created by the solar farm	Operational noise assessments include consideration of tonal and higher-frequency sound characteristics. The assessment demonstrates that noise levels would remain within recognised standards for residential amenity. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Noise and Vibration	Animals	Concern that the noise will affect birds	Bird populations are assessed in relation to disturbance, including noise. The assessment concludes that effects would be temporary during construction and negligible during operation. Further information is provided in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Conservation of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Noise and Vibration	Vibration	Concern about increase in vibration due to construction and traffic	Vibration effects from construction and traffic have been assessed and are predicted to remain below perceptible thresholds at nearby receptors. Further information is provided in **Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Safety and Security				
2	Safety and Security	Criminal activity	Concern that the solar farms will attract criminals, endangering the elderly population	The Proposed Development would include site security measures such as fencing, controlled access and monitoring to prevent unauthorised entry. Solar farms are passive infrastructure with limited on-site activity, and there is no evidence to suggest they increase crime in surrounding areas. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Safety and Security	Criminal activity	Concern that the solar farm will be subject to vandalism	The Proposed Development would include site security measures such as fencing, controlled access and monitoring to prevent unauthorised entry. Solar farms are passive infrastructure with limited on-site activity, and there is no evidence to suggest they increase crime in surrounding areas. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Safety and Security	National Security	Concerns about various potential threats to national security	The Proposed Development is subject to established planning, regulatory and grid-connection controls, and energy infrastructure of this type operates within national security frameworks. Further information is provided in **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
9	Safety and Security	National Security	Concern that getting solar panels from China isn't in national interest	Procurement of equipment would comply with applicable UK legislation and standards. The Proposed Development contributes to domestic low-carbon electricity generation and energy security through increased renewable capacity within the UK. Further information is provided in **Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Safety and Security	National Security	Concern about using new battery storage as a waste of materials at a time of political instability in the world	Battery storage supports grid resilience by balancing supply and demand and enabling greater use of renewable electricity generated within the UK. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Safety and Security	National Security	Concern that the panels will be an easy target for terrorists	Solar farms are low-profile, distributed infrastructure and are

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				not identified as high-risk targets. Security features are designed to prevent unauthorised access, and the infrastructure operates within regulated national frameworks. Further information is provided in **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
11	Human Health	BESS safety	Concern about risks around batteries and their placement	BESS would be designed, installed and operated in line with recognised safety standards, with appropriate separation distances and safety features. The draft ES explains that safety considerations inform the siting and design of battery infrastructure. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Human Health	BESS safety	Request for BESS to be located away from residential properties	The location of BESS units has been informed by safety requirements, land availability, environmental constraints and separation from residential

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				receptors where practicable. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
35	Human Health	BESS safety	Concerns about fire risk especially around the battery storage	Fire risk has been considered as part of the design and assessment of BESS, with built-in fire prevention, detection and containment measures. The draft ES explains that modern battery systems incorporate multiple layers of safety. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Human Health	BESS safety	Request for South Yorkshire Fire to comment on the scheme	Engagement with statutory consultees, including South Yorkshire Fire and Rescue where relevant, will form part of the statutory consultation process. Safety measures would reflect best practice and regulatory guidance.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Further information is provided in **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
12	Human Health	BESS safety	Concern about the danger of lithium batteries, including leakage and land contamination	Battery units are sealed systems designed to prevent leakage during normal operation and are subject to strict standards for installation and operation. The NTS explains that no routine discharges to land are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
4	Safety and Security	BESS safety	Concern that cannot comment on safety of battery as don't know the location	Details about the proposed locations of the BESS will be provided at statutory consultation.
1	Safety and Security	Assessments	Request for a risk assessment to be carried out	Risk considerations, including safety, health and environmental risks, have been integrated into the assessment and design of the Proposed Development. Specific

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				topic assessments underpin this approach, including human health, land quality and other environmental topics. Further information is provided in **Chapter 12: Human Health** and **Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Socioeconomics and tourism				
41	Socioeconomics and Tourism	General	Concern that there is no benefit to the local economy	The Proposed Development would generate economic activity during construction through the use of contractors, supply chains and local services, and during operation through ongoing maintenance and land management. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
9	Socioeconomics and Tourism	General	Concern that a struggling area, particularly Conisbrough, will be made less desirable for investment	The Proposed Development represents a temporary and reversible land use and does not preclude future investment in the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				area. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
8	Socioeconomics and Tourism	General	Concern that Conisbrough is a deprived area (particularly with the closure of mines and steel industry) and this will further damage economic growth	The Proposed Development represents a temporary and reversible land use and does not preclude future investment in the area. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Socioeconomics and Tourism	General	Concern that the local economy will be affected from the loss of food production	The draft ES explains that the land is not permanently lost to agriculture and can be returned to full agricultural use at decommissioning. Further information is provided in **Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Quality and **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Socioeconomics and Tourism	General	Concern that a free local activity, walking, is being taken away	The Applicant has committed to retaining existing PRoWs and has proposed new additional permissive routes proposed. The draft ES explains that recreational access would be maintained during operation, with temporary diversions only where required during construction. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
118	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Property value	Concern about impact to property values	There is no consistent evidence that proximity to solar farms results in reduced property values. The updated proposals reflect how visual and amenity effects would be mitigated through layout and planting. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15:**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Property value	Concern that reduced property prices will affect local authority tax revenue	There is no consistent evidence that proximity to solar farms results in reduced property values. The updated proposals reflect how visual and amenity effects would be mitigated through layout and planting. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Property value	Concern about the impact to schools if people aren't willing to buy houses in the local area	There is no consistent evidence that proximity to solar farms results in reduced property values. The updated proposals reflect how visual and amenity effects would be mitigated through layout and planting. Further information is

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
23	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Energy bills	Concern that solar will not reduce energy bills	Electricity generated by the Proposed Development will contribute to the national electricity supply rather than directly reducing individual bills, but increasing renewable generation supports long-term energy resilience. Further information is provided in **Chapter 5: The Proposed Development** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
50	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern about impact to farmers and their livelihoods	Landowners are being engaged directly regarding land use arrangements. Grazing and land management could continue, supporting ongoing agricultural activity. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Land Use of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
9	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern about loss of livelihoods for tenant farmers in Brampton	Land tenure and agricultural arrangements are addressed through private agreements. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
7	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern that road closures would affect local businesses	Construction traffic management plans are designed to minimise disruption and maintain access to local businesses. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Proposed construction routes will be shown at statutory consultation.
2	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Request for a fund for local farmers to ensure livelihood is unaffected	The Applicant is considering a community benefit fund to support local initiatives. The structure and scope of such measures will be developed further. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and Land Use of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern that the Royal Oak pub will lose business	The assessment does not identify impacts that would restrict access to or custom for local hospitality businesses. Temporary construction effects would be managed to maintain accessibility. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern about the impact to local shops	The assessment does not identify impacts that would restrict access to or custom for local hospitality businesses. Temporary construction effects would be managed to maintain accessibility. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern about the impact to renowned farm shop in Ulley	The assessment does not identify impacts that would restrict access to or custom for local businesses. Temporary construction effects would be managed to maintain accessibility. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** and **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern about impact to dog training business Firsbyway Working Dogs	Temporary construction effects would be managed to maintain access, with land reinstated following works. No long-term adverse effects on rural businesses are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
27	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Employment	Concern about the lack of job creation from solar farms	Construction provides temporary employment and supply-chain opportunities, while operation requires ongoing maintenance. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
15	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Employment	Concern about loss of local jobs and damage to local businesses	Temporary construction effects would be managed to maintain access, with land reinstated following works. No long-term adverse effects on rural businesses are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Employment	Concern that the small villages are not prepared for the strain of additional workers	Construction workforce numbers are limited and temporary, with accommodation and transport managed to minimise impacts on local services. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** and **Chapter 15:**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Request to offer contract and jobs to local people and businesses	The Applicant is committed to engaging with local supply chains where practicable and encouraging contractors to source locally. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Local business	Concern that businesses such as liveries will suffer	Equestrian uses have been considered, with access maintained and land reinstated following construction. No significant long-term impacts are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
35	Socioeconomics and Tourism	Tourism	Concern about impact to tourism	Tourism resources, including recreational routes and landscape character, have been assessed. The NTS explains that no significant adverse effects on tourism are anticipated. Further information is provided in **Chapter 15: Socioeconomics, Tourism and Land Use** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
Transport and Access				
86	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern about impact of construction on traffic	The impacts of construction traffic are being assessed as part of the ES, including vehicle numbers, routing and timing. The draft ES identifies likely effects and outlines how these will be managed through a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
8	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern that the roads through Harthill and Woodall is unsuitable for construction traffic	The suitability of routes through Harthill and Woodall is being assessed having regard to highway capacity, width and safety. The draft ES explains that unsuitable local roads will be avoided where practicable, with agreed construction routes identified. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
16	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern about damage to local infrastructure during construction work e.g. road conditions, water supply	Potential effects on local infrastructure are being assessed, with measures identified to protect roads, utilities and services during construction. Temporary impacts will be addressed through reinstatement where required. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern about the previous impacts caused by projects	Experience from previous infrastructure works in the area has informed the construction approach set out in the draft ES, including traffic routing, communication and reinstatement measures. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern that Kiveton and Aston are already congested and would be made worse by construction traffic	Existing traffic conditions, including congestion, are being considered as part of the ongoing assessment. Construction traffic will be programmed and managed to minimise additional impacts. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Request that signage and communication about road closures is better than during cable laying at Woodall services	Construction communication measures, including advance signage and clear notification of temporary traffic management, are being developed and will form part of the CTMP. Further information is

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Request to avoid busy times and rush hour for access	The draft ES explains that construction traffic will be managed to avoid peak hours where practicable, with controls secured through the DCO. The draft ES identifies likely effects and outlines how these will be managed through the CTMP. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern that increase in traffic will affect Conisbrough, Hooton Roberts and Dalton	Traffic effects on nearby settlements are being assessed, with routing strategies developed to minimise residential impacts. The draft ES identifies likely effects and outlines how these will be managed through the CTMP. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern that construction vehicles will bring mud and debris to the local roads	Measures such as wheel-washing, road sweeping and site management are proposed to prevent mud and debris on public highways. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Request to minimise disruption to local communities on traffic	The construction strategy outlined in the draft ES identifies measures to minimise disruption, including routing, timing, communication and reinstatement. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Request for construction traffic to avoid villages	Where practicable, construction traffic will be routed via main roads to avoid villages. This approach is being assessed and will be secured through the CTMP.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Concern about the work causing disruption across the M1 and Rotherway	Works affecting strategic roads will be coordinated with the relevant highway authorities and managed to minimise disruption. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Construction traffic	Potential damage/subsidence to older houses caused by HGVs	The potential for vibration and structural impacts arising from construction traffic is being assessed, with outcomes informing routing and control measures. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
25	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern that many of the local roads are unsuitable for HGVs and construction traffic	Road suitability forms part of the routing assessment, with constrained roads avoided where practicable. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern that Clifton, Micklebring and Braithwell are served by single track roads unsuitable for construction traffic	The use of narrow and single-track roads is being avoided where practicable through route selection. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern that Clifton village is not suitable for through traffic	Where practicable, construction traffic will be routed via main roads to avoid villages. This approach is being assessed and will be secured through the CTMP. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				the ES submitted with the Application.
2	Transport and Access	Access routes	Request to avoid the Cuckoo Way and Chesterfield Canal	Sensitive recreational and heritage routes, including the Cuckoo Way and Chesterfield Canal, are being taken into account in the traffic assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Request that local farmers have direct access to the routes they use for work	Access for agricultural operations will be maintained during construction, with coordination measures identified where temporary restrictions are necessary. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern about access being off Hard Lane	The safety and suitability of access points, including Hard Lane, are being assessed as part of the transport assessment. Further information is provided in **Chapter**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				13: Traffic and Transport of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern about using motorways for access when they are already congested	Motorway use by construction traffic will be managed to avoid peak periods where practicable. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern that A630 will be the only A road to Whitestone 1 and it is already busy	Access options are being assessed having regard to safety, capacity, environmental impacts and land access considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Request that vehicle access must be from the Whiston/Rotherham end of Long Lane	Alternative access options are being assessed having regard to safety, capacity, environmental impacts and land access considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic**

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				and Transport of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Request to create access route off M18 directly rather than along A630	Access options are being assessed having regard to safety, capacity, environmental impacts and land access considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Concern that site access to Whitestone 1 will be on the track past Parks Farm Cottages	Access options are being assessed having regard to safety, capacity, environmental impacts and land access considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Only access routes are bridle paths which are not suitable for HGVs	PRoWs and bridleways are not proposed for use as construction haul routes. This will be secured through the CTMP. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Access routes	Request to not use Toad Lane	Access options are being assessed having regard to safety, capacity, environmental impacts and land access considerations. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Safety	Concern about road safety	Road safety considerations are central to the traffic assessment, with specific measures proposed near sensitive receptors such as schools and recreational routes. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Safety	Concern that there will be road safety problems for children and elderly residents, especially as there is no crossing at Harthill Primary School	Road safety considerations are central to the traffic assessment, with specific measures proposed near sensitive receptors such as schools and recreational routes.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Safety	Concern about increased traffic on Walseker Lane posing a risk for walkers, cyclists and horse riders	Road safety considerations are central to the traffic assessment, with specific measures proposed near sensitive receptors such as schools and recreational routes. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
6	Transport and Access	Safety	Concern about safety impact to horses and horse riders with construction traffic	Road safety considerations are central to the traffic assessment, with specific measures proposed near sensitive receptors such as schools and recreational routes. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
13	Transport and Access	Safety	Concern about safety impact to walkers with construction traffic	Road safety considerations are central to the traffic assessment, with specific measures proposed near sensitive receptors such as schools and recreational routes. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Cable routes	Request that local businesses be compensated if the road in Harthill have to be dug up	Access to businesses will be maintained wherever practicable during construction, with reinstatement following any necessary works. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
1	Transport and Access	Public Transport	Concern that public transport will be disrupted due to construction	Potential impacts on bus routes and public transport services are being assessed, with mitigation proposed where required. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory

Frequency of responses	Topic	Subtopic	Summary of feedback	Applicant response
				consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
17	Transport and Access	Existing traffic issues	Concern that Harthill have already experienced issues due to cable laying at Woodall services	Cumulative disruption from recent infrastructure works is being considered in the assessment, with measures proposed to reduce repeat impacts. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** of the draft ES. Further information will be provided during the statutory consultation and in the ES submitted with the Application.
3	Transport and Access	Chesterfield Canal	Concern about the proposals affecting the reconstruction of the Chesterfield Canal	The Applicant is consulting with Chesterfield Canal. Further information is provided in **Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport** and **Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects** of the draft ES.

WHITESTONE
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