South Brooks Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Volume 2: Appendices

November 2025

South Brooks Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix A: Glossary

Glossary of Terms / Terminology

1.1. Glossary Table

Table 1: Glossary of Terms and Terminology

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL)	A loaded vehicle that is in excess of the limits noted in the Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations[1] typically used to transport heavy, tall or long loads.
Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)	A vertical reference point used by Ordnance Survey to determine altitude on maps. Usually mean sea level (MSL) at a particular place is used for the datum.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	A method for assessing the quality of farmland following the guidelines set out in the MAFF ALC Guidelines. It is based on physical characteristics of the land (e.g. climate and site parameters like gradient and soil). The assessment gives an indication of the versatility and expected yield of the land. The system classifies agricultural land in 5 grades and 2 subgrades (3a and 3b) where Grade 1 is excellent, and Grade 5 is very poor. The best and most versatile land (BMV) is classified as 1, 2 and 3a.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	Areas where national air quality objectives are unlikely to be met by the deadlines set. Where an AQMA is declared, the local authority is obliged to produce an Action Plan in pursuit of achieving air quality objectives.
Ambient sound level, L_a = $L_{Aeq,T}$	The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level of the totally encompassing sound for a given situation and time interval, T.
AMCT	Annual Mean Concentration Target
Amenity	Features of the natural environment, cultural heritage, visual landscape that provide 'quality' e.g. comfort, convenience, and enjoyment. Amenity assessments include the impact of the works on communities, such as the effects of noise and

[1] His Majesty's Government (1986), The Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986 [Online] available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/1078/contents

	disturbance from construction activities or noise during operation.
Amenity Value	Gives worth to the value of something based on the pleasant feelings it generates for those that use or experience it.
Ancient Woodland	Ancient Woodland is defined as land that is currently wooded and has been continually wooded, at least since 1750.
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	Traffic data obtained by calculating daily traffic flows and then calculating the annual average. Often used in predicting noise levels, air quality emissions, the percentage of heavy vehicles and average vehicle speeds.
Annual Average Weekly Traffic (AAWT)	Traffic data obtained by calculating weekly traffic flows and then calculating the annual average.
Applicant	EDF power solutions UK & Ireland, in partnership with PS Renewables
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
Aquifer	A subsurface layer or layers of rock or other geological strata of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater.
Archaeology/archaeological remains	Below-ground remains and above-ground earthworks associated with past human activity.
Archaeological interest	A heritage asset that holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
Archaeological trial trenching	A method of investigative archaeological fieldwork utilising targeted excavation of trenches to ascertain the archaeological potential of a site and, if archaeological remains are found to be present, to characterise them in order to inform mitigation strategies.
Architectural interest	The art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types.
AURN	Automatic Urban and Rural Network
Automatic Traffic Count (ATC)	A traffic survey using inductive loops or similar remote sensing technology to capture traffic flows, speeds and vehicle classes.

A-weighting	Frequency weighting applied to measured sound in order to account for the relative loudness perceived by the human ear.
Background Noise Level LA90,T	This measurement is used to give an accurate approximation to the background noise level (the sound level you would expect, without intermittent noise disturbance). A weighted level of noise, exceeded for 90% of the specified period of time (T).
Baseline	Refers to existing conditions as represented by latest available survey and other data which is used as a benchmark for making comparisons to assess the impact of development.
Baseline conditions	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of The Proposed Development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of development.
Battery Cells	Contains the electrodes, electrolyte and separator / membrane which allow the battery to store energy when submitted to an electrical current. Can have a range of battery chemistries such as lithium-ion.
Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)	A battery storage system that enables the storage, importation and exportation of electrical energy, typically from renewable sources like wind. It ensures consistent power availability amidst unpredictable energy supply due to factors such as weather change and power outages.
Battery Management System	Battery Management System (BMS) provides the control, monitoring and communications for the batteries in BESS as well as controlling any individual module cooling systems.
Battery Module	Consists of several battery cells connected together in series or in parallel.
Battery Unit	Containerised unit comprising of multiple battery cells, modules, racks, battery management systems, combining to produce a MWh storage capacity.
Best and Most Versatile (BMV)	ALC grades 1, 2 and 3a are defined as BMV as they are the best quality land in the country. BMV land is protected under legislation and guidance and is avoided wherever possible during planning.
Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Offsetting unavoidable losses to biodiversity in a way that will contribute to the additional recovery of nature, while developing land. Leaving biodiversity in

	a better state than it was before development. Net gain is required to reach at least greater than, or equal to 10% restoration above any losses, under the National Planning Policy Framework.
BRAG Rating	Abbreviated from Blue/Red/Amber/Green, associated with risk ratings, that use a traffic light system (red being the highest risk, and green being the lowest).
British Geological Survey (BGS)	The UK's main provider of objective and authoritative scientific data, information and knowledge to help society understand earth and environmental processes. A national geological survey and global geoscience organisation.
Built heritage	Upstanding ruins, standing structures and buildings and designed landscapes associated with past human activity.
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)	Carbon dioxide equivalent is a standard unit used to measure and compare the impact of different greenhouse gases on global warming. It expresses the effect of various gases in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide that would have the same global warming potential (GWP).
Coast	In relation to the Site, the length of land adjacent to the Sea spanning from Camber to Littlestone.
Coastal battery	Referring to any place where artillery is positioned to allow guns to cover a particular area such as a line of communication or the approaches to a defended location
Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)	The code sets out the standards and procedures to which developers and contractors must adhere to when undertaking construction of major projects. This will assist with managing the environmental impacts and will identify the main responsibilities and requirements of developers and contractors.
Commitments Register	A register identifying how environmental and other commitments made to the proposed development will be secured and implemented, to ensure potential environmental effects arising from the project are avoided or mitigated as far as possible.
Compensation	Compensation may be an option to compensate for unavoidable impacts to irreplaceable features. Compensation in EIA aims at keeping adverse impacts that do occur within acceptable levels.

Conservation Area	An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. A Conservation Area is typically designated by a local planning authority and gives tighter rules on activities such as demolition, minor developments, and tree works.
Construction Compounds	Areas of land within the Proposed Development used to store equipment and material for construction.
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A specific plan developed to ensure that appropriate environmental management practices are followed during the construction phase of a scheme and to document these steps (e.g. avoidance and mitigation measures).
Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	A comprehensive document designed to provide a detailed approach to managing and coordinating how vehicle and pedestrian movements will be managed in and around a construction site.
Consultation	The interactive process of dialogue between individuals or groups, based on a genuine exchange of views, with the objective of influencing decisions, policies or action.
Consultation Masterplan	High level block plan used for non-stat consultation.
dB:	Decibel. The logarithmically scaled measurement unit of sound.
Decommissioning Traffic Management Plan (DTMP)	Provided as part of the DEMP (Decommissioning Environment Management Plan). Will outline discussion on the proposed traffic management for decommissioning vehicles as well as their impact on the surrounding area.
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	A statutory instrument granted by the Secretary of State in the United Kingdom to permit the construction and development of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. The regime is designed to be a much quicker process than applying for several separate consents, including planning permission.
DfT	Department for Transport

Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Drinking Water Protected Areas (Surface Water)	Catchment areas that influence the water quality for their respective Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface Water). They are identified where the protected area has been assigned as being "at risk" of failing the drinking water protection objectives of the Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England & Wales) Regulations 2017. Safeguard Zones are one of the main tools for delivering the drinking water protection objectives.
Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (Groundwater) (SgZGs)	Areas which are established around public water supplies where additional pollution control measures are needed. The Water Framework Directive requires that Drinking Water Protected Areas are identified and that they are given the necessary protection with the aim of avoiding deterioration in their quality in order to reduce the level of purification treatment required in the production of drinking water.
Dungeness Substation	The existing substation located next to Dungeness A and B nuclear power stations. This is where the Grid Connection Cable will connect to.
East Sussex County Council	The highway and transport authority for the western section of the study area, contained with the East Sussex County Council local government boundary.
Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	Oversees the management of the risks on construction sites associated with managing biodiversity and can help to save costs and provide advice that reduces inefficiency.
Economic activity rates	A measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market during a period.
Emergency Response Plan	An Emergency Response Plan detailing the construction, operation and decommissioning phases will be developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service during the detailed design phase and prior to the construction of the BESS Sites. The plan shall include information that can support operators and firefighters in effectively responding to a fire incident at the BESS Sites. The Emergency Response Plan is not part of the DCO or the BSMP; however, it is a requirement under the NFCC guidance.

EMF	Electric and Magnetic Fields
Energy Management System	Energy Management System (EMS) monitors and controls the flow of energy within the BESS for efficient operation.
Environment Agency (EA)	A non-departmental public body of the British Government, with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England. The EA is responsible for flood management, waste management, regulating land and water pollution, and conservation.
Environmental effect	The consequence of an impact on the environment.
Environmental impact	A physical or measurable change to the environment attributable to the Proposed Development.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A formal process set down in Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England) Regulations 2017[2] used to systematically identify, predict and assess the likely significant environmental impacts of a proposed project or development.
Environmental Statement (ES)	A collection of documents that reports the results and the likely significant impacts and effects of a project. Prepared to satisfy the requirements of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations').
EPUK	Environmental Protection UK
EU	European Union
European Site	European sites are those that are designated through the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive (via national legislation as appropriate). Within England additional sites designated through international convention are given the same protection through policy – overall these are referred to as European sites (GLVIA3, 2013 Para 3.37).
Exceedance	A period of time when the concentration of a pollutant is greater than the appropriate air quality objective. This applies to specified locations with relevant exposure.

[2] UK Legislation (2017). The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572/contents

Fieldwork	Whereby Landscape Architects visit the Order Limits and publicly accessible locations in the surrounding area to determine the existing landscape character and views.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	The technical assessment used for the planning application to determine the risk of flooding from various sources as a result of the Proposed Development.
Flood Zone	Flood Zone definitions are set out in the Planning Practice Guidance. There are three flood zones (1, 2 and 3) which refer to the annual probability of river and sea flooding, without the presence of flood defences.
Flood Zone 1	This is land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)).
Flood Zone 2	This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year.
Flood Zone 3	This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year.
Geophysical survey	A non-intrusive pre-construction archaeological evaluation technique that exploits a variety of physical or chemical characteristics of rocks and soils etc, in an attempt to locate underground features of archaeological interest. Types of geophysical survey include magnetometer survey, magnetic susceptibility survey and resistivity survey.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	A greenhouse gas is a gas which is present in the Earth's atmosphere and released through anthropogenic activities. Within the atmosphere, these gases absorb and emit infrared radiation, contributing to global warming.
Grid Connection	A system where your own electrical power generation source or distribution is interconnected with the utility grid.
Grid Connection Corridor	Corridor which represents the maximum extent of land within which the cable route would be located.

Grid Connection Substation	A compound containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the National Grid.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground, within the part of the ground that is saturated and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
GVA	Gross Value Added. A measure of the economic value generated by a company/area/economic sector engaged in the production of goods and services.
Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)	A process of distinct stages that determines whether development plans could negatively impact on a protected European site beyond reasonable scientific doubt. A HRA must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) to determine if the protected features of a 'habitats site' (as defined in the NPPF) maybe impacted by the project, before Natural England decide whether to undertake/permit/authorise it.
Habitat Management and Monitoring Plan (HMMP)	A plan which sets out the management and monitoring required to maintain biodiversity net gain (BNG) throughout the required period.
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicles (> 3.5 tonnes)
Heritage asset (or 'asset')	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
Historic England	A non-departmental public body of the British Government. Tasked with protecting the historic environment of England by preserving and listing historic buildings/sites, scheduling ancient monuments, protecting wrecks, registering historic parks/gardens, advising government, and promoting the public's knowledge of, and enjoyment of, heritage.
Historic Environment Record (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic interest	What is already known about past lives and events that may be illustrated by or associated with a heritage asset. Heritage assets with historic interest provide a material record of our nation's history as well as meaning for communities derived from their

	collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
HLE	Healthy Life Expectancy
HMSO	His Majesty's Stationery Office
Host Authority	the local authority (e.g., district, borough, or county council) within whose administrative boundary a proposed NSIP is located.
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
IEMA	Institute of Sustainability & Environmental Professionals
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
Importance	A measure of the degree to which the heritage significance of that asset is sought to be protected.
Index of multiple deprivation	A statistical analysis series which measures relative socio-economic deprivation. The index of multiple deprivation – which contains analysis from several specific domains (such as access to education, or average income) is the most widely used measure.
IPH	Institute of Public Health
ISEP	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
Kent County Council	The highway and transport authority for the majority of the study area, contained with the Kent County Council local government boundary.
$L_{Aeq,T}$	A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level over a given time period. It is the sound level of a steady sound that has the same energy as a fluctuating sound over the same time period.
$L_{A90,T}$	The A-weighted sound level exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. Often referred to as the background sound level.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors

Landscape Character Area	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse.
Landscape receptor	Defined aspects of the landscape resource that have the potential to be affected by a proposal.
Landscape value	The relative value that is attached to different landscapes by society.
Landscape susceptibility	The ability of the landscape receptor (whether it be the overall character or quality/condition of a particular landscape type or area, or an individual element and/or feature, or a particular aesthetic and perceptual aspect) to accommodate the proposed development without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and/or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies.
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LDV	Light Duty Vehicles (<3.5 tonnes)
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) – Kent County Council (KCC) and East Sussex County Council (ESCC)	The LLFA manages flood risk from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses within their boundary. They are also a statutory consultee which assesses surface water drainage strategies for major development projects. Dependant on future masterplan layouts and which boundaries they are situated within, the relevant LLFA (or both, if applicable) will be consulted.
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Designated as non-statutory protected sites at the country level, Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) are also known as Sites of Biological Importance (SBI) or Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC). They are locally important sites for the conservation of wildlife.
LSOA	Lower layer Super Output Area
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) is how a given development affects the landscape and views.
$\mu g/m^3$	Microgrammes per cubic metre
Mitigation	Measures including any process, activity, or design to avoid, prevent, reduce, or, if possible, offset any identified significant adverse effects on the environment.
National Character Area (NCA)	A National Character Area (NCA) is a broad division of landscape to form the basic units of countryside

	character, on which strategies for both ecological and landscape issues can be based. There are 159 NCAs, each of which is distinctive with a unique 'sense of place'.
National Grid	The UK's largest electricity distribution network serves nearly 8 million customers with power in the East and West Midlands, South West and Wales. A National Grid 'connection' provides power between a power generating source and/or storage system, and the grid.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
National Planning Practice Guidance ('NPPG')	The National Planning Practice Guidance adds further context to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and it is intended that the two documents should be read together.
National Policy Statements ('NPSs')	National Policy Statements (NPSs) set out government policy for the delivery of Nationally Significant Infrastructure projects, providing a legal framework for planning determinations. This provides useful guidance for developers, promoters, statutory and non-statutory consultees, and the public.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects ('NSIPs')	Large scale infrastructure projects that may be too complex or big to process through the normal local planning process. These are nationally significant projects which support the nation's essential systems.
National trails	Long distance routes for walking, cycling and horse riding through some of the best landscapes in the UK.
Natural England	Natural England is a non-departmental public body in the United Kingdom. It is responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment; including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It advises the English Government and acts as a government agent in the delivery of conservation designations, i.e. National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs).

Natural Flood Management (NFM)	Natural Flood Management (NFM) involves managing flood and coastal erosion risk by protecting, restoring and representing the natural 'regulating' function of catchments, rivers, floodplains and coasts e.g. restoring the function of Sphagnum Moss via replanting, bunds etc.
Net Zero	Refers to balancing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere with the amount removed, resulting in no overall increase in global emissions. Achieving net zero is essential for limiting global warming to 1.5°C or 2°C above pre-industrial levels, as outlined in the Paris Agreement.
NHS	National Health Service
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
Non-designated heritage asset	A heritage asset (including locally listed assets) which has no statutory designation, although this does not mean that the heritage asset in question does not have value or importance and is not a material planning consideration.
Non-host landscapes	Geographic areas of land which do not cover the Order Limits.
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
Objectives	A nationally defined set of health-based concentrations for nine pollutants, seven of which are incorporated in regulations, setting out the extent to which the standards should be achieved by a defined date. There are also vegetation-based objectives for sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.
oCEMP	outline Construction Environment Management Plan
oESSMP	Outline Employment Skills and Supply Chain Management Plan
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
oLEMP	Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
ONS	Office for National Statistics
oPROWMP	Outline Public Right of Way Management Plan
oSMP	Outline Soils Management Plan
Outline Drainage Strategy	The technical assessment attached to the FRA which details the management of surface water runoff and foul flows as a result of the Proposed Development.

outline Operation Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP)	The OEMP identifies specific environmental guidance related to the operational activities of the scheme such as environmental mitigation measures, monitoring and performance measures. It defines environmental commitments and actions that will be implemented during the operation and maintenance of the scheme.
Outline Decommissioning Environment Management Plan (oDEMP)	Records the roles and responsibilities for those managing demolition activities for the proposed development at end of life, and details appropriate controls to prevent and mitigate potential significant effects, arrangements for inspection, and for the auditing and reporting of incidents.
Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP)	The OLEMP sets out the short, and long-term landscape and ecological management actions for the Scheme, outlining operational guidance for how to establish, monitor and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement (including biodiversity net gain) measures embedded in the design.
Peak particle velocity (PPV)	A measure of the magnitude of vibration, representing the greatest instantaneous particle velocity in a given time period. Measured in mm/s.
Planning Inspectorate (PINs)	The Planning Inspectorate (PINS) is an agency of the UK government that deals with with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.
PM_{10}	Small airborne particles, more specifically particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter.
$PM_{2.5}$	Small airborne particles less than 2.5 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter.
Power Conversion Stations (PCS)	A facility within the electrical grid which converts electrical power from one form to another, typically from alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC) or vice versa.
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	A report that details likely significant effects from the scheme and helps inform consultees consultation responses during Statutory Consultation because it contains more detailed environmental design, constraints and opportunities information.

	It enables the design of the project and the EIA to consider any comments received through this consultation.
Proposed Development	Refers collectively to all elements required to construct and operate the proposed South Brooks Solar Farm, which excludes interconnecting cable route corridors and access route(s) at this Scoping stage.
Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	A footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic.
Rating level, $L_{Ar,Tr}$	The specific sound level plus any adjustment for the characteristic features of the sound.
Receptor	A component of the natural or man-made environment that is affected by an impact, including people.
Rochdale Envelope	The Rochdale Envelope is a recognised approach where aspects of the project design are not fully resolved, however, can be accommodated within maximum parameters and limits. This allows the application to assess the reasonable worst-case scenario.
Sensitivity	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value related to that receptor. This applies to both landscape and visual receptors.
Sensory changes	Changes to the way a heritage asset is experienced through sensory perception, including sight, sound and smell.
Setting	The surroundings within which a heritage asset is experienced and any element which contributes to the understanding of its significance.
Significance of a heritage asset	The value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public. The significance of a heritage asset may derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community value, research potential and place-making contribution. Significance is assessed in accordance with the

	criteria in Historic England Advice Note 12[3] (i.e. in *archaeological, architectural, artistic,* or *historic* terms).
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a statutory conservation designation made by Natural England. It is an area of protected land or water that contains unique species or habitats (natural heritage) of high scientific value for conservation in terms of their flora (i.e. plants), fauna (i.e. animals), and geology (i.e. rocks) and geomorphology (i.e. landform).
Site	The Site refers to the land where the Proposed Development is situated. This is the existing land, its boundaries and its surrounding features and structures.
Solar Farm	Proposed generating station comprised of solar PV modules mounted on racks and connected via cabling infrastructure to the national grid.
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) module	The packaged assembly of solar cells designed to convert sunlight into electrical energy. The module also known as a solar panel.
Solar PV mounting structure	The frameworks used to attach PV modules to the ground, and to ensure the modules are positioned for optimal sunlight exposure and stability.
Source Protection Zones (SPZs)	Areas where groundwater supplies are at risk from any polluting activities and release of contaminants that might cause pollution to groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public water supply. The SPZ can be used to control activity close to water supplies and are typically made up of three zones (inner, outer and total catchment), whilst a fourth zone can apply. The fourth zone comprises special cases where local conditions dictate additional protection measures.
South East of England	An area of England defined as one of the nine official regions of England used for statistical purposes. The area includes the nine counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex.

[3] Historic England (2019), Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, available to view at https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/

	This area is defined by Nomis, a service provided by the Office for National Statistics.
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A SAC is a protected area designated under the EU Habitats Directive to protect one or more special habitats and/or species listed in the directive i.e. rare, endangered or vulnerable habitat, or species of community interest. The UK has designated SACs under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and ensures these are either maintained at, or restored to, a favourable conservation status.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	An area designated under the Wild Birds Directive (Directive 79/409/EEC) to protect important bird habitats. Implemented under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Specific sound level, L_s = $L_{Aeq,Tr}$	The A-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level produced by the specific sound source at the reference location over a reference time interval, T.
Stakeholders	Organisations and individuals who can affect or are affected by South Brooks Solar Farm
Standards	A nationally defined set of concentrations for nine pollutants below which health effects do not occur or are minimal.
Strategic Road Network (SRN)	The trunk road network operated by National Highways on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport and the Department for Transport.
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	Methods of managing surface water run-off that mimics natural drainage processes, which are implemented to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and also enhance biodiversity and amenity, in comparison to other drainage methods.
Sustrans National Cycle Network	A UK-wide network of signed paths and routes for walking, wheeling, cycling and exploring outdoors.
The EIA Regulations	The requirements and schedules set out within The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.
Tranquillity	A state of calm and quietude associated with peace.
Transect	A transect is a path along which one counts and records occurrences of the objects of study (e.g. plants etc.).
Transport Assessment (TA)	An assessment report reviewing the impact of traffic on a given study area.

UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency
UK Climate Projections (UKCP18)	UK Climate Projections 2018 are the latest set of climate projections for the UK, providing detailed information on how the UK's climate might change up to the year 2100. They include data on temperature, rainfall, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events to support climate risk assessments and adaptation planning.
Visual Receptors	Visual receptors are individuals or defined groups of people whose visual amenity or viewing experience may be affected by development.
Visual susceptibility	The occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations and the extent to which their attention or interest may therefore be focussed on the views and the visual amenity they experience at particular locations.
Visual value	Value attached by society to a view, e.g. via planning designations, mapping, guidebooks or references in art.
Water Framework Directive (WFD)	The legal framework to protect the and improve the quality of surface water and groundwater in Europe. The main aims of the WFD are to prevent deterioration and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems (including groundwater), promote sustainable water use, reduce pollution, and contribute to the mitigation of floods and droughts. The Directive requires that Environmental Objectives be set for all surface waters and groundwater to enable them to achieve Good Ecological Potential/Status by a certain date. Good Ecological Potential/Status is defined as the condition of a waterbody which shows only slight deviations from natural, undisturbed conditions.
Wetlands	Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters (Treaty of the Ramsar Wetland Convention).
WHO	World Health Organisation
Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	A detailed method statement/planning document that outlines the proposed methodology for all archaeological works on a site with a known or potential interest.

Zone of Influence	The area over which receptors may be affected by impacts or changes because of the proposed project and associated activities.
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Computer generated mapping which illustrates the theoretical visibility of an object in relation to a person standing anywhere within the Study Area.

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Appendix B: Commitments Register

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1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. Table 1 below lists the commitments to be adopted during the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. This commitments register is a 'live' document and will be developed and confirmed as the Proposed Development progresses, in response to design development, consultation, environmental assessment as well as emerging good practice.

1.1.2. This table is aligned with Planning Inspectorate (PINS) guidance[1]. Columns have been omitted in comparison to the guidance due to some details not deemed to be appropriate at this stage of the Proposed Development.

[1] Planning Inspectorate (2025) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Commitments Register [Online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-commitments-register

Table 1: Commitments Register

Commitment Reference	Project Phase	Commitment	Securing Mechanism	Relevant Environmental Topic Chapter
C01	Operation	The Proposed Development would have a time-limited consent with an operational duration of up to 60 years	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C02	Pre-application	Appropriate buffers will be provided for existing hedgerows, watercourses drainage ditches and waterbodies, trees and woodland.	Outline Design Parameters and Work Plans	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 6: Biodiversity Chapter 7: Hydrology Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual
C03	Construction Operation	The solar PV modules would be installed at up to 4.5m to take into account local flood risk and an allowance for suitable freeboard under the PV tables in the event of a flood would be included within the design of the PV infrastructure.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 7: Hydrology
C05	Construction Operation	Appropriate interrow spacing between consecutive rows of PV tables to allow for sufficient maintenance access during operation and reduce shading effects would be set at a minimum of 2.5m in the design.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3 - The Proposed Development Chapter 6 - Biodiversity

Commitment Reference	Project Phase	Commitment	Securing Mechanism	Relevant Environmental Topic Chapter
C06	Construction Operation	The solar panels would be fixed, and no tracking system is proposed	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C07	Construction Operation	The solar PV modules would be installed at a tilt angle of 10 to 30 degrees and will be designed and located to take account of potential glint and glare impacts to the surrounding receptors.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C08	Construction Operation	Fencing around the Solar PV areas (including the Balance of Solar System) would comprise of a fence up to 2.5m above ground level, in a colour sympathetic to the surrounding environment. Appropriate mammal gates would also be incorporated where suitably practicable.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C09	Construction Operation	All fencing would have a suitable offset from any National Grid overhead line tower bases.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C10	Construction Operation	The Balance of Solar System Units would be located within areas of solar infrastructure and would be designed (through appropriate setbacks and/or acoustic mitigation) and located to avoid likely significant effects to noise sensitive receptors.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration
C11	Pre-application	Conversion units, substations, and BESS would be sequentially located, where practicable, to an area of 'low probability of flooding' .The maximum overall height shall be 6m.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 7: Hydrology

Commitment Reference	Project Phase	Commitment	Securing Mechanism	Relevant Environmental Topic Chapter
C12	Construction Operation	The Balance of Solar System would be installed in response to flood risk and the need to allow for appropriate freeboard under the PV tables in the event of a flood.	Outline Design Parameters - Height Parameter Plans	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 7: Hydrology
C13	Operation	There would be no permanent (continuous) lighting for security purposes, except where necessary to take account of health and safety requirements and emergency exits.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3 - The Proposed Development Chapter 6 - Biodiversity Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual
C14	Construction Operation	Security fencing would be located around the substation compound; fencing will typically be a maximum height of 3.4m above ground level.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C15	Construction Operation	pole mounted CCTV towers would be installed within the Proposed Development up to a maximum height of 5m above ground level. CCTV lighting would be infrared (not visible in the dark) and would not be permanently operated. CCTV lighting would face internally into the Proposed Development.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
C16	Construction Operation	The Proposed Development would include a permanent office, warehouse and plant storage building, which will have a maximum height of 7.1m above ground level.	Outline Design Parameters and Work Plans	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development

Commitment Reference	Project Phase	Commitment	Securing Mechanism	Relevant Environmental Topic Chapter
C17	Construction Operation	The appearance of the buildings will be rendered to suit local building styles, be sensitive to the local environment and seek to reflect agricultural development to maintain consistency with the surrounding environment.	Outline Design Parameters	Chapter 3 - The Proposed Development Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual
C18	Construction	Existing trees and hedgerows would be retained as far as practicable and protected in accordance with best practice (BS 5837)	oLEMP	Chapter 6 - Biodiversity Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual
C19	Construction Operation	The project would deliver at least a 10% increase in the pre-development biodiversity value of the on-site habitat across area, hedgerow, and watercourse units in full compliance with the statutory biodiversity metric.	oLEMP and BNG Strategy	Chapter 6 - Biodiversity
C20	Pre-application	No Public Rights of Way would be permanently diverted as part of the design of the Proposed Development	oPROWMP	Chapter 3 - The Proposed Development Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual
C21	Pre-application	The on-site substation(s) and BESS would be situated at least 300m away from existing residential properties	Outline design parameters	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual

Commitment Reference	Project Phase	Commitment	Securing Mechanism	Relevant Environmental Topic Chapter
				Chapter 14: Noise and Vibration
C22	Pre-application	Design of the Proposed development would support opportunities for employment, skills and supply chains.	oOEMP, oLEMP	Chapter 16: Socio-economics
C23	Decommissioning	At the end of the Proposed Development's operational lifetime, all above-ground material will be dismantled and recycled where practicable, and in line with the best practice at that time.	oDEMP	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development

South Brooks Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix C: Solar Scoping Table

Appendix C: Solar Scoping Table

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. Table 1 below details the Solar Scoping Table for the Proposed Development. This Solar Scoping Table has been produced in line with Planning Inspectorate (PINS) guidance1. The purpose of this table is to provide supporting information to assist PINS when considering whether specific aspects of environmental topics can be scoped out of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Proposed Development. It should be noted that this Solar Scoping Table is not an exhaustive list, with further detailed information provided in EIA Scoping **Chapters 6 to 18**. The EIA Scoping Table does not include elements which are summarised in **Chapter 19: Environmental Topics Scoped Out.**

[1] Planning Inspectorate (2025) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Technical Advice Page for Scoping Solar Development [Online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-technical-advice-page-for-scoping-solar-development

Table 1: EIA Solar Scoping Table

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
Air Quality	**Construction Dust**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Guidance published by the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) is clear that with good practice dust management measures in place, commensurate to the risk identified by the risk assessment to be undertaken following the methodology set out in the guidance, effects will be 'not significant'. **Proposed mitigation measures** A risk assessment will be undertaken and appropriate measures secured in the oCEMP to be submitted as part of the DCO application. It can therefore be concluded that with the recommended dust management and mitigation measures in place, no significant effects will occur.
	Construction plant emissions	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The IAQM Guidance states: "Experience of assessing the exhaust emissions from on-site plant (NRMM) and site traffic suggests that they are unlikely to make a significant impact on local air quality, and in the vast majority of cases they will not need to be quantitatively assessed. For site plant and on-site traffic, consideration should be given to the number of plant/vehicles and their operating hours and locations to assess whether a significant effect is likely to occur".

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		Proposed mitigation measures Suitable measures for site plant will be implemented based on advice presented in the IAQM guidance. Construction plant and vehicles will also be managed through the CEMP and the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP) which will be submitted as part of the DCO Application.
	Construction road traffic	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** During the construction phase, the Proposed Development is not expected to increase road traffic to the extent that emissions would cause a significant air quality effect, especially considering the low baseline pollutant concentrations. **Proposed mitigation measures** The exact traffic generation by the Proposed Development will be confirmed and compared to the screening criteria presented in **Chapter 17: Air Quality**, in a standalone air quality assessment, to be submitted as part of the DCO Application.
Biodiversity	**Construction and operation plant emissions**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Emissions from plant and delivery traffic during the construction phase can lead to habitat changes through

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		nutrient deposition, acidification and direct toxicity. There are designated areas within and adjacent to the Site boundary, however emissions from construction traffic within these areas will be negligible. **Proposed mitigation measures** None. This effect has been scoped out of the assessment in line with Natural England guidance presented in **Chapter 6: Biodiversity.**
	Underground cabling and EMF effects	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Heating of the soil would occur over a small area only, with typical estimates of measurable changes in temperature being at most between 1 and 1.5m from the cable, thus making any potential effect highly localised. **Proposed mitigation measures** None. Further information on EMF effects is presented in Chapter 19: Environmental Topics Scoped Out.
Carbon and Climate Change	**Climate change risk during construction, operation and decommissioning**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Due to the embedded resilience of the primary components within a solar renewable development (solar PV modules, substations, inverters, transformers, battery energy storage

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		systems (BESS), switchgears etc.) to high heat, extreme rain, and wind speeds, these factors are not expected to significantly impact on the construction, operation and maintenance or decommissioning of the Proposed Development. **Proposed mitigation measures** Mitigation measures are to be embedded within the design of the Proposed Development. Further information is set out in **Chapter 13: Carbon and Climate Change**, as well as **Chapter 7: Hydrology**.
Socioeconomics	**Demand for school places, housing or other local services such as health care**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The effects of the Proposed Development on school places, health services such as GP provision or demand for housing will not be assessed as the operational phase is not expected to result in a significant permanent increase in the local population; thus, demand should not be affected. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Health Related Behaviours – Risk Taking Behaviour	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** During all phases, all people based on the Site boundary will be professional workers and all contractors and operators on the Site boundary will have strict health and safety protocols enforced. These policies and practices can cover issues

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		including alcohol, cigarettes, non-prescribed drugs, problem gambling and communicable illness. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Social Environment - Housing and access to good quality affordable housing	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The Proposed Development will not result in the loss or provision of any dwellings. No significant or widespread effects on housing availability and affordability are expected. Housing need may be created by the construction and/ or operation workforce, however it is likely that the supply of labour – both in terms of the number of employees and the relevant skills required – is likely to be provided by the local labour market and the two districts, considering commuting/ travel to work patterns. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Social Environment - Relocation	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The Proposed Development does not involve any population displacement or relocation and will not require compulsory purchase of homes or community facilities. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Social Environment - Community cohesion, social participation, interaction and support	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The Proposed Development does not involve any population displacement or relocation and will not require compulsory

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		purchase of homes or community facilities. The Proposed Development is unlikely to directly affect indoor or outdoor community assets and meeting places, for voluntary, social, cultural or spiritual participation. **Proposed mitigation measures** The preparation of the DCO application will be supported and informed by an extensive programme of community engagement which will seek feedback from all sections of the community and enable all to voice their comments.
	Economic Environment – Employment and income	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The Proposed Development will provide numerous direct and indirect opportunities for employment and higher incomes, which can potentially be particularly beneficial for some vulnerable or priority groups. This would be during all phases of development. The Proposed Development could support the diversification of agricultural land and growth of rural businesses by providing an additional source of steady earnings which can help stabilise incomes during lower yields or market fluctuations. In addition to supporting a more resilient financial situation, a diversified income can also encourage farmers to invest in more sustainable agricultural practices. Other local businesses may also benefit during the construction and operational phases by supplying materials and services. The Proposed Development is not expected to significantly affect family structures, roles or relationships, by operating appropriate equal employment policies. The supply chain would also be expected to operate appropriate policies

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		related to equality and health and safety, for both workers and the general population. **Proposed mitigation measures** The Human Health chapter will assess the effect of improving employment opportunities and income on the health of vulnerable groups. Working conditions can be appropriately managed through health and safety policies and industry best-practice. As such, these issues would be scoped out.
	Bio-physical environment – Climate change mitigation and adaptation	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Embodied carbon and other emissions which can alter the climate are not expected to be of a scale to have a health impact during the construction phase. During the operational phase the renewable energy generated will assist in transitioning towards net zero. **Proposed mitigation measures** None
	Institutional and built environment – Health and social care services	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** There would be a larger workforce on the Site boundary during the construction phase. Whilst the vast majority of are expected to already be residents of the East Sussex/ Kent region with existing access to healthcare, some may want to temporarily register with local GP facilities. **Proposed mitigation measures** The Human Health chapter will assess the effect on GP availability within the area during the construction phase.

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		The Proposed Development will not result in the loss or provision of any dwellings and associated population, so these effects are scoped out.
Land and Groundwater	**Geological effects on Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI during** **construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Small sections of the underground and overhead cable search areas are located within the SSSI, and the type of work that will be involved in the Proposed Development, and the minor size of the area involved (compared to the large extent of the SSSI) means that construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development will not be expected to result in a significant effect on the SSSI, taking into account suitable embedded mitigation and additional mitigation measures. Further information is presented in **Chapter 18: Land and Groundwater.** **Proposed mitigation measures** As any measures to protect the physical structure of the geological units can be addressed by agreeing an approach that is acceptable to Natural England, it is considered that this matter can be scoped out from detailed assessment. Further information is presented in **Chapter 18: Land and Groundwater.**
	Minerals	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request**

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		There are mineral safeguarding areas within the Site boundary and study area. However, these safeguarded minerals are also designated as important geological units in terms of the Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay SSSI (as discussed above). Therefore, it is considered unlikely that any significant quantities of these units will be approved for extraction by Kent County Council. **Proposed mitigation measures** It is proposed that an assessment of mineral safeguarding issues be undertaken and presented in the form of a Mineral Safeguarding Assessment to Kent County Council for discussion, in advance of submitting the DCO Application, to confirm the absence of likely significant effects. The Mineral Safeguarding Assessment will be submitted in support of the DCO Application.
	Contaminated Land	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Potential contamination associated with the Site will be considered in detail within the Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA), which will be prepared for and submitted in support of the DCO Application. However, a preliminary review of the available data has shown that historical and current potentially contaminative uses of the Site boundary and the land within the study area have been restricted to agricultural land use, with some small areas where infilled land may be present, and locations of disused railways and an airfield (both off-site).

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		Proposed mitigation measures Any issues relating to contamination resulting from project activities will be controlled by the requirements of the oCEMP, oOEMP and oDEMP, all of which will be submitted in support of the DCO Application.
	Groundwater	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The groundwater in bedrock deposits underlying the Site is a secondary A aquifer, and in superficial geological units it is either a secondary A aquifer or secondary aquifer (undifferentiated). Sections of the underground and overhead line cabling search areas pass through Source Protection Zones. **Proposed mitigation measures** The quality of groundwater will be appropriately protected by mitigation measures detailed in and secured by the oCEMP, oOEMP and oDEMP, all of which will be submitted in support of the DCO Application. These mitigation measures, such as emergency procedures to manage accidental spillages and leaks and procedures to mitigate against contaminated land, are appropriate for protecting groundwater of the highest sensitivity, and will be adhered to across all areas of the Site boundary, regardless of whether the groundwater quality is of

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		the highest sensitivity, or of lower quality. Further information is presented in **Chapter 18: Land and Groundwater.**
Noise and Vibration	**Construction traffic vibration**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** During construction, perceptible levels of vibration at sensitive receptor locations due to construction traffic movements are unlikely, since roads are assumed to have a well-maintained surface or, where not suitable for heavy vehicles, would be upgraded prior to construction. It is therefore proposed that the effects of vibration from construction traffic are scoped out of the detailed assessment. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Operation traffic noise and vibration	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** It is anticipated that only minimal numbers of road traffic movements would be generated by the Proposed Development once it is operational, and would be no less than the worst case effects from construction, which is to be assessed. As such, it is proposed that noise and vibration effects from operational road traffic are scoped out of the detailed assessment.

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		Proposed mitigation measures None.
	Operational noise and vibration from cable routes	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** No noise or vibration will be generated by cables within the Site boundary during operation. Therefore, it is proposed that noise and vibration effects associated with cable routes be scoped out of the detailed assessment. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Operational plant and equipment vibration	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Solar developments and the associated infrastructure do not make use of any plant or equipment that generate significant vibration levels during operation. As such, perceptible vibration levels at receptor locations due to the operation of plant and equipment is highly unlikely and the assessment of vibration effects from the operation of plant and equipment within the Site boundary is proposed to be scoped out of the detailed assessment. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
	Decommissioning noise and vibration	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Information on decommissioning activities that would allow a detailed assessment of decommissioning activities to be assessed in the ES is unlikely to be available. Noise and vibration impacts during decommissioning would be expected to be no greater than those produced during construction, therefore detailed assessment of noise and vibration effects of decommissioning are proposed to be scoped out. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
Transport and Access	**Vehicle movements during operation of the Proposed Development**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The operational phase of the Proposed Development will result in occasional traffic maintaining the solar arrays and BESS. The traffic associated with this phase (up to two van trips per day) will be insufficient to trigger the 30% threshold as referenced in **Chapter 12: Transport and Access.** **Proposed mitigation measures** Operational traffic movements will be permitted and strictly controlled by measures detailed in a proposed OEMP. This increase in traffic of no more than 32 movements per day has been accepted for other DCO solar schemes as being below

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		the threshold for assessment and has been excluded from further assessment.
	Vehicle movements during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The decommissioning phase will result in fewer traffic movements than the construction phase as elements such as the improved junctions and some access tracks may be retained for future agricultural / land uses. Given that the decommissioning phase would be c.60 years on from the submission of the DCO, it would be impossible to ascertain the future baseline with any degree of certainty. As such, it is proposed to scope out the decommissioning phase. **Proposed mitigation measures** a decommissioning Traffic Management Plan (DTMP) will be made within the submission to protect the future road authority from future road deterioration issues and to ensure the safe movement of all road users at that time. This would likely be secured by planning condition.
Landscape and Visual	**Impacts to National Landscapes**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** Where visible from the Kent Downs National Landscape and High Weald National Landscape, the Proposed Development will be perceived as very small elements in the far distance

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		and in context with other nearby energy infrastructure such that it will be barely perceptible. Therefore, the Proposed Development is not likely to give rise to significant effects on their Special Qualities. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None.
	Lighting during construction, operation and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** Construction and decommissioning lighting is not considered to have potential to give rise to significant landscape or visual effects because of its temporary and specific nature. During operation, the substation compound will not be permanently lit, but rather lighting would be used when access or exit is required during hours of darkness, designed in accordance with Health and Safety requirements. External lighting will be mounted on columns up to 10 metres high. Task- specific lighting will be used in the case of emergency works. Passive Infra-Red controlled lighting will be used where access is required outside of working hours. Where internal lighting is used within control buildings, light spillage will be controlled. CCTV installed along the perimeter of the Solar PV area will not require visible lighting. **Proposed mitigation measures:**

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		The impact of temporary and occasional lighting as detailed above will be considered as part of the wider landscape assessment of impacts on landscape character and visual amenity.
Cultural Heritage	**Physical impacts to Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site boundary is located at a sufficient distance from the assets that there will be no physical impacts to the asset from any changes to air quality or ground vibration arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes impacts to the assets' physical remains arising from any changes to air quality or ground vibration caused by construction, maintenance or decommissioning traffic. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Settings impacts to Scheduled Monuments within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site is not part of the assets' settings. The distance from the asset to the Site boundary and the local road network to be used for access to the Site boundary precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within and around the Site (including the movement of construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles) that could change the contribution that the setting makes to the significance of the asset.

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		Proposed mitigation measures: None
	Physical impacts to Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site boundary is located at a sufficient distance from the assets that there will be no physical impacts to the asset from any changes to air quality or ground vibration arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes impacts to the assets' physical remains arising from any changes to air quality or ground vibration caused by construction, maintenance or decommissioning traffic. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Settings impacts to Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site is not part of the assets' settings. The distance of the Site boundary from the assets precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary that would change the contribution that these settings make to the significance of the assets. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the local road network that would change the contribution that these settings make to the significance of the

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		assets. Local farm access tracks outside of the Site boundary are not anticipated to be used by construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles and thus there will be no sensory changes to the settings of those assets located along local farm access tracks arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the local road network. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Physical impacts to Grade II Listed Buildings within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site boundary is located at a sufficient distance from the assets that there will be no physical impacts to the asset from any changes to air quality or ground vibration arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes impacts to the assets' physical remains arising from any changes to air quality or ground vibration caused by construction, maintenance or decommissioning traffic. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Settings impacts to Grade II Listed Buildings within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning apart from NHLE 1068911 (Scotney) and NHLE 1068913 (Jack's Court/Jacques Court Farmhouse)	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site is not part of the assets' settings. The distance of the Site boundary from the assets precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary that would change the contribution that these settings make to the

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		significance of the assets. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the local road network that would change the contribution that these settings make to the significance of the assets. Local farm access tracks outside of the Site boundary are not anticipated to be used by construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles and thus there will be no sensory changes to the settings of those assets located along local farm access tracks arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the local road network. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Physical impacts to Conservation Areas within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site boundary is located at a sufficient distance from the Conservation Areas that there will be no physical impacts to the assets from any changes to air quality or ground vibration arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. The proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes changes to the surrounding air quality or to levels of ground vibration arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles which would be sufficient to impact the character of the Conservation Areas. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
	Settings impacts to Conservation Areas within the 5km study area during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** Due to the distance of the Site boundary from the Conservation Areas, the Site boundary does not form part of these Conservation Areas or, where present, the agricultural land surrounding them. Thus, there will be no changes to the assets' character arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. The proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes changes to the assets' characters arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles which would be sufficient to any contribution that those characters make to the significance of the assets. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Physical and settings impacts to findspots within the Site boundary during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** As findspots, these have been removed from the Site boundary and the heritage significance of their former locations will not be changed by the Proposed Development. However, the findspots will be included within the baseline data to inform the assessment of archaeological potential **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Physical impacts to known non-designated heritage assets outside of the Site boundary during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning apart from:	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** It is not anticipated that remains associated with the assets will encroach into the Site boundary. There will therefore be no physical impacts to the assets from any changes to air quality,

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
	HER MKE62761, Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Light Railway **HER MKE123325 Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) battery** **HER MKE111022 (Route of Second World War Pipeline Under the Ocean (PLUTO)** **HER MKE88281 Belgar** **HER MKE88274 Hart's Farm**	ground vibration or soil compaction arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes impacts to the assets' physical remains arising from any changes to air quality or ground vibration caused by construction, maintenance or decommissioning traffic. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Settings impacts to known non-designated heritage assets outside of the Site boundary during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning apart from: **HER MKE62761, Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Light Railway** **HER MKE123325 Light Anti-Aircraft (Diver) battery** **HER MKE111022 (Route of Second World War Pipeline Under the Ocean (PLUTO)** **HER MKE88281 Belgar** **HER MKE88274 Hart's Farm**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** The Site does not form part of the assets' settings. The distance of the Site boundary from the assets and their immediate settings precludes any sensory changes to the asset's settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary and thus will not change any contribution that setting makes to the significance of the assets. The distance or proximity of the assets to the local road network to be used for access to the Site boundary precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within and around the Site boundary (including the movement of construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles) that could change the contribution that their settings makes to the significance of the assets. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
	Physical impacts to currently unknown non-designated heritage assets outside of the Site boundary during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** It is not anticipated that remains associated with the assets will encroach into the Site boundary. There will therefore be no physical impacts to the assets from any changes to air quality, ground vibration or soil compaction arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary. Likewise, either the distance of the assets from any roads or the proximity of the assets to existing roads precludes impacts to the assets' physical remains arising from any changes to air quality or ground vibration caused by construction, maintenance or decommissioning traffic. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
	Settings impacts to currently unknown non-designated heritage assets outside of the Site boundary during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request:** It is not anticipated that the Site boundary will form part of the assets' settings. The distance of the Site boundary from the assets and their immediate settings precludes any sensory changes to the asset's settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within the Site boundary and thus will not change any contribution that setting makes to the significance of the assets. The distance or proximity of the assets to the local road network to be used for access to the Site boundary precludes any sensory changes to the assets' settings arising from construction, maintenance or decommissioning activities within and around the Site boundary (including the movement of construction, maintenance or decommissioning vehicles) that could change

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		the contribution that their settings makes to the significance of the assets. **Proposed mitigation measures:** None
Hydrology	**Fluvial, Pluvial and Reservoir Flood Risk**	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** The Site boundary is located by the coast and is beyond 1km from any waterbodies which are anticipated to be fluvially influenced or identified reservoirs. The majority of the Site boundary is located within an area at a very low risk of flooding from surface water. **Proposed mitigation measures** Consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) will continue to evolve to agree the scope of assessment for flood risk and any requirements for hydraulic modelling assessments (i.e., fluvial and pluvial modelling).
	Changes to flood risk associated with cabling during operation	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Whilst details on the cabling including route and design are still evolving, there is potential for the proposed cable routing to cross a number of flood risk areas and watercourses. If buried, they are not anticipated to impact flood risk. Due to the shallow nature of the excavations associated with underground cabling, it is anticipated that groundwater flows, if any, surrounding cable route locations would flow as existing or around and therefore remain unaffected.

Aspect	Matter	Information to support scoping aspect/matter out of the EIA
		Proposed mitigation measures None.
	Effects on licensed and private water supplies located over 1km from the Site boundary and not hydrologically connected; and over 250m from infrastructure (excavations > 1m depth) associated with the Site boundary (during construction, operation and decommissioning)	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Guidance referenced in **Chapter 7: Hydrology** on private water supplies indicates that no further assessment is required should construction activities >1m in depth be greater than 250m away from the groundwater abstraction source and therefore any effects are considered unlikely to be significant. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.
	Erosion and sedimentation during operation	**Evidence/assumptions to be provided in the EIA scoping request** Operation of the Proposed Development would have negligible impact on sediment loads and therefore any effects are considered unlikely to be significant. The adopted surface water drainage strategy would ensure that surface water runoff is managed in line with national and local planning policy and guidance to ensure water quality and quantity is managed appropriately and subsequently does not cause increased sedimentation and erosion of the surrounding ground. **Proposed mitigation measures** None.

South Brooks Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix D: Indicative Masterplan

KEY

- Potential Site
- Potential solar panels and associated infrastructure
- Potential landscape mitigation and enhancement - land may be required for cables and/or access
- Point of connection

0 1km

Greatstone-on-Sea

New Romney

Lydd-on-Sea

Lydd

Romney Road

Jurys Gap Road

Dungeness Road

Dungeness Power Station

South Brooks Solar Farm

EIA Scoping Report

Appendix E: Other Figures

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	10/11/25	HH	First Revision

GENERAL NOTES:

1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client

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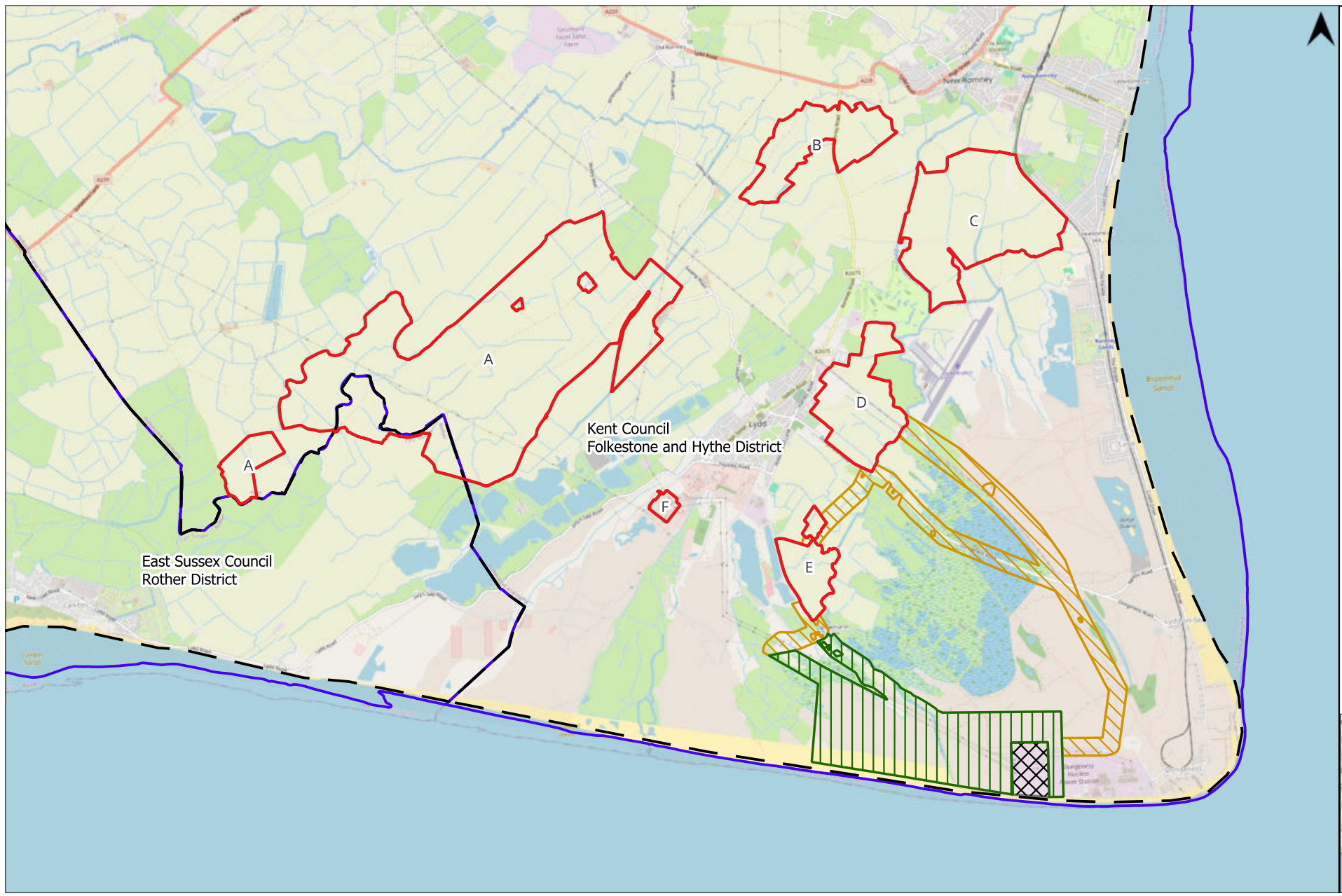
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.0	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
The Proposed Development

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
10.11.25	HH	JR



Legend

- Development Parcels
- Underground and Overhead Line Cabling Search Area
- Underground Cabling Search Area
- Dungeness Substation
- District Borough Unitary Region
- Counties

Note: Associated infrastructure including interconnecting cable route corridors and access route options for all phases are not considered within this Scoping Report, and are therefore not shown on this figure. Further detail will be presented as part of the Environmental Statement

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Drawing Notes:

The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/2025	HH	First Revision

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Development Areas

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

Client
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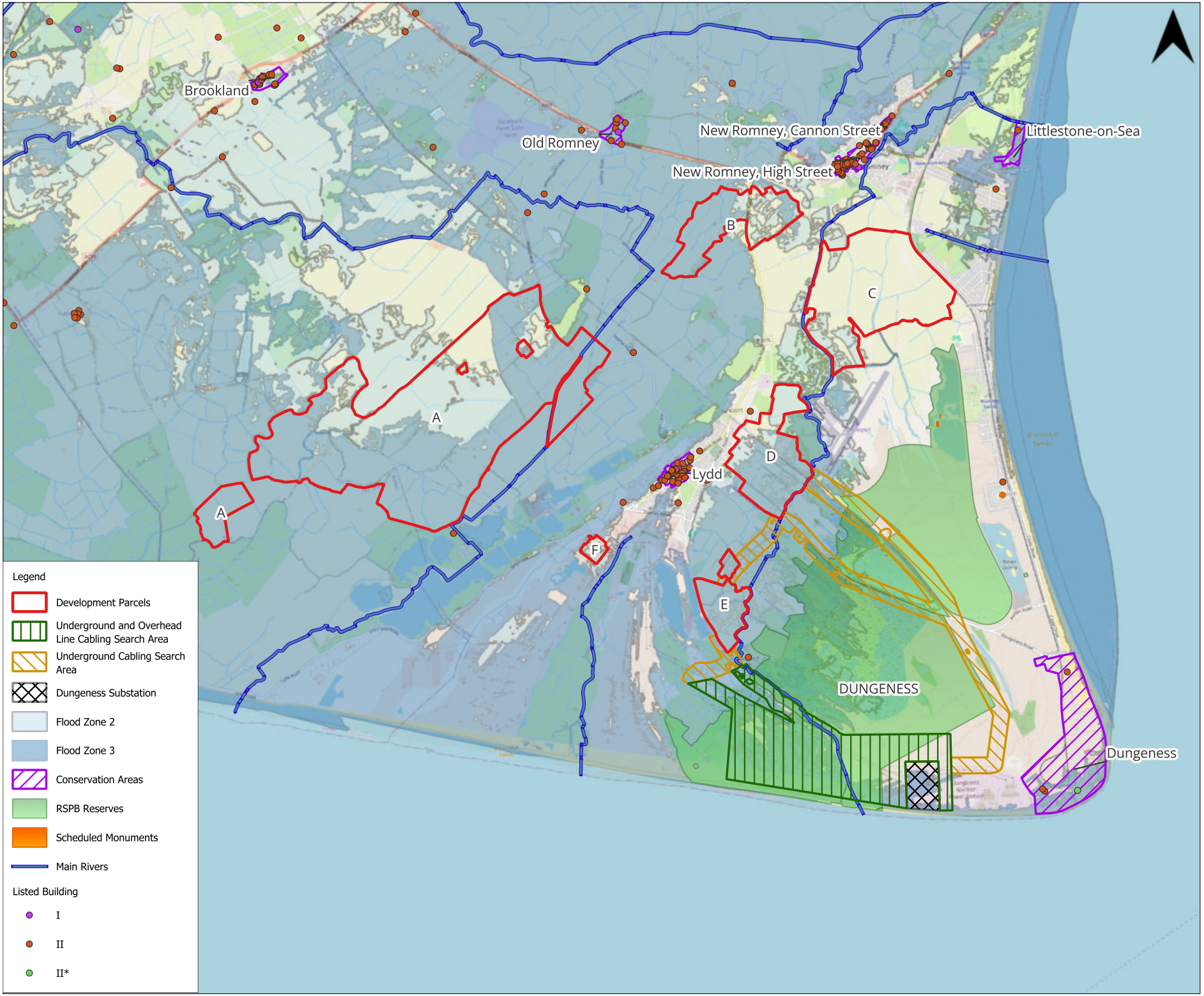
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.1	01



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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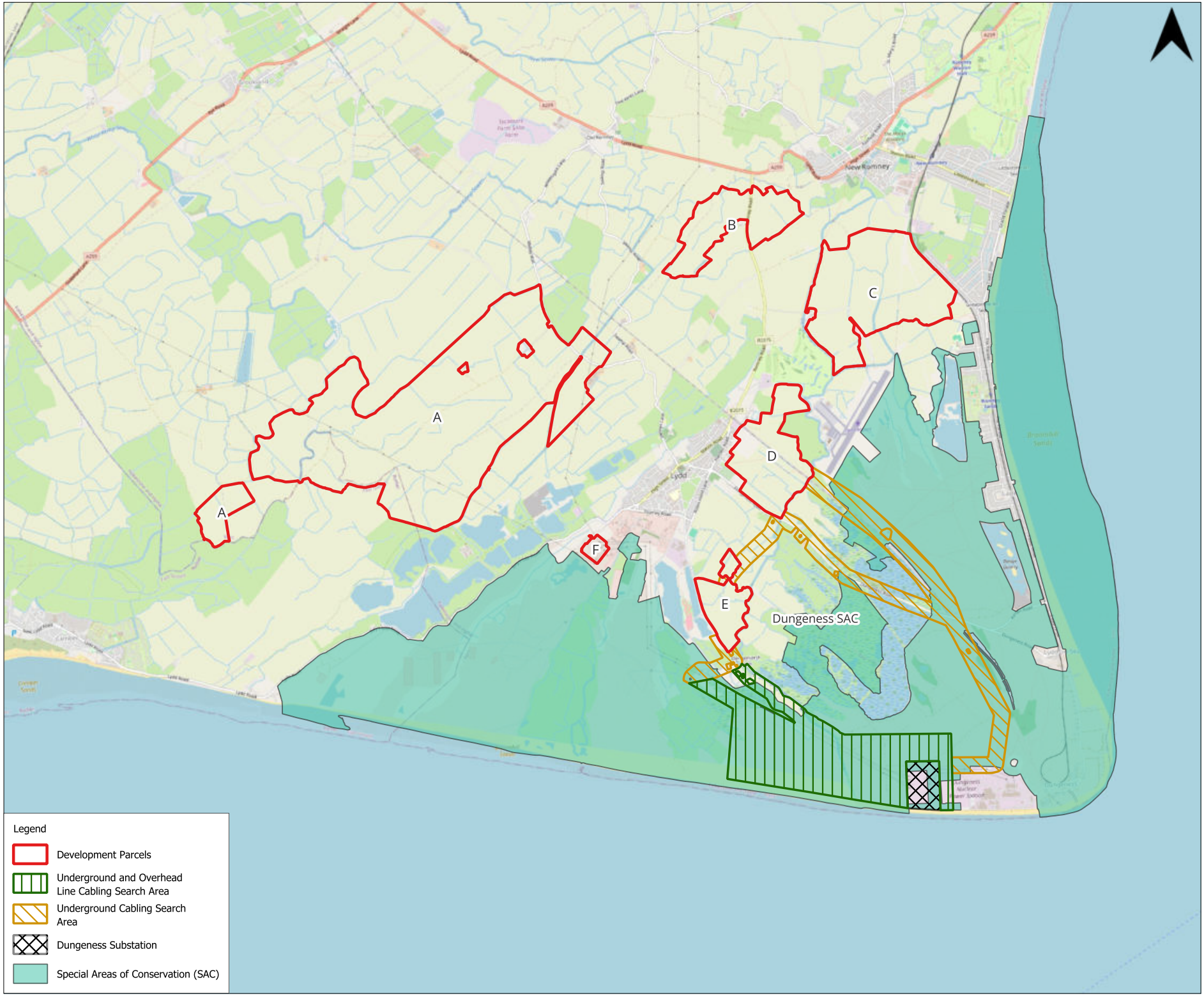
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.2	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Environmental Features Plan

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.3	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Special Areas of Conservation

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
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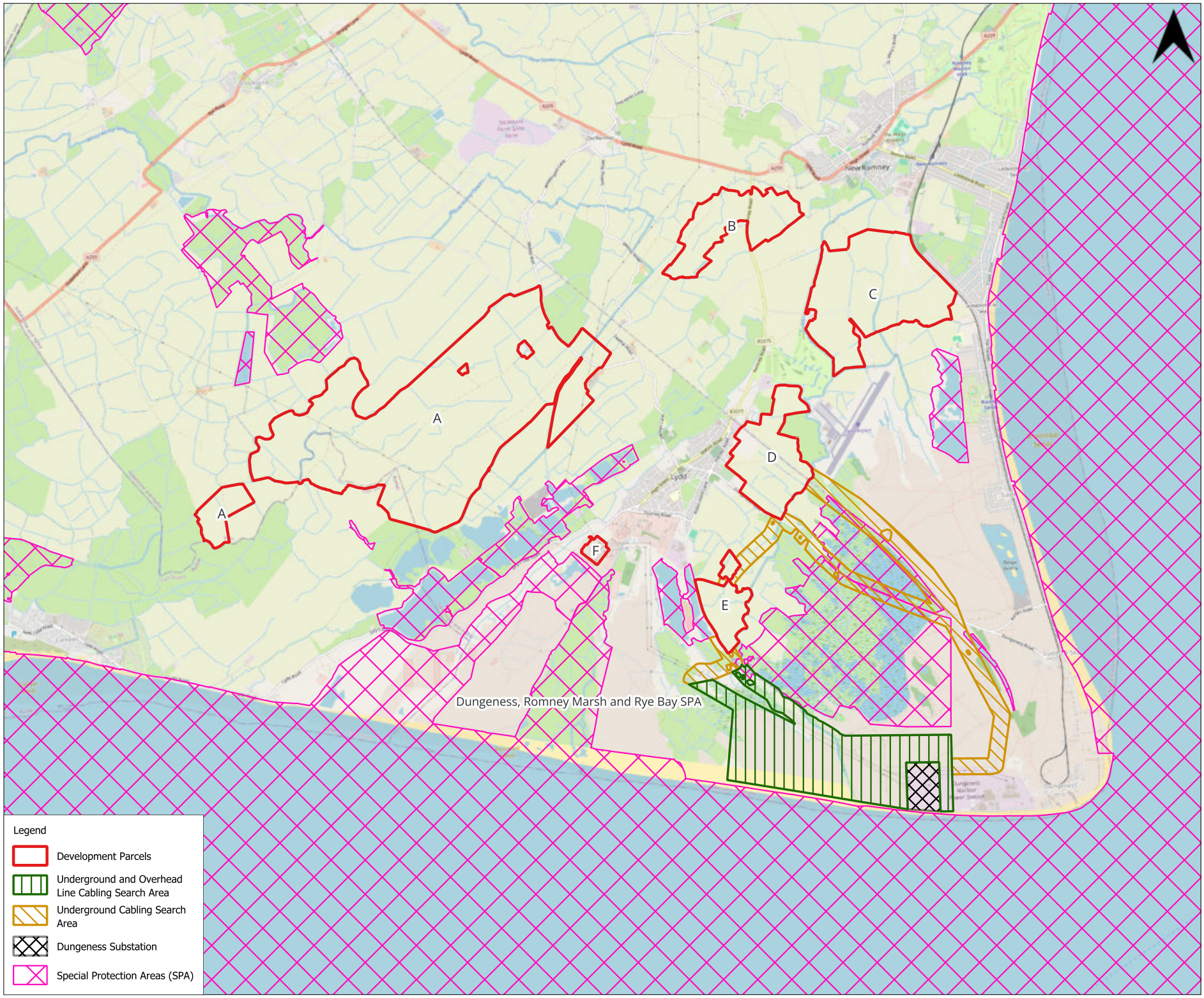
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.4	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Ramsar Sites

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
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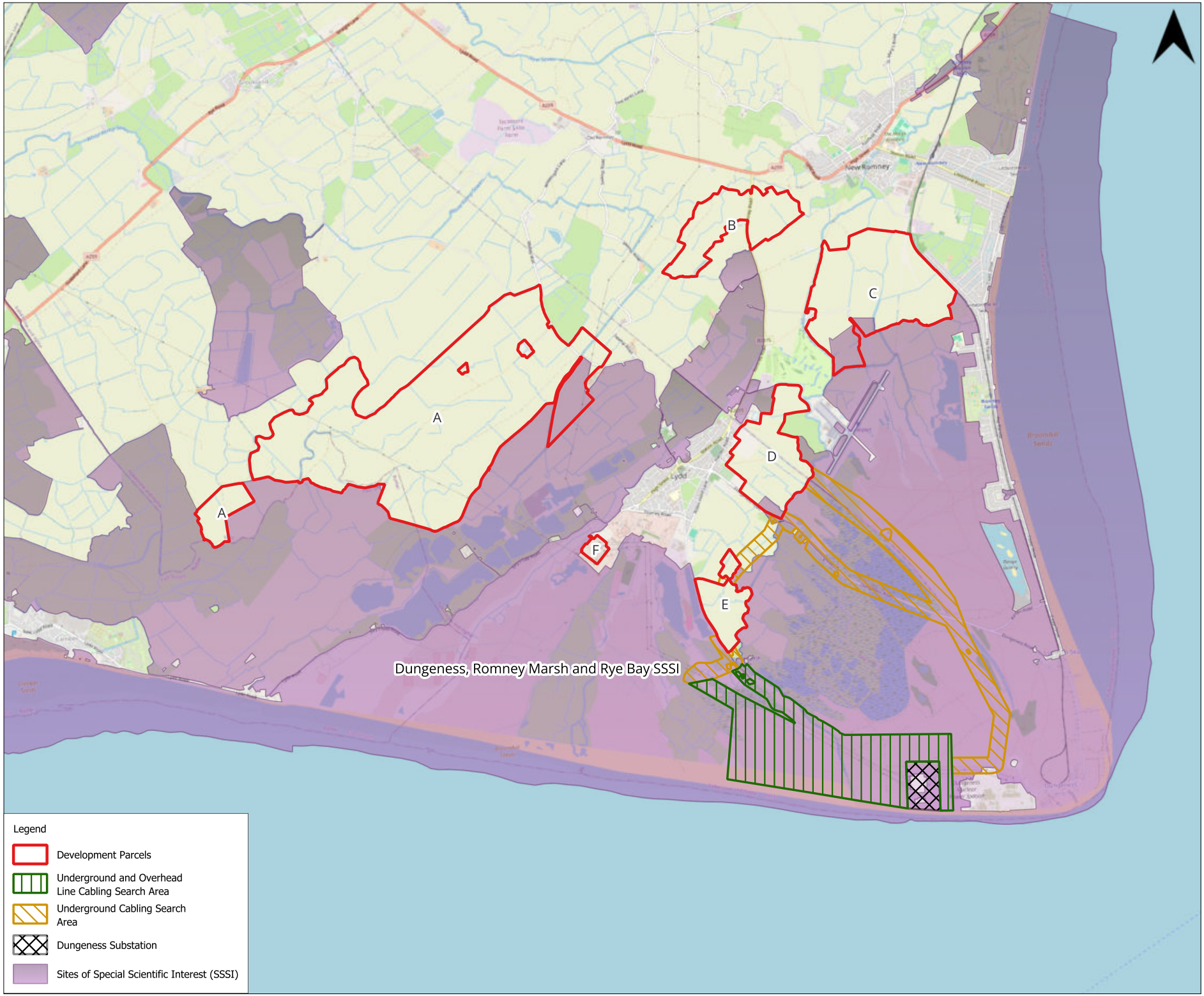
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.5	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Special Protection Areas

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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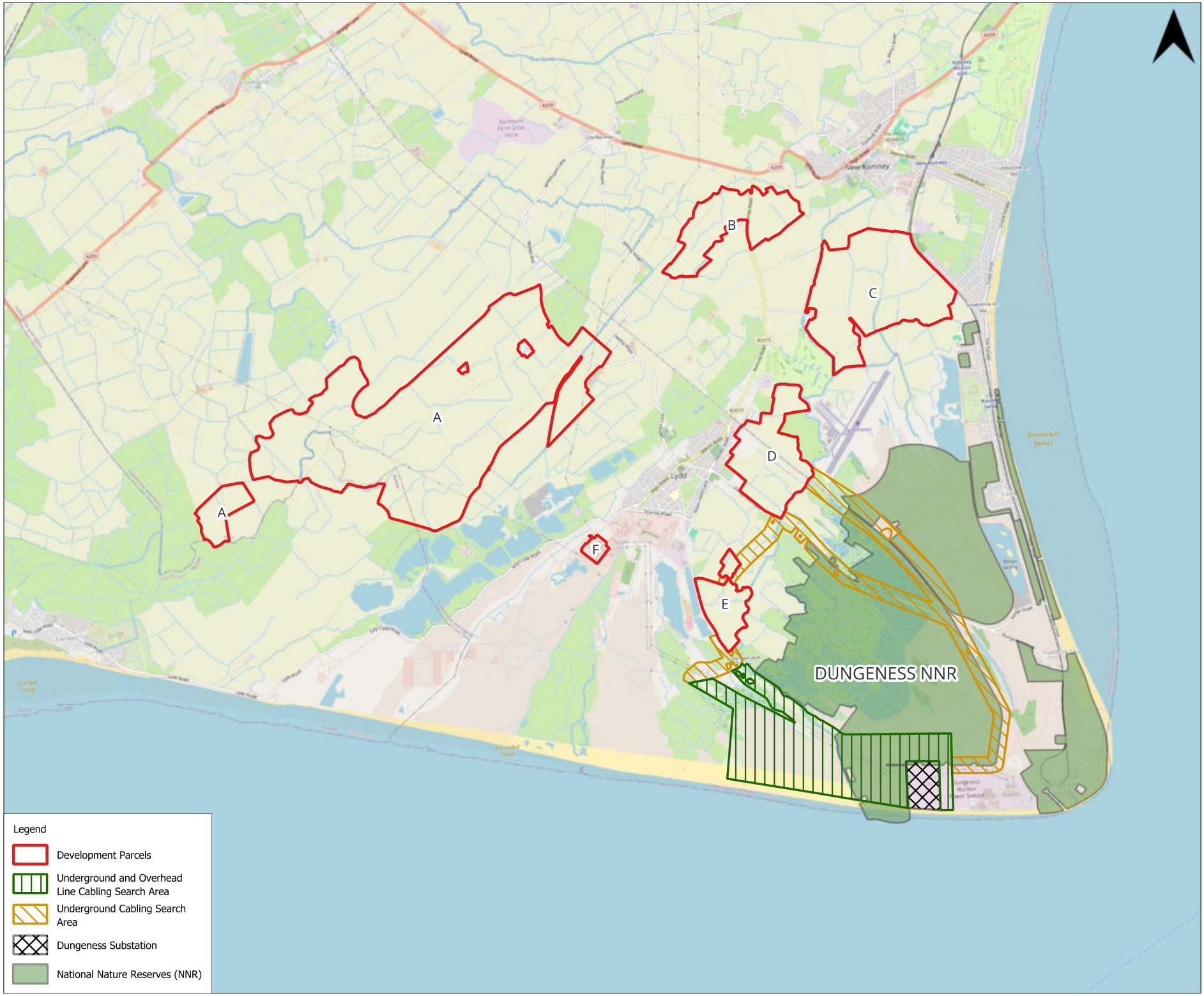
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.6	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
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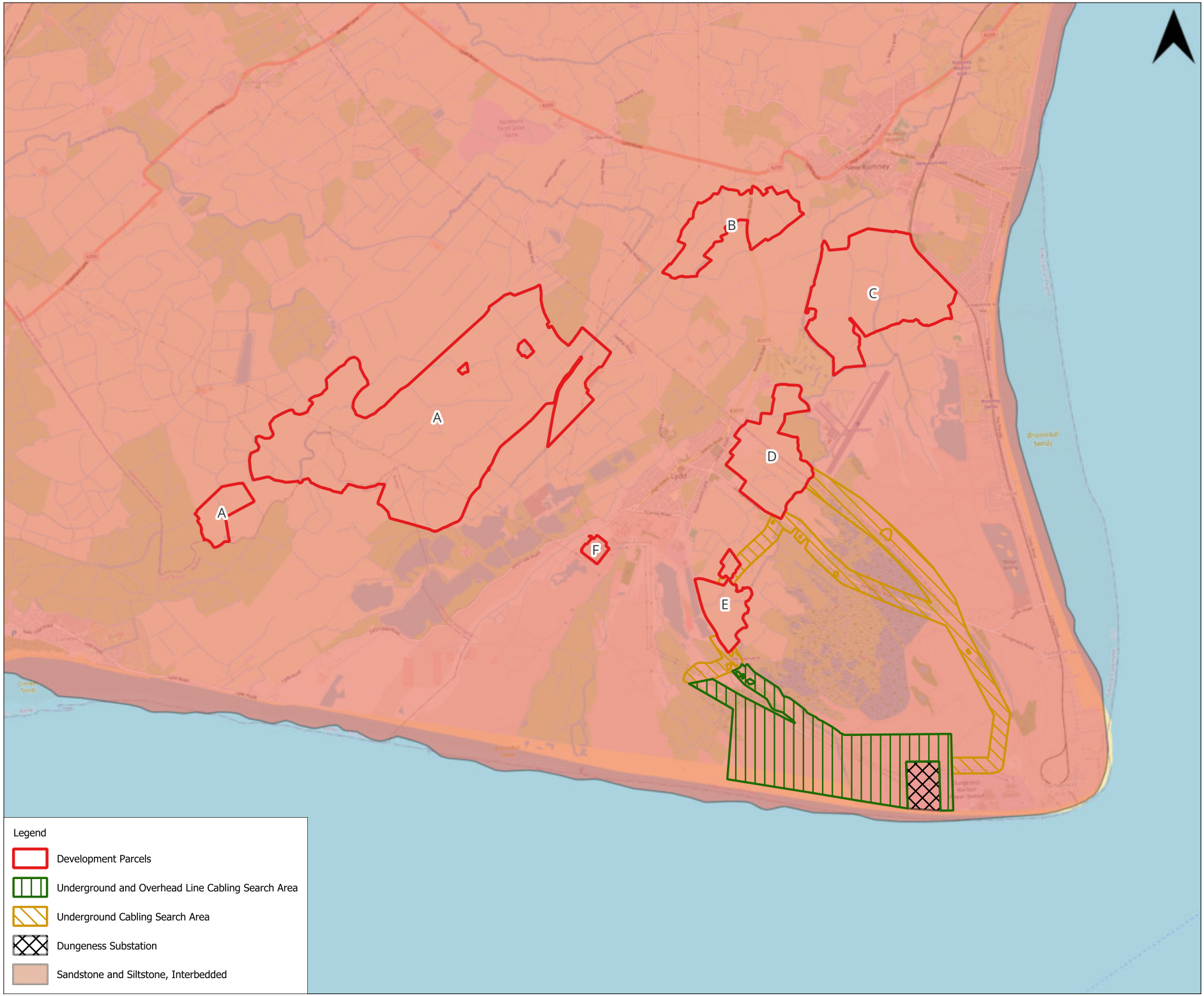
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 2.7	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
National Nature Reserves

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
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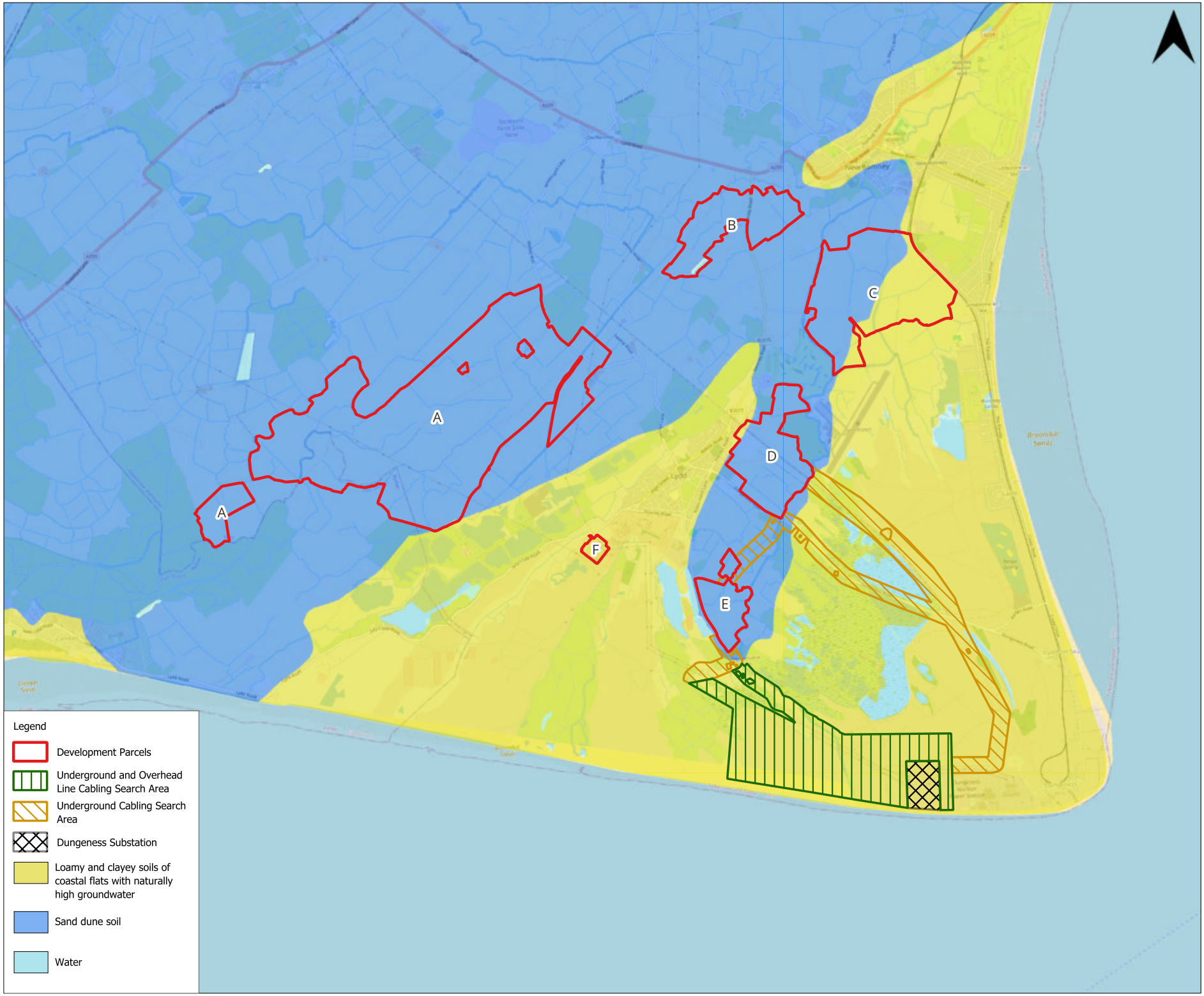
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 8.1	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Geology Map

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

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Drawing number	Revision
Figure 8.2	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Soilscapes Map

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
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3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

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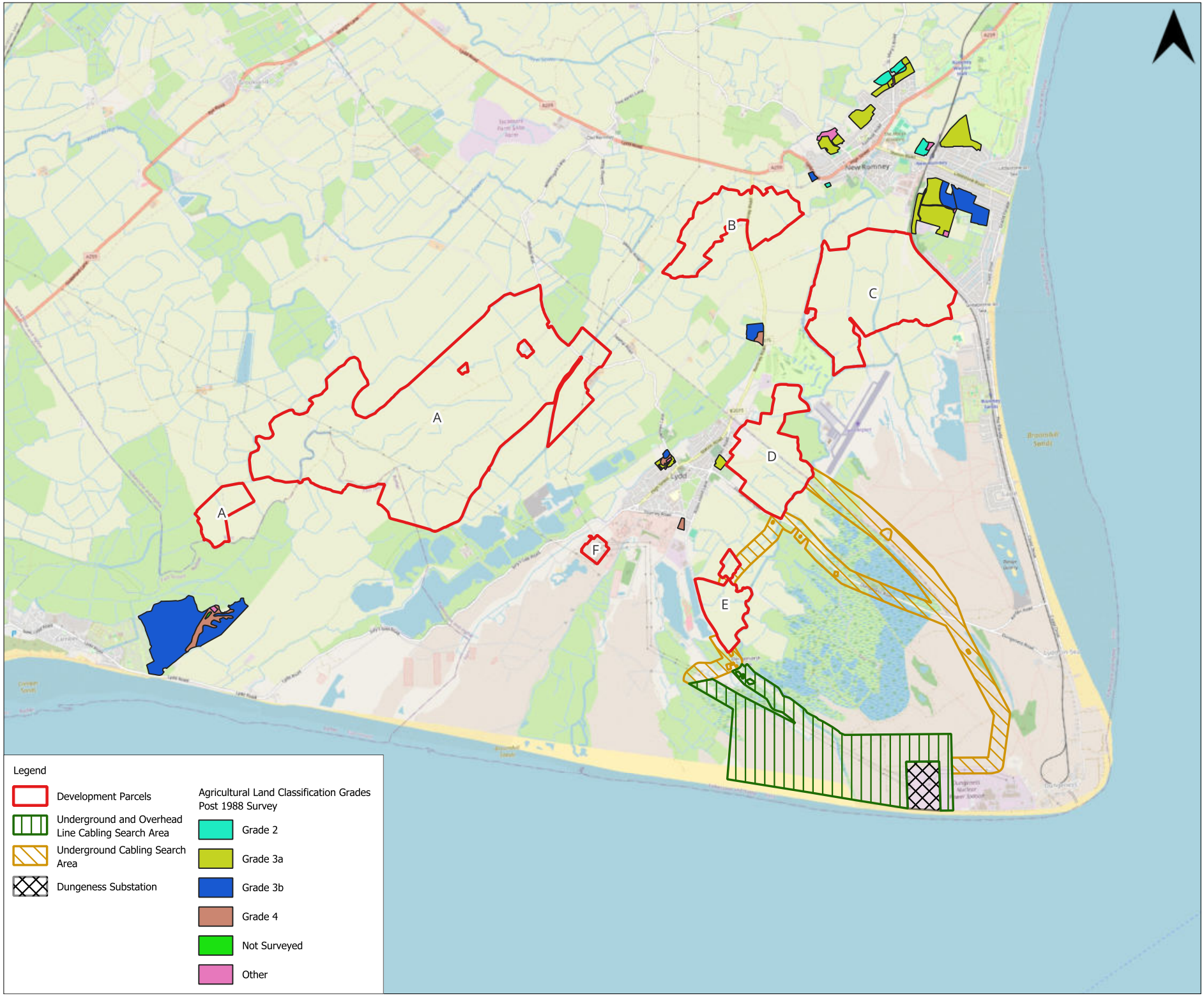
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 8.3	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Provisional Agricultural Land Classification Map

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

GENERAL NOTES:

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3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations.

Client

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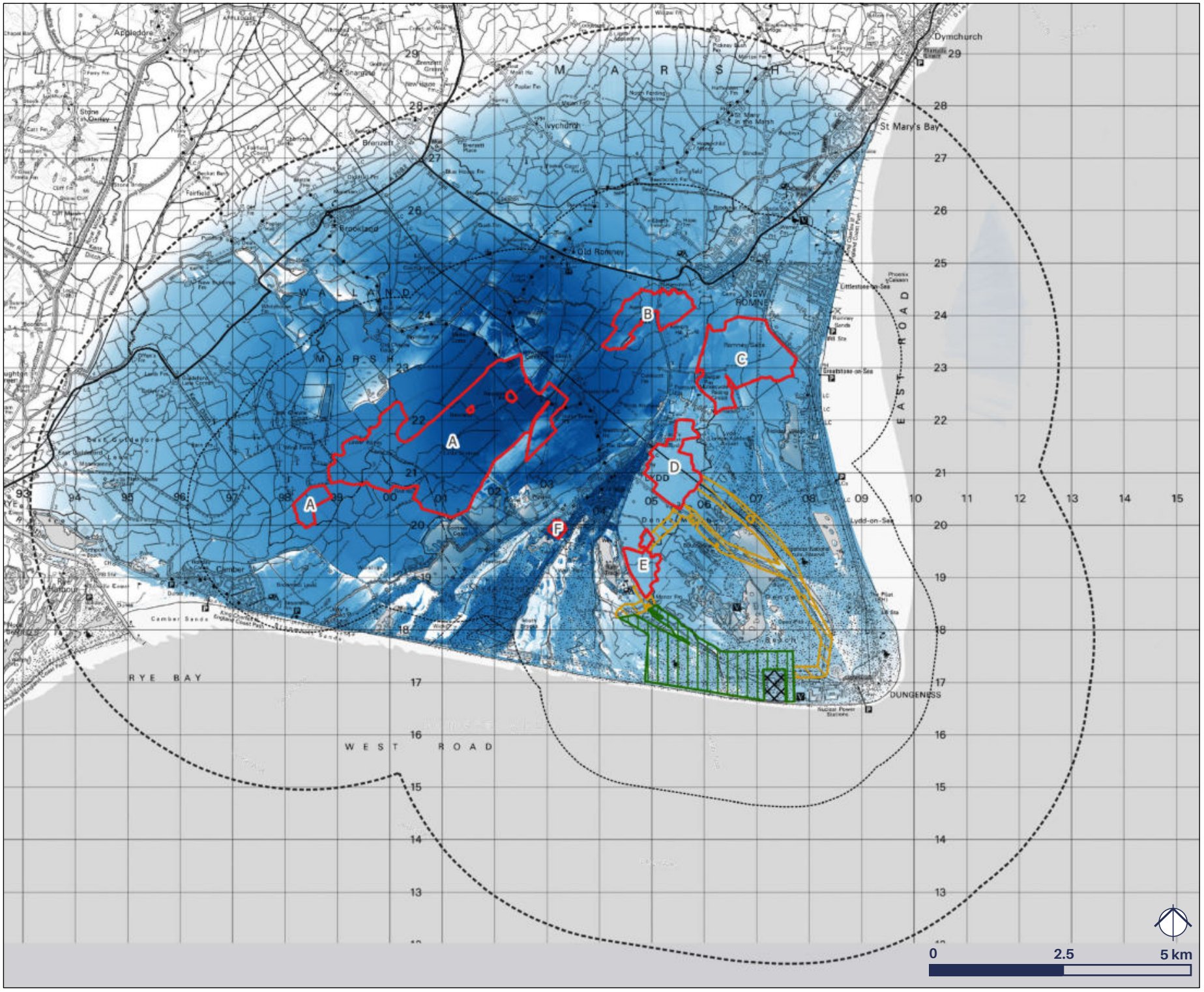
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 8.4	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Previously Accepted Detailed Agricultural Land Classification Map

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	27.10.25	GH	
02	07.11.25	BG	update to Red line boundary
03	11.11.25	BG	update to key

Drawing Notes:

The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Environmental' Agency 2m Digital Terrain Model. It has been generated based upon an observer eye level of 1.60m. The ZTV will inform an 'on the ground' visual assessment and does not include effects of screening derived hedgerows or trees not included within the woodland database noted above.

The ZTV is based upon 4.5m Solar PV high points spaced out across the Proposed Development Areas as shown on the Masterplan. All heights mentioned are above ground level (AGL).

The ZTV has been calculated using the ArcGIS 10.8.1 Viewshed Tool.

KEY

- Development Parcels
- 5km Area of Search
- 2km Study Area

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

- Areas of high potential visibility
- Areas of low potential visibility

GENERAL NOTES:

1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
2. All dimensions and levels are subject to detailed design.
3. All works to be carried out in compliance with the requirements of the relevant statutory authorities and regulations

Client

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Logika Group

Drawing number **Revision**

Figure 11.1 03

Project

South Brooks Solar Farm

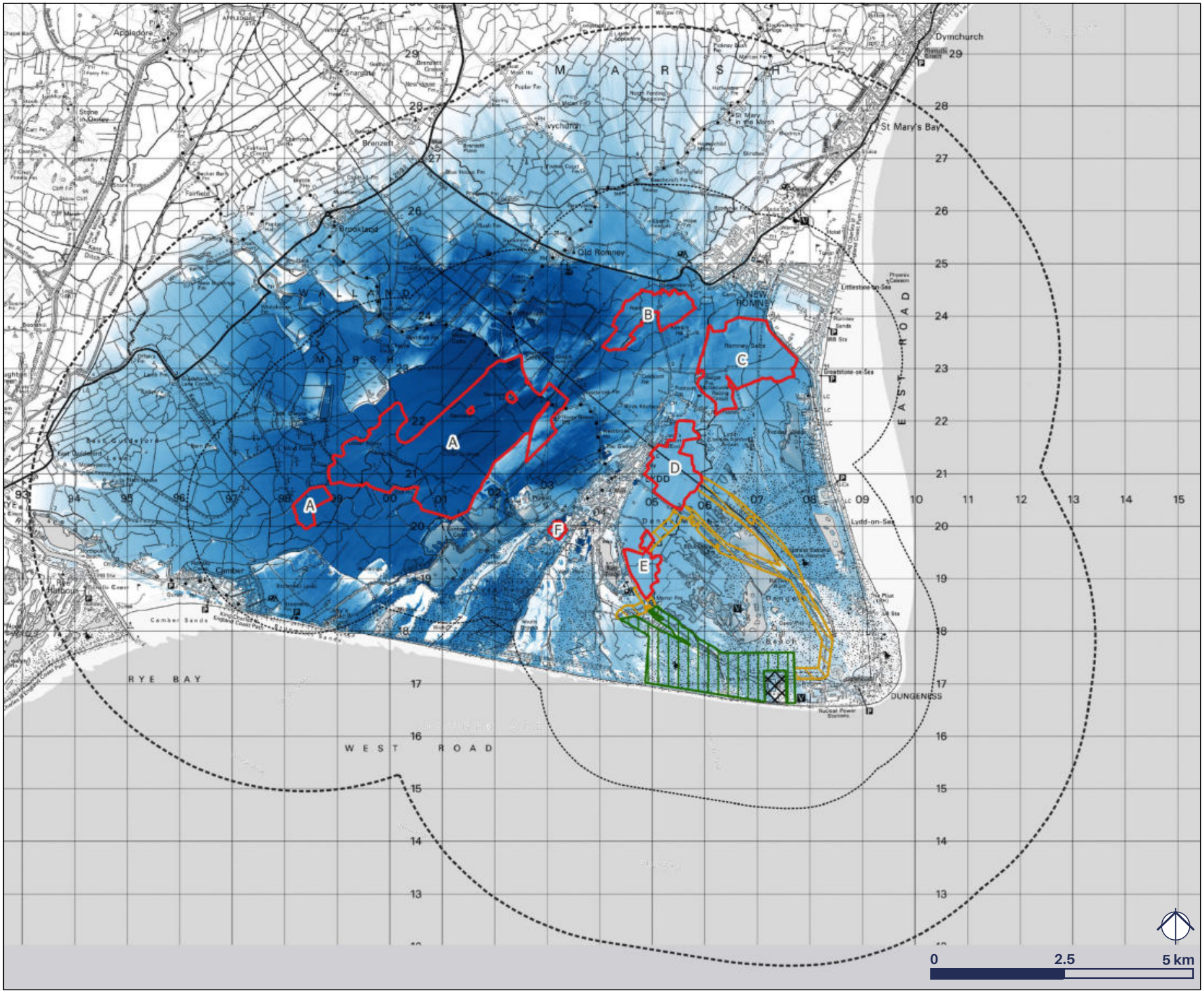
Drawing title

Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Solar PV Bare Earth

Drawing status

For Information

Date	Drawn	Checked
27.10.25	GH	BG



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	21.10.25	GH	
02	07.11.25	BG	update to Red line boundary
03	11.11.25	BG	update to key

Drawing Notes:

The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Environmental' Agency 2m Digital Terrain Model. The ZTV has been generated based upon an observer eye level of 1.60m. To provide evidence of theoretical screening, two additional datasets have been included: Woodland from the Forestry Commission National Forestry Inventory, with an assumed height of 12m, and buildings from the OS Local Map, with an assumed height of 9m.

The ZTV will inform an 'on the ground' visual assessment and does not include effects of screening derived hedgerows or trees not included within the woodland database noted above.

The ZTV is based upon 4.5m Solar PV high points spaced out across the Proposed Development Areas as shown on the Masterplan. All heights mentioned are above ground level (AGL).

The ZTV has been calculated using the ArcGIS 10.8.1 Viewshed Tool.

KEY

- Development Parcels
- 5km Area of Search
- 2km Study Area

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

- Areas of high potential visibility
- Areas of low potential visibility

GENERAL NOTES:

1. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all engineer's, architect's or other relevant drawings and specifications.
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Client

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Consultant

Logika Group

Drawing number **Revision**

Figure 11.2 03

Project

South Brooks Solar Farm

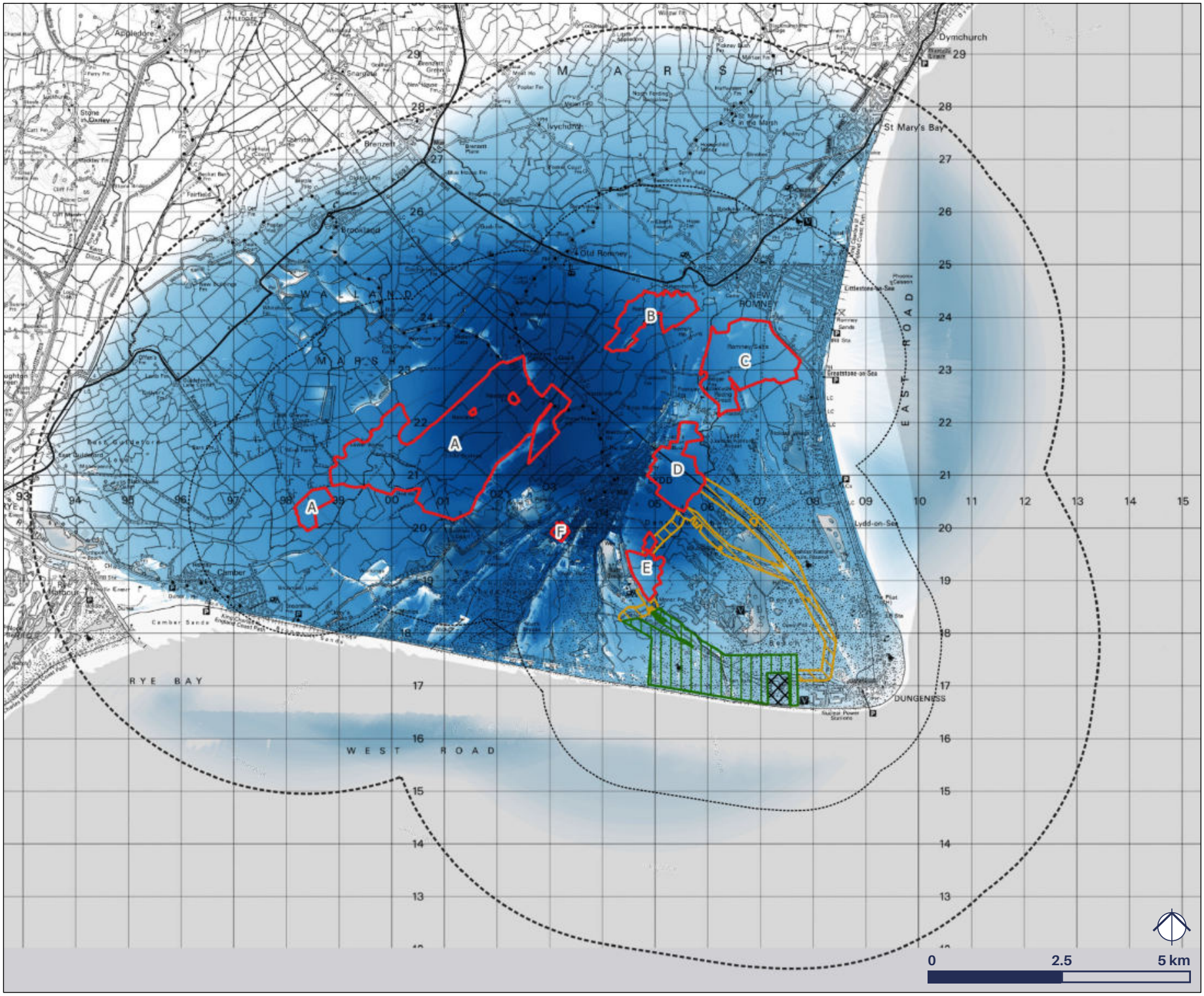
Drawing title

Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Solar PV With Screens

Drawing status

For Information

Date	Drawn	Checked
27.10.25	GH	BG



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	27.10.25	GH	
02	07.11.25	BG	update to Red line boundary
03	11.11.25	BG	update to key

Drawing Notes:

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The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been generated using the Environmental' Agency 2m Digital Terrain Model. It has been generated based upon an observer eye level of 1.60m. The ZTV will inform an 'on the ground' visual assessment and does not include effects of screening derived hedgerows or trees not included within the woodland database noted above.

The ZTV is based upon 15m Substation high points spaced out across the Proposed Development Areas as shown on the Masterplan. All heights mentioned are above ground level (AGL).

The ZTV has been calculated using the ArcGIS 10.8.1 Viewshed Tool.

KEY

- Development Parcels
- 5km Area of Search
- 2km Study Area

Zone of Theoretical Visibility

- Areas of high potential visibility
- Areas of low potential visibility

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Client

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Drawing number **Revision**

Figure 11.3 03

Project

South Brooks Solar Farm

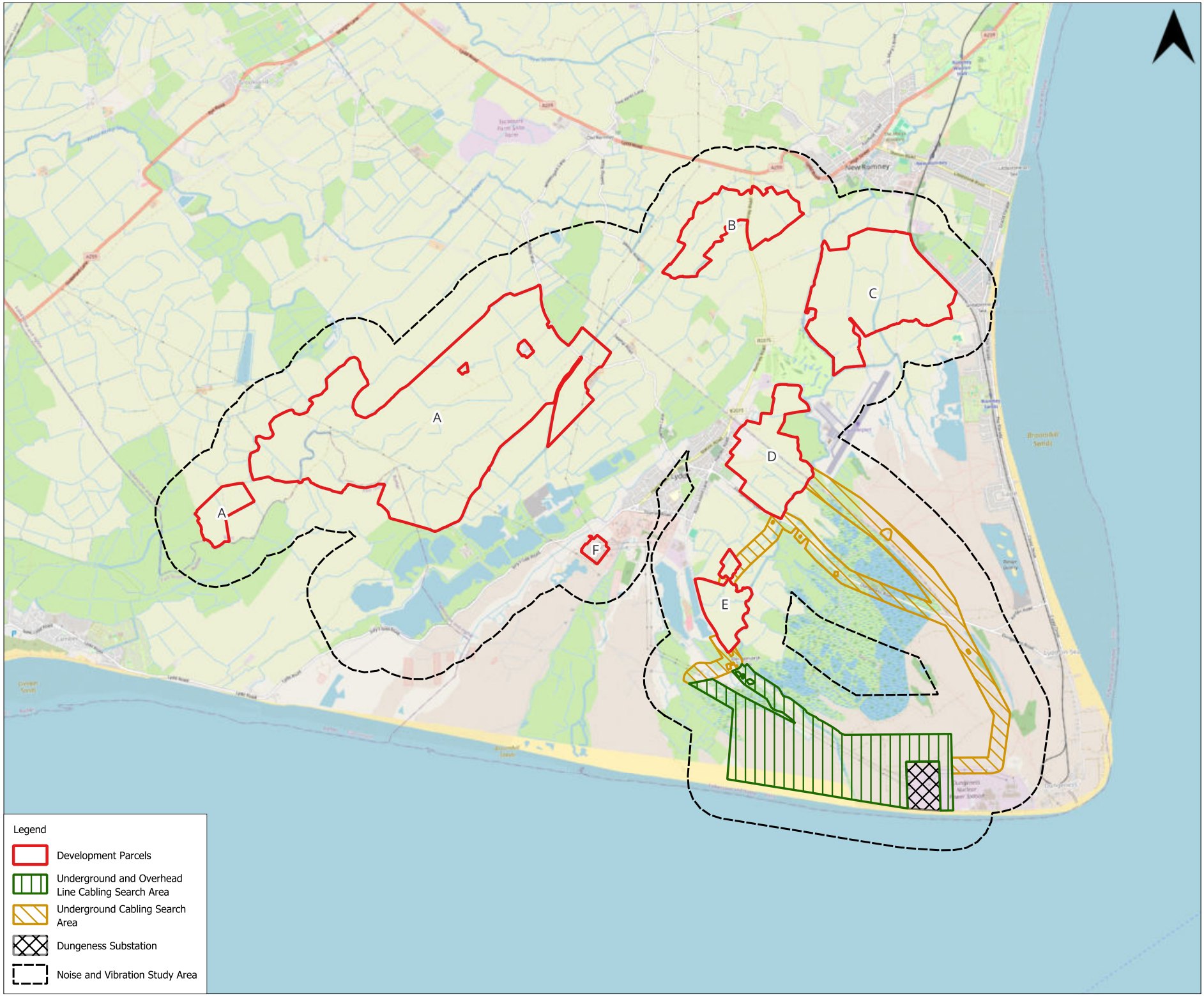
Drawing title

Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Substation Bare Earth

Drawing status

For Information

Date	Drawn	Checked
27.10.25	GH	BG



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
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Client

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Drawing number	Revision
Figure 14.1	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Noise and Vibration Study Area

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Client

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Logika Group

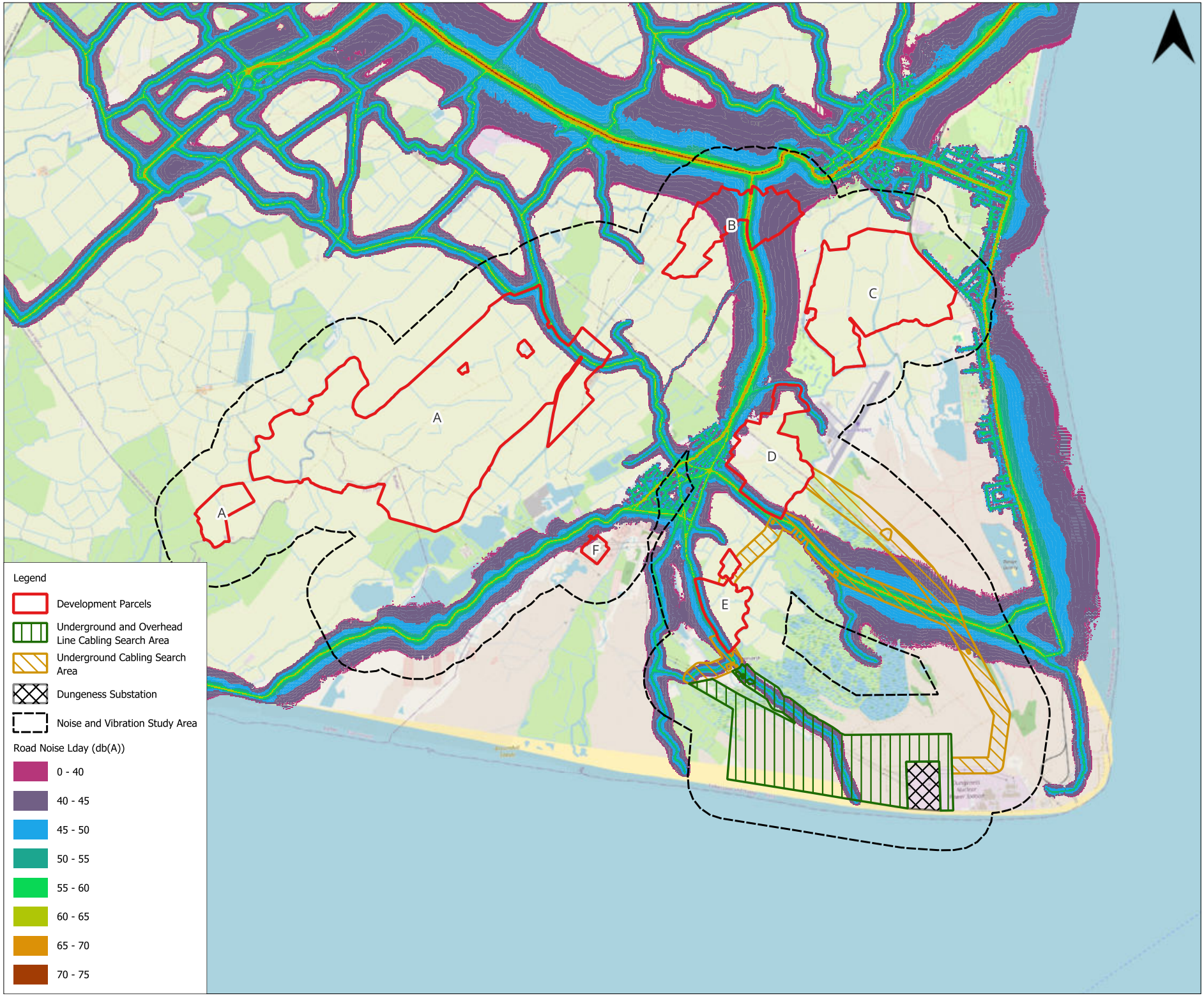
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 14.2	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Strategic Noise Mapping Data (day-time period)

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

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01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Client

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Logika Group

Drawing number	Revision
Figure 14.2	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Strategic Noise Mapping Data (day-time period)

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Client

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Logika Group

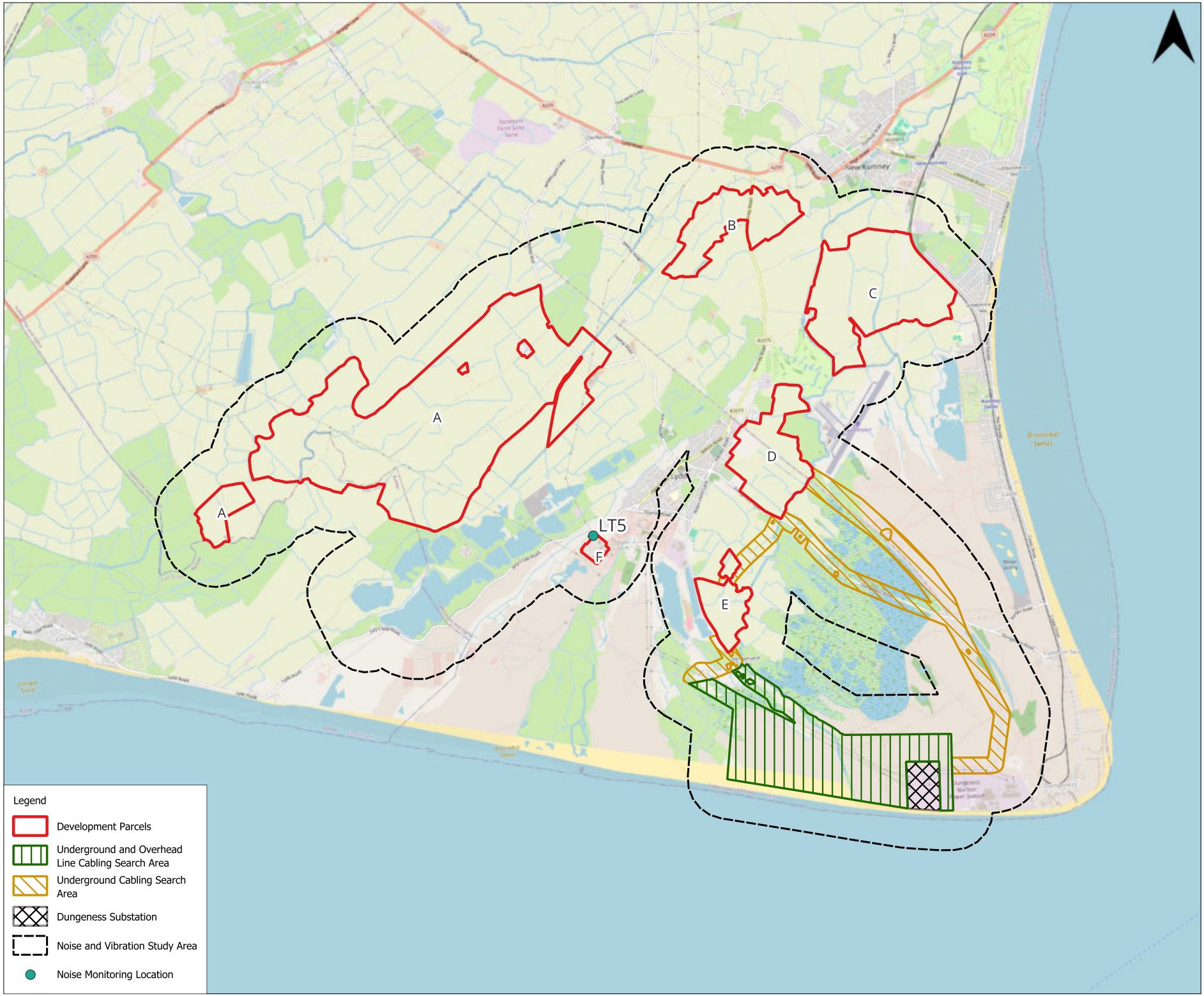
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 14.3	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Strategic Noise Mapping Data (night-time period)

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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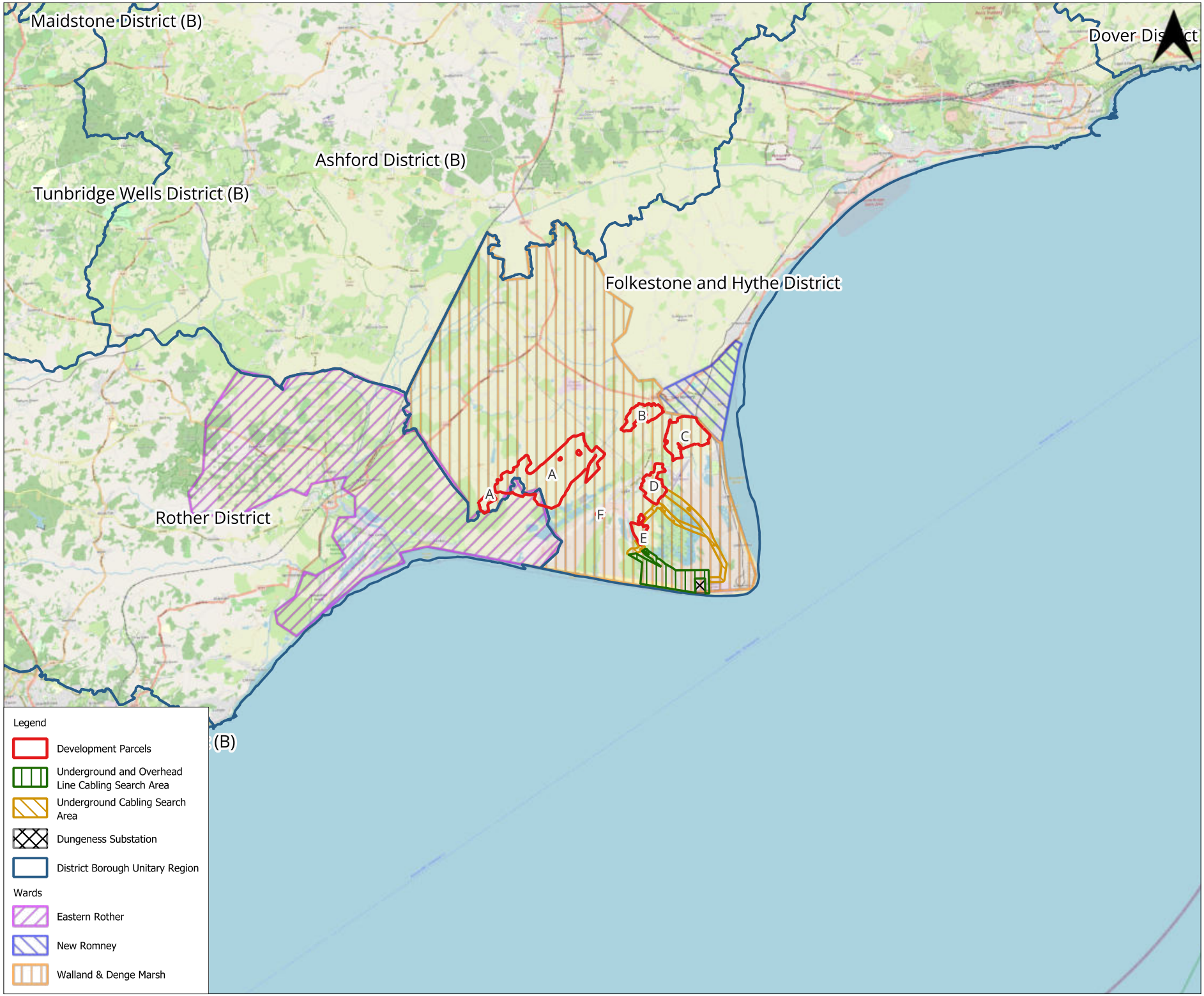
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 14.4	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Location of Existing Monitoring Baseline Data Collection

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

Drawing Notes:
The site boundary is for indicative purposes only and requires confirmation on site.

GENERAL NOTES:

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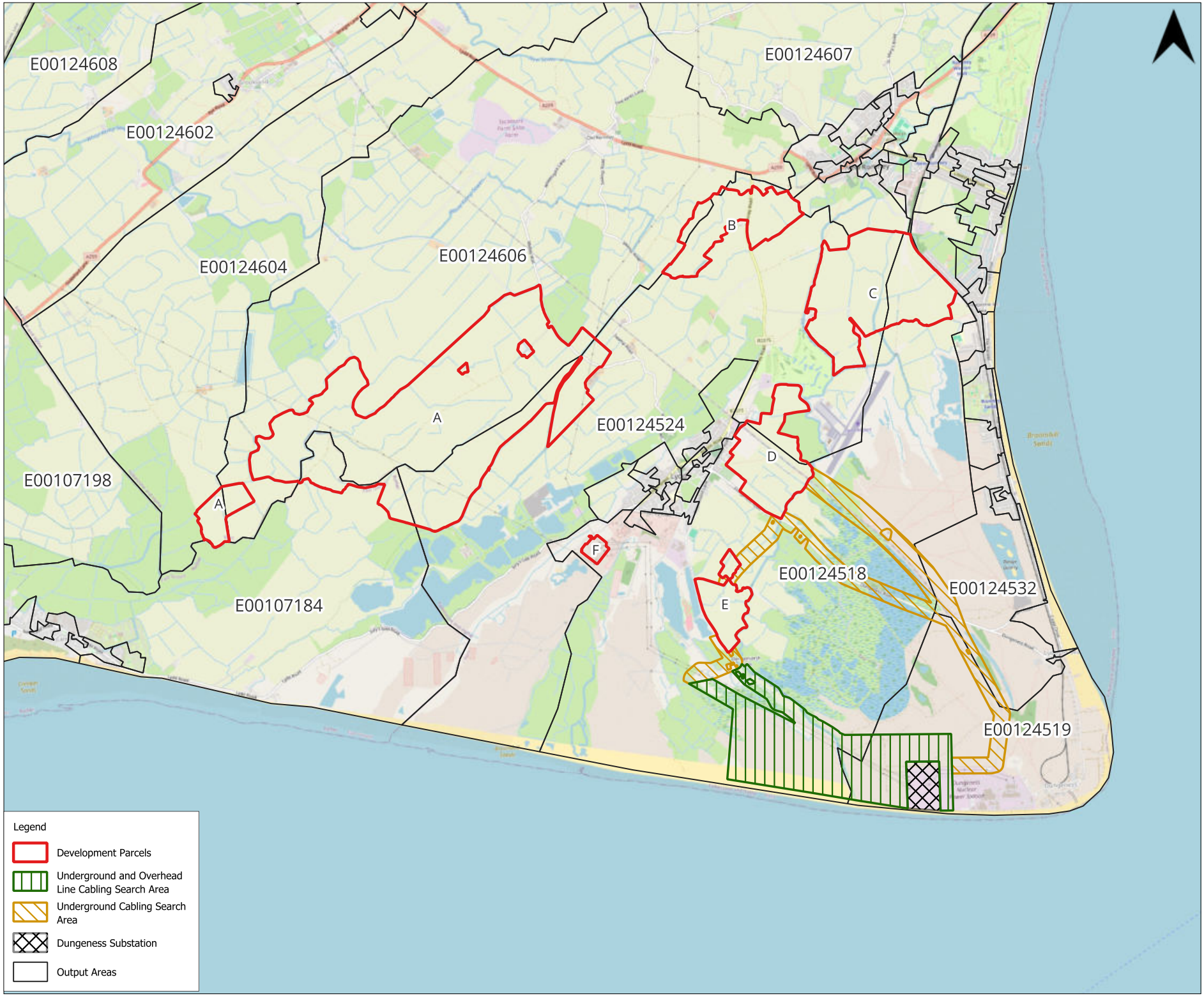
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 15.1	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Health Study Area

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Drawing number	Revision
Figure 16.1	01

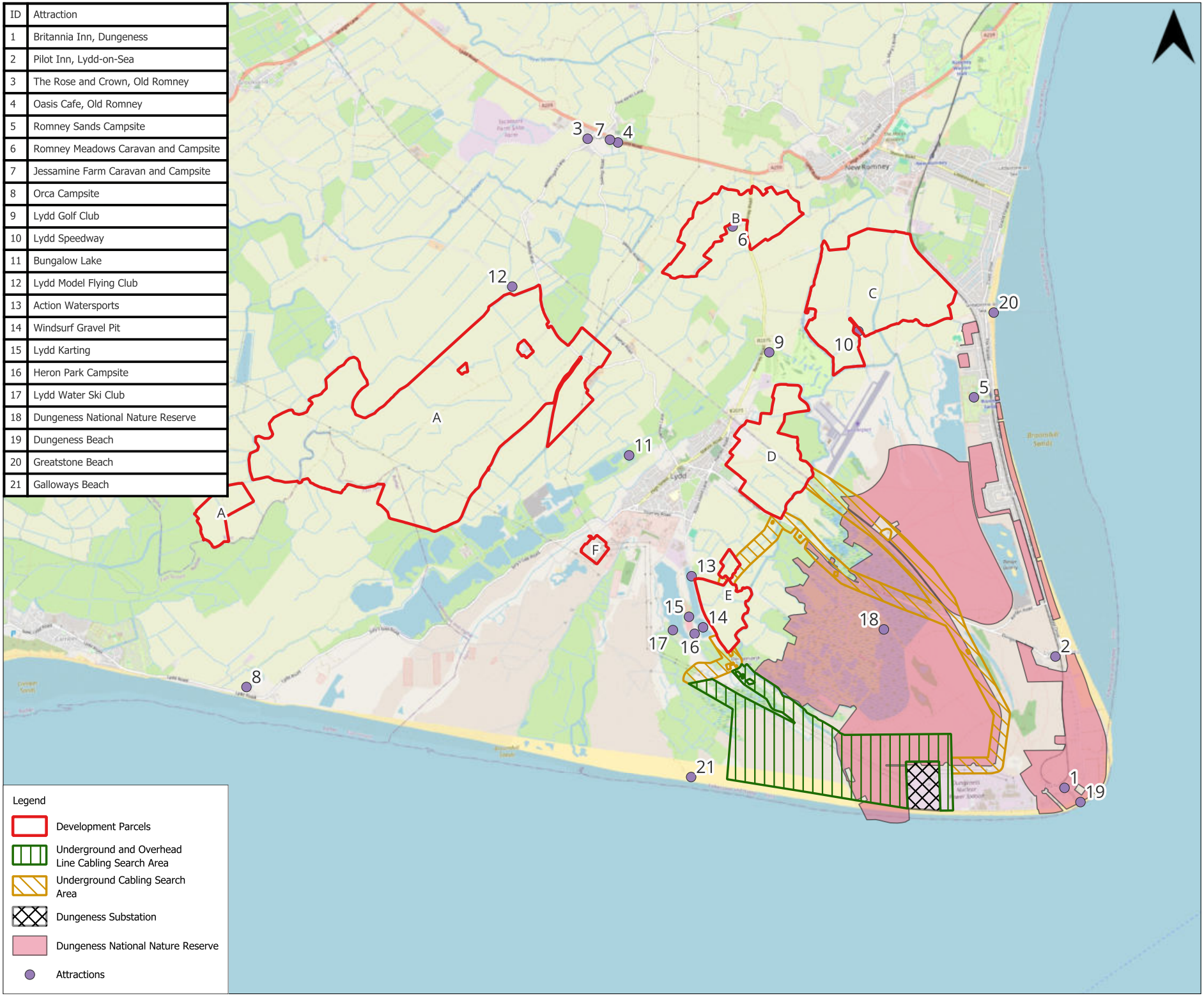
Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Output Areas

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

ID	Attraction
1	Britannia Inn, Dungeness
2	Pilot Inn, Lydd-on-Sea
3	The Rose and Crown, Old Romney
4	Oasis Cafe, Old Romney
5	Romney Sands Campsite
6	Romney Meadows Caravan and Campsite
7	Jessamine Farm Caravan and Campsite
8	Orca Campsite
9	Lydd Golf Club
10	Lydd Speedway
11	Bungalow Lake
12	Lydd Model Flying Club
13	Action Watersports
14	Windsurf Gravel Pit
15	Lydd Karting
16	Heron Park Campsite
17	Lydd Water Ski Club
18	Dungeness National Nature Reserve
19	Dungeness Beach
20	Greatstone Beach
21	Galloways Beach



Legend

- Development Parcels
- Underground and Overhead Line Cabling Search Area
- Underground Cabling Search Area
- Dungeness Substation
- Dungeness National Nature Reserve
- Attractions

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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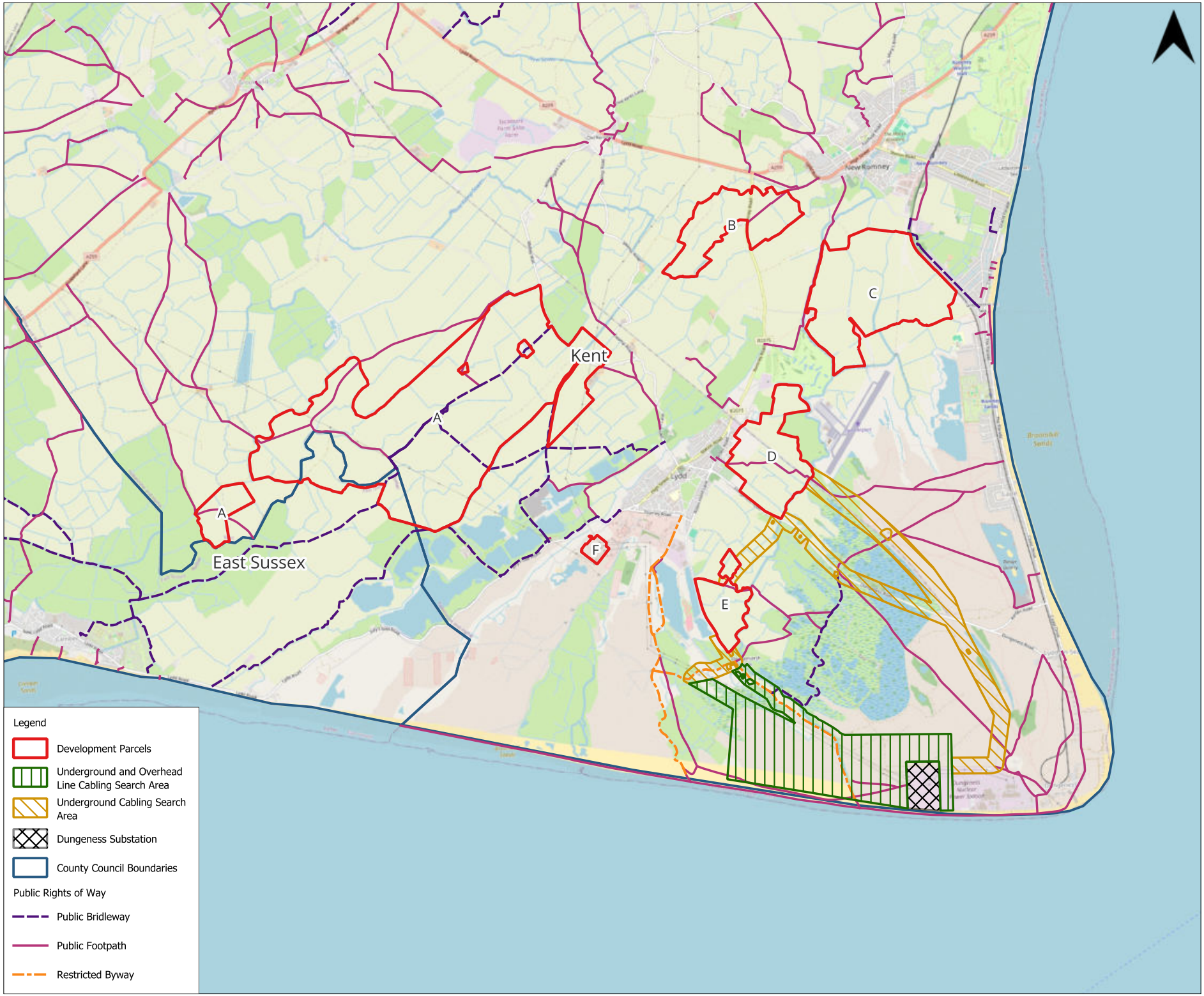
Drawing number	Revision
Figure 16.2	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Visitor/Tourism attractions in Proximity to the Proposed Development

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR



Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Drawing number **Revision**

Figure 16.3 01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Public Rights of Way

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

Revision History

Rev	Date	By	Detail
01	11/11/25	HH	First Revision

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Drawing number	Revision
Figure 17.1	01

Project/Location
South Brooks Solar Farm

Drawing title
Air Quality Monitoring Locations

Drawing status
FOR INFORMATION

Date	Drawn	Checked
11.11.25	HH	JR

South Brooks
Solar Farm

www.southbrookssolarfarm.co.uk

Application Document Ref: XXXXXXXXXX.1
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Ref: XXXXXXX