



Meeting note

Project name	North Humber to High Marnham Reinforcement
File reference	EN020034
Status	Final
Author	The Planning Inspectorate
Date	10 June 2024
Meeting with	National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)
Venue	Telecon
Meeting objectives	Project Update Meeting
Circulation	All attendees

Summary of key points discussed, and advice given

The Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) advised that a note of the meeting would be taken and published on its website in accordance with section 51 of the Planning Act 2008 (the PA2008). Any advice given under section 51 would not constitute legal advice upon which applicants (or others) could rely.

Project update

National Grid Electricity Transmission (the Applicant) gave an update on the non-statutory consultation which was carried out between 1 June - 27 July 2023.

A review of consultation feedback received during this period has informed a review and backcheck of the Corridor Preliminary Routing and Siting Study (CPRSS). An assessment of a potential alternative corridor between South Wheatley and High Marnham (previously communicated as section 10 & section 11 of the route) is being undertaken. This shall be known as the 'eastern corridor'. The Applicant intends to undertake a localised non-statutory consultation on the possible alternative eastern corridor.

Engagement has been ongoing with local planning authorities (LPA's). The applicant explained that it is seeking to have planning policy agreements in place with host LPA's. The relevant host local authorities for the localised non-statutory consultation (Bassetlaw District Council and Nottinghamshire County Council) have been briefed on the proposed consultation strategy in May 2024.

The Applicant provided an overview of the tasks it's currently engaging in, including Upcoming topic specific discussions with stakeholders in relation to Traffic and Transport and Heritage assets.

Localised non-statutory consultation

The applicant shall be carrying out a further localised non-statutory consultation between 9 July and 6 August 2024 with direct mailing to communities and stakeholders whose property lies within 1km of the edge (or further in some instances) of the eastern corridor

and advertisements and social media activity within a defined secondary consultation zone extending 5km from the edge of the corridor.

Updated consultation documents will be available on the applicant's website and will also be available at designated public information points. The applicant plans to hold three face-to-face events during July 2024 in addition to two webinars. Following the close of the localised non-statutory consultation, the applicant shall consider all feedback and any suggested changes arising from consultation feedback. The applicant confirmed discussions will continue with landowners regarding survey licence access requests.

Programme Update

Stage two statutory consultation is expected between February and April 2025. The application for a Development Consent Order is anticipated to be submitted in summer 2026.

The Inspectorate is mindful that, in some instances, key stakeholders struggle to provide adequate feedback for an applicant to be able to stick to its pre-application programme and advised that it may be beneficial to provide these parties with the key issues that have arisen through consultation with the community, to allow them to focus their resources on providing pertinent feedback.

The Inspectorate advised that early engagement with landowners should be undertaken, to enable agreements to be put in place ahead of examination, where feasible.

Planning Inspectorate's pre-application service and expression of interest

The Applicant is in the process of reviewing the advice and guidance provided, considering how this may relate its application, and requested advice on which tier of the Inspectorate's pre-application service would likely be most suitable.

The Inspectorate advised that the applicant would need to make this decision, based on the nature of the scheme and the benefit it may derive from a higher tier pre-application service. For example, a more complicated scheme may not be suitable for the fast-track service, due to the complexity of the data needed to produce the application documents. Insufficient data can lead to a longer examination. The experience gained from utilising a higher tier service, could also help inform which tier was suitable for the applicant's other proposed developments.