



Tillbridge Solar

PEI Report Volume I Chapter 1: Introduction
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tillbridgesolar.com

@: info@tillbridgesolar.com T: 0800 046 9643

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Tillbridge Solar Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') has commissioned this Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report in relation to an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the construction, operation and decommissioning of Tillbridge Solar (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme'). The Applicant is a joint venture between Tribus Clean Energy and Canadian Solar, who are both experienced developers of renewable energy projects.
- 1.1.2 The application for the DCO will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, with the decision whether to grant the DCO being made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (hereafter referred to as the 'Secretary of State') pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 1-1).
- 1.1.3 A DCO would provide the necessary authorisations and consents for the construction, operation (which includes maintenance) and decommissioning of the Scheme and associated infrastructure for connection to the National Grid.
- 1.1.4 The Scheme is considered to fall within the definition of 'Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development' under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations) (Ref. 1-2), requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- 1.1.5 Under Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations, the Applicant is required to set out in its Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) how it intends to publicise and consult on preliminary environmental information relating to the Scheme. Regulation 12(2) of the EIA Regulations states that the purpose of the PEI Report is to provide sufficient information to enable stakeholders to develop an informed view of the likely significant effects of the development (and of any associated development). Advice Note 7 from the Planning Inspectorate (Section 8) (Ref. 1-3) explains that the PEI Report does not need to constitute a complete assessment and is a compilation of the environmental information available at the point in time it is produced.
- 1.1.6 This PEI Report therefore presents the preliminary findings of the EIA undertaken for the Scheme for the purposes of statutory consultation in accordance with the Planning Act 2008.

1.2 The Scheme

- 1.2.1 The Scheme comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance) and decommissioning of ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panel arrays and a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), connecting to the National Grid. Subject to obtaining the necessary consents, the earliest construction could start is 2025, with planned operation by 2027. The Scheme is anticipated to be operational for approximately 40-60 years.

- 1.2.2 The Scheme is located approximately five kilometres to the east of Gainsborough and approximately 13 kilometres to the north of Lincoln. The Scheme comprises two distinct sections, which are:
- ‘the Principal Site’, which is the location where ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, electrical sub-stations and BESS will be installed; and
 - ‘the Cable Route Corridor’, which will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to national transmission system at Cottam Power Station.
- 1.2.3 The Principal Site covers an area of approximately 1,400 hectares (ha) and is located to the south of Harpswell Lane (A631), to the west of Middle Street (B1398) and largely to the north of Kexby Road and to the east of Springthorpe.
- 1.2.4 The Cable Route Corridor is approximately 16km long. At this stage, it is presented as an initial search area with considerable design refinement needed and crosses the administrative areas of West Lindsey District Council and Bassetlaw District Council.
- 1.2.5 Once this design refinement has been carried out, it is anticipated the Cable Route Corridor will predominately comprise an approximately 100m to 150m wide corridor. The final working area and easement will be smaller than 100m, but the selected corridor width will allow flexibility in the final location (micro-siting) at the detailed design stage carried out following determination of the DCO, should any localised constraints such as new third party infrastructure be identified after consent and prior to construction. This approach provides flexibility to the Applicant at this stage whilst providing some certainty to affected landowners.
- 1.2.6 The Site and the Scheme are described further in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 2: Scheme Location** and **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 3: Scheme Description**.
- 1.2.7 The Scheme would provide vital new energy infrastructure required to ensure security of supply to the UK, supporting the strategy of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) for responsible energy generation that provides a more sustainable, low carbon economy (Ref. 1-4). Solar power plays an important role in moving the UK away from its reliance on fossil fuels. The Scheme will therefore be compliant with the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 1-5) and the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref. 1-6) (and the draft NPSs), which seek to deliver security of electricity supply.
- 1.2.8 Environmental impacts arising from the Scheme have been studied systematically as part of the EIA process, and the initial results are presented within this PEI Report. The baseline for the assessment has been derived from surveys and studies within and around the Scheme Boundary. This is explained further in **PEI Report Volume I Chapter 5: EIA Methodology**, and in the methodology section of each technical assessment chapter.

1.3 PEI Report

1.3.1 The on-going EIA process is considering impacts resulting from the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of the Scheme, and measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate any significant adverse effects on the environment caused by the Scheme and, where possible, enhance the environment. It also identifies 'residual' impacts, being impacts remaining following the implementation of mitigation measures proposed as part of the Scheme.

1.3.2 The production of the PEI Report has been informed by the EIA Scoping Opinion received 4th November 2022 from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). The EIA Scoping Opinion provided commentary from statutory and non-statutory stakeholders, interested parties and local organisations which has been considered and addressed in technical chapters of this PEI Report where relevant.

1.3.3 This PEI Report summarises the outcomes to date of the following ongoing EIA activities:

- Establishing baseline conditions;
- Consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees;
- Consideration of relevant local, regional and national planning policies, guidelines and legislation relevant to the EIA;
- Consideration of technical standards for the development of significance criteria and specialist assessment methodologies;
- Design review;
- Review of secondary information, previous environmental studies, publicly available information and databases;
- Expert opinion;
- Physical surveys and monitoring;
- Desk-top studies;
- Modelling and calculations; and
- Reference to current guidance.

1.3.4 The structure of the PEI Report is outlined below.

- **Volume I: Main Report** – This volume forms the main body of the PEI Report, which considers the environmental effects associated with a number of identified topics that may result in significant environmental effects. Each topic is presented in a separate technical chapter and details the results of the environmental assessment, likely significant effects arising from the Scheme, and the proposed mitigation measures.
 - Chapter 1: Introduction;
 - Chapter 2: Scheme Location;
 - Chapter 3: Scheme Description;
 - Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution;

- Chapter 5: EIA Methodology;
 - Chapter 6: Air Quality;
 - Chapter 7: Climate Change;
 - Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage;
 - Chapter 9: Ecology and Nature Conservation;
 - Chapter 10: Flood Risk, Drainage and Surface Water;
 - Chapter 11: Human Health;
 - Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity;
 - Chapter 13: Noise and Vibration;
 - Chapter 14: Socio-Economics and Land Use;
 - Chapter 15: Transport and Access;
 - Chapter 16: Other Environmental Topics;
 - Chapter 17: Cumulative Effects; and
 - Chapter 18: Summary of Significant Environmental Effects.
- **Volume II: Technical Appendices** – These will provide supplementary details and supporting information relating to the environmental studies conducted during the EIA, including relevant data tables, figures and photographs to support the assessments in ES Volume I. The appendices that accompany this chapter are as follows:
 - Appendix 1-1 EIA Scoping Report;
 - Appendix 1-2 EIA Scoping Opinion;
 - Appendix 1-3 EIA Statement of Competence.
 - **Volume III: Figures** – A set of figures is provided to accompany Volume I to aid readers' understanding.
 - **Non-Technical Summary (NTS)** – The NTS document will provide a concise summary of the PEI Report, which will include information regarding the Scheme, alternative designs that have been considered, likely environmental effects, mitigation measures, residual effects and cumulative effects.

1.4 Legislative and Planning Policy Context

Consenting Process

- 1.4.1 The Scheme is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Sections 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 as an onshore generating station in England exceeding 50 megawatts (MW). This means that permission to construct the Scheme must be sought via a DCO application.
- 1.4.2 The Planning Act 2008 provides that the Secretary of State is responsible for determining the application for development consent, with the power to appoint the Planning Inspectorate to manage and examine the Application. In

its role, the Planning Inspectorate will examine the Application for the Scheme and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will then decide whether to grant a DCO.

- 1.4.3 In accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State is required to have regard to the relevant NPS, amongst other matters, when deciding whether or not to grant a DCO. However, there is currently no adopted NPS specifically for solar PV development and as such Section 105 of the Planning Act 2008 would apply.
- 1.4.4 A draft suite of energy NPS have been consulted on, which include provisions relating specifically to solar PV. As set out in section 1.6 of Draft NPS EN-1, if an application is accepted for examination before the draft NPS are adopted, the newly designated NPS will not have effect, however, they are capable of being important and relevant considerations under Section 105 of the Planning Act 2008.
- 1.4.5 Section 105(2) of the Planning Act 2008 provides the basis for deciding the DCO application and the Secretary of State must have regard to the provisions set out in this section of the Planning Act 2008. This includes any matters which the Secretary of State considers are both important and relevant to its decision. It is considered that both the adopted and draft NPS EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5 would all be considered important and relevant considerations for the SoS when determining the DCO Application.
- 1.4.6 A DCO, if granted, has the effect of providing consent for development, in addition to a range of other consents and authorisations, where specified, as well as removing the need for some consents (such as planning permission). Section 115 of the Planning Act 2008 also states that a DCO can include consent for ‘associated development’, which is development that is not an NSIP in its own right, but is associated with, the NSIP. This may be development that supports the construction, operation or decommissioning of the NSIP; which helps to address the impacts of the NSIP; or is of a type normally brought forward with the NSIP.

EIA Regulations

- 1.4.7 The EIA Regulations specify which developments are required to undergo EIA and schemes relevant to the NSIP planning process are listed under either of Schedule 1 or Schedule 2. Those developments listed in Schedule 1 must be subjected to EIA, while developments listed in Schedule 2 must only be subjected to EIA if they are considered “*likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location*”. The criteria on which this judgement must be made are set out in Schedule 3. The Scheme is a Schedule 2 development under Paragraph 3(a) of Schedule 2 of the EIA Regulations as it constitutes ‘Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water’.
- 1.4.8 The Applicant has confirmed to the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that an Environmental Statement (ES) will be provided with the DCO Application for the Scheme, as it is considered there is the potential for the Scheme to meet the criteria set out in Schedule 3 of the EIA Regulations.

1.4.9 The issues that the Applicant considers the EIA will need to address were identified in the EIA Scoping Report submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 30 September 2022 (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 1-1**). The EIA Scoping Report was developed following initial consultation with a number of statutory consultees and was informed by the EIA team's experience working on a number of other solar farm projects. The Planning Inspectorate reviewed and consulted on the EIA Scoping Report and published a Scoping Opinion on 4 November 2022 (the 'Scoping Opinion') which included the formal responses received by the Planning Inspectorate from consultees (**PEI Report Volume II Appendix 1-2**). Key issues raised in the Scoping Opinion are summarised at the start of each technical chapter of the PEI Report.

National Policy Statements

1.4.10 In accordance with Section 104(2) of the Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State (SoS) is required to have regard to any relevant NPS where it has effect, amongst other matters, when deciding whether to grant a DCO. NPSs set out the policy basis for NSIP developments. However, there is currently no NPS designated specifically for solar generating stations and, as such, the DCO application will be determined in accordance with Section 105 of the Planning Act 2008, whereby the SoS must have regard to any matters that the SoS deems to be both important and relevant to their decision.

1.4.11 The government is currently reviewing and updating the Energy NPS and published a suite of Draft Energy NPSs for consultation on 6 September 2021 and parliamentary scrutiny. The draft NPSs reflect up to date targets, including the carbon budgets and pathway to achieving net zero in 2050.

1.4.12 These include Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (Draft NPS EN-3) (Ref. 1-9), which includes specific policies for solar photovoltaic generation NSIPs in Section 3.10. The designation of Draft NPS EN-3 will bring solar NSIP developments into the coverage of the Energy NPSs.

1.4.13 Section 105(2) of the Planning Act 2008 provides that in deciding DCO applications, the Secretary of State must have regard to any local impact report prepared by the relevant Local Planning Authorities, matters that may be prescribed and any other matters that the SoS "*thinks are both important and relevant*" to their decision. In lieu of a technology specific NPS, the EIA takes account of the following NPSs, which are considered to be matters that will be important and relevant to the SoS's decision as to whether to grant a DCO for the Scheme:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN1);
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3); and
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref. 1-8).

1.4.14 Paragraph 1.6.2 of Draft NPS EN-1 sets out that where an application is accepted for examination before the new Draft Energy NPSs are designated, those newly designated NPS will not have effect. However, paragraph 1.6.3 goes on to clarify that "...any emerging draft NPSs (or those designated but

not having effect) are potentially capable of being important and relevant considerations in the decision making process.” Therefore, the draft NPS EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5 would likely form important and relevant matters for the SoS determination of the DCO Application.

- 1.4.15 The consultation on the latest versions of the draft NPS for energy closes on 25 May 2023 and it is anticipated that the final and adopted NPS documents will be published subsequently in June 2023, although the date is not yet confirmed. Once designated (as per the requirements of Section 5 of Planning Act 2008), the revised NPS would take effect for solar NSIP developments. Therefore, should these NPS be adopted prior to the DCO application being accepted, then these NPS would have effect and the DCO application would be determined in accordance with Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008 by the time it is submitted.
- 1.4.16 The broad national and local planning policy context for the Scheme is set out below and a summary is provided of the relevant considerations for each technical assessment within the PEI Report.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.4.17 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref. 1-10), last updated in July 2021, sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. It is a material consideration in planning decisions.
- 1.4.18 Paragraph 5 of the NPPF makes it clear that the document does not contain specific policies for NSIPs and that applications in relation to NSIPs are to be determined in accordance with the decision-making framework set out in the Planning Act 2008 and relevant NPSs, as well as any other matters that are considered both important and relevant. However, Paragraph 5 goes on to confirm that the NPPF may be a matter that is both important and relevant for the purposes of assessing DCO applications. The EIA for the Scheme will therefore have regard to the relevant policies of the NPPF as part of the overall framework of national policy.

Local Planning Policy

- 1.4.19 Policies in Local Plans are frequently considered ‘important and relevant’ matters and can influence the content of local impact reports (which the Local Planning Authorities will produce following submission of the DCO Application), and which the SoS must have regard to in its decision making in accordance with Sections 104(2) or 105(2) of the Planning Act 2008, depending upon which is applicable at the time of the consideration of the Application.
- 1.4.20 The Scheme is located within the administrative areas of West Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire County Council, Bassetlaw District Council, and Nottinghamshire County Council. The local planning policy relevant to the Scheme consists of the following:

West Lindsey District Council

- Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023) (Ref. 1-11);
- Corringham Neighbourhood Plan (2022) (Ref. 1-12);

- Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan (2019) (Ref. 1-13); and
- Sturton by Stow and Stow Neighbourhood Plan (2022) (Ref. 1-14).

Lincolnshire County Council

- Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2016) (Ref. 1-15); and
- Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site locations (2017) (Ref. 1-16).

Bassetlaw District Council

- Bassetlaw District Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Documents (DPD) (2011) (Ref. 1-17);
- Rampton and Woodbeck Neighbourhood Plan (May 2021) (Ref. 1-18); and
- Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan pre-submission version (2022) (Ref. 1-19).

Nottinghamshire County Council

- Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (adopted March 2021) (Ref. 1-20); and
- Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Replacement Waste Local Plan: Part 1: Waste Core Strategy (adopted 2013) (Ref. 1-21).

1.4.21 Bassetlaw District Council is also reviewing its Local Plan. The submission plan was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for Examination on the 18 July 2022. Following the formal hearings, a number of modifications have been proposed to the emerging policy. These were published in the Bassetlaw Local Plan Schedule of Suggested Changes to the Local Plan Publication Version and Policies Maps (Ref. 1-22) for consultation. It is expected that following consultation these will be adopted by Autumn 2023.

1.4.22 A review of the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan is underway, with consultation on Issues and Options having closed in August 2022. The published Local Development Scheme sets out a timetable for review with the Preferred Options Plan to be published in Spring 2023, the plan to be submitted to the Secretary of State in Summer 2024, followed by adoption in 2024/25.

1.4.23 A full review of the joint Nottinghamshire and Nottingham Waste Local Plan is underway with the first stage of the new Plan having been completed (Issues and Options) in 2020. Consultation on the Draft Plan ended on 4 April 2022 with the Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme confirming the publication of the submission plan in Autumn 2022/January 2023, with examination to be held in February/March 2023 and adoption by July 2023.

1.4.24 There are three emerging neighbourhood plans that are not yet adopted as follows:

- Cottam and Treswell Neighbourhood Plan Pre-submission version 2022;
- Hemswell Cliff Neighbourhood Plan submitted 2022; and

- Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan Referendum version 2023.

Consideration of Planning Policy in EIA

1.4.25 The technical chapters of this PEI Report describe the national and local planning policies relevant to the assessment with a summary provided for each environmental topic. The purpose of this is not to assess the Scheme against planning policy, which will be undertaken and set out in a Planning Statement. The Planning Statement will be a separate document that will be submitted as part of the DCO Application. The purpose of considering planning policy in EIA is twofold:

- To identify policy that could influence the sensitivity of receptors (and therefore the significance of effects) and any requirements for mitigation; and
- To identify planning policy that could influence the methodology of the EIA. For example, planning policy that may require the assessment of an impact or the use of a specific methodology.

1.4.26 A summary of national and local planning policy relevant to each technical assessment is provided within relevant chapters for each environmental topic.

1.5 Consultation

1.5.1 Consultation is integral to the preparation of DCO applications and to the EIA process. The views of consultation bodies and the local community serve to focus the environmental studies and to identify specific issues that require further investigation, as well as to inform aspects of the design of the Scheme. Consultation is an on-going process, and the publication of this PEI Report forms an important part of that process.

1.5.2 The Planning Act 2008 requires applicants for DCOs to carry out formal (statutory) pre-application consultation on their proposals. There are several requirements as to how this consultation must be undertaken that are set out in the Planning Act 2008 and related regulations:

- Section 42 requires the Applicant to consult with ‘prescribed persons’, which includes certain consultation bodies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England, relevant statutory undertakers, relevant local authorities, those with an interest in the land, as well as those who may be affected by the Scheme;
- Section 47 requires the Applicant to prepare a statement setting how it proposes to consult about the proposed application with people living in the vicinity of the land. Before preparing the statement, the Applicant is required to consult each local authority that is within section 43(1) of the Planning Act 2008 about what is going to be in the statement. In preparing the statement, the Applicant must have regard to any comments received by the local authorities. The SoCC must set out the proposed community consultation and, once finalised, it must make the statement available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land. It must also publish a notice in local newspapers circulating within the vicinity of

the land stating where and when the SoCC can be inspected. The consultation must then be carried out in accordance with the final SoCC;

- Section 48 places a duty on the Applicant to publicise the proposed application in the ‘prescribed manner’ in a national newspaper, The London Gazette, local newspapers circulating within the vicinity of the land and, where relevant, certain marine publications; and
- Section 49 places a duty on the Applicant to take account of any relevant responses received to the consultation and publicity that is required by Sections 42, 47 and 48.

1.5.3 An informal, non-statutory consultation in relation to the Scheme was undertaken in July 2022 with selected stakeholders via a series of collaborative workshops. In addition, during July 2022 and September 2022, the Applicant’s landscape and visual consultant and land agent met with local residents close to the Scheme to discuss the proposals.

1.5.4 A statutory consultation process will commence at the same time as the publication of this PEI Report.

1.5.5 The issues that have been raised through consultation and how these have been considered and addressed within the design evolution of the Scheme and the EIA will be set out in the ES.

1.5.6 The pre-application consultation undertaken by the Applicant will also be documented within the Consultation Report that will form part of the DCO Application. This will include a separate section on EIA related consultation as recommended within the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note (Advice Note 14: Compiling the Consultation Report (Ref. 1-23)) on the preparation of consultation reports.

1.6 EIA Project Team

1.6.1 This PEI Report has been co-ordinated by AECOM and presents the preliminary environmental information collated by AECOM and a number of other specialist designers and consultants appointed by the Applicant. These designers and consultants are identified in Table 1-1, along with their respective disciplines, project roles and contribution to the Scheme and EIA.

Table 1-1: Project Team Input into EIA

Organisation	Project Role / EIA Input
Tillbridge Solar Ltd	The Applicant
AECOM Ltd	EIA Project Management and Co-ordination Production of the technical ES chapters Production of Outline Battery Fire Safety Management Plan Town Planning Consultant Landscape Architects Electrical Designer
Neo Environmental Ltd	Production of the glint and glare assessment

Organisation	Project Role / EIA Input
Soil Environmental Services Ltd	Production of Agricultural Land Classification survey report
Green Energy Ventures	Solar PV Designer
Pinsent Masons LLP	Legal Advisor
Copper Consultancy	Communications Consultant
DDM Agriculture	Land Agent
WSP	Land Referencing

1.7 IEMA Quality Mark

- 1.7.1 AECOM Ltd is an Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Registered Impact Assessor and holds the IEMA EIA Quality Mark as recognition of the quality of our EIA product and continuous training of our environmental consultants. An EIA Statement of Competence is included in **PEI Report Volume II Appendix 1-3**, outlining the relevant expertise or qualifications of the experts who prepared the PEI Report, in line with Regulation 14(4) of the EIA Regulations.



1.8 References

- Ref. 1-1. HMSO (2008). Planning Act 2008.
- Ref. 1-2. HMSO (2017). Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017
- Ref. 1-3. Planning Inspectorate (PINS) (2020). Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements.
- Ref. 1-4. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-energy-security-and-net-zero>
- Ref. 1-5. Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) (2011). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).
- Ref. 1-6. DECC (2011). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3).
- Ref. 1-7. HMSO (2009). The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.
- Ref. 1-8. DECC (2011). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5).
- Ref. 1-9. Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) (2023). Draft NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3).
- Ref. 1-10. Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG) (2021). National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- Ref. 1-11. Central Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Planning Committee (2023). Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (2023). Available at: <https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2023-04/Local%20Plan%20for%20adoption%20Approved%20by%20Committee.pdf>
- Ref. 1-12. West Lindsey District Council (2022). Corringham Neighbourhood Plan. Available at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning/neighbourhood-planning/all-neighbourhood-plans-west-lindsey/corryingham-neighbourhood-plan-made>
- Ref. 1-13. West Lindsey District Council (2019). Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan. Available at <https://www.west-lindsey.gov.uk/planning-building-control/planning/neighbourhood-planning/all-neighbourhood-plans-west-lindsey/glentworth-neighbourhood-plan-made>
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- Ref. 1-15. Lincolnshire County Council, (2016). Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy and Development Management Policies adopted 2016. Available at <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/directory-record/61697/minerals-and-waste-local-plan-core-strategy-and-development-management-policies>
- Ref. 1-16. Lincolnshire County Council (2016) Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Site locations. Available at <https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2274/adopted-site-locations-pdf>
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- Ref. 1-18. Bassetlaw District Council, (2021). Rampton and Woodbeck Neighbourhood Plan. Available at <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6194/rampton-woodbeck-02-neighbourhood-plan-final.pdf>
- Ref. 1-19. Bassetlaw District Council, (2022). Treswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (Presubmission Draft). Available at <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-services/neighbourhood-plans/all-neighbourhood-plans/treswell-and-cottam-neighbourhood-plan/>
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