

Prosiect Maen Hir

Solar a Storio Ynni



Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume III

Appendix 2-3: Scoping Opinion Response

Prosiect Maen Hir - September 2024

EN010156

lightsourcebp



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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Appendix provides a record of the comments raised by PINS and statutory consultees within the EIA Scoping Opinion (Appendix 2-2) and the Project responses. The purpose of this is to demonstrate how the points raised within the Scoping Opinion have been addressed. Table 2-1 and Table 3-1 sets this out for the PINS comments and statutory consultee responses respectively. This provides a clarification of where the information has been provided within the PEIR or will be provided in the ES and other documents which have been submitted in support of the DCO Application. This document will be updated for the ES that accompanies the DCO Application reflecting the latest position at the time of submission.

2 PINS Scoping Opinion Response Table

Table 2-1 Project Responses to the PINS Scoping Opinion

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
Overarching Comments			
2.1.1	Section 3	The description of the Proposed Development within the Scoping Report is relatively high level	A comprehensive description of the Project is provided in Chapter 5: Project Description.
2.1.2	Para 3.1.2	Relationship between the Proposed Development and connected projects including dependency on timescales and consenting routes, effects of consequential development. Justification behind boundaries and limitations of the assessment.	Once more information on the new National Grid Energy Transmission (NGET) Substation is known the ES will describe the relationship with the Project. The ES will also assess the potential cumulative effects between the Project and the NGET Substation.
2.1.3	Paras 3.2.23 and 3.2.24	Describe the likely routeing, trench width and depth and working width for the underground cabling and works required to install the cables should be described, including any dewatering of excavations.	<p>The Parameter Plans provided at Figures 5-1 – 5-3 show the routing corridor for underground 33kV and/or 132kV cabling connecting the Solar PV Site and BESS to the Project Substation which is termed the ‘Cable Route Corridor’. The Low Voltage Distribution Cabling will be located within the Solar PV Site and potentially within the Mitigation and Enhancement Areas. The alignment and route of the Grid Connection Corridor will depend on the location of the new NGET Substation, which is to be determined by NGET. Engagement with NGET is ongoing and the alignment of the corridor will be determined in the ES.</p> <p>Chapter 5: Project Description and Appendix 5-1 Project Parameters set out the trench widths, depths and working widths for the all the proposed underground cabling and works required to install the cables. De-watering is unlikely to be required for the Project but this will be considered as the design develops and reported on in the ES.</p>
2.1.4	Paras 3.2.6 to 3.2.8	Decision made on fixed south facing or tracking before submission or worst case assumed.	Both fixed south facing and tracker panel technologies are currently proposed in the PEIR and the worst case assumed in each technical assessment on a case-by-case basis.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
2.1.5	Para 3.2.9	Worst case scenario on pile driven or concrete shoes for mounting structures	The Mounting Structure will be pile driven or screw mounted into the ground subject to ground conditions. The option to install concrete blocks, avoiding the need for driven and screw anchored installation will be based on the results of the archaeological survey and the geotechnical analysis.
2.1.6	Para 3.2.21	Location and mechanism to secure trenchless crossings	The location (s) of trenchless crossings will be set out in the ES and the mechanisms to secure them provided.
2.1.7	Paras 3.2.31 and 3.2.32	Detail on site access and adequate assessment	The location of site accesses will be determined and assessed in the ES, in particular the potential loss of vegetation and dry-stone walls (including cloddiau) to accommodate visibility splays will be assessed.
2.1.8	Para 3.2.34	Detail on the community solar array	The details on the Community Solar Project including how it will be owned, managed and generated income allocated are set out in Chapter 5: Project Description. The ES will determine the location of the Community Solar Project.
2.1.9	Paras 3.2.35 to 3.2.38	Detail on the BESS	The details on the Project BESS are set out in Chapter 5: Project Description.
2.1.10	Section 3.4	Description of construction phase including duration of impacts	The two construction programme scenarios are set out in Chapter 5: Project Description. The worst case assumed in each technical assessment on a case-by-case basis.
2.1.11	Section 3.4	Details construction working hours	The details on construction working hours are set out in Chapter 5: Project Description.
2.1.12	Section 3.4	Details on construction compound(s)	The details on Construction Compounds including the maximum number across the Solar PV Site, land take, fencing and lighting are set out in Chapter 5: Project Description. The locations of the compounds will be detailed in the ES.
2.1.13	Section 3.4	Culverts	The ES will identify the locations of proposed water crossings and set out design commitments to the standard of which they will be designed. This will be agreed in consultation with NRW which is currently ongoing. Chapter 13: Water Resources provides a preliminary assessment of potential impacts from water crossings which will be updated in the ES to assess specific locations where necessary as to be agreed with NRW.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
2.1.14	Para 3.4.1	Vehicle movements	The number of anticipated vehicle movements are set out in Chapter 5: Project Description and Chapter 9: Transport sets out the assumptions upon which these have been established.
2.1.15	Section 3.5	Operation and maintenance	Appendix 5-1 sets out the setbacks of the Project from PRow and the oLEMP that will be prepared in support of the ES will set out the vegetation maintenance regime.
2.1.16	Section 3.6	Decommissioning	Decommissioning activities are described in Chapter 5: Project Description and an oDEMP will be prepared in support of the ES.
2.1.17	n/a	Draft/ outline plans	<p>Outline management plans will be prepared in support of the DCO Application with clear cross references in the Embedded Mitigation subsection of each technical chapter to the measures contained within relevant management plans. The following environmental management plans will be prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application following further assessment and design evolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) • Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) • Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan (oOEMP) • Outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP) • Outline Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (oESSCP) • Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (oBSMP) • Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (oDEMP) <p>An initial draft of the outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (oCTMP) has been prepared in support of the PEIR to assist with the construction routing strategy and traffic management measures external to the Solar PV Site and allow an assessment of impacts upon the highway network.</p>
2.1.18	Para 3.7.3	Design envelope approach	The development parameters are set out in the Parameter Plans at Figures 5-1 – 5-4, in Chapter 5: Project Description and Appendix 5-1: Project Parameters and Offsets. The technical assessments are based on these worst-case parameters and where assumptions are required relating to these parameters, these are set out in the Limitations and Assumptions sub-sections of each technical chapter.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
2.1.19	n/a	Existing infrastructure	Utilities plans have been acquired for the Project and consultation with asset owners/operations is ongoing. Utilities will be covered in the ES once the design of the Project has been furth developed and there is more certainty on the assets with the potential to be affected.
2.1.20	n/a	Terminology	<p>The Glossary at the start of the PEIR and the PEIR has been updated to reflect all of this terminology.</p> <p>In the PEIR the Construction logistics hub term is not in use and the documents just refer to Construction Compounds. It is anticipated that there will be one main Construction Compound and up to seven smaller Construction Compounds across the Solar PV Site.</p>
EIA Methodology and Scope of Assessment			
2.2.1	Section 3.5; Paras 6.1.7 and 6.5.1	Impacts from maintenance including component replacement	<p>Chapter 5: Project Description sets out the lifespan of the main components of the Project that would be replaced over the 60-year operation of the Project. This has informed assumptions on the levels of replacement required which is the basis of the assessment of the operation phase. It is not anticipated that wholesale replacement in one stage would be required.</p> <p>The Applicant proposes to submit a replacement schedule at agreed intervals to Isle of Anglesey County Council (approximately every 5 years), excluding unforeseen emergencies that require immediate replacement. The replacement schedule shall include the following details as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent and nature of the scheduled replacement; • Details of likely construction traffic volumes and traffic management measures; • The proposed timing of the replacement works; and • Confirmation that the environmental effects that are likely to arise as a result of such replacement activities and the environmental controls to be implemented are not materially new or different than those assessed in the ES. <p>The ES provide more detail on the scope and duration of the maintenance and replacement activities likely to be required, including predicted vehicle movements and staffing numbers.</p>

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			<p>The ES should provide estimates of types and quantities of waste expected as well as an assessment of any likely significant effects associated with the generation and disposal of waste.</p> <p>The operation phase of the Project has been assessed assuming a time limited consent on 60 years.</p> <p>An oOEMP will be prepared in support of the DCO Application with clear cross references in the Embedded Mitigation subsection of each technical chapter to the measures contained within relevant management plans.</p>
2.2.2	Paras 6.5.16 to 6.5.23	Cumulative effects	Potential in-combination effects with Alaw Mon Solar Farm and Carrog Battery Storage are assessed in Chapter 18: In-combination Effects. The final list of Committed Development assessed in the ES will be consulted on with IoACC and NRW.
2.2.3	Paras 6.5.24 and 6.5.25	Transboundary	Noted, the Applicant considers transboundary effects to be very unlikely but will review this prior to submission of the ES.
Landscape and Visual			
3.1.1	Para 7.2.28 and Table 7-15	Impacts on National Landscape Character Areas (NLCA) - all phases	Noted. Assessment of effects on NLCAs will be scoped out of the LVIA. However, consideration will be given to the key characteristics and management objectives of NLCAs in the description of baseline conditions, and to inform the iterative design process and development of proposals for landscape mitigation and enhancement.
3.1.2	Para 7.2.30 and Table 7-15	Impacts on Marine Character Areas (MCA) – all phases	Noted. Assessment of effects on MCA's will be scoped out of the LVIA.
3.1.3	Para 7.2.31 and Table 7-15	Impacts on the following IoACC LCA – all phases: LCA 4, North West Coast; and LCA 9, Red Wharf Bay.	Noted. Assessment of effects on LCA 4 and LCA 9 have been scoped out of the LVIA. This will be reviewed for the ES.
3.1.4	Para 7.2.42 and Table 7-15	Impacts on visual receptors located outside of the Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) – all phases	Landscape and visual receptors located outside of the ZVI for the Project parameters have been scoped out and will be ground truthed through field investigations. The LVIA study area and list of representative, specific and illustrative viewpoints as well as photomontages will be reviewed prior to publication of the ES and further consultation undertaken if required.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.1.5	Para 7.2.59 and Table 7-14	Impacts on all special qualities of the Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), with the exception of the 'expansive views' special quality – all phases	<p>The LVIA refers to the more recently published Isle of Anglesey AONB Management Plan 2023-2028.</p> <p>NRW has requested that the LVIA review the expansive views and peace and tranquillity special qualities as detailed within the Management Plan, AONB Objective 4, NRW Report 569 and the online StoryMap.</p> <p>The Applicant will include these within the scope of the assessment of effects on the special qualities of the Isle of Anglesey National Landscape (AONB). Where other defined special qualities are scoped out, justification will be provided.</p>
3.1.6	Para 7.2.66 and Table 7-15	Impacts on Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area (SLA) – all phases	Noted. Assessment of effects on the Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area (SLA) will be scoped out of the LVIA.
3.1.7	Para 7.2.20 and Table 7-15	Impacts on Eryri/ Snowdonia National Park – all phases	<p>Eryri National Park is located outside of the study area and approximately 20km to the south-east of Maen Hir South B. Given the distance from the Project and nature of the intervening landscape which includes areas of settlement and other forms of infrastructure, it is unlikely that significant adverse landscape and visual effects would occur.</p> <p>The Applicant has consulted with Eryri National Park Authority and they have raised no issues in relation the potential for landscape and visual effects on the park.</p>
3.1.8	Table 7-15	Visual impacts on users of the following key transport routes – all phases.	<p>The Applicant will further consider the potential for visual impacts on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A5025 between Cemaes, Amlwch and Penysarn; • A55 and A5 between Holyhead, Llanfihangel yn Nhowymn, Gwalchmai and Menai Bridge / Porthaethwy; and • B5112 between Llanerchymedd, Carmel, Trefor and Engedi.
3.1.9	Table 7-15	Visual impacts on users of Long Distance Recreational Trails, National Cycle Routes and Accessible Landscapes from the ES LVIA Chapter	<p>The Applicant will assess the visual effects on the users of Long Distance Recreational Trails, National Cycle Routes and Accessible Landscapes located within the ZVI.</p> <p>The ARA is a separate assessment which will refer to the LVIA and consider the cross-disciplinary effects on these recreational receptors in terms of landscape and visual effects, glint and glare, and noise. The effects identified within the LVIA and</p>

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			ARA on recreational receptors may therefore differ as they are assessing different considerations.
3.1.10	Table 7-15	Visual impacts on users of routes/ areas from the ARA – all phases Night-time effects and lighting – all phases	The Applicant will assess the visual impacts from users of the recreational routes including the Coast Path and Geotrails located within the ZVI and 3km Study Area.
3.1.12	Paras 7.2.39 and 7.2.47; Table 7-5; and Figure 7-12	Viewpoints and photomontages	<p>The Applicant will include an assessment of night-time effects within the ES chapter LVIA submitted with the DCO during both the construction and operation stages.</p> <p>This will focus on where dark skies are a characteristic of the existing landscape and contribute to the natural beauty/special qualities of designated areas. A selection of representative viewpoints will be visited at night to provide a night-time visual assessment.</p> <p>The night time assessment will cross refer to the relevant heritage and ecology receptors where relevant.</p>
3.1.13	Tables 7-7, 7-8 and 7-11 to 7-13	Criteria for assessments	<p>The Applicant will include consideration of night-time effects of artificial lighting within the LVIA during both the construction and operation stages. This will focus on where dark skies are a characteristic of the existing landscape and contribute to the natural beauty/special qualities of designated areas. A selection of representative viewpoints will be visited at night to provide a night-time visual assessment.</p> <p>The Applicant will consult with IoACC and NRW seeking to agree the number and location of representative, illustrative and specific viewpoints and photomontages (see schedule below). Consultation with CADW would be undertaken through cultural heritage consultants for this technical discipline.</p> <p>The LVIA viewpoints as identified within the schedule below will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemaes Bay to north-west; • Mynydd Eilian to north-east; and • Llyn Llywenan to south-west. <p>Viewpoints list suggested by IOACC (App 2 of Scoping Opinion) including:</p>

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRoW Footpath MECHELL 38/077/2 at the point where it connects to the Circular Way Long distance footpath adjacent to an unclassified road. • South of PRoW Footpath RHOSYBOL 44/028/2. Centre of Northern parcel. • Point along PRoW Footpath MECHELL 38/067/2. South of northern parcel. • South of PRoW Footpath TREF ALAW 47/021/1 at the point where it connects to an unclassified road. • PRoW Footpath RHOSYBOL 44/027/1 at the point where it connects to an unclassified road. Northeast of central parcel. • Point along PRoW Footpath LLANNERCH-Y-MEDD 25/003/. South of central parcel. • South of PRoW Footpath RHOSYBOL 44/036/1 at the point where it connects to the National Cycle Network Route 5. North of southern parcel. • B5111 highway near the south of PRoW Footpath LLANNERCH-Y-MEDD 25/013/1. East of southern parcel. • Point along the National Cycle Network Route 5. West of southern parcel. <p>The mainland, coastal highlands and Eryri National Park are located outside of the study area and approximately 20km to the south-east of the southern parcel. Given the distance from the proposed development and nature of the intervening landscape which includes areas of settlement and other forms of infrastructure, it is unlikely that significant adverse landscape and visual effects would occur.</p> <p>The Applicant has consulted with Eryri National Park Authority and they have raised no issues in relation the potential for landscape and visual effects on the park.</p>
3.1.14	Para 7.2.87	Significance of effects	<p>The LVIA methodology provided in Chapter is an overview, and additional information is appended to the LVIA chapter. This includes further details of how the landscape and visual criteria are applied to the professional judgments within the LVIA in accordance with GLVIA3.</p>
3.1.15	Paras 7.2.104 to 7.2.124	Impacts	<p>The LVIA methodology will clarify that effects on landscape and visual receptors that are Major-Moderate or Major would be considered significant, and that Moderate effects may also be identified as being significant based on professional judgement.</p>

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			The assessment of effects within the LVIA includes details of how professional judgement has been applied.
3.1.16	n/a	Mitigation	<p>The Project has been designed to provide setbacks from the existing field boundaries to limit the requirements for removal.</p> <p>The Applicant proposes to provide detailed mapping of field boundaries including existing hedgerows and cloddiau at the isolated locations in which vegetation would potentially require removal which would be undertaken on submission of the ES chapter.</p> <p>Impacts on and loss of vegetation would be recorded within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and the ES LVIA chapter and will inform judgements regarding the landscape and visual effects.</p>
3.1.17	n/a	Cumulative effects	The baseline assessment and field work of the LVIA will inform the design of mitigation and enhancement measures, along with engagement with other members of the Applicant's project team, notably ecologists and heritage consultants in order to optimise outcomes and align with the prevailing character of the locality.
Ecology and Biodiversity			
3.2.1	Table 7-17 and para 7.3.66	Statutory and non-statutory designated sites (without mobile qualifying criteria) located greater than 2km from the Site/ Scoping Study Area – construction and operation	The ES will assess any LSE on statutory and non-statutory designated sites beyond the 2km buffer from the proposed, resulting from hydrological changes and water quality impacts (including increased nutrient and other pollutant inputs) during construction.
3.2.2	Table 7-17 and para 7.3.70	Non-statutory designated sites (Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)) greater than 2km from the Site/ Scoping Study Area – construction and operation	The ES will assess any LSE on Local Wildlife Sites beyond the 2km buffer from the PEIR Boundary, resulting from hydrological changes and water quality impacts (including increased nutrient and other pollutant inputs) during construction.
3.2.3	Table 7-17 and para 7.3.74	Impacts to common and widespread habitats of low sensitivity and/ or	Chapter 7: Ecology describes the methodology and factors used to determine the importance of ecological features, with reference to baseline data, relevant guidance and professional judgement.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
		conservation interest – construction and operation	NRW were consulted in relation to GCN and ornithology. During the call on GCN, adders were flagged as a common species that may need additional consideration on the Project and the survey scope has been reflected accordingly to include a spring transect for adder, the results of which will be provided in the ES.
3.2.4	Table 7-17 and para 7.3.92	Operational impacts on the statutory and non-statutory designated sites	Chapter 7: Ecology includes an assessment on the operational impacts on statutory and non-statutory designated sites and their associated species, including further details on proposed mitigation measures and residual impacts.
3.2.5	Table 7-17	Designated sites and notable habitats susceptible to air quality impacts – operation	The ES will confirm the final likely operational traffic flows but it is highly unlikely that they will exceed the IAQM thresholds and as such, there is no potential for operation of the Project to have significant air quality impacts on protected or otherwise notable habitats within 200m of the affected road network. On this basis, this matter has been scoped out of further assessment in the PEIR.
3.2.6	Table 7-17	Designated sites, protected and notable species susceptible to Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) within the Scoping Study Area – operation	Noted. The Embedded Mitigation section of Chapter 7: Ecology sets out mitigation/ biosecurity measures during all phases of the Project to avoid/control the spread and introduction of INNS. The environmental management plans prepared in support of the ES will include these measures and will be secured by DCO Requirement.
3.2.7	Para 7.3.91	Impacts from dust on designated sites and habitats susceptible to air quality impacts – construction	The ES will include an assessment of effects on Llyn Alaw SSSI due to dust deposition. Where required agreement will be sought from NRW on this matter.
3.2.8	Table 7-17	Statutory designated sites (Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar) beyond 10km – construction and operation	The study area for the consideration of potential adverse effects on European designated sites in Chapter 7: Ecology has been extended to 15 km for sites that are designated for birds, or where birds are listed as a qualifying feature, and 30 km for sites that are designated for bats, or where bats are listed as a qualifying feature.
3.2.9	Table 7-17 and para 7.3.68	Statutory designated sites (SSSIs) beyond 2km – construction and operation	The study area for the consideration of potential adverse effects on SSSIs in Chapter 7: Ecology has been extended 5 km and to 15 km for SSSIs designated for birds and 30 km for bats.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.2.10	Paras 7.3.37 and 7.3.67 to 7.3.70	Zone of Influence (Zol) and study areas	Chapter 7: Ecology describes the methodology and factors used to determine the relevant Zol(s) and state the relevant Zol for each receptor or group of receptors considered in the assessment. As set out in responses to Comment ID 3.2.8 and 3.2.9, the study areas for statutory designates sites have been extended to account for mobile qualifying features.
3.2.11	Para 7.3.54 and Table 7-18	Wintering and breeding birds – data and surveys	<p>Bird survey data collated to date is presented in Appendix 7-4 and discussed in Chapter 7: Ecology. The Applicant has consulted NRW to agree the scope of wintering and passage bird surveys for the following bird species, the results of which will be presented in the ES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenland white fronted goose • chough • barn owl • whooper swan
3.2.12	Paragraph 7.3.88	Fish	Chapter 7: Ecology, discuss the potential impacts on fish and their habitat and likely mitigation measures. Mitigation measures for fish species will be clearly set out in the ES and secured through the oCEMP, oLEMP and oDEMP which will be secured by DCO Requirement. The oCEMP and oDEMP will include measures to undertake fish rescues where such species are present and watercourses could be impacted.
3.2.13	Section 3.4	Biodiversity enhancements and Landscape Ecology Management Plan (LEMP)	The ES will include an outline LEMP setting out how the Applicant intends to deliver biodiversity enhancements. The ES will clearly distinguish between measures intended to avoid or reduce the potential for likely significant effects, and those which have been identified for enhancement only.
3.2.14	N/A	Confidential Annexes	Information on Badgers will be provided in the ES as a confidential annex. Chapter 7: Ecology of the ES will include placeholder explaining that a confidential annex has been submitted to the Inspectorate and may be made available subject to request.
Cultural Heritage			
3.3.1	Paras 7.4.34, 7.4.42 and Table 8-1	Impacts on buried archaeology – operation	Noted.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.3.2	Para 7.4.35 and Table 8-1	Impacts on buried archaeology – decommissioning	Impacts on buried archaeology during decommissioning has been assessed in Chapter 8: Heritage.
3.3.3	Paras 7.4.36, 7.4.40, 7.4.42 and Table 8-1	Impacts on designated historic assets, built heritage and historic landscape – construction and decommissioning	Impacts on designated historic assets, built heritage and historic landscape during construction and decommissioning has been assessed in Chapter 8: Heritage.
3.3.4	Para 7.4.17	Study area for assessment of impacts to setting of heritage assets	<p>It is noted that a 3km study area was requested in the Scoping Opinion, based on EIA Scoping Response of Jenna Arnold at Cadw, however it was deemed appropriate to report on the initial assessment of assets within the 5km study area of the Solar PV Site.</p> <p>Section 8.3 of Chapter 8: Heritage provides a robust justification to support the study area and sensitive receptors selected for the purposes of the assessment, on the basis of relevant guidance and the extent of the likely impacts, with reference to relevant approaches including the ZTV and ZVI.</p>
3.3.5	Paras 7.4.36 to 7.4.40	Impacts to setting of heritage assets	Chapter 8: Heritage assesses impacts from noise and vibration, dust, traffic, lighting, glint and glare and changes to land use on heritage assets and/ or their setting.
3.3.6	Paras 7.4.19 and 7.4.33	Baseline and mitigation	Based on advice from Heneb (formerly GAPS), trial trenching will be undertaken prior to submission of the DCO Application as informed by the results of the DBA and the geophysical survey.
3.3.7	Para 7.4.33	Mitigation	The suite of mitigation measures that will be implemented through in the oCEMP (secured by DCO Requirement) are set out in the Embedded Mitigation and Additional Mitigation sections of Chapter 8: Heritage.
Transport and Access			
3.4.1	Para 7.5.55 and Table 8-1	Alternative modes of access to site – construction	Noted and agreed. This has been scoped out of the ES.
3.4.2	Para 7.5.56	Shipment of materials to Holyhead Port – construction	Noted and agreed. This has been scoped out of the ES.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.4.3	Paras 7.5.57 and 7.5.58 and Table 8-1	Transport and access effects – operation	Noted and agreed. This has been scoped out of the ES. Details of the number and type of operational and maintenance vehicles will be provided within the ES.
3.4.4	Paras 7.5.59 to 7.5.61 and Table 8-1	Risks and accidents associated with hazardous and large loads - all phases	Noted, no further action needed on the assessment of hazardous or large loads.
3.4.5	Paras 7.5.7, 7.5.32, 7.5.37 and 7.5.38 and Figures 7-18 and 7-19	Study area, baseline transport surveys and sensitive receptors	The study area has been revised within the PEIR to reflect PINS' comments and include all possible routes to the Project. The scope of the surveys has been agreed with IoACC. Further details are provided within the PEIR, with the Transport and Access Study Area shown at Figure 9-1.
3.4.6	Paras 7.5.10 to 7.5.13	Impacts on users of PRoW or other recreational routes	<p>PRoW have been assessed at this preliminary stage and will be assessed within the ES.</p> <p>There would be no permanent closures or diversions in relation to the PRoW network. However, temporary closures and / or diversions may be required. Details of any closures and diversions impacting the PRoW network will be set out within the oCEMP and oCTMP, as well as being shown on the Traffic Regulation Measures Plans that will accompany the DCO Application.</p>
Air Quality			
3.5.1	Paras 7.6.13 and 7.6.14	Quantitative assessment of construction phase road traffic emissions (if relevant screening criteria in IAQM and Environmental Protection UK guidance ¹ are not exceeded)	<p>The predicted trip generation for the Project alone is below the criteria detailed within the IAQM and Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) guidance of 500 LDVs and 100 HDVs for development outside of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). However, the cumulative trip generation is currently unknown.</p> <p>Should the IAQM and EPUK criteria be exceeded cumulatively, a quantitative assessment of road traffic emission impacts during the construction phase will be undertaken as part of the ES Chapter. If the cumulative trip generation is also below</p>

¹ Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2017) Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			the IAQM and EPUK criteria, a quantitative assessment of construction phase road traffic emissions will be scoped out of the ES, as agreed by the Inspectorate.
3.5.2	Paras 7.6.20 and 7.6.43 and Table 8-1	Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) emissions - all phases	Recommendations for the control of NRMM emissions during the construction phase, based on the construction phase dust assessment, are set out in Chapter 15: Other Matters and will be included in the oCEMP.
3.5.3	Paras 7.6.21, 7.6.39 and 7.6.43 and Table 8-1	Shipping emissions – all phases	Noted.
3.5.4	Paras 7.6.22, 7.6.24, 7.6.40 and 7.6.43 and Table 8-1	Road traffic emissions - operation and decommissioning	At this stage, the predicted trip generation associated with the decommissioning phase of the Project is unknown. Once this information is available, consultation with the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) will be undertaken to agree the appropriate approach to assessing the potential impacts of road traffic emissions during the decommissioning phase. The criteria detailed within the IAQM and EPUK guidance will be utilised to determine the potential for any significant effects.
3.5.5	Paras 7.6.23 and 7.6.41 and Table 8-1	On-site emissions – operation	Noted.
3.5.6	Paras 7.6.12, 7.6.25, 7.6.34 and 7.6.43 and Table 8-1	Dust emissions – all phases	A qualitative assessment of fugitive dust emissions has been undertaken as part of the PEIR. Mitigation measures were recommended commensurate to the magnitude of effects. These mitigation measures will inform the oCEMP produced for the ES.
3.5.1	Para 7.6.44	Standalone Air Quality ES Chapter	Noted.
3.5.2	Table 7.27 and 7.28	IoACC air quality monitoring (AQM) locations	The locations of the IoACC AQM locations in relation to the Project are described in Chapter 15: Other Matters.
Noise			

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.6.1	Para 7.7.2	Noise and vibration effects on ecological and heritage receptors from the Noise ES Chapter	Noted, Chapter 6: Ecology and Chapter 8: Heritage provide an assessment of noise impacts.
3.6.2	Para 7.7.40 and Table 8-1	Tranquillity assessment – construction and decommissioning	A tranquillity assessment will be presented in the ES.
3.6.3	Paras 7.7.35 and 7.7.41	Noise and vibration from road traffic - operation	Noted.
3.6.4	Paras 7.7.36 and 7.7.41	Vibration from electrical plant - operation	Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration describes the potential sources of vibration arising from the operation of relevant components including the substations, as well as any measures to control emissions. Confirmation of how these are secured through the dDCO or other legal mechanism will be set out in the ES.
3.6.5	Table 8-1	Noise from fixed plant and equipment (including low frequency noise) – construction and decommissioning	Noted.
3.6.6	Paras 7.7.5 and 7.7.9	Sensitive receptors and baseline survey	Noise monitoring locations have been agreed with IoACC.
3.6.7	Paras 7.7.23 and 7.7.24	Study area	The Study Areas in relation to noise and vibration are set out in Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration with justification provided.
Ground Conditions			
3.7.1	Para 7.8.38	Mineral extraction – all phases	Noted.
3.7.2	Para 7.8.38	Location of Mineral Safeguarding Area	Figure 11-1 in Chapter 11: Ground Conditions shows the location of the Mynydd Paris mine MSA.
3.7.3	Paras 7.8.12, 7.8.13 and Reference 7-68	Historic ground investigation report on the former Shell site.	The Baseline Conditions have been informed by a historic report on an intrusive ground investigation within the Former Oil Depot site in Rhosgoch. Although the topic author has had sight of this report on the intrusive ground investigation, at the time of writing the PEIR the Applicant does not currently have permission to publish the report

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			as part of the PEIR. Further intrusive investigations may be required at the Former Oil Depot which will be reported on in the ES.
Agriculture and Soils			
3.8.1	Paras 7.9.36 and 7.9.39	Effects on soils and land quality - operation	The potential effects on Agriculture and Soils during operation of the Project have been assessed in Chapter 12 of the PEIR. The oSMP, oCEMP, oDEMP and oOEMP which will be prepared for the ES and secured by DCO Requirement will set the suite mitigation measures. The ES will confirm that no restrictive covenants would be in place to prevent the implementation of this mitigation.
3.8.2	Table 8-1	Effects on farm businesses, agricultural enterprises and land use – decommissioning	The potential effects on farm businesses, agricultural enterprises and land use have been assessed in Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils.
3.8.3	Paragraph 7.9.32	Soil Management Plan (SMP)	An oSMP will be submitted with the DCO Application.
3.8.4	Paragraph 7.9.31	Mitigation	Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils sets out in Section 12.4 that BMV land has largely been avoided. The ES will provide further information on the avoidance of BMV once the final layout of the Project is refined.
3.8.5	Paragraph 7.9.14	Study area	The Study Area is clearly described in Section 12.2 of Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils. A separate figure showing the Study Area is not necessary as it is limited to the Solar PV Site, Mitigation and Enhancement Areas and Cable Route Corridor which are clearly shown on Figure 2-1.
3.8.6	Paragraph 7.9.6, 7.9.7 and 7.9.8	Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey	The scope of the ALC survey was agreed with Welsh Government’s Agricultural Land Use and Soil Policy Advisor as set out in Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils.
3.8.7	Para 7.8.4	Peat soils	A review of NRW’s peat mapping confirmed that there is no peat within the PEIR Boundary and this is stated in Section 12.2 of Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils.
Water Resources			
3.9.1	Paras 7.10.46 and 7.10.50	Potable water - all phases	Potable water consumption has been scoped into the assessment and will be assessed in the ES when the Project design has developed further.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.9.2	Paras 7.10.47 and 7.10.50	Foul water (quantity and quality) – all phases	Foul water has been scoped into the assessment. At this stage, it is not known what foul infrastructure will be required for construction. The details of any foul infrastructure will be determined as the Project progresses and will be included in the ES chapter.
3.9.3	Table 7-58	Effects on health resulting from changes to water quality or availability – construction and decommissioning	Potential adverse effects on water quality have been assessed in Section 13.7 of Chapter 13: Water Resources and associated effects on human health has been considered in Chapter 17: Health.
3.9.4	Para 7.10.35 and Figure 7-24	Study area	The extent of the Study Area is clearly justified in relation to the Zone of Influence in Section 13.4 of Chapter 13: Water Resources.
3.9.5	Paras 1.2.27 and 1.2.28 and Table 7-42	Water Framework Directive	The scope of the WFD Assessment that will be prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application is currently being agreed in consultation with NRW.
3.9.6	Paras 7.10.30 and 7.10.31	Water quality monitoring and Hydrological/hydrogeological modelling	Consultation with NRW is ongoing with regards to the requirements and scope for any hydrological and / or water quality monitoring/modelling which will be included in the ES if required.
3.9.7	Paras 3.2.21 and 7.3.14	Horizontal Directional Drilling	Potential effects from HDD will be assessed in the ES once the locations for potential HDD is determined.
3.9.8	Para 7.10.52	Guidance	Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk is referenced in Chapter 13: Water Resources and has informed the assessment and Project Design.
3.9.9	Para 7.10.23	Drinking Water Protected Areas	Potential effects on the water quality in Alaw Reservoir and the Cefni Reservoir has been assessed in Section 13.5 of Chapter 13: Water Resources.
3.9.10	Para 7.10.19	Receptors	A preliminary assessment of potential water quality effects on private water supplies is provided in Chapter 13: Water Resources. A WFD Assessment will be prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application.
3.9.11	Paras 7.10.44 and 7.10.45	Water quality	The effect on public and / or private water supplies fed by groundwater flow will be identified and mitigation measures set out as the Project design progresses and will be included within Chapter 13: Water Resources of the ES.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.9.12	Para 7.10.45	Water quality mitigation - operation	Mitigation measures to ameliorate adverse effects on water resources are set out in Section 13.4 of Chapter 13: Water Resources. These will be secured through the environmental management plans that will be prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application and secured by DCO Requirement.
Climate Change			
3.10.1	Table 7-50 and Table 8-1	Climate Change Resilience and In-combination Climate Impact Assessment relating to extreme weather events and changes in temperature, precipitation and wind patterns – operation and decommissioning	Climate change resilience and in-combination climate impact from operational and decommissioning phases have been considered in the assessments.
3.10.2	Para 7.11.35, Table 7-50 and Table 8-1	Sea level rise – all phases	Sea level rise in climate change resilience and in-combination climate impact from all phases have been scoped out in the assessments.
3.10.3	Para 7.11.9	Greenhouse gas (GHG) impact assessment	Mitigation measures are developed as part of the iterative process of the Project and to be finalised in the ES stage. Existing mitigation measures against GHG impact are discussed in Chapter 14: Climate Change.
3.10.4	Paras 7.11.24 and 7.11.25	GHG impact assessment assumptions	Assumptions made in the GHG impact assessment are detailed in in Chapter 14: Climate Change.
3.10.5	n/a	GHG emissions and design flexibility	The GHG Impact Assessment has adopted a reasonable worst-case approach for any uncertainty in the design, in line with suggestions in Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) Climate Change Guidance.
Glint and Glare			
3.11.1	Para 7.12.28	Detailed assessment of glint and glare impacts on aviation receptors over 5km from the Site – all phases	Noted.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.11.2	Para 7.12.29	Impacts from glint and glare on ground-based receptors located over 1km from the Site – all phases	The 1km Study Area is based on professional judgement and best practice which are widely accepted across the UK and Ireland. This Study Area have been accepted during examination at multiple NSIPs (e.g. Longfield and Gate Burton). Should there be any significant impacts found at the edge of the Study Area, then the assessment will extend beyond the Study Area to capture any likely significant effects. The ZTV has not been used to inform this assessment as it is not appropriate for the identification of Glint and Glare impacts. Glint and Glare impacts disperse faster and become less significant at further distances.
3.11.3	Para 7.12.30	Standalone Glint and Glare ES aspect chapter	Noted. Section 8.8 of Chapter 8: Heritage sets out that glint and glare has been taken into account in the assessment of the setting of designated historic assets. Section 6.8 Chapter 6: Landscape sets out that glint and glare has been taken into account in the LVIA.
3.11.4	Para 7.12.31	Impacts from glint and glare - construction and decommissioning	Noted.
3.11.5	Para 7.12.32	Impacts from glint and glare on rail receptors – all phases	Noted.
Socio-economics			
3.12.1	Paras 7.13.35	Spending associated with the workers – construction and decommissioning	The assessment considers the expenditure of construction workers, which is not expected to be significant. See the Chapter 16: Socio-economics for more detail.
3.12.2	Para 7.13.51	Spending associated with the workers – operation	The number and type of jobs that are estimated to be created during the operational phase have been presented in Chapter 16: Socio-economics.
3.12.3	Para 7.13.38	Disruption to local businesses – construction and decommissioning	Amenity impacts on local businesses will be assessed in the ES.
3.12.4	Para 7.13.39	Changes in demand for health and social care - construction and decommissioning	The Health PEIR chapter considers any human health effects arising through changing demand for health and social care.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.12.5	Paras 7.13.40 and 7.13.57	Access to open space and PRow – all phases	The Health PEIR chapter considers the impact on access to open space and PRowS.
3.12.6	Paras 7.13.42 and 7.13.52	Changes in crime and community safety – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out crime and community safety.
3.12.7	Paras 7.13.45 and 7.13.58	Changes in commuting patterns – all phases	Based on the conclusions of the impact of the on driver delays in the Transport and Access PEIR chapter, changes in commuting patterns is not considered in this chapter, since the Project would lead to a negligible (non-significant) impact on driver delay.
3.12.8	Para 7.13.46	Operational employment	The number and type of jobs estimated to be created during the Operational Phase are presented in Chapter 16: Socio-economics.
3.12.9	Para 7.13.56	Impact on local housing affordability – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out impacts on local housing affordability.
3.12.10	Paras 7.13.17 and 7.13.18	Study area	The assessment methodology includes justification as to how the study areas have been defined. Study areas and receptors are illustrated on corresponding Figure 16-1.
3.12.11	Para 7.13.50	Guidance	The assessment of changes to local tourism assets considers and gives full regard the recently adopted updated Destination Management Plan (DMP) to provide an appropriate assessment of the potential impacts arising from all stages of the Project on Anglesey's tourism sector.
Health			
3.13.1	Table 7-58	Health related behaviours (physical activity) – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of the physical activity health determinant for all phases.
3.13.2	Table 7-58	Health related behaviours (risk taking behaviour) – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to risk-taking behaviour.
3.13.3	Table 7-58	Social environment (housing) – operational	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of housing supply.
3.13.4	Table 7-58	Social environment (relocation) – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to relocation.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.13.5	Table 7-58	Social environment (open space, leisure and play) – construction and decommissioning	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to open space, leisure and play for the Construction and Decommissioning Phases.
3.13.6	Table 7-58	Social environment (transport modes, access and connections) – operation	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to transport modes, access and connections for the Operational Phase.
3.13.7	Table 7-58	Social environment (community safety) – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to community safety for all phases.
3.13.8	Table 7-58	Social environment (social participation, interaction and support) – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to social participation, interaction and support for all phases.
3.13.9	Table 7-58	Bio-physical environment (climate change and adaptation) – construction and decommissioning	Chapter 15: Other Matters provides an overview of the air quality assessment to be undertaken in the ES. This includes details of the existing baseline conditions within the study area and with regard to current air quality objectives. The scope would include construction phase road traffic assessment and a qualitative assessment of fugitive dust emissions. Similarly, the Air Quality section of Chapter 15: Other Matters proposed to scope out the assessment of operation phase road traffic emissions (refer to Chapter 15: Other Matters for the scope of the Air Quality Assessment).
3.13.10	Table 7-58	Bio-physical environment (air quality) – all phases	PEIR Chapter 15: Other Matters provides an overview of the air quality assessment to be undertaken in the ES. This includes details of the existing baseline conditions within the study area and with regard to current air quality objectives. The scope would include construction phase road traffic assessment and a qualitative assessment of fugitive dust emissions. Similarly, the Air Quality section of PEIR Chapter 15: Other Matters proposed to scope out the assessment of operational phase road traffic emissions (refer to PEIR Chapter 15: Other Matters for the scope of the Air Quality Assessment).
3.13.11	Table 7-58	Bio-physical environment (water quality and availability) – operation	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to water quality and availability during the operational phase on the basis that routine checks and maintenance of the BESS would minimise water related risks to human health. The ES will demonstrate how relevant measures to manage any risks would be

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
			delivered and secured, through cross reference to draft/ outline management plan(s) and the dDCO.
3.13.12	Table 7-58	Bio-physical environment (land quality) – all phases	<p>The IEMA Guidance on Effective Scoping of Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessments states that a health assessment will only scope in land quality if there are significant effects to the soil environment that relate to human receptors. Specifically, this relates to how the project affects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation of historic pollution; • Risks of new ground pollution (industrial agents or accidental spills); and • Food resources and safety (availability of or contamination of agricultural land and allotments). <p>Chapter 12: Soils and Agriculture infers that during construction and decommissioning where there are risks of historic or new pollution to soils, good soil management practices such as avoiding trafficking or handling soils when wet will be adhered to and be incorporated into areas of the PEIR Boundary that are most susceptible to historic and/or risks of new ground pollution.</p> <p>Temporary construction compounds, access tracks and 33kV substations would not have a significant impact on the soils and land quality and therefore are not deemed to pose risks to historic or new ground pollution.</p> <p>While the 132kV substations would have a likely significant effect on soils, the effect on health would not be significant since the location of the 132kV substations is on poor-quality land unlikely to yield agricultural produce. Similarly, the Project Substation and BESS have the potential to be located on non-agricultural land and therefore would not be deemed to have a direct pathway to health in relation to this effect.</p> <p>Chapter 12: Soils and Agriculture states that during operation there will be no significant adverse effects on soil resources or agricultural land quality.</p> <p>Finally, in light of considering comments from Public Health Wales in the Scoping Opinion, assessing indirect health impacts is complex and therefore should be proportionate. For these reasons, the impact of land quality on health is considered to be not significant and therefore scoped out. However, given the preliminary stage of the assessment and the likelihood for Project proposals to evolve, we will also consider the scope of this determinant of health again in the ES.</p>

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.13.13	Table 7-58	Bio-physical environment (radiation) – all phases	Chapter 17: Health assesses the impact on EMF from cables and substations above 132kV on human health during the operational phase. The assessment of the magnitude of this impact is presented in section 17.5.
3.13.14	Table 7-58	Institutional and built environment (health and social care services) – operation	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of effects related to health and social care services for the operational phase of the Project due to the small number of staff required for the operation and maintenance.
3.13.15	Table 7-58	Institutional and built environment (built environment) – all phases	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of the built environment health determinant for all phases. The community identity health determinant has been assessed in Chapter 17: Health.
3.13.16	Table 7-58	Institutional and built environment (wider societal infrastructure and resources) – construction and decommissioning	Noted on PINS acceptance of scoping out an assessment of health effects related to wider societal infrastructure and resources for the construction and decommissioning phases.
3.13.17	Para 7.14.2	Guidance	This guidance has been referred to for the development of this assessment and is referenced where relevant throughout this assessment.
3.13.18	Para 7.14.9 and 7.14.10	Study area	The defined study areas and their justification is identified starting section 17.2.
Major Accidents and Disasters			
3.14.1	Para 7.15.18	Standalone Major Accidents and Disasters ES Chapter	The Major Accidents and Disasters section of Chapter 15: Other Matters assesses fire risk in relation to the BESS. An outline Battery Storage Safety Management Plan (oBSSMP) will be prepared in support of the DCO Application.
3.14.2	Paras 7.15.11, 7.15.12 and 7.15.13	Transport accidents and flooding from the Major Accidents and Disasters section – all phases	Transport accidents are assessed in Chapter 9: Transport and the Glint and Glare section of Chapter 15: Other Matters and flooding is assessed in Chapter 13: Water Resources.
3.14.3	Para 7.15.15 and 7.15.16	Major accident pipelines and COMAH sites – all phases	Protective provisions relating to gas distribution and transmission pipelines will be implemented through the oCEMP and oDEMP which will be secured by DCO Requirement.

ID	Ref	Comment	Project Response
3.14.4	Para 7.15.17	Effects from EMF on residential receptors – all phases	EMF has been assessed within Chapter 17: Health.
3.14.5	Para 7.15.7	Definition of significance effects	Section 15.4 of Chapter 15: Other Matters explains and justifies what represents a significant effect in terms of EIA for major accidents and/ or disasters.
3.14.6	Para 7.15.8	Guidance	The assessment of Major Accidents and Disasters in Chapter 15: Other Matters references and draws upon the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) guidance document 'Major Accidents and Disasters in EIA'.

3 Statutory Consultee Scoping Response Table

Table 3-1 Response to Statutory Consultee Responses

Comment	Project Response
Amlwch Town Council	
1. Size of the proposal, its impact on the local environment and community	Chapter 4: Reasonable Alternatives and Design Evolution sets out the justification for the size of the Project with reference to Government Net Zero Policy and the Anglesey Energy Island Programme. Chapters 6-18 provide a preliminary assessment on the likely significant effects on the local environment and communities.
2. Priority for Grid Capacity	NGET will consent a 400kV Substation to accommodate the Project and the export of the electricity generated by the Project to the overhead line will not have any impact on the
3. Loss of agricultural land	Chapter 12: Soils and Agriculture provides a preliminary assessment of the loss of agricultural land.
4. Compensation for loss of value, quality of life, impact on health, loss of amenity including visibility and glare	Chapter 17: Health assess the potential adverse effects on human health. Chapter 6: Landscape assesses visual and landscape character effects. Chapter 15: Other Matters assess potential glint and glare effects.
5. Loss of income and employment from tourism opportunities	Chapter 16: Socio-economics and Chapter 17: Health assess the potential for loss of income and employment associated with potential adverse effects on tourism.
6. Precedent will be set for further large-scale energy developments to bypass Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government	Chapter 4: Reasonable Alternatives and Design Evolution sets out hoe the Project is in accordance with Government Net Zero Policy and the Anglesey Energy Island Programme
7. Provision of long term employment and training opportunities	Chapter 16: Socio-economics assesses the employment and training opportunities that the Project will provide and the Preliminary Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (PESS) sets out the Project plan in relation to this.
8. Opportunities are essential to grow a balanced economy, to reduce the outward migration of skilled young people from the island and to maintain and safeguard the Welsh Language	Chapter 16: Socio-economics assesses the employment and training opportunities that the Project will provide and the Preliminary Employment, Skills and Supply

	Chain Plan (PESS) sets out the Project plan in relation to this. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment will be prepared in support of the DCO Application.
9. Longevity of solar panels, materials used for manufacture, and future disposal of panels and associated infrastructure. Decommissioning and return of the site to its current state.	Chapter 15: Other Matters provides an assessment of waste generated by the Project from replacement and decommissioning of PV Modules, batteries, transformers etc.
CADW	
Agreement on the methodology	Noted
Disagreement on 2km study area, propose 3km study area	For the assessment of the Likely Significant Effects on designated historic assets, a 5km Study Area has been utilised. Further detail is set out in Section 8.3 of Chapter 8: Heritage.
Expectation that all designated historic assets inside 3km study area are subject to stage 1 assessment and stages 2 to 4 to be carried out if required	A 5km Study Area has been utilised for Stage 1 assessment and stages 2-4 will be undertaken as required.
Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Cumulative effects with other solar and battery proposals	
Consultation on NGET Substation, Grid Connection Corridor and construction programme	
1. Council's overall position in relation to low carbon development	PEIR Chapter 4: Reasonable Alternatives and Design Evolution presents how the design of the Project has evolved in consideration of its impact on the environment, in view of minimising its impact and reducing the requirement for additional mitigation to reduce the likelihood of significant effects. The PEIR process is another step in the design evolution process that will allow the refined and final design of the Project that is assessed in the ES to incorporate further embedded design measures that reduce the potential for likely significant effects.
2. Policy Considerations	The policy provided by the IoACC for consideration in its statutory consultation response is all duly noted and has been considered in the preparation of the PEIR, as appropriate. References to policy have been provided when referred to in the

	<p>text, and each technical topic has provided a dedicated Appendix providing details of relevant policy.</p> <p>The ES will review and update any policy information, as relevant, throughout the course of it being prepared.</p>
<p>3. Landscape and Visual</p>	<p>The LVIA methodology includes details of how landscape value will be assessed, and how value and susceptibility inform judgements regarding visual receptor sensitivity.</p> <p>Table 7-12 Duration of Effect adopts time periods that are independent of the project being assessed and have been established based on experience undertaking LVIA's for many types of development.</p> <p>The assessment design year for operational mitigation is selected as it represents a point in time, post-completion, when proposed mitigation planting would have become established but not fully mature.</p> <p>The LVIA methodology has been submitted for numerous other DCO and TCPA applications and provides a consistent approach to the assessment of landscape and visual effects which has been tested at numerous public inquiries and examinations. Refer to LVIA methodology within App 6-1.</p> <p>All heritage matters including impacts on any non-designated and designated assets including scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens and their settings will be assessed within the Heritage chapter.</p> <p>The LVIA will assess the landscape and visual effects arising from the Project and will include consideration of the NRW LANDMAP historic and cultural aspects and overall evaluations. Refer to separate Heritage chapter for impacts on any scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens.</p> <p>The effects on statutory and non-statutory landscape designations will be assessed within the LVIA, drawing upon the assessment of effects on landscape character and visual receptors, and supplemented with additional consideration of factors that contribute to the purpose of the designation and relevant natural beauty/special qualities which are highlighted in published material.</p> <p>For example, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has requested that the LVIA review the expansive views and peace and tranquillity special qualities as detailed within the Management Plan, AONB Objective 4, NRW Report 569 and the online StoryMap.</p>

The LVIA will include an assessment of the effects on the Anglesey National Landscape (AONB), the Parys Mountain and Slopes SLA and the Mynydd Mechell and Surrounds SLA.

The Parciau Estatelands Special Landscape Area (SLA) would be scoped-out of the LVIA. As further detailed within paragraph 7.2.66 of the Applicant's Scoping Report, the ZTV (see Figs 7-9, 7-12 and 7-13) and fieldwork has identified that there would be restricted visibility between the southern parcel and the Parciau Estatelands SLA. Refer to Section 6-6 of the LVIA.

The Applicant has provided confirmation of the assumptions and limitations which apply to the PEIR assessment, and will do the same for the ES. Refer to Section 6-3 of LVIA.

Visual effects are assessed within the LVIA for groups of visual receptors within close proximity of each other and that are judged to experience similar visual effects arising from the proposed development. These will be referred to as 'Visual Receptor Groups' (VRG's) and might include motorists on local roads, users of rights of way and local residents and visitors to settlements.

Representative viewpoints will be selected within the LVIA to provide a sample of visual effects from the locality. Representative viewpoints, (along with illustrative viewpoints) will be referred to in the assessment of effects on visual receptor groups. For each representative viewpoint, analysis will be presented on the scale of visual effects. This will be included on the relevant photopanel for each representative viewpoint, which will be referred to in the assessment of effects on Visual Receptor Groups.

Specific viewpoints will also be assessed in the LVIA. These are locations in key and sometimes a promoted viewpoint within the landscape, including for example specific local visitor attractions, viewpoints in areas of particularly noteworthy visual and/or recreational amenity such as landscapes with statutory landscape designations, or viewpoints with particular cultural landscape associations.

Definitions for all viewpoint types and details of how there are used in the LVIA will be provided in the detailed methodology and glossary that will be included in the LVIA chapter. This differentiates between representative, illustrative and specific viewpoints as appropriate. Other viewpoints will be included within the RVAA and ARA as separate assessments and an appendix to the LVIA.

The additional viewpoints (1-9) requested by IoACC have been included in the revised schedule of representative viewpoints (see schedule below). This includes

additional viewpoints requested by other consultees that have responded to the Applicants EIA Scoping Request. Refer to Section 6-6 of LVIA.

The LVIA has incorporated the following viewpoints requested by PINS:

- Cemaes Bay to north-west [Illustrative Viewpoint A].
- Mynydd Eilian to north-east [Illustrative Viewpoint D].
- Llyn Llywenan to south-west [Illustrative Viewpoint W].

The LVIA has incorporated the following viewpoints requested by IoACC:

- PRow Footpath MECHELL 38/077/2 at the point where it connects to the Circular Way Long distance footpath adjacent to an unclassified road [Illustrative Viewpoint F].
- South of PRow Footpath RHOSYBOL 44/028/2 [Illustrative Viewpoint I].
- Point along PRow Footpath MECHELL 38/067/2 [Illustrative Viewpoint J].
- South of PRow Footpath TREF ALAW 47/021/1 at the point where it connects to an unclassified road [Illustrative Viewpoint L].
- PRow Footpath RHOSYBOL 44/027/1 at the point where it connects to an unclassified road. [Illustrative Viewpoint N].
- Point along PRow Footpath LLANNERCH-Y-MEDD 25/003/ [Illustrative Viewpoint Q].
- South of PRow Footpath RHOSYBOL 44/036/1 at the point where it connects to the National Cycle Network Route 5
- [Representative Viewpoint 20].
- B5111 highway near the south of PRow Footpath LLANNERCH-Y-MEDD 25/013/1 [Illustrative Viewpoint Y].
- Point along the National Cycle Network Route 5 [Illustrative Viewpoint X].

The ARA will include an assessment of sequential views and experience of cyclists using NCR 5 in relation to the southern and central parcels. Refer to the ARA within Appendix 6-4.

Refer to separate cumulative assessment within PEIR.

The Applicant will include consideration of night-time effects of artificial lighting within the LVIA during both the construction and operation stages. This will focus on where dark skies are a characteristic of the existing landscape and contribute to the natural beauty/special qualities of designated areas. A selection of

	<p>representative viewpoints will be visited at night to provide a night-time visual assessment. Night time Effects and Lighting will be further assessed within the ES.</p> <p>The Applicant will seek to agree a 'long list' of developments with IOACC with the aim of refining to a 'short list' for inclusion in the cumulative LVIA. The proposed Alaw Mon Solar Farm DNS application and the Carrog Ganol BESS facility will be included in the short list as requested. Refer to separate cumulative assessment within PEIR.</p>
<p>4. Cultural Heritage and Archaeology</p>	<p>Impacts on buried archaeology during decommissioning has been assessed in Chapter 8: Heritage.</p> <p>Impacts on designated historic assets, built heritage and historic landscape during construction and decommissioning has been assessed in Chapter 8: Heritage.</p> <p>It is noted that a 3km study area was requested in the Scoping Opinion, based on EIA Scoping Response of Jenna Arnold at Cadw, however it was deemed appropriate to report on the initial assessment of assets within the 5km study area of the Solar PV Site.</p> <p>Section 8.3 of Chapter 8: Heritage provides a robust justification to support the study area and sensitive receptors selected for the purposes of the assessment, on the basis of relevant guidance and the extent of the likely impacts, with reference to relevant approaches including the ZTV and ZVI.</p> <p>Chapter 8: Heritage assesses impacts from noise and vibration, dust, traffic, lighting, glint and glare and changes to land use on heritage assets and/ or their setting.</p> <p>Based on advice from Heneb (formerly GAPS), trial trenching will be undertaken prior to submission of the DCO Application as informed by the results of the DBA and the geophysical survey.</p> <p>The suite of mitigation measures that will be implemented through in the oCEMP (secured by DCO Requirement) are set out in the Embedded Mitigation and Additional Mitigation sections of Chapter 8: Heritage.</p>
<p>5. Agricultural Land Classification</p>	<p>Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils sets out in Section 12.4 that BMV land has largely been avoided. The ES will provide further information on the avoidance of BMV once the final layout of the Project is refined.</p> <p>The scope of the ALC survey was agreed with Welsh Government's Agricultural Land Use and Soil Policy Advisor as set out in Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils.</p>

<p>6. Ecology</p>	<p>The ES will assess any LSE on statutory and non-statutory designated sites beyond the 2km buffer from the proposed, resulting from hydrological changes and water quality impacts (including increased nutrient and other pollutant inputs) during construction.</p> <p>The ES will assess any LSE on Local Wildlife Sites beyond the 2km buffer from the PEIR Boundary, resulting from hydrological changes and water quality impacts (including increased nutrient and other pollutant inputs) during construction.</p> <p>The ES will include an outline LEMP setting out how the Applicant intends to deliver biodiversity enhancements. The ES will clearly distinguish between measures intended to avoid or reduce the potential for likely significant effects, and those which have been identified for enhancement only.</p> <p>The ES will be based on up to date survey data to ensure that the baseline conditions for assessment are accurate.</p>
<p>7. Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>The study area has been revised within the PEIR to reflect PINS' comments and include all possible routes to the Project. The scope of the surveys has been agreed with IoACC. Further details are provided within the PEIR, with the Transport and Access Study Area shown at Figure 9-1.</p> <p>Details of the number and type of operational and maintenance vehicles will be provided within the ES.</p>
<p>8. Public Protection</p>	<p>The cumulative effects of the Project in-combination with Alaw Mon solar farm and BESS development have been considered, as relevant, in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects.</p> <p>An oCEMP will include a Site Waste Management Plan and will be submitted in support of the DCO Application.</p> <p>The oCEMP will confirm the working hours during the construction and decommissioning phases.</p>
<p>9. Water Resources and Flood Risk</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>10. Socio-Economic Considerations</p>	<p>The assessment considers the expenditure of construction workers, which is not expected to be significant. See the Chapter 16: Socio-economics for more detail.</p> <p>The number and type of jobs that are estimated to be created during the operational phase have been presented in Chapter 16: Socio-economics.</p>

	Amenity impacts on local businesses will be assessed in the ES.
11. Local Involvement and Community Benefits	Noted.
12. Decommissioning	An oDEMP will be prepared and submitted in support of the DCO Application.
13. Assessment of Cumulative Effects	Cumulative effects have been assessed, as relevant, in Chapter 18: Cumulative Effects.
14. Community Engagement	Noted.
Llaneilian Community Council	
1. Impact on Public Rights of Ways	The impact of the Project on PRoW has been considered in the PEIR in respect of Landscape, Visual Impact, Amenity and Recreation, Severance and Noise impacts. The results of these impacts at the preliminary information stage can be viewed in the relevant chapters of the PEIR, and will be further assessed, as relevant, in the ES.
2. Additional viewpoint in the LVIA	Specific Viewpoint D (as can be seen in Figure 6-10) represents the requested position to the northeast of the Project from an elevated position.
3. Impact on local accommodation, infrastructure and health and other services	The impact of the Project on local accommodation and infrastructure and the potential impact on Health and other services during construction and decommissioning has been considered and assessed, as appropriate, in Chapter 16: Socio-economics and Chapter 17: Health of the PEIR, and will be further considered, as appropriate, in the ES.
4. Financial implications on the immediate area (North East Anglesey) including impacts on tourism, housing and agriculture	The financial implications on the immediate area have been considered and assessed, as appropriate, in Chapter 16: Socio-economics, and will be further considered, as appropriate, in the ES.
5. Impacts of connecting to national grid infrastructure (upgrading of pylons etc.) and how this may impact any future proposed nuclear development at Wylfa.	Consideration has been given to the impacts of connecting to the current national grid infrastructure and how this may impact any future proposed nuclear development at Wylfa, in the PEIR in Chapter 4: Reasonable Alternatives and Design Evolution.
6. Management of any proposed community array	The management of the 5MWp Community Solar Project and the proceeds thereof have been presented in the PEIR in Chapter 4: Project Description, and will be further presented in the ES, as appropriate.

Llanfair ME Community Council	
Request to elaborate on the proposals	The PEIR provides a detailed description of the Project and has held non-statutory consultation events in addition to the statutory consultation events that will take place in October-November 2024.
National Grid	
Existing and proposed National Grid infrastructure	Noted, the Application will continue to engage with National Grid.
NATS	
NATS (En Route) Public Limited Company ("NERL") has no safeguarding objection to the proposal.	Noted.
Natural Resources Wales	
1. Landscape and Visual & Glint and Glare	<p>The LVIA will assess the “expansive views” and “peace and tranquillity” special qualities as requested by NRW in the assessment of effects on the special qualities of the Anglesey National Landscape (AONB). The LVIA will also review the NRW Report 569 Tranquillity and Place and the accompanying online StoryMap for visually tranquil places (Tranquillity and Place (arcgis.com)).</p> <p>Assessment of Anglesey National Landscape (AONB) will include “expansive views” and “peace and tranquillity” special qualities within the LVIA.</p> <p>The Applicant will include consideration of night-time effects of artificial lighting within the LVIA during both the construction and operation stages. This will focus on where dark skies are a characteristic of the existing landscape and contribute to the natural beauty/special qualities of designated areas. Night-time representative viewpoints assessment. Night-time effects included within the DCO Stage 5 LVIA.</p> <p>The Applicant will assess the effects on the landscape character of LCA 4 if it is located within the ZVI for the final development parameters. LCA 4 has been assessed within the LVIA following an updated to the ZTV and ZVI.</p> <p>The Applicant has included additional specific viewpoint on the A5025 and on the boundary of the Anglesey National Landscape (AONB) near Porth Wen has been included to north of Maen Hir North (Illustrative Viewpoint B).</p>

The exact locations for viewpoints will be micro-sited to obtain the clearest views towards the proposed development in the locality of the selected viewpoints. Viewpoints within Anglesey National Landscape (AONB) have been included within the LVIA at:

- Representative Viewpoint 1, A5025 near Burwen.
- Specific Viewpoint ii, Mynydd Bodafon (south)
- Illustrative Viewpoint D, Mynydd Eilian
- Illustrative Viewpoint D, Mynydd Eilian
- Illustrative Viewpoint S, Mynydd Bodafon (trig point)

The Applicant submitted an updated viewpoint schedule in response to comments from PINS, NRW and IoACC. A total of 51 no. viewpoints have been included within the LVIA following consultation. Representative Viewpoints 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 18, 21, 22, 24 and Specific Viewpoints (i) and (ii) and Illustrative Viewpoint H have been produced as visualisations.

The Applicant will refer to these guidance documents within the LVIA. The LVIA refers to these guidance documents.

The LVIA methodology clarifies that effects on landscape and visual receptors that are Major-Moderate or Major would be considered significant, and that Moderate effects may also be identified as being significant based upon professional judgement.

The assessment of effects will include details of how professional judgement has been applied.

With regards to the landscape value assessments, it is considered appropriate for the Special Landscape Areas (SLA's) fall within the Local/District Value category as they are non-statutory local plan designations and of lesser value in relation to the statutory National Parks, National Landscapes (AONB) or World Heritage Sites (WHS). It is important for the LVIA to differentiate between the landscape values associated with these statutory and non-statutory landscape designations.

The LVIA methodology will include reference to TGN 02-21: Assessing landscape value outside national designations and the chapter will consider the values associated with these undesignated landscapes. Refer to LVIA methodology within App 6-1.

The LVIA will include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AONB boundary on the ZTV figs as requested. • A plan illustrating the landform/topography for the LVIA study area with the AONB boundary illustrated. • Fig 7-12: The ZTV updated to provide a single shaded area or visual envelope for the entire development as requested. • Fig 7-4: The LANDMAP figs to not include shading outside of the study area, and the notation and use of colours will be reviewed to improve legibility. The overall evaluation for each LANDMAP aspect will be contained within the LVIA report. <p>LVIA figs have been updated to include the boundaries of the Anglesey National Landscape (AONB) designation and updates to the LANDMAP overall evaluation graphical presentation.</p> <p>Noted. A separate standalone Glint and Glare Assessment has been undertaken by technical specialists appointed by the Applicant. Refer to separate Glint and Glare assessment.</p>
<p>2. Ecology And Biodiversity</p>	<p>The Habitat Regulations Assessment will be prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application.</p> <p>The study area for the consideration of potential adverse effects on European designated sites in Chapter 7: Ecology has been extended to 15 km for sites that are designated for birds, or where birds are listed as a qualifying feature, and 30 km for sites that are designated for bats, or where bats are listed as a qualifying feature.</p> <p>The study area for the consideration of potential adverse effects on SSSIs in Chapter 7: Ecology has been extended 5 km and to 15 km for SSSIs designated for birds and 30 km for bats.</p> <p>The ES will assess any LSE on statutory and non-statutory designated sites beyond the 2km buffer from the proposed, resulting from hydrological changes and water quality impacts (including increased nutrient and other pollutant inputs) during construction.</p> <p>The ES will include an assessment of effects on Llyn Alaw SSSI due to dust deposition. Where required agreement will be sought from NRW on this matter.</p>

Chapter 7: Ecology describes the methodology and factors used to determine the relevant Zol(s) and state the relevant Zol for each receptor or group of receptors considered in the assessment. As set out in responses to Comment ID 3.2.8 and 3.2.9, the study areas for statutory designates sites have been extended to account for mobile qualifying features.

Bird survey data collated to date is presented in Appendix 7-4 and discussed in Chapter 7: Ecology. The Applicant has consulted NRW to agree the scope of breeding, wintering and passage bird surveys for the following bird species, the results of which will be presented in the ES:

- Greenland white fronted goose
- chough
- barn owl
- whooper swan

The survey results will be taken into account and assessed in the ES and mitigation measures proposed if required.

Chapter 7: Ecology and Appendix 7-5 Riparian Mammal Report describe the surveys undertaken to date for otter and water vole. These surveys are ongoing and will be updated for the ES.

Chapter 7: discusses the desktop records and likely presence of red squirrel within the Project Area. No dedicated surveys have been undertaken to date; however surveys are ongoing and results will be presented in the ES.

Chapter 7: Ecology, discuss the potential impacts on reptiles and their habitat. Initial walkovers surveys commenced in 2024 and further dedicated surveys are ongoing. Results will be presented in the ES.

Chapter 7: Ecology, discuss the potential impacts on GCN. During the consultation with NRW, a bespoke approach for desk study assessment and field survey was agreed. Appendix 7-3 Great Crested Newt Report details the survey undertaken to date for GCN, surveys are ongoing the results of which will be provided in the ES.

Chapter 7: Ecology, discuss the potential impacts on fish and their habitat and likely mitigation measures. Mitigation measures will be clearly set out in the ES and secured through the oCEMP, oLEMP and oDEMP which will be secured by DCO Requirement. The oCEMP and oDEMP will include measures to undertake fish rescues where such species are present, and watercourses could be impacted.

	<p>Chapter 7: Ecology, discuss the potential species and extent of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) across the site. The likely mitigation is also discussed, including relevant biosecurity and eradication measures which will be clearly set out in the ES and secured through the oCEMP, oLEMP and oDEMP.</p>
<p>3. Air Quality</p>	<p>An offset from Llyn Alaw SSSI and measures to control dust emissions have been embedded into the design of the Project which are considered likely to be sufficient to avoid any significant adverse effects. However, the potential for dust impacts on Llyn Alaw SSSI will be assessed further in the ES.</p>
<p>4. Soils and Agriculture</p>	<p>A review of NRW's peat mapping confirmed that there is no peat within the PEIR Boundary and this is stated in Section 12.2 of Chapter 12: Agriculture and Soils.</p>
<p>5. Ground Conditions</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>6. Water Resources</p>	<p>The Flood Map for Planning has informed the assessment and has been mapped on the Figures associated with Chapter 13: Water Resources. The layout of the Solar PV Site has been designed to exclude fields that contain large areas of Flood Zones 2 and 3 to mitigate against the risk of flooding. The Project has committed to avoid PV Arrays within Flood zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>The Project Substation and BESS where they will be potentially located within the Former Oil Depot would be located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 of the Surface Water and Small Watercourses FMfP; however, this risk will be mitigated through the outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy embedded within the Project design. Offsets from watercourses are embedded into the Design through Appendix 5-1.</p> <p>A preliminary assessment of potential water quality effects on both Llyn Alaw Reservoir and Cefni Reservoir is provided in Chapter 13: Water Resources. The assessment will be developed further in the ES which will also be supported by the environmental management plans which will secure measures to avoid adverse effects on water quality in these reservoirs.</p> <p>A preliminary assessment of potential water quality effects on private water supplies is provided in Chapter 13: Water Resources. A WFD Assessment will be prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application.</p> <p>The environmental management plans prepared in support of the ES and DCO Application will secure measures relating to stockpiling of soils, preventing pollution of watercourses etc. in accordance with the Pollution Prevention guidance.</p>

	<p>The disposal of waste will be controlled by the oCEMP in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990.</p> <p>An oOEMP and an oBSMP will be prepared in support of the DCO Application. Potential adverse effects on water quality during operation of BESS will be assessed in the ES.</p> <p>At this stage, it is not known what foul infrastructure will be required for construction. The details of any foul infrastructure will be determined as the Project progresses and will be included in the ES chapter.</p> <p>The requirement for hydrological/hydrogeological modelling will be agreed with NRW once the Project design is further developed.</p> <p>Potential adverse effects on potable water will be assessed in the ES.</p> <p>A standalone WFD Compliance Assessment be provided in support of the DCO Application.</p>
7. NRW Regulation and Permitting Services	Noted.
Network Rail	
The use of any level crossings	Noted.
Transport Assessment	A Transport Assessment will be prepared in support of the DCO Application.
NR standards for drainage	Noted.
Office for Nuclear Regulation	
Project does not present a significant external hazard to the safety of the nuclear site. Therefore, ONR does not advise against this development.	Noted.
Environmental Public Health Service Wales	
Compliance with 'Advice on the content of Environmental Statements accompanying an application under the NSIP Regime'	This document has been referred to for the development of this assessment, and is referenced where relevant throughout this assessment.
Health Impact Assessment Methodology	A detailed scoping report has been undertaken to consider potential significant effects and scope out ones that are unlikely to be significant.

	<p>These documents have been referred to for formulating this assessment and are referenced where relevant throughout this assessment.</p> <p>Vulnerable population groups and community facilities have been considered where relevant throughout this assessment.</p>
<p>Environmental Hazards and Emergencies Department (Wales)</p>	
<p>Compliance with 'Advice on the content of Environmental Statements accompanying an application under the NSIP Regime'</p>	<p>This document has been referred to for the development of this assessment, and is referenced where relevant throughout this assessment.</p>

