



Fosse Green Energy

EN010154

5.2 Consultation Report Appendices

VOLUME

5

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 5(2)(q)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as
amended)

18 July 2025

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulation 2009 (as amended)

Fosse Green Energy Development Consent Order 202[]

5.2 Consultation Report Appendices

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Stage Two Statutory Consultation SoCC Compliance Table

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
3. Purpose of this Statement of Community Consultation	
<p>This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared in accordance with Section 47 'Duty to consult local community' of the PA 2008 with reference to guidance on pre-application consultation published by the Government and the Inspectorate. It also describes the non-statutory and statutory consultation exercises which</p> <p>Fosse Green Energy undertook with the host local planning authorities (LPAs) that cover the area within which the Proposed Development is located.</p> <p>These host authorities comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Kesteven District Council • Lincolnshire County Council 	<p>The Applicant prepared the SoCC in line with s47 of the PA 2008. Section 5 of the SoCC provides an overview of the non-statutory consultation, while Section 6 and Sections 8 to 11 of the SoCC detail activities being undertaken as part of the statutory consultation.</p> <p>North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council were consulted with on the SoCC draft from 7 November to 19 December 2023.</p> <p>In addition to formal consultation on the SoCC and statutory and non-statutory consultation, the Applicant has maintained communication and dialogue with both host authorities.</p>
4. Consultation and Planning Process	
<p>The Applicant will consult local communities, stakeholders and statutory consultees on draft proposals (as required by Section 42 and Section 47 of the PA 2008).</p>	<p>Statutory consultation was delivered in accordance with s47/s48 requirements. A combined s47/48 notice and SoCC were published, and s42 and s47 stakeholders were notified at launch of the non-statutory consultation and statutory consultation.</p>
<p>Feedback from the consultation will be collated and considered to determine the final details of the DCO application that will then be submitted to the Inspectorate.</p>	<p>All feedback received by the Applicant was collated and considered. This included feedback received during and following non-statutory consultation and statutory consultation.</p> <p>A summary of feedback received, and the Applicant's response, will be published as part of the Consultation Report being submitted as part of the DCO application.</p>
<p>A consultation report will be submitted with the DCO application showing how the Applicant has had regard to consultation responses.</p>	<p>The Applicant has prepared and submitted this Consultation Report in accordance with s37(3)(c) and s37(7) of the PA 2008.</p>

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
The PEI Report NTS will be available to view at information points (see Table 2).	A summary of feedback received, and the Applicant's response, will be published as part of the Consultation Report being submitted as part of the DCO application.
At the statutory consultation the PEI Report and NTS will be available online at the documents page on www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk .	The PEI Report was published as part of the Stage Two Consultation on the website for the Proposed Development on 21 October 2024.
A copy will also be available at events. The Applicant will respond to reasonable requests for further copies.	A hard copy of the printed version of PEI Report was made available at all community consultation events.
After the statutory consultation, the assessments presented in the PEI Report will be developed based on the final design of the Proposed Development, environmental surveys and impact assessment in order to produce the ES.	A hard copy of the PEI Report was available to be posted to members of the public for a small charge to cover printing and postage (£500).
It will also describe any changes to the project and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented. The ES will form part of the DCO submission.	The Environmental Statement has been included as part of this DCO submission.
The statutory consultation will take place between 21 October and 2 December 2024.	The statutory consultation was launched on 21 October 2024 and was open until 2 December 2024.
8. What the Applicant will consult on	
The statutory consultation provides the opportunity to comment upon the PEI Report, which describes the preliminary results of the ongoing EIA process. The Applicant will seek feedback on this document from statutory consultees and the public, with a particular focus on: - The solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure, including design and layout considerations	The Applicant ensured the hardcopy and online feedback form were structured to accommodate feedback on these topics. The Statutory Consultation website and information booklet also point towards providing feedback on these topics.

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The grid connection corridor - Environmental mitigation and public recreation - Construction, maintenance and traffic - Community benefits 	
<p>At the statutory consultation, feedback will be sought on the updated layout for the Proposed Development following consideration of feedback from the non-statutory consultation and further technical and design work.</p>	<p>The Applicant invited feedback on this topic under questions 1, 2 and 6 of the online and hardcopy feedback form.</p>
<p>We are consulting on the location of this route, and any information you think is relevant to further develop the grid connection corridor's design</p>	<p>The Applicant invited feedback on this topic under question 3 of the online and hardcopy feedback form.</p>
<p>Feedback will be sought on the Proposed Development's environmental mitigation measures and on suggestions for permissive paths to connect into existing networks.</p>	<p>The Applicant invited feedback on this topic under question 4 of the online and hardcopy feedback form.</p>
<p>The Applicant will be asking for particular feedback on aspects relating to construction, maintenance and traffic, including access requirements.</p>	<p>The Applicant invited feedback on this topic under question 7 of the online and hardcopy feedback form.</p>
<p>The Applicant is inviting people to suggest ideas for local projects or schemes that could be supported, particularly suggestions for the design of permissive paths and other access arrangements for the site</p>	<p>The Applicant invited feedback on this topic under question 5 of the online and hardcopy feedback form.</p>
<p>The Applicant appreciates and considers all feedback on the proposals and people can leave their feedback on any aspect of the Proposed Development. Feedback can be provided by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, by feedback form, available as hardcopies or on the project website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by Freepost address at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY</p>	<p>The Applicant set up communications lines including a project inbox, phone line, website, and freepost address. These channels have been used for the entirety of the pre-application period.</p>

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
9. Who will the Applicant consult?	
Properties within the Core Consultation Zone will directly receive communications such as consultation postcards (as set out in Section 10).	The Applicant issued a postcard to 11,883 Core Consultation Zone addresses.
If the site boundary of the Proposed Development is reduced or expanded ahead of the statutory consultation the Core Consultation Zone will be adjusted to maintain the 3km minimum zone.	The Applicant ensured that the Core Consultation Zone maintained a 3km minimum zone from the Proposed Development.
The Applicant will publicise the consultation to communities outside of the Core Consultation Zone by advertising in local media, issuing posters (see section 10) and by Google online advertising targeted in an area around 5km from the Proposed Development.	<p>The Applicant sent designed advertisements to the Lincolnshire Echo, Lincolnshire World and Newark Advertiser, and sent press releases to regional and local media outlets.</p> <p>The Applicant issued posters to information points and Parish Councils as well as local businesses and venues in the 5km wider consultation zone area.</p> <p>The Applicant set up Google adverts for the duration of the statutory consultation. These were set to target Lincolnshire and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy development.</p>
The Applicant also maintains a register of interested individuals who will be kept informed at key milestones. Anyone wishing to be kept informed can use the online registration form at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/register/ to receive updates.	The Applicant ensured that individuals who wished to register for updates were able to do so on the dedicated statutory consultation website. This page has been operational for the entirety of the pre-application period.
Google search advertising will be used, which are adverts that appear on Google's search engine results pages when users search for keywords relating to Fosse Green Energy. The advertising will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire.	The Applicant set up Google adverts for the duration of the statutory consultation. These were set up to target Lincolnshire and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy development.
Media releases will be issued to outlets covering Lincolnshire and will include a mix of regional and local titles. The coverage area of the Lincolnshire Echo is shown below, which covers the largest area of the media titles which will be contacted. A list of the	The Applicant issued a press release to local and regional outlets in Lincolnshire announcing the launch of the statutory consultation.

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
<p>publications to which the Applicant will issue media releases can be found in section 10.</p>	<p>The Applicant sent designed advertisements to the Lincolnshire Echo, Lincolnshire World and Newark Advertiser.</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Echo and Newark Advertiser published the advertisements on 24 October 2024 and 31 October 2024. Lincolnshire World published the advertisement on 23 October 2024 and 30 October 2024.</p>
<p>Information points will be located in community spaces at a number of locations near to the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>The Applicant used North Hykeham Community Library, Lincoln Library, Collingham Community Partnership Library, Navenby Parish Council office, Bassingham Parish Council office, and Sleaford Library as information points, as set out in Table 2 of SoCC.</p>
<p>The information points will hold copies of consultation materials and the PEI Report NTS. A copy of the SoCC will also be available for inspection.</p>	<p>The Applicant sent materials to the information points on 17 October 2024, which arrived on 17 October 2024 and 18 October 2024. This included copies of the feedback form, brochure, PEI Report NTS and SoCC.</p>
<p>Elected representatives (district and county council members, parish councils, Members of Parliament) representing wards, parishes and constituencies that lie within the core consultation zone boundaries will be notified of the consultation and offered a briefing.</p>	<p>The Applicant issued emails on 7 October, in advance of the statutory consultation, to local ward members, MPs, and Parish Councils offering briefings. A briefing with councillors for NKDC was held on 18 October 2024 in advance of the statutory consultation. No briefing was held with councillors for LCC or the local MP due to a lack of expressed interest.</p>
<p>A range of seldom heard groups and individuals working in the Lincolnshire area who may be less likely to participate in or respond to traditional consultation techniques will be notified of the consultation. These include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elderly. • Young people. • People with visual impairments. • People with deafness or hard of hearing. • Minority ethnic groups. 	<p>At the start of the statutory consultation the Applicant sent the non-prescribed letter via email to 'Seldom Heard Groups' (SHGs) identified in the SoCC.</p>
<p>For the non-statutory consultation the seldom heard groups contacted were</p>	

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
<p>agreed with North Kesteven District Council with input from its Communities' Team. These seldom heard groups will also be contacted for the statutory consultation.</p> <p>A list of seldom heard groups to be notified of the statutory consultation can be found in Appendix A.</p>	
<p>Requests for specific consultation activity to cater for members of seldom heard groups will be agreed and planned with the requesting organisations.</p> <p>Consultation documents can also be requested in an accessible format for those with visual and/or hearing impairments.</p>	<p>The Applicant received no requests for documents in an accessible format.</p>
<p>Where email addresses are available seldom heard groups and community organisations will be contacted by email at the launch of the statutory consultation.</p>	<p>The Applicant sent the non-prescribed letter via email to SHGs, identified in the SoCC, at start of the Statutory Consultation.</p>
<p>We will consult the main point of contact at each host local planning authority, neighbouring local authorities, landowners (including those with non-landowning interests that are affected) and other technical stakeholders such as Natural England, National Highways, the Environment Agency and Historic England as required by Section 42 of the PA 2008.</p>	<p>The Applicant sent these consultees the prescribed letters via email and post at start of consultation.</p>
<p>10. How the Applicant consults</p>	
<p>The Applicant will provide information about the Proposed Development at the statutory consultation using a range of methods:</p> <p>Public events</p>	<p>The Applicant held events for four hours at these four venues, as detailed in Table 3 of the SoCC, where members of the Applicant's project team were on hand to answer questions and feedback forms were made available. The Applicant also held a webinar on 26 November 2024.</p>
<p>Anyone with an interest in the Proposed Development is welcome to attend events. Attendees will be able to ask questions about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback will be presented and / or feedback forms provided.</p>	<p>The Applicant ensured feedback methods were outlined on the feedback form and the information panels exhibited at events.</p>

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
<p>The Applicant will hold four in-person events in areas around the Site and one online webinar. The in-person events will be held at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room (Thorpe on the Hill), The Venue, Navenby and Hammond Hall and Sports Centre. These are the same venues where events were held for the non statutory consultation.</p>	
<p>Events are scheduled at a mixture of times and on both weekdays and weekends to enable people with different time commitments to attend the events.</p>	<p>The Applicant held in-person consultation events on Fridays in the evening and on Saturdays during the day, with the webinar held on Tuesday evening, to allow for maximum attendance.</p>
<p>Information panels and plans will be shown at events containing information about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback.</p>	<p>The Applicant produced information panels displaying information about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback. These were exhibited at the four in-person events, as well as at the webinar in the form of a PowerPoint presentation.</p>
<p>The online event is to be held during an evening and will consist of a presentation followed by a question and answer session.</p>	<p>The Applicant held its online event, or 'webinar', of 26 November 2024 from 6-7pm, with a Question-and-Answer session following the presentation.</p>
<p>Should an event need to be cancelled or rescheduled due to unforeseen circumstances, the Applicant will seek to alert people as early as possible by updating the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and sending emails to the Parish Councils contacted at the launch of consultation.</p>	<p>There were no event cancellations or reschedules.</p>
<p>Postcards will be mailed to over 11,000 addresses within the Core Consultation Zone (as seen in section 9). This will inform the local community of the consultation and the events taking place.</p>	<p>The Applicant issued a postcard to 11,883 Core Consultation Zone addresses.</p>
<p>At the start of consultation, postcards will be issued to the host authorities' planning officers and councillors representing wards in the Core Consultation Zone.</p>	<p>A link to the electronic postcard on the website was sent by the Applicant to officers and local ward members as part of the launch.</p>
<p>An Information booklet will be produced that summarises the information being consulted on. The</p>	<p>The Applicant prepared an information booklet that was made available at information points, in-person events, and</p>

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
Information booklet will be available to view online, at in-person events, information points or by request.	online. The Applicant received and answered several requests from residents to have a copy of this booklet mailed to them.
The feedback form will contain questions to capture feedback on the Proposed Development. The feedback form will be available to view and fill out online, at in-person events, at information points or by request.	The Applicant prepared and issued a feedback form. This was sent out to information points and made available online at launch and at in-person events.
Posters advertising the public exhibitions will be issued to Parish Councils and information points for display in a 5km area around the Proposed Development.	The Applicant issued posters to information points and Parish Councils as well as local businesses and venues in the 5km wider consultation area.
The website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk will contain information about the Proposed Development, consultation events and frequently asked questions. It will host the PEI Report and NTS, SoCC and other consultation documents and an online version of the feedback form will be available for use.	The Applicant created a dedicated website for the statutory consultation, which launched on 21 October and contained these documents under the Documents section. These documents are still available to view on the website.
The website will also be updated to show new media releases and will have a register for updates feature where people can sign up to receive email updates about the Proposed Development.	The Applicant published the press release on the website under the 'News' section.
The Applicant will publish statutory notices in local and national newspapers providing details about the consultation, as required by Section 47 and Section 48 of the PA 2008. The notices will be published in one or more local newspapers for two consecutive weeks, and a national newspaper and the London Gazette for one week.	The Applicant produced a combined s47 and s48 notice, which was issued to the Lincolnshire Echo, The Guardian and the London Gazette. The London Gazette and The Guardian published the notice on 21 October 2024. The Lincolnshire Echo published the notice on 17 October and 24 October 2024.
The newspaper outlets which will be used subject to availability for bookings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincolnshire Echo • The Guardian • London Gazette 	

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
<p>In addition to publishing a Section 48 Notice in regional and national newspapers, we will place advertisements in regional media outlets to promote the consultation and consultation events.</p> <p>Advertisements will be placed with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincolnshire Echo • Lincolnshire World • The Newark Advertiser • Digitally via Google. <p>The Google advertisements will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire, and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.</p>	<p>The Applicant sent designed advertisements to the Lincolnshire Echo, Lincolnshire World and Newark Advertiser.</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Echo and Newark Advertiser published the advertisements on 24 October and 31 October 2024. Lincolnshire World published the advertisement on 23 October and 30 October 2024.</p> <p>The Applicant set up Google adverts to target Lincolnshire and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy development.</p>
<p>We will also issue press releases to regional press outlets and relevant trade titles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lincolnshire Echo • Lincolnshire Live • Lincolnshire World • Newark Advertiser • Solar Power Portal • ReNews • BBC Radio Lincolnshire • Lincs 102.2FM • BBC Look North • ITV News • Lincolnshire Free Press • Local Lincs Magazine • Witham Herald • Hykeham Gazette 	<p>The Applicant issued a press release to these outlets announcing the launch of the Statutory Consultation.</p>
<p>The Applicant's communication lines are open throughout the entire pre-application stage. Through these channels you will be able to speak to a member of the consultation team to ask questions, request information (including in alternative formats) and provide feedback. You can get in touch with members of the stakeholder engagement team using any of the communication lines listed below.</p>	<p>The Applicant set up communications lines including a project inbox, phone line, website, and freepost address. No requests for large print or audio documents were received.</p>
<p>Should documents in large print or</p>	

Commitment	Evidence of Compliance
<p>audio be required, please contact the Applicant at the details provided.</p>	
<p>12. Following statutory consultation</p>	
<p>The Applicant will consider all written consultation responses received as feedback forms, emails to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk and letters sent to the Freepost address FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.</p>	<p>Feedback provided at statutory consultation, and its response to this feedback, will be published as part of the Consultation Report being submitted as part of the DCO application.</p>
<p>Details of all consultation responses and how they have been addressed will be included in the Consultation Report that will be submitted to the Inspectorate as part of the DCO application. The Consultation Report will be a public document, but personal information will not be shared publicly unless specifically requested by the Inspectorate.</p>	
<p>If, because of the feedback received, the proposals for the Proposed Development change to the extent that it is necessary to undertake further geographically targeted consultation, this would be undertaken, where relevant, in accordance with the principles and methods set out in this SoCC. The timetable and programme for the consultation would be publicised in the affected area via methods judged to be most appropriate by the Applicant.</p>	<p>No targeted consultation needed to be undertaken after the statutory consultation.</p>
<p>The Applicant will continue to update the public and other stakeholders on the proposals at appropriate milestones, primarily through the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and engagement activities such as briefings with political and technical stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Applicant has continued to engage with the public and other stakeholders since the statutory consultation. This includes briefings with local authority officers, technical stakeholders and members of the public; mailshots including a letter to Morton Lane residents in February 2025 and a community update to a wide list of stakeholders and project update subscribers in March 2025 with an update on feedback received, changes made and next steps; a Community Liaison Group, to be held on 28 April 2025 at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, which will see</p>

Commitment

Evidence of Compliance

discussions between the Applicant and Parish Councils, ward members, and LPA officers; and responses to enquiries and calls that were received over the following months.

1.2 Legislation and guidance followed

Checklist showing compliance with the Planning Act 2008

Section 55(3)(e): The Applicant in relation to the application made has complied with Chapter 2 of Part 5 (pre-application procedure)		
4	In accordance with Regulation 8 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations), did the Applicant (prior to carrying out consultation in accordance with s42) either (a) request the Planning Inspectorate adopt a Screening Opinion in respect of the development to which the application relates, or (b) notify the Planning Inspectorate in writing that it proposed to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of that development?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Applicant notified the Secretary of State under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations) on 1 June 2023 that it proposed to provide an Environmental Statement (ES) in respect of the Proposed Development with its application for a DCO. This was in advance of undertaking the statutory consultation in accordance with s42 of the PA 2008.</p> <p>The Applicant also formally requested a Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate under Regulation 10 of the EIA Regulations, accompanied by the necessary information to inform the request, the EIA Scoping Report. The EIA Scoping Report is provided as Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report, ES Volume 3 [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The Planning Inspectorate's Scoping Opinion, dated 25 July 2023, is also provided in Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion, ES Volume</p>
		3 [EN010154/APP/6.3] . Paragraph 1.0.1 of the Scoping Opinion acknowledges that the Applicant notified the Secretary of State under Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations that the Applicant proposed to provide an Environmental Statement (ES) in respect of the Proposed Development and by virtue of Regulation 6(2)(a), the Proposed Development is 'EIA development'. The letter sent to the Planning Inspectorate is provided at Appendix 3.6 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] .
5	Have any Adequacy of Consultation Representations been received from 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' local authorities; and if so, do they confirm that the Applicant has complied with the duties under s42, s47 and s48? Section 55(4) of the PA2008 provides that the Planning Inspectorate must have regard to the Consultation Report, and any Adequacy of Consultation Representations received.	The Applicant has consulted with both host authorities on the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report, which have both agreed that the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone has been met. The host authorities' responses to the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone can be viewed in the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report that was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 18 April 2025 and is available on the Fosse Green Energy webpage.
Section 42: Duty to consult		
Did the Applicant consult the applicable persons set out in s42 of the PA2008 about the proposed application?		
6	Section 42(1)(a) persons prescribed? The persons prescribed are the statutory consultees set out in Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations).	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The statutory consultation period for the Proposed Development was held between 21 October 2024 and 2 December 2024 during which the Applicant consulted with all applicable parties, including all the relevant parties prescribed under s42(1)(a) of the PA 2008. The list of the prescribed consultees consulted during the statutory consultation is set out in Appendix 3.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>

		<p>The list was compiled using Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (APFP Regulations) as amended by the Infrastructure Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2024. Consultation bodies identified by the Planning Inspectorate are set out in Appendix 1 of the Scoping Opinion, Appendix 1-B of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], were also considered. Regard was also had to the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on EIA Notification and Consultation (which was the published Advice note at the time) in identifying the consultation bodies and applied the 'Circumstances Test' set out in Annex 1 of this advice note.</p> <p>The Applicant wrote to the prescribed consultees under s42(1)(a) on 21 October 2024 providing an overview of the Proposed Development, explaining that the Proposed Development is a NSIP requiring a DCO application and is EIA development; that the party to whom it was addressed was being formally consulted under the requirements of s42(1)(a) of the PA 2008; the documents being provided as part of the consultation; and setting out how to respond to the consultation. A copy of the s48 notice (combined with the s47 notice) was also provided in accordance with Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations. The letters and emails demonstrating that the notice was sent to statutory consultees can be found in Appendix 3.3 and Appendix 3.4 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>Further details are provided in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>
7	<p>Section 42(1)(aa) the Marine Management Organisation(MMO)?</p> <p>The MMO must be consulted in any case where the Proposed Development would affect, or would</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>As the Proposed Development does not affect any of the areas specified in s42(2), the Applicant was not required to consult the MMO. The MMO still provided feedback to the consultation, and this feedback can be viewed in Appendix 5.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>

	<p>be likely to affect, any of the areas specified in s42(2) of the PA2008.</p>	
8	<p>Section 42(1)(b) each local authority within s43?</p> <p>Definition of 'local authority' in s43(3) of the PA2008: The 'B' authority where the application land is in the authority's area; the 'A' authority where any part of the boundary of A's area is also a part of the boundary of B's area; the 'C' authority (upper tier) where the application land is in that authority's area; the 'D' authority (upper tier) where such an authority shares a boundary with a 'C' authority.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Applicant wrote to the consultees under s42(1)(b) of the PA 2008 on 21 October 2024 providing an overview of the Proposed Development, explaining that the Proposed Development is a NSIP requiring a DCO application and is EIA development; that the party to whom it was addressed was being formally consulted under the requirements of s42(1)(b) of the PA 2008; the documents being provided as part of the consultation; and setting out how to respond to the consultation. A copy of the s48 notice was also provided in accordance with Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations. A sample copy of this letter is provided in Appendix 3.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]. This letter was delivered by both email and recorded post and further details are provided in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p> <p>The local authorities as defined by s43(3) of the PA 2008 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'A' Authority – Lincoln City Council, West Lindsey District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council, East Lindsey District Council, North East Lincolnshire Council, North Lincolnshire Council, North Northamptonshire Council, Peterborough City Council, Boston Borough Council, South Holland District Council, and South Kesteven District Council. 'B' Authority – North Kesteven District Council 'C' Authority – Lincolnshire County Council 'D' Authority - Nottinghamshire County Council, Rutland County Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, Norfolk County Council, Leicestershire County Council and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority.

		The list of s43(3) consultees consulted during the statutory consultation is provided in Table 8-1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] and also provided in Appendix 3.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] . The letters and emails demonstrating that the notice was sent to statutory consultees can be found in Appendix 3.3 and Appendix 3.4 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] .
9	Section 42(1)(c) the Greater London Authority (if in Greater London area)?	No. The Proposed Development is not located within Greater London and therefore the Greater London Authority is not a relevant consultee.
10	Section 42(1)(d) each person in one or more of s44 categories? Category 1: owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of land; Category 2: person interested in the land or has power to sell and convey the land or to release the land; Category 3: persons who would or might be entitled to make a relevant claim.	Yes. For the purposes of s42(1)(d), a person is within s44 of the PA 2008 if the Applicant knows, after making a diligent inquiry, that the person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is an owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of the land (Category 1 persons, as per s44(1)); • Is interested in the land or has power to sell and convey the land or release the land (Category 2 persons, s44(2)); or • Would or might be entitled to make a relevant claim under s10 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965 or Part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 (Category 3 persons, s44(4)). The process of identifying s42(1)(d) consultees is set out in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . A full list of consultees identified in accordance with s42(1)(d) of the PA 2008 is set out in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] . The Applicant wrote to the consultees under s42(1)(d) of the PA 2008 on 21 October 2024 providing an overview of the Proposed Development, explaining that the Proposed Development is a NSIP requiring a DCO application and is EIA development; that the party to whom it was addressed was being formally

		consulted under the requirements of s42(1)(d) of the PA 2008; the documents being provided as part of the consultation; and setting out how to respond to the consultation. The Applicant gave s42 consultees a notification period of 43 days (from 24 October 2024 to 2 December 2024) for consultation responses. This letter was delivered by both email and recorded post and further details are provided in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . The email sent can be found in Appendix 3.4.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] . Following completion of a Land Registry refresh, the Applicant identified several new land interests. Letters were issued to these parties on 3 March 2025, and these parties were given 28 days to respond in accordance with s45 of the PA 2008. Further detail is set out in Paragraph 8.6.7 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] .
Section 45: Timetable for s42 consultation		
11	Did the Applicant notify s42 consultees of the deadline for receipt of consultation responses; and if so was the deadline notified by the Applicant 28 days or more starting with the day after receipt of the consultation documents?	Yes. The Applicant wrote formally to all consultees identified under s42 of the PA 2008 on 21 October 2024, providing a 43-day notification period and a total response period of 40 days for all statutory consultees, exceeding the statutory period of 28 days. The deadline was more than 28 days after the day after receipt of the consultation documents by s42 consultees. Samples of the letters sent to s42 consultees are provided at Appendix 3.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2] . Each of the letters issued to the s42 consultees clearly stated a deadline for the receipt of consultation responses.
Section 46: Duty to notify the Planning Inspectorate of proposed application		
12	Did the Applicant supply information to notify the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application; and if so, was the information	Yes.

	supplied to the Planning Inspectorate on or before the date it was sent to the s42 consultees? Was this done on or before commencing consultation under s42?	In accordance with s46 of the PA 2008, the Applicant gave notice of the proposed application to the Planning Inspectorate on 18 October 2024, which was before the start of statutory consultation (which commenced on 21 October 2024 and ran until 2 December 2024). A copy of the s46 notification letter is provided at Appendix 2.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] and a copy of the s46 notification acknowledgement letter from the Planning Inspectorate received on 24 October 2024 is provided at Appendix 2.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] .
Section 47: Duty to consult local community		
13	Did the Applicant prepare a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) on how it intended to consult people living in the vicinity of the land?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>In accordance with s47(1) of the PA 2008, the Applicant published a SoCC in respect of the Proposed Development on the Applicant's website on 21 October 2024 setting out how it proposed to consult with people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. Copies of the SoCC were printed in advance to send to information points. Evidence of the Applicant's compliance with the SoCC can be found in Appendix 1-1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>In accordance with s47(6) of the PA 2008, the Applicant published in a local newspaper a notice stating where and when the SoCC could be inspected. The notice in the local newspaper is in Appendix 6.4.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>A copy of the published SoCC is provided in Appendix 6.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>The SoCC was produced in close collaboration with the host authorities North Kesteven District Council ("B" authority as defined by s43(1) of the PA 2008) and Lincolnshire County Council ("C" authority as defined by s43(1) of the PA 2008) relevant to the Proposed Development. Chapter 6 of the Consultation</p>
		Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] details how the SoCC was updated following consultation.
14	Were 'B' and (where relevant) 'C' authorities consulted about the content of the SoCC; and if so, was the deadline for receipt of responses 28 days beginning with the day after the day that 'B' and, where applicable, 'C' authorities received the consultation documents?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>In accordance with s47(2) of the PA 2008 and Regulation 12 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations), the Applicant consulted the host authorities North Kesteven District Council ("B" authority) and Lincolnshire County Council ("C" authority), on the proposed methods set out in the SoCC for consulting people living in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. On 6 November 2023, an email with a draft of the SoCC was sent to the host authorities to confirm the SoCC consultation. The consultation was held from 7 November 2023 to 19 December 2023 for a period of 43 days, exceeding the statutory minimum requirement of 28 days. The Applicant received feedback on the draft SoCC from North Kesteven District Council on 15 November 2023 and Lincolnshire County Council on 18 December 2023. This feedback was considered by the Applicant in finalising the SoCC. An updated version of the SoCC, including the changes and the final red line boundary being presented at statutory consultation, was issued back to the host authorities on 6 September 2024.</p> <p>Further detail on the SoCC is provided in Chapter 6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. A copy of the draft SoCC is provided in Appendix 6.2 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>
15	Has the Applicant had regard to any responses received when preparing the SoCC?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Applicant has had regard to all responses from North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council on the draft SoCC. Feedback received from both Councils during informal consultation on the SoCC is set out in Table 6-1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Table 6-1 of the</p>

		Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out how the Applicant had regard to the responses in preparing the final SoCC.
16	Has the SoCC been made available for inspection on a website maintained by or on behalf of the Applicant; and has a notice been published in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the land which states where and when the SoCC can be inspected?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Applicant published the SoCC on 21 October 2024 on the website for the Proposed Development. Copies of the SoCC were printed in advance to send to information points. Evidence of the Applicant's compliance with the SoCC can be found in Table 6-2 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] and Appendix 1-1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>In accordance with s47(6) of the PA 2008, the Applicant published in a local newspaper a notice stating where and when the SoCC could be inspected.</p> <p>This notice was combined with the notice required under s48 of the PA 2008 to publicise the proposed application for a DCO, producing a 'combined notice'.</p> <p>The 'combined notice' was published in The London Gazette as well as in local and national newspapers, in accordance with s47 and s48 of the PA 2008, on the following dates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lincolnshire Echo on 17 October 2024 and 24 October 2024; The Guardian on 21 October 2024; The London Gazette on 21 October 2024. <p>On Thursday 17 October 2024 and Friday 18 October 2024, the Applicant also delivered hard copies of the SoCC to information points, as detailed in the SoCC, and published a digital copy on the website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Copies of the SoCC as it appeared in hard copy and on the website are included in Appendix 6.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]</p>
17	In accordance with Regulation 12 of the EIA Regulations, does the SoCC set out whether the development is EIA development; and does it set	Yes.

	out how the Applicant intends to publicise and consult on the Preliminary Environmental Information?	<p>Section 7 of the SoCC set out that the development is EIA development, under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017.</p> <p>Section 10 of the SoCC at Appendix 6.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] set out how the Applicant intended to publicise and consult on the Preliminary Environmental Information.</p>
18	Has the Applicant carried out the consultation in accordance with the SoCC?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Table 6-2 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out how the Applicant has complied with the commitments of the SoCC, in accordance with s47(7) of the PA 2008. Paragraph 6.4.5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out that the SoCC was available at information points during the statutory period which ran between 21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024 for a period of 43 days.</p>
Section 48: Duty to publicise the proposed application		
19	Did the Applicant publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner set out in Regulation 4(2) of the (as amended) APFP Regulations 2009?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out that in accordance with s48(1) of the PA 2008 a notice publicising the Application was published in the prescribed manner, in accordance with Regulation 4(2) and with reference to Regulation 4(3) of the APFP Regulations. The s48 notice (combined with the S47 notice) was published for two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, and once in a national newspaper and the London Gazette.</p> <p>Evidence of compliance with the relevant legislation and guidance is provided in Appendix 1.2 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]. Copies of all s48 newspaper notices are provided at Appendix 6.4 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>

	Newspaper(s)	Date
a)	for at least two successive weeks in one or more local newspapers circulating in the vicinity in which the Proposed Development would be situated;	Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] provides details of the local newspapers that the notice was published in for two successive weeks. The Applicant produced a combined s47 and s48 notice, which was issued to the Lincolnshire Echo. The Lincolnshire Echo published the notice on 17 October and 24 October 2024. Copies of the s47/48 newspaper notice for the Notice for Lincolnshire Echo are provided at Appendix 6.4.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] .
b)	once in a national newspaper;	Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] provides details of the publication of the s48 notice in The Guardian. The Guardian published the notice on 21 October 2024. Appendix 6.4.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] provides a copy of the newspaper notice published under s47/48 in The Guardian.
c)	once in the London Gazette and, if land in Scotland is affected, the Edinburgh Gazette; and	Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] provides details of the publication of the s48 notice in the London Gazette. The London Gazette published the notice on 21 October 2024. Appendix 6.4.2 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] provides a copy of the newspaper notice published in the London Gazette.

		No land in Scotland is affected by the Proposed Development, therefore a notice was not placed in the Edinburgh Gazette.
d)	where the proposed application relates to offshore development – (i) once in Lloyds List; and (ii) once in an appropriate fishing trade journal?	Not applicable – the Proposed Development does not relate to offshore development.
20	Did the s48 notice include the required information set out in Regulation 4(3) of the (as amended) APFP Regulations 2009?	Yes. The published s48 notice is contained in Appendix 2.2 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] and contains the required information as set out below.

	Information	Paragraph	Information	Paragraph
a)	the name and address of the Applicant.	Paragraph 1 of the notice.	b) a statement that the Applicant intends to make an application for development consent to the Secretary of State	Paragraph 1 of the notice.
c)	a statement as to whether the application is EIA development	Paragraph 5 of the notice.	d) a summary of the main proposals, specifying the location or route of the Proposed Development	Paragraph 1 of the notice.
e)	a statement that the documents, plans and maps were available on a website maintained by or on behalf of the Applicant. The statement must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and location of the Proposed Development 	Page 18-20 of the notice.	f) the latest date on which those documents, plans and maps will be available for inspection	Paragraph 23 of the notice.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The address of the website The place on the website A telephone number which can be used to contact the Applicant for enquiries in relation to the documents, plans and maps. 			
g)	whether a charge will be made for copies of any of the documents, plans or maps and the amount of any charge	Paragraph 20 of the notice.	h)	details of how to respond to the publicity
i)	a deadline for receipt of those responses by the Applicant, being not less than 28 days following the date when the notice is last published	Paragraph 23 of the notice.		Paragraphs 21 to 23 of the notice.
21	Are there any observations in respect of the s48 notice provided above?			
	Not applicable.			
22	Has a copy of the s48 notice been sent to the EIA consultation bodies and to any person notified to the Applicant in accordance with Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations?	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Applicant issued a copy of the s48 notice (combined with the s47 notice) to the EIA consultation bodies as required by Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations as defined in Regulation 3 of the EIA Regulations.</p> <p>Letters to s42(1)(a) and s42(1)(b) consultees were sent on 21 October 2024 and included a copy of the s48 notice. These letters are provided in Appendix 3.3 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]. The s48 notice is contained in Appendix 2.2 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]. The email sending the notice can be found in Appendix 3.4.1 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>		

s49: Duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity	
23	<p>Has the Applicant had regard to any relevant responses to the s42, s47 and s48 consultation?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>Chapters 10 and 11 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] provide an overview of the responses received from consultees consulted under s42, s47 and s48 of the PA 2008 and sets out the methodology the Applicant has used to analyse them. Appendices 4.1, 5.1 and 5.2 of the Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2] provide tables evidencing regard had to the statutory consultation responses in accordance with s49 of the PA 2008.</p>
S50(3) Regard to guidance about pre-application procedure	
24	<p>To what extent has the Applicant had regard to statutory guidance 'Planning Act 2008: Pre-application stage for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects'?</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate must have regard to the extent to which the Applicant has had regard to guidance issued under s50.</p> <p>Appendix 1.2 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2] sets out how the Applicant has had regard to statutory guidance in MHCLG and DLUHC's Planning Act 2008: Pre-application stage for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects advice note (2024).</p>
25	<p>Summary: Section 55(3)(e)</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate can be satisfied that the Applicant has complied with Chapter 2 of Part 5 (pre-application procedure) of the PA 2008.</p>
s55(3)(f) and s55(5A): The application (including accompaniments) achieves a satisfactory standard having regard to the extent to which it complies with section 37(3) (form and contents of application) and with any standards set under section 37(5) and follows any applicable guidance under section 37(4)	
26	<p>Is it made in the prescribed form as set out in Schedule 2 of the APFP Regulations, and does it include:</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>The Application is made in the prescribed form (Application Form [EN010154/APP/1.4]) as set out in Schedule 2 of the APFP Regulations.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a brief statement which explains why it falls within the remit of the Planning Inspectorate; and a brief statement that clearly identifies the location of the application site, or the route if it is a linear scheme? <p>Section 4 of the Application Form [EN010154/APP/1.4] explains why the development falls within the remit of the Planning Inspectorate. Section 6 of the Application Form [EN010154/APP/1.4] provides a brief statement identifying the location of the application site.</p> <p>The location of the Proposed Development is shown on the Location Plan [EN010154/APP/2.5].</p>
27	<p>Is it accompanied by a Consultation Report?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>The Application is accompanied by a Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] and Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>

Compliance with “Planning Act 2008: Pre-application stage for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects” Guidance (2024)

Section	Topic	Applicant's Response
019	<p>“Applicants are responsible for consulting on proposed applications for DCOs. Applicants are specifically required to undertake statutory pre-application consultation activities as stipulated in the following legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 42 of the Planning Act, together with the provisions of sections 43 and 44 of the Planning Act, requires applicants to consult certain persons, including statutory consultees, local authorities, and others with a relevant interest in the land to which the proposed application relates, prior to the submission of an application. The prescribed list of statutory consultees for the purposes of section 42 of the Planning Act is set out in Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations 2009, as amended by the Infrastructure Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2024; • Section 47 of the Planning Act requires applicants to consult relevant local authorities on what is to be in their SoCC setting out how applicants intend to consult the local community on the proposed DCO application, and then carry out consultation in accordance with the SoCC; • Section 48 of the Planning Act requires applicants to publicise the proposed application in the prescribed manner as set out in Regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations 2009; and 	<p>The Applicant identified and consulted with parties prescribed by s42, s43 and s44 of the PA 2008, as well as the local community as prescribed by s47.</p> <p>Details of how the Applicant identified and consulted with individuals and bodies within each of these categories in accordance with the PA 2008 and the EIA Regulations 2017, along with additional non-prescribed consultees, is included in Chapters 5 and 6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p> <p>As part of consultation with the local community under s47 of the PA 2008, the Applicant consulted with the host local authorities (North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council) on the approach to, and content of, the draft SoCC, as set out in Chapter 6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. The Applicant carried out consultation with the local community in accordance with the published SoCC, as set out in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] and the SoCC Compliance Checklist at Consultation Report Appendix 1.1 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>The Applicant publicised the proposed application in accordance with s48 of the PA 2008 and APFP Regulations, as set out in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Copies of the as published s48 notice (which was a combined s48 and s47 notice) are available in Consultation Report Appendices 6.4.1, 6.4.2 and 6.4.3 [EN010154/APP/5.2], published in compliance with s48 of PA 2008.</p> <p>A summary of how the Applicant has fulfilled its statutory obligations in relation to carrying out consultation on the DCO application, as well as publication, and notification of it, as required under the EIA Regulations is set out in section 5.2 and section 5.3 of Chapter 5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1], with further detail provided in relevant</p>

Section	Topic	Applicant's Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the EIA Regulations 2017 set out requirements for preparing Environmental Statements prior to the submission of a DCO application, including engaging with statutory consultees and local authorities prior to formal pre-application activities under section 42 of the Planning Act.” 	<p>topic chapters of the Environmental Statement (Chapters 6–14), [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>
019	<p>“Effective pre-application consultation is key to developing well-prepared applications that are understood by the public. Consultation on development proposals allows consultees and local communities to influence how infrastructure that meets a national need can be accommodated in their area and enables applicants to more effectively shape proposals.”</p>	<p>As set out in section 4.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1], the Applicant held pre-consultation briefings, including with Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council as the host authorities, to help develop the draft SoCC and the approach to the statutory consultation. More information about the stages of consultation conducted by the Applicant can be found in Chapters 4, 6, 7 and 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Feedback from consultees and local communities has helped to influence the Proposed Development. Chapters 4, 10 and 11 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] set out how the Applicant has had regard to feedback in developing its proposals and highlights key changes made in response to feedback received through formal consultation. The Applicant has included separate summary tables of all comments received as part of statutory consultation under s47 of the PA 2008, and all comments received as part of statutory consultation under s42 of the PA 2008, together with the Applicant’s responses. These are included as Consultation Report Appendices 4 and 5 [EN010154/APP/5.2]. Sections 4.7 and 4.8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] set out how feedback was received as part of non-statutory consultation</p>

Section	Topic	Applicant's Response
		and changes to the design of the Proposed Development as a result of feedback received.
019	“Early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees during the pre-application stage, both through consultation and other forms of engagement, can bring about significant benefits for all parties...”	<p>The Applicant has conducted two stages of consultation (non-statutory and statutory consultation) alongside continuous stakeholder and community engagement to ensure that the local community, host authorities and statutory consultees have been involved from the earliest possible opportunity.</p> <p>Prior to statutory consultation, the Applicant conducted an initial, ‘non-statutory’ stage of consultation on its early plans and proposals, to allow feedback to shape the plans and proposals presented at statutory consultation. In addition to this, the Applicant engaged with a range of stakeholders, as well as the local community outside of formal consultation prior to statutory consultation.</p> <p>Chapters 4-8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1], describe the stages of pre-application consultation conducted in relation to the Proposed Development. Chapters 4 and 12 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] describe engagement undertaken by the Applicant outside of statutory consultation, including with local communities, host authorities and a range of statutory consultees.</p>
019	“Without adequate pre-application consultation in line with the legislation, the subsequent application when it is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate will not be accepted to proceed to examination. The Planning Inspectorate takes into account the responses received from local authorities during the acceptance period to determine on behalf of the Secretary of State whether the consultation is adequate.”	<p>The Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] demonstrates how pre-application consultation on the Proposed Development has met and exceeded the requirements set out in s42, s47, s48 and s49 of the PA 2008, the EIA Regulations and the APFP Regulations, and complied with guidance on the pre-application process in accordance with s50 of the PA 2008.</p> <p>Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] explains how the Applicant has met the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone. The Applicant’s Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report is available on the National Infrastructure Planning website https://national-</p>

Section	Topic	Applicant's Response
		infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/EN010154/documents
020	<p>“The pre-application consultation undertaken should be proportionate to the scale and nature of the project and its effects. A ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach is not appropriate. For a straightforward and uncontroversial application, an applicant may choose to discharge the obligations of sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Planning Act concurrently in a single round of consultation, or in separate stages. For more complex proposals, an applicant may choose to conduct a non-statutory round of consultation (for example considering options) before undertaking a statutory round of consultation, or they may choose to run a multi-stage statutory consultation process.”</p>	<p>The Applicant conducted two stages of consultation (non-statutory consultation and statutory consultation) on the Proposed Development. A soft launch to introduce the Proposed Development to key stakeholders and communities was carried out in May 2023. Two stages of consultation were then undertaken. non-statutory consultation took place between 11 September 2023 and 20 October 2023. A further, statutory, consultation under s47 of the PA 2008 took place between 21 October 2024 and 2 December 2024.</p> <p>The initial non-statutory stage of consultation, running between 11 September 2023 and 20 October 2023, enabled the Applicant to collect early feedback on the Proposed Development. The statutory consultation under s47 of the PA 2008 took place between 21 October 2024 and 2 December 2024. During this stage, in parallel with consultation under s47 and s48, the Applicant carried out consultation under s42 of the PA 2008, which enabled further views to be obtained on more developed proposals whilst discharging the Applicant's obligations under s42, s47 and s48 of the PA 2008.</p> <p>Following the close of the statutory consultation, whilst completing a HM Land Registry refresh, the Applicant identified several new lands interests. Therefore, in March 2025, a later consultation was held, in line with the statutory consultation, for 12 newly identified s44 consultees within the Order Limits. These consultees were given 28 days to respond.</p>
020	<p>“What consultation is planned and when will form a key part of the applicant’s overall programme for completing the pre-application stage. It will need to be included in the</p>	<p>The Applicant submitted a Programme Document to the Planning Inspectorate on 14 March 2025</p>

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	<p>Programme Document supplied by the applicant to the Planning Inspectorate for the Inception Meeting. ”</p>	<p>The Applicant initially submitted a Programme Document to the Planning Inspectorate on 10 July 2024 and submitted an updated Programme Document to the Planning Inspectorate on 14 March 2025. The Applicant held an Inception Meeting with the Planning Inspectorate on 22 May 2023 and held regular subsequent meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Proposed Development throughout the pre-application stage, including timings for consultation. The Applicant has set out how it has had regard to s51 advice received as part of these meetings in the Covering Letter [EN010154/APP/1.1].</p>
020	<p>“Some applicants may have their own distinct approaches to consultation, perhaps drawing on their own or relevant sector experience, for example if there are industry protocols that can be adapted. Larger, more complex applications are likely to warrant going beyond the statutory 28-day minimum timescales for consultation laid down in the Planning Act to ensure enough time for consultees to understand project proposals and formulate a response. The timing and duration of consultation will be likely to vary from project to project, depending on size and complexity, and the range and scale of the effects. Applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and proportionate to the proposed project.”</p>	<p>The Applicant conducted thorough, effective and proportionate consultation on the Proposed Development. As set out in Chapters 4, 7 and 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP.5.1], non-statutory consultation ran for 40 days (providing a response period of 39 days, beginning with the day after the day on which the consultation document were received), and statutory consultation ran for 43 days (providing a response period of 42 days, beginning with the day after the day on which the consultation documents were received). The statutory consultation period was extended to 43 days following feedback from the host Local Authorities on the draft SoCC, as well as being scheduled to avoid the February half term period. The Applicant provided a variety of ways for people to find out more about the Proposed Development, to enable them to develop an understanding of the proposals and provide their feedback accordingly. More information about how the Applicant carried out each stage of consultation is available in Chapters 4, 7 and 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>
020	<p>“Once applicants have completed the consultation process set out in their SoCC, where a proposed application is amended in the light of responses to</p>	<p>Throughout the pre-application stage, the Applicant continued to develop and refine its proposals in response to the outputs of its environmental assessments, technical work and feedback from</p>

Section	Topic	Applicant's Response
	consultation then, unless those amendments materially and substantially change the proposed application or materially changes its effects as a whole, the amendments themselves should not trigger a need for further consultation. The amendments can be reported as part of the consultation report submitted with the application.”	consultation. Key changes made to the Proposed Development following non-statutory consultation and statutory consultation are set out in section 4.8 and section 11.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . No further consultation was required as a result of the changes.
021	“Sections 42 to 44 of the Planning Act, Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations 2009 set out details of who must be consulted, including statutory bodies, the Marine Management Organisation where appropriate, local authorities, and persons having an interest in the land to be developed.”	The Applicant identified and consulted with parties prescribed by s42, s43 and s44 of the PA 2008 and the APFP Regulations 2009. Details of how the prescribed consultees were identified by the Applicant, and how they were consulted with, where their statutory function was relevant to the Proposed Development during statutory consultation, are included in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] .
021	“Section 47 of the Planning Act sets out the applicant’s statutory duty to consult local communities. In addition, applicants will want to consider the issues that may need to be addressed ahead of submission and may also wish to seek the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project.”	The Applicant consulted with the local community as prescribed by s47 of the PA 2008. Additionally, the Applicant sought the views of a range of groups who were not statutory consultees but nonetheless, could have a potential interest in the Proposed Development as detailed in Chapter 7 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] .
021	“The Infrastructure Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2024 amended the APFP Regulations 2009 by substituting a new table of persons prescribed for the purpose of section 42(1)(a) of the Planning Act (duty to consult) and also section 56(2) of the Planning Act (notifying persons of an accepted applications) which is covered in the acceptance guidance. It is the applicant’s responsibility to ensure all relevant prescribed consultees are consulted about a proposed application.	As the Applicant undertook statutory consultation after 30 April 2024, the Applicant consulted with the relevant prescribed consultees (those whose function was relevant to the Proposed Development) set out within the table in Schedule 1 of the APFP Regulations as amended by the Infrastructure Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2024. A full list of section 42(1)(a) and s42(1)(b) consultees who were consulted on the Proposed Development is available in Appendix 3.1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2] .

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	<p>While the list of prescribed bodies who must be consulted was updated in April 2024, from time to time a body may cease to exist but may still be listed as a statutory consultee in the Regulations pending their updating. In such situations applicants should identify any successor body and consult with them in the same manner as they would have with the original body. Where there is no obvious successor, applicants should seek the advice of the Planning Inspectorate, who may be able to identify an appropriate alternative consultee. Whether or not an alternative is identified, the consultation report should briefly note any cases where compliance with statutory requirements was impossible and the reasons why.”</p>	
022	<p>“It is good practice for applicants to work with local stakeholders in the formative stages of the project, through early engagement. This can help inform the Programme Document that they later take to the Inception Meeting with the Planning Inspectorate. Early engagement with local authorities, parish and town councils can help applicants to ensure they find the best approach to engage the relevant communities in the most effective and proportionate way.”</p>	<p>The Applicant carried out a 'soft launch' in May 2023 to introduce the Proposed Development to key stakeholders and communities. This involved sending communications (both via email and via post) and holding meetings with a local representative, Parish Council and the host local authorities to explore the emerging plans for the Proposed Development and discuss approaches to consultation as detailed in sections 4.1 – 4.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>
022	<p>“Under section 47 of the Planning Act, applicants are required to produce a SoCC, setting out how they intend to consult the local community on the proposed application. Applicants should consider how they can engage communities in a way that supports them to understand the necessary issues at an appropriate stage to support preparation of their application, and how they</p>	<p>The Applicant published a SoCC setting out how it intended to consult the local community on the Proposed Development as part of its statutory consultation. The Applicant consulted with the host Local Authorities (North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council) on the approach to and content of the draft SoCC. In preparing the SoCC, the Applicant sought to ensure that the consultation would be accessible to anyone who may have an interest in the Proposed</p>

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	will show how they have responded to their issues of concern.”	Development, to give them the opportunity to share their feedback. The SoCC included commitments to cater to the needs of "seldom heard groups", which involved holding events both online and in person at accessible venues. More detail about how the Applicant developed its approach to consultation and SoCC is available in Chapter 6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] .
022	“Local communities may need support to help them to input to the NSIP consenting process. Independent community liaison chairs or forums can be used to provide support to local communities and non-statutory consultees to enable them to provide an effective input to the pre-application process. Applicants will want to consider whether these should be used, not least to assist an applicant’s own assessment of potential examination issues in preparing their Programme Document and SoCC.”	Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out how the Applicant planned its approach to consultation to ensure that anyone with an interest in the Proposed Development was able to find further information and provide their feedback during the consultation process. This included providing consultation literature in a range of different formats and with differing levels of information, as further detailed in section 7.4 and section 7.5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . This consultation literature was made available for the public to view, print and download on the Proposed Development website at the start of the statutory consultation, on 21 October 2024. Formal phases of consultation were supplemented by a programme of continuous stakeholder and community engagement throughout the pre-application stage. Information about community engagement outside of formal consultation is detailed in Chapters 4 and 12 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] .
023	“Applicants must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consult the prescribed bodies as appropriate under Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations 2009, as well as the Marine Management Organisation in certain circumstances, under section 42 of the Planning 	During statutory consultation, the Applicant identified and consulted with parties prescribed by s42, s43 and s44 of the PA 2008, where their statutory function was relevant to the Proposed Development. Details of how the Applicant identified and consulted with individuals and bodies within each of these categories in accordance with the PA 2008, the APFP Regulations and EIA Regulations, along with additional non-prescribed consultees, are included in Chapters 5 and 6 of the

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	<p>Act, giving the consultees at least 28 days to respond;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publicise their proposed application under section 48 of the Planning Act, and Regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations 2009 sets out the detail of what this publicity must entail; and • by section 49 of the Planning Act have regard to any relevant consultation responses from either statutory consultees under section 42 of the Planning Act, local communities under section 47 of the Planning Act, or wider publicity under section 48 of the Planning Act.” 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. A full list of consultees prescribed under s42(1)(a) that were consulted on the Proposed Development is available in Appendix 3.1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>A full list of persons falling within s44 of the PA 2008 is included within the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] submitted with the DCO Application.</p> <p>The Applicant publicised the proposed application in accordance with s48 of the PA 2008 and the APFP Regulations, as set out in Chapter 9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Copies of the as published s48 notice (which was a combined s48 and s47 notice) are available in Consultation Report Appendices 6.4.1 – 6.4.3 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>The Applicant sets out how it has had regard to consultation responses received from consultees under sections s42, s47 and s48 of the PA 2008 in Appendices 4 and 5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>Information about how the Applicant identified and consulted with prescribed consultees is included in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>
023	<p>“Applicants will often need detailed technical input from statutory consultees as expert bodies to assist with identifying and mitigating the impacts of projects, and other important matters. In many cases applicants will need to engage statutory consultees and others before the Inception Meeting with the Planning Inspectorate.”</p>	<p>Detail about the consultation and engagement carried out with technical bodies to inform EIA undertaken in support of the Proposed Development is included in the relevant topic chapters (Chapters 5-14) of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]). As part of its statutory consultation, the Applicant invited comments on a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) as detailed in section 8.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. A summary of feedback received to statutory consultation, and the Applicant's</p>

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		responses to this feedback, is provided, by topic in Consultation Report Appendices 4 and 5 [EN010154/APP/5.2] .
023	“Some statutory consultees have cost recovery arrangements in place for the advice they provide. The ability for statutory consultees to respond effectively to pre-application requests for advice means they have the information they need from applicants to do so. It is essential therefore that applicants arrange early engagement with statutory consultees to avoid unnecessary delays and the costs of having to make changes at later stages of the consenting process.”	The Applicant engaged with host authorities and key stakeholders early in the pre-application process as outlined in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . This engagement continued throughout the pre-application stage and included entering into Planning Performance Agreements with the host authorities, and cost recovery arrangements with Natural England, Environment Agency, National Highways, the Coal Authority and Historic England to ensure engagement with technical specialists throughout the Proposed Development. Detail about the consultation and engagement carried out with technical bodies to inform the EIA undertaken in support of the Proposed Development is included in the relevant topic chapters (Chapters 5-14) of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] .
024	“Where an applicant proposes to compulsorily acquire an interest or take temporary possession of land it does not own in order to implement a proposed NSIP, under section 42 of the Planning Act they must identify and consult people, including those who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question.”	The Applicant consulted with each person who is within one or more of the categories set out in s44 of the PA 2008. Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out how the Applicant identified these s44 consultees. A full list of the persons falling within s44 of the PA 2008 is included in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] submitted with the DCO Application.
024	“It is the applicant’s responsibility to demonstrate at submission of the application to the Planning Inspectorate that due diligence has been undertaken in identifying all land interests. Applicants must ensure that the Book of Reference (which records and categorises those land interests) is sufficiently up to date at the time of	Details of how the Applicant has exercised due diligence in identifying all persons under 42(1)(d) are provided in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . The Applicant confirms that the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] is sufficiently up to date and fully meets the requirements of the APFP Regulations. All data relating to the Book of Reference is stored in a live

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	submission (acknowledging the timescales for preparing and updating it) and fully meets the requirements of Regulations 5 and 7 of the APFP Regulations 2009.”	electronic database and will be kept up to date as the Application progresses.
024	"Where appropriate, the Book of Reference should be supplemented by a Land and Rights Negotiation Tracker, submitted by the applicant and updated during the examination, setting out the status of negotiations with landowners, Crown bodies and statutory undertakers affected by proposals for compulsory acquisition of land or rights and temporary possession.”	<p>The Applicant has submitted a Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought, as Annex A to the Statement of Reasons [EN010154/APP/4.1] as part of the DCO Application which will be updated during the examination stage as required.</p> <p>This replaces the Lands & Rights Negotiation Tracker, following the precedent of recent DCO submissions and updated guidance. The Schedule of Negotiations covers all of the information which would be contained within the Land and Rights Negotiation Tracker.</p>
024	“It should be noted that for an accepted application, the situation concerning compilation of land interests can continue to evolve during the examination as new information becomes available, and it is not uncommon for the Book of Reference to be revised and resubmitted more than once. This is usually a substantial undertaking and applicants should dedicate sufficient time and resource, particularly as in many cases there may be parcels of land where there is little information available. With this in mind, applicants are advised to make maximum use of electronic data bases when compiling the Book of Reference to enable such changes to be made easily.”	<p>The Applicant will continue to carry out diligent inquiry through the examination stage to ensure that the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] remains up to date. All data relating to the Book of Reference is stored in a live electronic database and will be kept up to date as the Application progresses.</p>
024	“In addition, land interests can change over time and new or additional interests may emerge after an applicant has concluded statutory consultation but just before an application is submitted. In such a situation, the applicant	<p>A full list of persons falling within s44 of the PA 2008 is included in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] submitted with the DCO Application.</p>

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	<p>should provide a proportionate opportunity to any new person identified with a land interest to make their views known on the application. Where new interests in land are identified very shortly before the intended submission of an application, despite diligent efforts earlier in the process, it may be difficult at that stage for applicants to consult and take account of any responses from those new interests before submitting their application as intended. If this situation arises applicants should be proactive and helpful in ensuring that the person understands how they can, if they so wish, engage with the process if the application is accepted for examination.”</p>	<p>Following the close of the statutory consultation, and in the process of completing a HM Land Registry refresh, the Applicant identified several new lands interests. Therefore, in March 2025, a later consultation, in line with the statutory consultation, was held for 12 newly identified s44 consultees within the Order Limits, who were given 28 days to respond. The Applicant will continue to carry out diligent inquiry throughout the examination stage to ensure that the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] remains up to date. All data relating to the Book of Reference is stored in a live electronic database and will be kept up to date as the Application progresses.</p>
024	<p>“Applicants should explain in the consultation report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their duties to consult and take account of any responses.”</p>	<p>Section 8.6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] describes the process of consulting with several new lands interests which were identified as part of a HM Land Registry refresh. The Applicant will continue to carry out diligent inquiry throughout the examination stage to ensure that the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] remains up to date. All data relating to the Book of Reference is stored in a live electronic database and will be kept up to date as the Application progresses. A full list of persons falling within s44 of the PA 2008 is included in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] submitted with the DCO Application.</p>
025	<p>“The Programme Document will enable the Planning Inspectorate to determine at the Inception Meeting that the proposed consultation arrangements are adequate for the level of complexity of the proposed project. The Programme Document should also identify an appropriate milestone during the pre-application stage to enable the</p>	<p>The Applicant initially submitted a Programme Document to the Planning Inspectorate on 10 July 2024 which set the adequacy of consultation milestone as 22 June 2025. Subsequently, the Applicant submitted an updated Programme Document to the Planning Inspectorate on 14 March 2025, which set the adequacy of consultation milestone as 18 April 2025.</p>

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	<p>Planning Inspectorate to test the progress of the consultation.”</p>	<p>The Applicant held an Inception Meeting with the Planning Inspectorate on 22 May 2023, holding regular meetings to provide updates on the progress of the Proposed Development through the pre-application stage, including timings for consultation. The Applicant has set out how it has had regard to s51 advice received as part of these meetings in Appendix A of the Covering Letter [EN010154/APP/1.1]</p>
025	<p>“This adequacy of consultation milestone should be early enough to enable applicants to consider how to undertake any additional engagement that may be needed, but sufficiently towards the end of the pre-application stage to assess the adequacy of the consultation that has been done. It is likely therefore to be no later than around 3 months before the intended date of submission of the application.</p> <p>The adequacy of consultation milestone should be recorded by the applicant and submitted to the Planning Inspectorate as a short statement of the elements of consultation which have been carried out compared with the components set out in the Programme Document and the SoCC. The statement should include the views and any relevant supporting material from local authorities if available.</p> <p>The adequacy of consultation milestone is an informal but nonetheless important opportunity to check that the pre-application programme is on track, and if it is seriously adrift the Planning Inspectorate will advise the applicant about the steps necessary to enable the application to be submitted having fulfilled the statutory requirements. Inevitably this could mean a renegotiation of the expected</p>	<p>In April 2025, the Applicant submitted to the Planning Inspectorate an Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report, which is available on the National Infrastructure Planning website https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/EN010154/documents. This summarises the consultation and engagement undertaken and how the Applicant has complied with the SoCC. As part of this, the Applicant liaised with the host authorities to obtain their views, with both host authorities in agreement that the Applicant has undertaken adequate pre-application consultation. The feedback from host authorities on the adequacy of consultation, can be viewed in Appendix A.4 of the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report, available online.</p>

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	date of submission, with the objective of avoiding the prospect of an application not being accepted for examination.”	
026	<p>“Applicants are required under section 37 of the Planning Act to produce a consultation report alongside their application, which details how they have complied with the consultation requirements set out in the Planning Act and how the proposed application has been shaped as a result. The Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State will consider this report when deciding whether or not the applicant has complied with the pre-application consultation requirements, and ultimately, whether or not an application can be accepted to proceed to examination.</p> <p>This report should not include an excessively detailed description of every element of the consultation programme. The main objective should be to provide clarity not just on what consultation has been done but, crucially, how the applicant has taken it into account. It should therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a general description of the consultation process undertaken including the timeline; • set out specifically what the applicant has done to comply with the statutory requirements of the Planning Act, including advice issued under section 51 of the Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation and this guidance; 	<p>The Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] forms part of the DCO Application for the Proposed Development and is submitted in accordance with s37(3)(c) of the PA 2008. It describes the pre-application consultation and engagement undertaken by the Applicant; summarises the responses received and explains how the Applicant has had regard to them in the development of its proposals.</p> <p>The Consultation Report includes information required by this guidance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An executive summary of, and introduction to, the consultation process and timeline, which can be found in Chapters 1 and 2 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. • Details of how the Applicant has complied with the statutory requirements of the PA 2008, the relevant secondary legislation, and this guidance, are covered in Chapter 3 and Chapters 5-11 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. • Section 3.1.8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out how the Applicant has had regard to advice issued under s51 of the PA 2008. • Detail as to how the Applicant has complied with requirements to consult local communities in accordance with the SoCC is provided in the SoCC Compliance Checklist at Consultation Report Appendix 1.1 [EN010154/APP/5.2].

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out how the applicant has complied with the requirements to consult local communities described in the SoCC; • set out any relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses); • provide a description of how the proposed application for submission has been informed and influenced by taking account of those responses, showing any significant changes made as a result; • provide an explanation as to why any responses advising on changes to a proposed project, including advice from statutory consultees and local authorities on effects, were not followed; and • be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Planning Inspectorate to understand fully how consultation has been undertaken, and how the issues raised through consultation have been addressed or responded to.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Applicant has included separate summary tables of consultation responses for the statutory consultation, which are included as Appendices 4 and 5 to the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2]. Responses to the non-statutory consultation feedback are summarised in section 8 of the Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Report (available on the website for the Proposed Development https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/). Chapters 10 and 11 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] set out how the Applicant has had regard to feedback in developing its proposals, and highlights key changes made in response to feedback received through formal consultation.
026	<p>“It is good practice that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results. The consultation report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and bodies. Applicants should therefore consider</p>	<p>Following the conclusion of statutory consultation, the Applicant has continued to engage with the local community and its representatives outside of formal consultation, as outlined in Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report [EN10154/APP/5.1]. This has included the establishment of a Community Liaison Group focused on the Parish</p>

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	producing a summary note in plain English for the local community setting out headline findings and how they have been addressed, together with a link to the full consultation report for those interested.”	Councils, both within the Order Limits and the surrounding areas which are in proximity to the Proposed Development. Following acceptance of the Application, the Applicant will produce a summary note to highlight key changes to the Proposed Development and feedback from consultation, as well as providing a link to allow interested persons to view the full Consultation Report.
026	“A response to points raised by consultees with technical information is likely to need to focus on the specific impacts for which the body has expertise. The applicant should make a judgement as to whether the consultation report provides sufficient detail on the relevant effects, or whether a targeted response would be more appropriate.”	Detail of how the Applicant has engaged with technical consultees on feedback received to consultation, is outlined in the relevant topic chapters (Chapters 5-14) of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] .

Compliance with the Planning Inspectorate's 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on the Consultation Report', August 2024 (updated March 2025)

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>Introductory text Introductory text should provide an overview including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a summary of the consultation activities undertaken; and • a table or timeline summarising both statutory and non-statutory consultation in chronological order. <p>This section should explain the relationship between any initial strategic options stages of the project, any subsequent non-statutory consultation that may have taken place, and the statutory consultation carried out. Many NSIPs evolve over an extended period with previous proposals, or elements of proposals, that may have been consulted on then abandoned.</p>	<p>Chapters 1 and 2 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] outline the approach to consultation undertaken by the Applicant from the launch of the Proposed Development to submission of the Application, describing the evolution of the Proposed Development, as well as the relationship between the stages of consultation. These Chapters also include a chronological summary of the timeline of pre-application consultation, from the soft launch in May 2023, to non-statutory consultation from September to October 2023 and statutory consultation from October to December 2024.</p>
<p>Multi-stage consultations Where this is the case a brief description of any historic consultation activity, including any information available about the general content of the consultation and the number of responses at that time, can be helpful. However, a detailed planning history of the site is not necessary. It is helpful if each stage of non-statutory and statutory consultation is presented and explained chronologically in separate chapters or sections of the report. This can also include separate summary schedules of consultation responses for each round of consultation, which could be included as an appendix to the report.</p>	<p>Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] details the non-statutory consultation, which was conducted between 11 September 2023 – 20 October 2023, and Chapters 7 and 8 outline the statutory consultation conducted between 21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024.</p> <p>As referred to in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1], the Applicant produced a Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Report which is available on the website for the Proposed Development https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/. This Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Report, which can be viewed online, includes a table which presents the key issues raised during the</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
	<p>non-statutory consultation and details how the Applicant has had regard to these.</p> <p>The Applicant has included separate summary schedules of consultation responses for the statutory consultation, which are included as Consultation Report Appendices 4 and 5 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>
<p>Statutory consultation Duty to notify the Secretary of State (section 46) The report should include details of when the applicant notified the Planning Inspectorate of their intention to submit a NSIP application and carry out statutory consultation. As required by section 46 of the Planning Act the applicant must notify the Planning Inspectorate before commencing consultation under section 42. The report should confirm when the full suite of consultation documents was provided to the Planning Inspectorate and include a list of those documents.</p>	<p>Prior to commencing statutory consultation, the Applicant wrote to the Secretary of State, on 18 October 2024, to notify it of the intention to submit an application for development consent for the Proposed Development under s46 PA 2008. A copy of this letter is provided in Appendix 2.1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>The Applicant received an acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning the proposed application from the Planning Inspectorate on 24 October 2024. A copy of this letter is provided in Appendix 2.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>
<p>Duty to consult (section 42) The report should include a list of all persons and consultation bodies that were consulted. The applicant should provide a sample of the letter sent to each type of consultee which includes the date it was sent, and the deadline given for responses. These can be included as an appendix. The applicant should list the consultees in the order suggested below. For each type of consultee, the applicant should include the dates they were consulted.</p>	<p>A list of persons and bodies consulted under s42(1)(a) and s42(1)(b) during statutory consultation is provided in Appendix 3.1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>A full list of persons falling within s44 of the PA 2008 is included within the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] submitted with the DCO Application.</p> <p>Samples of letters which show the date it was sent, and confirming the deadline for receipt issued to consultees as part of statutory consultation is provided in Consultation Report Appendix 3.3 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>Prescribed consultees (section 42(1)(a), (aa) and (c)) The list of the prescribed consultees should follow the order they are presented in Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations 2009). Any variations between the applicant's list of prescribed consultees and the list set out in Schedule 1 of the APFP Regulations 2009 should be justified. Where relevant, the list of prescribed consultees should also include the Marine Management Organisation (section 42(1)(aa)) and the Greater London Authority (section 42(1)(c)). The Infrastructure Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2024 introduced transitional provisions where the applicant has started to consult under section 42 before 30 April 2024.</p>	<p>Appendix 3.1 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2] lists prescribed consultees consulted as part of statutory consultation. As the Proposed Development does not affect any of the areas specified in s42(2) of the PA 2008, the Applicant was not required to, but did, consult the Marine Management Organisation as part of statutory consultation. The Applicant did not consult the Greater London Authority as part of statutory consultation, as the Proposed Development is not located within Greater London. The Applicant carried out statutory consultation after 30 April 2024 and so the transitional provisions of the Infrastructure Planning (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2024 are not relevant.</p>
<p>Relevant local authorities (section 42(1)(b)) The report should include a short description of how section 43 of the Planning Act has been applied in identifying the relevant local authorities. This can be illustrated by a map showing the site and identifying the boundaries of the relevant local authorities.</p>	<p>The Applicant has set out how it identified the relevant local authorities as prescribed in s43 of the PA 2008 in section 8.2.4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Section 8.2.5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] lists the relevant local authorities and their category within s43 of the PA 2008.</p>
<p>Persons with an interest in land (section 42(1)(d)) The report should include the number of persons with an interest in the Order land who were consulted. This can be divided to show the numbers under each category set out in section 44 of the Planning Act. It is not necessary to list the names of all individuals identified in the Book of Reference. The applicant must demonstrate that diligent enquiry was undertaken to identify persons under section 44 and to</p>	<p>The Applicant has set out in, section 8.2.7 and section 8.2.8 of the Consultation Report, [EN010154/APP/5.1] how it identified and consulted persons within one or more categories in s44 of the PA 2008, being a total of 197 named interests. (including confirmation of the number of persons consulted under each category.) A full list of persons falling within s44 of the PA 2008 is included in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] submitted with the DCO Application.</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>ensure that an up-to-date Book of Reference is submitted with the application. It should also set out the methodology for identifying persons in Category 3 (those who may make a relevant claim). If changes to the red line boundary of the project were made during the pre-application stage, and as a result additional persons with an interest in land were identified and consulted, the applicant should describe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how many additional persons with an interest in land were consulted • how and when they were consulted • what information they were provided with <p>The applicant should explain how they have dealt with any new interests in land that have emerged after the statutory consultation has concluded.</p>	<p>The Applicant has sought to identify all land interests and ensure that the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] remains up to date. During the pre-application stage, the Applicant conducted regular refreshes of sources of information at significant milestones in the pre-application stage. Following the close of statutory consultation, and in the process of completing a HM Land Registry refresh, the Applicant identified several new lands interests. Therefore, in March 2025, a later consultation in line with the statutory consultation, was held for 12 newly identified s44 consultees within the Order Limits, who were given 28 days to respond. The Applicant will continue to carry out diligent inquiry throughout the examination stage to ensure that the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] remains up to date. All data relating to the Book of Reference is stored in a live electronic database and will be kept up to date as the Application progresses.</p>
<p>Duty to consult the local community (section 47) The Planning Inspectorate will need to be satisfied that the applicant has complied with the Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) preparation process. The report should include evidence which shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which local authorities were consulted about the content of the draft SOCC • what the local authorities' comments were • confirmation that the local authorities were given 28 days to provide their comments • a description of how the applicant had regard to the local authorities' comments. For example, where a local authority identified digitally disadvantaged 	<p>Chapter 6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] details the Applicant's preparation process for the SoCC, including the local authorities consulted about its content (the host authorities for the Proposed Development). The host authorities were given 28 days to provide comments after first being given the opportunity to provide comments informally. Feedback from the host authorities and details of how the Applicant has had regard to this is included in Chapter 6 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>groups the applicant should explain what mitigation was put in place to allow those people to engage, such as providing a telephone helpline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where appropriate, an explanation of why the applicant did not act on a response from a local authority 	
<p>The applicant should provide evidence that the SOCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • was available for inspection online, Evidence could include a screenshot of the relevant webpage showing the published SOCC and including the full website address, relevant telephone number for enquiries, and confirmation that the public could access the webpage free of charge • was published in the local press, Evidence should include a scanned copy of the published notice as it appeared, and details of the local newspapers it was published in and when <p>Where it is not possible to provide a clear scanned copy of a notice the applicant should provide the best available scanned copy and a document containing the text of the notice. If it was not possible to place the SOCC in a printed local newspaper the applicant should provide a screenshot of the notice as it was published in an online local newspaper. The screenshot should include the full website address, relevant telephone number for enquiries and the date of publication.</p>	<p>The combined s47 and s48 notice publicising the availability of the SoCC was published in the Lincolnshire Echo on 17 October 2024 and 24 October 2024 as evidence by Consultation Report Appendix 6.5.3 [EN010154/APP/5.2]. A screenshot of the website for the Proposed Development showing availability of the SoCC is included as Consultation Report i Appendix 9.1.15 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>Where a SOCC was subject to one or more updates, the updated versions of each SOCC should be included. The report should explain why the SOCC was reviewed and updated from the previous version.</p> <p>Where there are inconsistencies between the SOCC and the consultation carried out by the applicant, this should be clearly explained and justified. For example, where additional consultation took place that was not included in the SOCC.</p>	<p>The Applicant did not update the SoCC following its publication on 21 October 2024. A copy of the final SoCC is included as Consultation Report Appendix 6.3 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>The Applicant has set out how it conducted its consultation in line with these commitments in the SoCC Compliance Checklist at Consultation Report Appendix 1.1 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>In short, the Applicant complied with all its commitments set out in the SoCC as shown by the Evidence of Applicant Compliance with SoCC table at section 6.5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>
<p>Duty to publicise (section 48)</p> <p>The report should include a scanned copy of the section 48 notice as it appeared in the local and national newspapers and journals. Where it is not possible to provide a clear scanned copy of the notice then the applicant should provide the best available scanned copy and a document containing the text of the notice. The scanned copy of the notice should clearly show the publication's name and the date of publication.</p> <p>Where it was not possible to place the notice in printed newspapers and journals, a screenshot of the notice as it was published in online publications should be provided. The screenshot should include the full website address, relevant telephone number for enquiries and the date of publication.</p> <p>The report should confirm where and when the notice was published, and the time period given for responses.</p> <p>The report should confirm that the section 48 notice was sent to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</p>	<p>Chapters 7 and 8 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] include the details of newspapers in which the combined s47 and s48 notice was published. Copies of the published combined s47 and s48 notice for the statutory consultation are included at Consultation Report Appendix 6.4 [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] confirms that, in accordance with Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations, on 21 October 2024 the Applicant sent the s42 consultation letters to the consultation bodies, enclosing a copy of the combined s47 and s48 notice.</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>consultation bodies at the same time as it was published. See Regulation 13 of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations 2017).</p>	
<p>Duty to take account of responses to consultation (section 49) The report should provide evidence that the applicant has had regard to the responses to consultations when preparing their application.</p> <p>Summary of responses The applicant should provide a summary of the individual responses received. The responses should be categorised in an appropriate way. It may be appropriate for the applicant to group responses under headline issues. The applicant must not present responses in a misleading way or out of context from the original views in the response. The applicant should provide an explanation of the method used (coding) to group and organise responses, including any safeguarding and cross-checking processes. The summary of responses should identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comments that are relevant (directly or indirectly) to changes made to the project during the pre-application stage. For example, changes to siting, route, design, or scale of the scheme itself, or to mitigation or compensatory measures proposed • comments that led to no change, including an explanation of why the applicant considered that no change to the project was required 	<p>As referred to in Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report, the Applicant produced a Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Report which is available on the website for the Proposed Development https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/. This Non-Statutory Consultation Report, which can be viewed online, includes a table which presents the key issues raised during the non-statutory consultation and details how the Applicant has had regard to these. The Applicant has included separate summary tables of consultation responses for the statutory consultation, which are included as Consultation Report Appendices 4 and 5 [EN010154/APP/5.2]. The Applicant has set out the method used to group and organise responses in Chapters 10 and 11 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comments that were received after deadlines set by the applicant and the process used to deal with these 	
<p>Duty to have regard to the government's pre-application guidance (Section 50) The report should provide evidence that demonstrates how the applicant has had regard to the government's guidance on the Pre-application stage. The report should illustrate how the relevant guidance has been followed. If the applicant has diverged from the guidance this should be explained and justified.</p>	<p>The Applicant has set out how it has complied with the government's guidance on the pre-application stage in this Appendix [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p>
<p>Demonstrating regard to pre-application advice The applicant's consultation report should include evidence which demonstrates how they have had regard to the section 51 pre-application advice from the Planning Inspectorate and advice from the other statutory consultees which provide advice on behalf of the government. Provision of this evidence will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the applicant's case to demonstrate that they have complied with the requirements of Part 5, Chapter 2 of the Planning Act give confidence to stakeholders that the applicant has considered the statutory advice received and made all reasonable efforts to submit a well-prepared application <p>There is no prescribed format for providing this evidence however it may be best presented in a table appended to the consultation report.</p>	<p>Appendix A to the Covering Letter [EN010154/APP/1.1] is a table setting out how the Applicant has had regard to s51 pre-application advice received from the Planning Inspectorate.</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>Reporting on the adequacy of consultation milestone The adequacy of consultation milestone is a requirement established in the government's guidance on the Pre-application stage. The Planning Inspectorate's Pre-application Prospectus gives further details about the adequacy of consultation milestone procedure. The applicant should summarise how they have discharged the adequacy of consultation milestone procedure in the consultation report. This should include how the applicant has had regard to any comments received from local authorities, statutory consultees and the Planning Inspectorate in relation to the adequacy of consultation milestone.</p>	<p>Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out the Applicant's approach to the AoCM. The Applicant developed an Adequacy of Consultation Report, which establishes the consultation undertaken to date, confirms the approaches set out in the SoCC, and summarises the consultation responses and how they have shaped the Application. This report is available on the National Infrastructure Planning website https://nqip-documents.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/published-documents/EN010154-000008-Adequacy%20of%20Consultation%20Report%20FINAL.pdf .</p> <p>The Applicant consulted with both host authorities on the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report, with both host authorities in agreement that the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone has been met. The feedback from the host authorities on the adequacy of consultation can be viewed at Appendix A.4 of the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone Report, available online.</p>
<p>Non-statutory consultation and engagement The applicant may have undertaken early non-statutory consultation. For example, with statutory consultation bodies when identifying options, or in advance of statutory consultation. The applicant may also have been engaged in non-statutory consultation after the statutory consultation. For example, when changes have been made to the project. The applicant should describe the non-statutory consultation that took place to the same level of detail as the statutory consultation. While it is not necessary for the applicant to demonstrate how they have had regard to the</p>	<p>Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] details the initial, non-statutory consultation conducted by the Applicant on its early plans and proposals. This includes detail of how the Applicant had regard to responses received to non-statutory consultation, and how this feedback influenced the development of the Applicant's proposals. Changes to the Proposed Development made in response to feedback received during non-statutory consultation are detailed within Chapter 4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2]. The Applicant did not undertake any further non-statutory consultation following the conclusion of statutory consultation. Detail about how the Applicant has continued to engage with</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>non-statutory consultation comments, they should explain how comments received influenced the project.</p> <p>The applicant should explain the nature and purpose of any targeted non-statutory consultation. For example, if it was geographically focused what consultees were included and what was the rationale for the geographic extent of the consultation. If a reduced number of prescribed consultees were consulted, the applicant should explain the rationale for the selection.</p> <p>Where the applicant has made changes to the project, whether material or non-material. They should explain which consultees were informed about the change, the approach taken to selecting consultees and an explanation of how and when they were consulted.</p>	<p>stakeholders and the community following the conclusion of statutory consultation is included in Chapter 12 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>
<p>Consultation report appendices</p> <p>Appendices should be used to provide evidence that demonstrates compliance with the requirements of the Planning Act, government guidance and the advice of the Planning Inspectorate and other statutory consultees. The appendices should be clearly referenced in the report. The applicant should use a referencing system that corresponds to the chapters or sections of the report. A chronological approach which demonstrates the journey through the consultation should be used.</p> <p>A separate appendix should be provided for each element of the section 42 statutory consultation and the section 48 publicity. For multi-stage statutory consultations, the appendices should be ordered chronologically with a</p>	<p>Consultation report appendices [EN010154/APP/5.1] are signposted clearly in the Report and throughout the text. Evidence of non-statutory consultation is included in a separate appendix, Consultation Report Appendix 7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Applicant has included separate summary tables of consultation responses for the statutory consultation, which are included as Appendices to the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2]: • Appendix 4, which sets out feedback received from s47 Consultation and the Applicant's response to this feedback; and • Appendix 5, which sets out feedback received from s42 Consultation and the Applicant's response to this feedback.

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>separate appendix for each stage that is subdivided into the different elements of the consultation. Evidence of non-statutory consultation should be assembled chronologically in a separate appendix. The summary of responses table for each stage of consultation can also be included as an appendix.</p>	
<p>Request for the applicant to provide consultation responses During the acceptance stage the Planning Inspectorate may ask the applicant to provide a copy of any, or all, of the statutory consultation responses they received. This may be requested when there is uncertainty about whether the duty to have regard to consultation responses has been met. The applicant should prepare for this possibility during the pre-application stage so that they can provide the required information to the Planning Inspectorate at short notice during the 28 day acceptance stage. The applicant is responsible for ensuring that copies of consultation responses can be provided in a timely manner. They should consider any obligations they have under data protection legislation when preparing the responses. The acceptance stage cannot be suspended or extended pending the submission of the consultation responses. The consultation responses will not be published on the Find a National Infrastructure Project website.</p>	<p>The Applicant is prepared for the possibility that the Planning Inspectorate may request a copy of any, or all, of the statutory consultation responses they have received and will be able to provide these at short notice.</p>
<p>Data Protection and redaction guidelines The applicant must ensure that the consultation report complies with data protection legislation and that the personal data of individuals is treated appropriately. This</p>	<p>The Applicant has redacted all of the necessary information in line with the relevant data protection legislation.</p>

Advice	Evidence of Compliance
<p>may include redaction of data and obtaining informed consent from the individuals concerned as appropriate. The consultation report should not include the following items (if necessary, relevant information should be redacted by the applicant):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • private home addresses of individuals or information that could lead to the identification of the location of a private individual • private email addresses and telephone numbers of individuals • sensitive or special category data within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation • written signatures • photographs of the faces of individuals who have not given consent to have their image published, including images taken at consultation events • information that could lead to the identification of a specific location of a protected species 	

2. Section 46 Notification to Planning Inspectorate (18 October 2024)

2.1 Section 46 Notification to Planning Inspectorate (18 10 24)

Notification letter to Planning Inspectorate

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



18 October 2024

Your Reference
EN010154

Rammiel Burnie - Case Officer
The Planning Inspectorate
National Infrastructure Planning
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Dear Rammiel Burnie,

Fosse Green Energy
Section 46(1) of the Planning Act 2008: Duty to Notify Secretary of State of
Proposed Application
Planning Inspectorate Case Reference: EN010154

Fosse Green Energy Limited ("the Applicant") is proposing to submit an application under the provisions of section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) ("2008 Act") for a Development Consent Order ("DCO") for Fosse Green Energy (the "Proposed Development"). This letter comprises the formal notification to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the "Secretary of State") under section 46(1) of the 2008 Act.

The Planning Inspectorate has acknowledged in its Scoping Opinion (from 25 July 2023) that the Secretary of State was notified by the Applicant that it intends to submit an environmental statement with its application for development consent further to regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the "EIA Regulations"). By virtue of Regulation 6(2)(a) of the EIA Regulations the Proposed Development is 'EIA development'.

The submission of the application will follow a period of statutory pre-application consultation carried out pursuant to sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Planning Act 2008, the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (the "APFP Regulations") and the EIA Regulations.

Following a period of non-statutory consultation on the Proposed Development undertaken from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023, a further stage of public consultation, the statutory consultation, will take place from 21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024 (the "Statutory Consultation").

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 880 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



The Proposed Development

The Proposed Development is identified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 14(a) and Section 15 of the 2008 Act because it comprises a generating station and is located in England with capacity exceeding 50 MW. As such, its construction requires consent via a DCO under the 2008 Act.

The Proposed Development comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate and export and import electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid substation near Navenby.

Statutory Consultation

We confirm that the community consultation is being undertaken in accordance with a Statement of Community Consultation ("the SoCC") prepared by the Applicant. The SoCC sets out the proposed approach to Statutory Consultation and has been prepared in accordance with section 47 of the 2008 Act. The SoCC provides details about how the local community can take part in the consultation process and how the Applicant will gather feedback and use it to further develop the Proposed Development.

The Applicant has consulted on a draft SoCC with Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council, the relevant local authorities within which the development site falls, in relation to the proposed contents of the SoCC and the consultation methodology to be adopted for the Statutory Consultation, as required by section 47(2) of the 2008 Act.

A combined section 47 and 48 notice is being published in accordance with section 47(6) of the 2008 Act and Regulation 4(2) of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009, as follows:

Newspaper	Notice	Date Published
Guardian	S47/S48	21 October 2024
London Gazette	S47/S48	21 October 2024
Lincolnshire Echo	S47/S48	17 October 2024 24 October 2024

Further consultation arrangements

More details about the Proposed Development and the Statutory Consultation, along with all consultation documents, plans and maps will be available online during the period of the Statutory Consultation at the Fosse Green Energy website, (fossegreenenergy.co.uk). The materials on the website will be available to view and download free of charge.

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



Hard copies of the consultation documents, plans and maps can be requested, subject to a copying charge for certain documents up to a maximum of £300 for the full suite of documents.

Hard copies of the consultation documents will be available for inspection in person from 21 October 2024 at the following locations:

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	Mon - 2:30pm to 5:30pm Tue - 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm Wed - 9:30am to 12:30pm Thu - 2:30pm to 5pm Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 4pm Sun - closed
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	Mon - 2pm to 5pm Tue - 9:30am to 1pm Wed - 2pm to 5pm Thu - 9:30am to 1pm Fri - 9:30am to 1pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 5pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - closed Sun - closed
Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham	Mon - closed Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



Information point	Address	Opening times
	Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun - closed
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed

In addition, a series of in-person drop-in exhibitions will be held at the venues and times shown in the table below where members of the public will be able to find out more about the Proposed Development.

Date and time	Venue
Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm – 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 3pm – 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham , Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm – 7pm	Online event. Register to attend via the Project website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Further details about these exhibitions are contained in the SoCC and in information provided to statutory consultees, local residents and businesses.

Statutory Consultation information

In accordance with Section 46(1) of the 2008 Act, the following consultation documents are provided to the Planning Inspectorate:

- Section 47/48 Notice
- Statement of Community Consultation
- Example letters to S42(1)(a) (aa) (b), and (d) consultees

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



- Preliminary Environmental Information Report and Non-Technical Summary
- Statutory Consultation brochure
- Feedback form

These documents are provided to the Planning Inspectorate for download via a Sharepoint folder, as agreed with the Case Officer. If the material is required in an alternative form, or should you have any other queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

We should be grateful if you would acknowledge receipt of this section 46 notification as a record of compliance.

Yours sincerely



Email notification

FW: Fosse Green Energy - S46 Notification

  s46 and ...2024.pdf

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 18 October 2024 17:01
To: Fosse Green Energy <FosseGreenEnergy@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
Cc: Cook, Robert [REDACTED]@planninginspectorate.gov.uk; Burnie, Rammiel <[REDACTED]@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
Subject: Fosse Green Energy - S46 Notification

Dear Rammiel

Please find attached the S46 Notification letter for Fosse Green Energy.

The documents listed in the letter are available for download at this link: 

https://camargue.sharepoint.com/f/s/ExternalSharing/Ek5vUu18Nb9CpBLYleL_Ua40BPJwbBWx_MFLQDmk6ePk-8w

Note there are two confidential appendices included in the PEIR folder, which are labelled "confidential", so please do treat these accordingly.

Please let me know if you have any queries.

Kind regards, [REDACTED]

2.2 Combined Section 47 / 48 Notice

Fosse Green Energy Ltd – Fosse Green Energy

Sections 47 and 48 Planning Act 2008

REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009

REGULATION 13 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 48 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

NOTICE PUBLICISING A STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 47(6) OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

Notice is hereby given that Fosse Green Energy Ltd (the "Applicant") of 111 Park Street, Mayfair, London, England, W1K 7JF intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order (the "DCO") to authorise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, known as Fosse Green Energy ("the Proposed Development"). The Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project as it will generate over 50MW of renewable energy.

Fosse Green Energy Ltd is a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy.

The Proposed Development is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council.

The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables (which form arrays) converting sunlight into electricity.
- An Onsite Substation, supporting infrastructure and control buildings;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);
- Electricity export and import via high-voltage Grid Connection Cable and connecting into the National Electricity Transmission System; and
- Landscaping, permissive paths, and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas.

The Proposed Development is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The Applicant is therefore required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and the application for DCO consent will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) which considers the likely environmental impact of the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) has been prepared for the purposes of the Statutory Consultation and will be made available to view and download.

Statement of Community Consultation

Under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, the Applicant has a legal duty to consult the local community on the application for the Proposed Development. The Applicant has produced a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), the contents of which it has consulted on with Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council. The SoCC sets out how consultation on the Proposed Development will be undertaken, and how comments on the proposals can be submitted. This notice publicises where and when the SoCC can be inspected, pursuant to section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008.

Statutory Consultation

The Applicant is undertaking Statutory Consultation on the Proposed Development for a period of 6 weeks between **Monday 21 October 2024** and **Monday 2 December 2024**.

During this time, a copy of the PEI Report Non-Technical Summary, the SoCC, maps and other consultation documents explaining the consultation process and details of the Proposed Development may be inspected free of charge from 21 October 2024 until at least 2 December 2024 at the following locations (known as Information Points*):

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	Mon - 2:30pm to 5:30pm Tue - 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm Wed - 9:30am to 12:30pm Thu - 2:30pm to 5pm Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 4pm Sun - closed
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	Mon - 2pm to 5pm Tue - 9:30am to 1pm Wed - 2pm to 5pm Thu - 9:30am to 1pm Fri - 9:30am to 1pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 5pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - closed Sun - closed

Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Mon - closed Tue – 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun – closed
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun – closed

*Opening times have been checked, but may be subject to change, therefore it is advisable to check with the relevant organisation in advance.

The Applicant will host consultation events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the Proposed Development team. All interested stakeholders and members of the local community are encouraged to participate in the events. The details of the events are as follows:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm – 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 3pm – 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

The consultation events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend the events. A guide on how to access the

online webinar is available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk). Should any changes to the consultation activities be required, new details will be publicised in line with the methods set out in the SoCC.

As referred to above, the Applicant has a duty to consult with the local community under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. The SoCC has therefore been prepared to explain how people living near the Proposed Development will be consulted on plans for the Proposed Development, including on the environmental information contained in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS).

The Applicant has consulted the relevant Local Planning Authorities on the SoCC and duly considered the comments made regarding the proposed approach to consultation.

The consultation process is designed to provide information about the Proposed Development and give the local community the opportunity to have their say, shape and inform the Proposed Development.

The SoCC can be viewed via the Fosse Green Energy Proposed Development website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC are also available from the Information Points listed above and may be provided upon request in hard copy, large print, audio or braille formats free of charge.

For further information or queries, please call 0800 860 6262 (free of charge); write to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY (free of charge, you do not need a stamp); email info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

To obtain copy documents

All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Proposed Development can be found on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents) and will be kept online from Monday 21 October until at least 2 December 2024. These will be free to read, download and print.

A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

Hard copies of the PEI Report can be provided at a cost of £300 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say

Feedback forms will be available at consultation events and at information points and can be downloaded from the Proposed Development website or issued via the post upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the consultation events.

Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Proposed Development should be sent to the Applicant:

- by email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or
- by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO must (i) be received by the Applicant by 23:59 on Monday 2 December 2024, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received before the deadline in submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Proposed Development. Outside of these purposes, the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see the Privacy Notice at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy. A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to the Proposed Development Team at:

FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Email the Proposed Development Team at:

Info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Call the Freephone information line at:

0800 860 6262

Visit the website at:

www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

2.3 Acknowledgement of Section 46 Notification (24 10 24)

Email from Planning Inspectorate (24 10 24)

From: Fosse Green Energy <FosseGreenEnergy@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
Sent: 24 October 2024 16:20
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: FosseGreenEnergy <FosseGreenEnergy@planninginspectorate.gov.uk>
Subject: re: Fosse Green Energy - and consultation

As discussed please see the attached formal acknowledgement letter which will be published on our website shortly alongside the s45 notice that you provided.

Kind Regards



[REDACTED]
The Planning Inspectorate
General Enquiries: 0303 444 5000
[REDACTED]

Ensuring fairness, openness and impartiality across all our services

This communication does not constitute legal advice.
Please view our [Information Charter](#) before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.
Our [Customer Privacy Notice](#) sets out how we handle personal data in accordance with the law.

S46 Notification Acknowledgement Letter (24 10 24)



National Infrastructure Planning
Temple Quay House
2 The Square
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Customer
Services: 0303 444 5000
e-mail: FosseGreenEnergy@planninginspectorate.gov.uk

To Fosse Green Energy Limited

Your Ref:

Our Ref: EN010154

By email only

Date: 24 October 2024

Dear [REDACTED]

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) – Section 46 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 8

Proposed application by Fosse Green Energy Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for Fosse Green Energy Project

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your email of 18 October 2024 and the following documentation:

- S46 Notice
- Section 42 notices
- Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
- Consultation Information Booklet
- Consultation Feedback Form

We acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an Order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42.

We also acknowledge notification in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 that you propose to provide an environmental statement in respect of the Proposed Development.

Please contact us if you have any queries.

Yours sincerely



<https://national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>



3. Section 42 Consultees and Consultation (21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024)

3.1 Table 3-1 Consultees consulted under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008

			Organisation
The Health and Safety Executive	All cases	All cases	Health and Safety Executive
The National Health Service Commissioning Board, NHS Trusts , and the relevant clinical commissioning group (NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board (ICB))	All proposed applications likely to affect land in England and Wales	All applications likely to affect land in England	NHS England
			NHS England
			NHS Lincolnshire Integrated Care Board (ICB)
			Lincolnshire Community Health Services NHS Trust
			Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
Natural England (2)	All proposed applications likely to affect land in England	All applications likely to affect land in England	Natural England
The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England)	All proposed applications likely to affect land in England	All applications likely to affect land in England	Natural England
			Historic England
			Historic England
The relevant fire and rescue authority (Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service)	All cases	All cases	Historic England
			Historic England
The relevant ambulance service	All proposed applications	All applications	Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service
The relevant police authority (Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner)	All proposed applications	All applications	East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust
			Lincolnshire Police and Crime Commissioner
			Lincolnshire Police

S42(1)(a) Prescribed consultees

<p>The relevant parish council (Bassingham, Blankney, Boothby Graffoe, Carlton-le-Moorland, Coleby, Doddginton and Whisby, Eagle and Swinethorpe, Harmston, Metheringham, Navenby, North Hykeham, Norton Disney, South Hykeham, Scopwick, Stapleford, Swinderby, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange, Thorpe on the Hill, Thurlby, Witham St. Hughs, Wellingore, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm, Dunston, Nocton, Waddington), or, where the application relates to land Wales or Scotland the relevant community council</p>	<p>All cases</p>	<p>All cases</p>	<p>Aubourn with Haddington Bassingham Blankney Boothby Graffoe Carlton-le-Moorland Coleby Doddington and Whisby Eagle and Swinethorpe Harmston Metheringham Navenby with Skinnand North Hykeham Norton Disney South Hykeham Scopwick and Kirkby Green Stapleford Swinderby Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm with Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange Thorpe on the Hill Thurlby Witham St. Hughs Waddington Nocton Dunston Wellingore</p>
<p>The Environment Agency (Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire and East Midlands)</p>	<p>All proposed applications likely to affect land in England and/or Wales</p>	<p>All applications likely to affect land in England and/or Wales</p>	<p>Environment Agency Enviornment Agency</p>
<p>Relevant AONB Conservation Boards</p>	<p>All proposed applications likely to affect an AONB that is managed by a Conservation Board</p>	<p>All applications likely to affect an AONB that is managed by a Conservation Board.</p>	<p>National Landscapes Association National Landscapes Association</p>

The Marine Management Organisation	All proposed applications likely to affect the marine area in England and Wales	Where the proposal would involve carrying on any activity in the marine area in England and Wales	Marine Management Organisation
			Marine Management Organisation
The Civil Aviation Authority	All proposed applications relating to airports or which are likely to affect an airport or its current or future operation	All applications relating to airports or which are likely to affect an airport or its current or future operation	Civil Aviation Authority
Strategic Highways Company (National Highways Midlands)	All proposed applications likely to affect road or transport operation and/or planning on	All applications likely to affect road or transport operation and/or planning on roads for which the	National Highways (Midlands)
			National Highways
The Secretary of State for Transport	All proposed applications likely to affect road or transport operation and/or planning on roads for which the Secretary of State for Transport is the highway authority.	All applications likely to affect road or transport operation and/or planning on roads for which the Secretary of State for Transport is the highway authority.	Secretary of State for Transport
The relevant Highways Authority and Intergrated Transport Authority (Nottinghamshire County Council and Lincolnshire County Council)	All proposed applications likely to have an impact on the road network or the volume of traffic in the vicinity of the proposal	All applications likely to have an impact on the road network or the volume of traffic in the vicinity of the proposal	Lincolnshire County Council
The relevant Highways Authority and Intergrated Transport Authority (Nottinghamshire County Council and Lincolnshire County Council)	All proposed applications likely to have an impact on the road network or the volume of traffic in the vicinity of the proposal	All applications likely to have an impact on the road network or the volume of traffic in the vicinity of the proposal	Lincolnshire County Council
The Coal Authority	All proposed applications that lie within areas of past, present or future coal mining.	All applications that lie within areas of past, present or future coal mining.	The Coal Authority
The relevant internal drainage board (Upper Witham IDB, Scunthorpe and Gainsborough Water Management Board & Isle of Axholme and North Nottinghamshire Water Level Management Board and Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board)	All proposed applications likely to increase the risk of flooding in that area or where the proposals relate to an area known to be an area of flood risk	All applications likely to increase the risk of flooding in that area or where the proposals relate to an area known to be an area of flood risk	Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board
			Witham First District Internal Drainage Board
			Trent Valley Internal Drainage Board
The Canal & River Trust	All proposed applications likely to have an impact on inland waterways or land adjacent to inland waterways	All applications likely to involve chemicals, poisons or radiation which could potentially cause harm to people and likely to affect significantly public health	Canal & River Trust: East Midlands
			UK Health Security Agency (previously Public Health England, an executive agency of the Department of Health)
The Crown Estate Commissioners	All proposed applications likely to impact on the Crown Estate	All applications likely to impact on the Crown Estate	Crown Estate Commissioners
The Forestry Commission (East and East Midlands)	All proposed applications likely to affect the protection or expansion of forests and woodlands	All applications likely to affect the protection or expansion of forests and woodlands	The Forestry Commission
The Secretary of State for Defence	All proposed applications likely to affect current or future operation of a site identified in	All applications likely to affect current or future operation of a site identified in a safeguarding	Ministry of Defence
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust			Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust

S42(1)(a) Statutory undertakers

Relevant statutory undertakers in specified sectors	Road Transport	The Dunham Bridge Company	Benjamin Richardson
	Licence Holder (Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Transport Act 2000)	NATS Ltd	Martin Folfe
	Universal Service Provider (Royal Mail)	Royal Mail Group Limited	Holly Trotman
		Royal Mail Group Limited	Daniel
	The relevant water and sewage undertakers	Anglian Water	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Severn Trent Water	Company Secretary/Clerk
	The relevant public gas transporter	Cadent Gas	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Northern Gas Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Scotland Gas Networks Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Southern Gas Networks Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Wales & West Utilities Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Energy Assets Pipelines Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		ES Pipelines Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		ESP Connections Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		ESP Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		ESP Pipelines Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Fulcrum Pipelines Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		GTC Pipelines Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Harlaston Gas Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
		Independent Pipelines Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk
Indigo Pipelines Limited		Company Secretary/Clerk	
Last Mile Gas Limited		Company Secretary/Clerk	
Leap Gas Networks Limited		Company Secretary/Clerk	
Mua Gas Limited		Company Secretary/Clerk	
Quadrant Pipelines Limited		Company Secretary/Clerk	
Squire Energy Limited / Stark Works		Company Secretary/Clerk	
National Gas Transmission Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
National Grid Gas Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
Smart Meter Communication Licence	Smart DCC Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Eclipse Power Network Limited	Company	
Smart Meter Communication Licence	Energy Assets Networks Limited	Company	
	National Gas Transmission Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk	
Smart Meter Communication Licence	National Grid Gas Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Smart DCC Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
The relevant electricity licence holder with CPO Powers	Eclipse Power Network Limited	Company	
	Energy Assets Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	ESP Electricity Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Optimal Power Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Fulcrum Electricity Assets Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Harlaston Energy Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Forburg Assets Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Independent Power Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Indigo Power Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Last Mile Electricity Ltd	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Leap Electricity Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	The Electricity Network Company Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	UK Power Distribution Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Utility Assets Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Vattenfall Networks Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	National Grid Electricity Distribution Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Mua Electricity Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	Electricity North West Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk	
	London Power Networks Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk	
Northern Powergrid (Northeast) Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk		
Scottish Hydro Electric Power Distribution Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
South Eastern Power Networks Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
Southern Electric Power Distribution Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
SP Distribution Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
SP Manweb Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		
Eastern Power Networks Plc	Company Secretary/Clerk		

The relevant electricity transmitter with CPO Powers	National Grid Electricity System Operat	Company Secretary/Clerk
	Vattenfall IDNO	Company Secretary/Clerk
The relevant electricity distributor with CPO Powers	Murphy Power Distribution Limited	Company Secretary/Clerk

S42(1)(b) Local Authorities

Local Authority Name	Organisation	Role
Lincolnshire County Council	Lincolnshire County Council	Infrastructure Manager
Lincolnshire County Council	Lincolnshire County Council	Infrastructure Manager
North Kesteven District Council	North Kesteven District Council	Assitant Development Manager
Lincoln City Council	Lincoln City Council	Planning Manager
West Lindsey District Council	West Lindsey District Council	Development Manager
Nottinghamshire County Council	Nottinghamshire County Council	Principal Planning Officer
Newark and Sherwood District Council	Newark and Sherwood District Council	Business Manager- Planning Development
East Lindsey District Council	East Lindsey District Council	Development Manager Lead Officer
North East Lincolnshire Council	North East Lincolnshire Council	Planning Manager
North Lincolnshire Council	North Lincolnshire Council	Director of Operations
Rutland County Council	Rutland County Council	Development Manager
North Northamptonshire Council	North Northamptonshire Council	Executive Director of Place and Economy
Peterborough City Council	Peterborough City Council	Executive Director of Place and Economy
Cambridgeshire County Council	Cambridgeshire County Council	Executive Director of Place and Sustainability
Norfolk County Council	Norfolk County Council	Director of Culture and Heritage, Lead for Communities and Environment
Leicestershire County Council	Leicestershire County Council	Director of Environment and Transport
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority	Executive Director of Place and Connectivity
Boston Borough Council	Boston Borough Council	Deputy Development Manager
South Holland District Council	South Holland District Council	Assistant Director- Planning and Strategic Infrastructure
South Kesteven District Council	South Kesteven District Council	Assistant Director of Planning

3.2 Early Engagement Briefings

3.2.1 Lincolnshire County Council Briefing

Briefing held 02 05 23 – email confirmation

From: [REDACTED]@baecom.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 3, 2023 10:17 AM
To: [REDACTED]@lincolnshire.gov.uk; [REDACTED]@lincolnshire.gov.uk>
Cc: [REDACTED]@baecom.com>; [REDACTED]@windenergy.co.uk>; [REDACTED]@amargue.uk>
Subject: RE: Introductory NSIP meeting

Hi [REDACTED]

Thanks again for taking the time to meet yesterday. Hopefully a useful introduction to us and our Fosse Green Energy Solar project.

[REDACTED] thanks for the example PPA, I will be in touch about this and we can look at next steps.

Is it possible we could have your NSIP Stakeholder contact? [REDACTED] will liaise closely as we progress. In the first instance, we would like to meet with the relevant councillors, just at or after our soft launch (11th May). Good days for this are 11th, 12th pm, 15th and 19th May.

Regarding our materials, we will share the details of the soft launch when it happens and let you know when our website goes live.

[REDACTED] am happy to contact you and [REDACTED] regarding any planning matters going forward, if there should be anyone else included, please let me know.

Thanks again and speak soon,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] RTPI
Principal Planner
aECOM
[REDACTED]
@baecom.com

-----Original Appointment-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 19 April 2023 09:57
To: [REDACTED]@lincolnshire.gov.uk; [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]@windenergy.co.uk
Subject: Introductory NSIP meeting
When: 02 May 2023 14:00-14:45 (UTC+00:00) Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London.
Where: Microsoft Teams Meeting

Hi [REDACTED]

Thanks again for taking the time to meet with us. This will be a short briefing on our forthcoming scheme.

Regards,
[REDACTED]

Microsoft Teams meeting

Join on your computer, mobile app or room device
[Click here to join the meeting](#)

Briefing held 26 06 23 – briefing presentation



Agenda

- Introduction
- About the project
- Location and current activities
- Consultation
- Current programme
- Questions



The Fosse Green Energy team



- **Promoter** – Windel Energy
- **DCO and Project Management, EIA, Planning, Design, Land Referencing** – AECOM
- **Communications and consultation** – Camargue
- **Legal and Consenting** – Womble Bond Dickinson

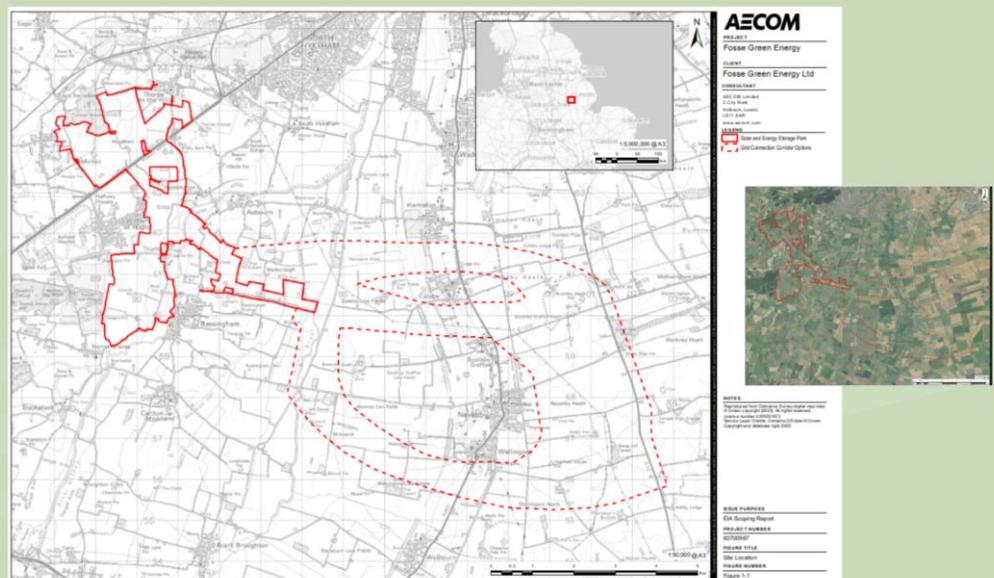


Overview

- Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a solar and energy storage park and infrastructure to connect into the national grid.
- The project is anticipated to have a generating capacity of 320MW (Mega Watt) which can generate circa 300 to 360GWh (Gigawatt hours) of energy per year.
- As the Proposed Development is over 50MW, it is defined as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). Under the Planning Act 2008, we are required to apply to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) for a Development Consent Order (DCO).



Site Location



Current activities

- Desk-based data collection
- EIA Scoping Report submitted
- Ecological, Agricultural Land Classification, Geophysical surveys underway
- Early introductory meetings held with Local Planning Authorities
- Work underway on consultation strategy
- Concept design development to inform informal consultation
 - Incorporating constraints & buffers
 - Flexible module technologies & interconnecting cables
 - Cable route
 - Access points / transport routes

Landscape / Ecological Feature & Designation	Minimum offset to solar infrastructure*
Site of Special Scientific Interest	20m
Local Wildlife Site	20m
Public Rights of Way	10m
Waterbodies (ponds)	10m
Watercourses (rivers/ditches)	10m
Ancient Woodland and Woodland	15m
Hedgerows	5m
Main badger setts	30m

*with the exception of where access tracks, security fencing and/or connection routes are required to cross an existing feature; however, these will be kept to a minimum.



Project launch - overview

The launch on 11 May included:

- Communications to elected representatives, MPs, ward councillors and parish councils.
- Circa 500 letters to near neighbours.
- Press release distributed to local press.
- Launch of a website including information about the project.



Lincolnite press release coverage

Non-statutory consultation

The non-statutory consultation will run for six weeks anticipated for **September to October 2023**.

- Holding four in-person events and one online event.
- Consultation materials to include a project brochure, postcard, poster, advertisements and website.
- Communications will be issued to neighbours of the site, elected representatives, seldom heard groups, special and local interest groups, landowners and technical stakeholders.



Contact details

The team can be contacted by:

- Phone- **0800 860 6262** (open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
- Email on- **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk**
- **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

The project website **www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk** holds information on the project and will be updated with new information at key stages.



Indicative Programme

Month	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
EIA Baseline Studies						
Soft launch and wider publication	May 2023					
EIA Scoping and PINS Notification	June 2023					
Non-statutory consultation			Sept – Oct 2023			
PEIR Report for Statutory Consultation				February 2024		
Statutory Consultation				Feb – Mar 2024		
Preparation of DCO application						
Submission						October 2024



Thanks for listening.

Questions welcome



3.2.2 North Kesteven District Council Briefing

Email confirmation of briefing held 10 05 23

From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]@aecom.com>
Sent: 10 May 2023 15:59
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Introductory NSIP Meeting Fosse Green Energy

CAUTION: External email, think before you click!

[REDACTED]

Thanks again for your time this morning.

As promised, please see attached the indicative red line boundary and site plans for the proposed Fosse Green Energy Solar Farm. As we mentioned, the site is still confidential and has not been shared anywhere outside of this email or Lincolnshire County Council.

Oilly has tried to call with regards to our soft launch of the project tomorrow lunchtime. We understand this was short notice to you but want to do everything we can to assist going forward. The launch will include a letter drop for near neighbours, an email to stakeholders, press release and website. I attach a copy of the draft stakeholder communication briefing to help any conversations that might be forthcoming.

The wards where we believe our proposed site and potential connections sit are: Ashby de la Launde, Digby & Scopwick, **Bassingham Rural**, Bracebridge Heath, Heighington & Washingborough, **Hykeham Central, Hykeham Fosse, Hykeham Memorial**, Metheringham Rural, Navenby & Brant Broughton, **Skellingthorpe and Eagle**, Waddington Rural and **Witham St Hughes & Swinderby**. This includes our assessment of all wards, including ones we only touch on. The wards in yellow are the ones we believe the solar park itself touches. We are very keen to engage with them, recognising your important role here.

[REDACTED] you mentioned you could send a PPA template for us to follow. If you could please send this, we will look to adopt something similar going forward.

Thanks again for meeting with us, we will be in touch shortly about any project milestones.

3.2.3 Caroline Johnson MP Briefing

Briefing invitation – 11 05 23

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Sent: 11 May 2023 13:03
To: [REDACTED]@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Subject: Introduction to Fosse Green Energy

Dear Dr Caroline Johnson

Introduction to Fosse Green Energy – briefing invitation

We are writing to you to introduce and offer a briefing on Fosse Green Energy - a new solar and energy storage park being proposed on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven.

We are writing to you at a very early stage of the project. So far, we have selected potential locations for solar photovoltaic (PV) panels located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. To the east of this area we are considering options for transporting electricity through either underground cables or an overhead line to a connection point into the national grid. We are also looking at areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.

The solar and energy storage park is being proposed by Fosse Green Energy Limited, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process, and have published information on the project at- www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

We plan to hold a first stage of community consultation this summer (2023). At this stage we will share more information on our proposals and there will be an opportunity to provide feedback, which is very important in helping us to shape the project.

Fosse Green Energy is anticipated to generate 300 to 360GWh (Giga Watt hours) of energy per year, providing a significant contribution to the UK's commitment to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

The amount of energy Fosse Green Energy could generate means its considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and we are required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for examination by the Planning Inspectorate.

Please get in touch if you would like to arrange a briefing. This would be an introduction on Fosse Green Energy, the preliminary work we are carrying out, and to get your views on the engagement process ahead of the first stage of community consultation.

You can contact the Fosse Green Energy team by calling 0800 860 6262 (open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm) or sending an email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

Yours faithfully

The Fosse Green Energy Team

Briefing invitation – non-statutory consultation – 11 September 2023

2/10/25, 2:47 PM

Fosse Green Energy public consultation – 11 September to 20 October 2023

Fosse Green Energy public consultation - 11 September to 20 October 2023

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>

Sent: Mon, Sep 11, 2023 at 10:37 am

To: [REDACTED]@parliament.uk

Dear Dr Caroline Johnson

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

Anyone is welcome to provide their feedback, which can be submitted by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Feedback form: available to [download online](#), at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is **11:59pm on 20 October 2023**.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024.

Please get in touch if you would like a briefing or if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phonenumber (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on **0800 860 6262**.

Yours sincerely
Fosse Green Energy – Community Relations Team

Meeting confirmation email chain – 28 06 23

RE: Introduction to Fosse Green Energy
From: [REDACTED]@parliament.uk
Sent: Wed, Jun 28, 2023 at 3:34 pm
To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Thank you, [REDACTED] will be sure to be in touch if Caroline needs anything else.

Kind regards,
[REDACTED]

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Sent: 28 June 2023 16:18
To: [REDACTED]@parliament.uk
Subject: RE: Introduction to Fosse Green Energy

Thank you for facilitating the meeting yesterday between Fosse Green Energy and Caroline - and bringing it forward to enable it to go ahead.

If you ever need information or a briefing please contact us and we would be pleased to hold a follow-up meeting on the application in the late summer/early autumn to keep you and Caroline briefed on the project's progress and developments.

Regards
[REDACTED]

3.2.4 Witham and Brant Cluster Meeting

21/025, 2:53 PM Re: Request for a speaker

Re: Request for a speaker
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tue, Aug 29, 2023 at 10:58 am
To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Good Morning [REDACTED]
To confirm the Witham and Brant Cluster meeting will take place on Monday 4 September in the village hall at Witham St Hughs. The hall will be open from 6.30 and a screen is available. Looking forward to meeting you.
Kind regards
[REDACTED]

Sent from my iPad

On 15 Aug 2023, at 09:56, info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk wrote:

Hi [REDACTED]

I'm able to confirm our attendance to speak on 4 September with between two to three of us coming along to the meeting.

Could you please confirm if the meeting is being held at Witham St Hughs Village Hall at 7pm? It would also be useful to know if we'll have access to a screen to show a presentation on.

Please let me know if you need any other information from us ahead of the meeting.

Kind regards
[REDACTED]

On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]@icloud.com>
Sent: Friday, August 11, 2023 8:49am
To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Subject: Re: Request for a speaker

[REDACTED] much appreciated,

Sent from my iPad

On 11 Aug 2023, at 09:08, info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk wrote:

Hi [REDACTED]

Thank you, I'll be back in touch on Monday to let you know.

Kind regards
[REDACTED]

On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, August 8, 2023 2:07 pm
To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, July 28, 2023 9:38am
To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Subject: Request for a speaker

Dear Sir

I am secretary to the Witham and Brant Cluster, a group of 10 Parishes in North Kesteven where you are proposing siting solar panels

Our next meeting is on 4 September in the village hall at Witham St Hughs. The Clirs would like to invite you to send a speaker to this meeting which starts at 7pm.

Please let me know your availability as soon as possible.

Regards
[REDACTED]

Sent from my iPad

On Mon, 7 Oct 2024 at 16:54, info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk> wrote:

Hello

I hope this email finds you well.

Last year on 4 September, two members of the Fosse Green Energy team were kindly invited to join the Witham and Brant Cluster for a meeting to discuss the Fosse Green Energy Project. We understand that there are no upcoming meetings we can attend for the Cluster, however, we are still interested in meeting with as many of the parishes as possible.

Would you be able to help co-ordinate or advise on the best way for us to meet with parishes in the Cluster for a group meeting, so that we can discuss the project before our next stage of consultation?

Kind regards
[REDACTED]

On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

3.3 Section 42 Notification of Statutory Consultation (21 10 24)

S42(1)(a)/(aa)/(b) consultee letter

21 October 2024

Dear XXXXX

Fosse Green Energy Proposals: Statutory Consultation between Monday 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on Sunday 2 December 2024 on proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited

Section 42(a) (aa) (b) and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Regulations 11 and 13 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (“EIA Regulations”)

I am writing to inform you of the start of a Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park (“the Proposed Development”). Your organisation has been identified as a consultee for the Proposed Development and I am writing in accordance with Section 42(a) (aa) (b) and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 (“the Act”) (as amended), Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 and Regulations 11 and 13 of the EIA Regulations.

The Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Ltd, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a DCO for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The Proposed Development will export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

You can find out more about the Proposed Development, including all of the relevant consultation documents (which will be available from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024) and

details of the consultation events on the Proposed Development website:
<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>. A list of the consultation events is also included below:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm – 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 3pm – 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham , Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Please find enclosed a copy of the notice which publicises the Statutory Consultation, as required by Section 48 of the Act. This includes further details of how to obtain copies of the consultation materials, together with other relevant information.

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy Ltd is required to carry out Statutory Consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations by:

- Consulting with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities, and any persons with an interest in the land affected by the Proposed Development under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act;
- Consulting with affected local communities under section 47 of the Act; and
- Publicising the Statutory Consultation in accordance with section 48 of the Act and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

The consultation commences on **21 October 2024** and will close at **23:59** on **2 December 2024**.

Responding to the Consultation

There are several ways to provide feedback:

- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/)
- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- **In writing**
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
(please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)

Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered.

Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

Further details about the Statutory Consultation

Copies of the consultation materials including a Statement of Community Consultation which outlines the approach to Statutory Consultation, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the Proposed Development will be available to view or download free of charge from 21 October 2024 until 23.59 on 2 December 2024 on the Proposed Development website:

<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/>

Alternatively, copies of the consultation documents may be obtained by calling our community relations team on 0800 860 6262 or by emailing info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk following the launch of consultation and may be requested as an electronic or paper copy. A reasonable copying charge will apply for paper copies of the PEI Report (up to a maximum of £300 for the full suite of documents).

An electronic copy will be free of charge.

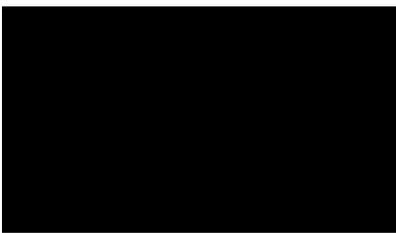
Paper copies of the consultation brochure and PEI Report Non-Technical Summary can be viewed at various reference locations in the Proposed Development locality from the 21 October 2024. A full list of reference locations can be found on the Proposed Development website:

<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>

Safely managing your data

Personal details will be held securely in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and the development of this Proposed Development and, except as noted above, will not be disclosed to any third parties. Our privacy policy can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy/>.

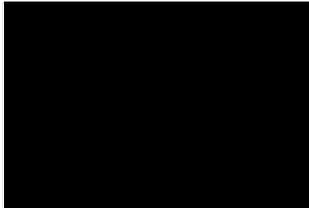
If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.



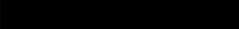
Yours sincerely

S42(1)(d) (persons interested in land under s44) consultee letter

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



21 October 2024

Dear 

Fosse Green Energy Proposals: Statutory Consultation between Monday 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on Sunday 2 December 2024 on proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited

Section 42(d) and Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

I am writing to inform you of the start of a Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park ("the Proposed Development"). You have been identified as a person with an interest in the land affected by the Proposed Development and I am writing in accordance with Section 42 (d) and Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the Act") (as amended).

The Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Limited, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a DCO for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Limited presented, and sought feedback on, a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



A Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

You can find out more about the Proposed Development, including all of the relevant consultation documents (which will be available from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024) and details of the consultation events on the Proposed Development website:
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

A list of the consultation events is also included below:

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Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Project website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Please find enclosed an overview plan of the Proposed Development and a copy of the notice which publicises the Statutory Consultation, as required by Sections 47 and 48 of the Act. This includes further details of how to obtain copies of the consultation materials, together with other relevant information.

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy Limited is required to carry out Statutory Consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations by:

- Consulting with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities, and any persons with an interest in the land affected by the Proposed Development under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act;
- Consulting with affected local communities under section 47 of the Act; and
- Publicising the Statutory Consultation in accordance with section 48 of the Act and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

The consultation commences on 21 October 2024 and will close at 23:59 on 2 December 2024.

Responding to the Consultation

There are several ways to provide feedback:

- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/)

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- **In writing**
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
(please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)

Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered.

Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

Further details about the Statutory Consultation

Copies of the consultation materials including a Statement of Community Consultation which outlines the approach to Statutory Consultation, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the Proposed Development will be available to view or download free of charge from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024 on the Proposed Development website:
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An electronic copy will be free of charge.

Paper copies of the consultation brochure, PEI Report and Non-Technical Summary can be viewed at various reference locations in the Proposed Development locality from the 21 October 2024. A full list of reference locations can be found on the Proposed Development website:
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Safely managing your data

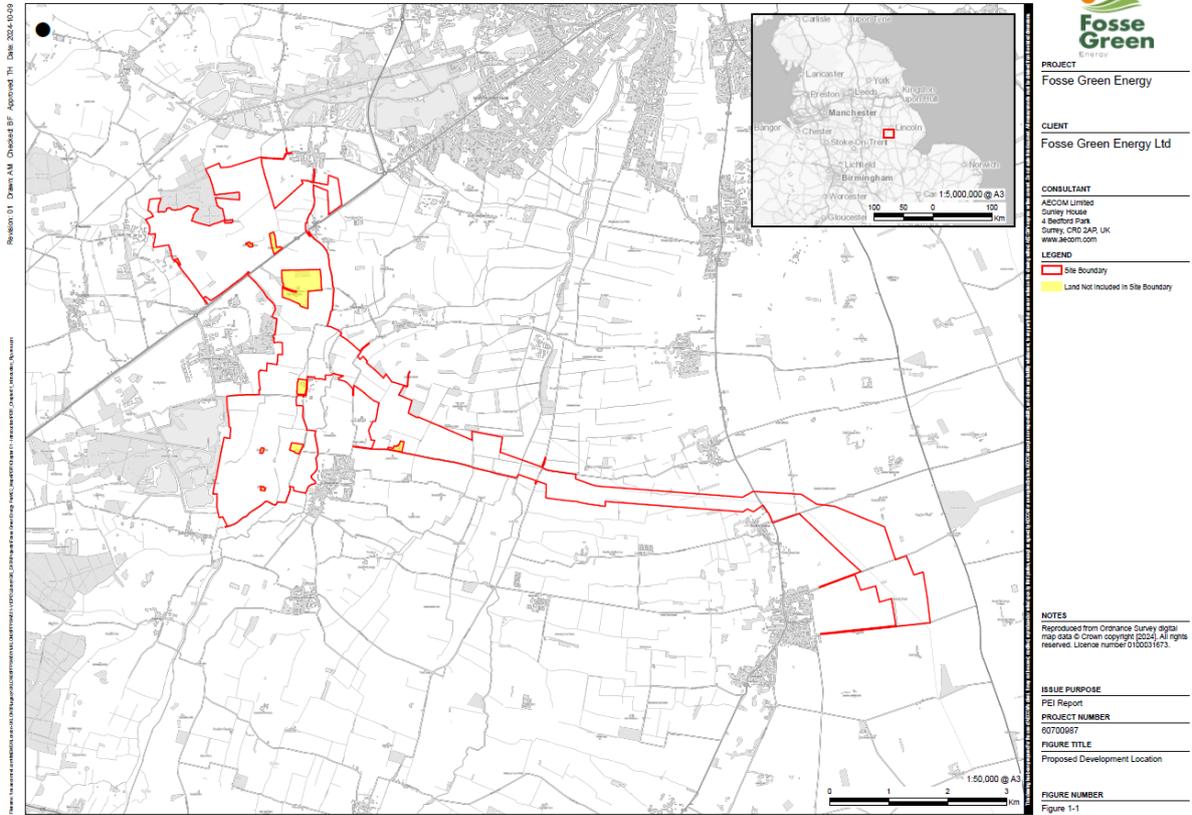
Personal details will be held securely in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and the development of this Proposed Development and, except as noted above, will not be disclosed to any third parties. Our privacy policy can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy/>.

If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.

Yours sincerely



Lloyd Sandles
Director
Fosse Green Energy Limited



S42(1)(d) (persons interested in land under s44 (subsoil interests only)) consultee letter

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



21 October 2024

Dear [REDACTED]

Fosse Green Energy Proposals: Statutory Consultation between Monday 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on Sunday 2 December 2024 on proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited

Section 42(d) and Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

I am writing to inform you of the start of a Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park ("the Proposed Development"). You have been identified as a person with an interest in land potentially affected by the Proposed Development and I am writing in accordance with Section 42(d) and Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the Act") (as amended).

Please note, your property is **not** affected. We may need to do some limited work just within the highway next to your property. Although this will not affect your property, and no activity will need to take place on your property itself, you technically have an interest in part of the subsoil beneath the tarmac of the highway. As such, you are invited to take part in this Statutory Consultation under section 42(d) and section 44 of the Act.

The Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Limited, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a DCO for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The Proposed Development will export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Limited presented, and sought feedback on, a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment



Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

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Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



Responding to the Consultation

There are several ways to provide feedback:

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Available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)
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If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.

Yours sincerely



Lloyd Sandies
Director
Fosse Green Energy Limited

3.4 Section 42 Digital Notification of Statutory Consultation (21 10 24)

3.4.1 Email

S42 Prescribed consultees (postcard) email



21 October 2024

Good afternoon

Fosse Green Energy Proposals: Statutory Consultation between Monday 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on Sunday 2 December 2024 on proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited

Section 42(a) (aa) (b) and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

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This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

You can find out more about the Proposed Development, including all of the relevant consultation documents (which will be available from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024) and details of the consultation events on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>. A list of the consultation events is also included below:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
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Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Please find below a copy of the notice which publicises the Statutory Consultation, as required by Section 48 of the Act. This includes further details of how to obtain copies of the consultation materials, together with other relevant information.

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy Ltd is required to carry out Statutory Consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations by:

- Consulting with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities, and any persons with an interest in the land affected by the Proposed Development under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act;
- Consulting with affected local communities under section 47 of the Act; and
- Publicising the Statutory Consultation in accordance with section 48 of the Act and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

We have issued a postcard to over 11,000 addresses in the Core Consultation Zone to advertise the consultation. A copy of this postcard can be found under 'Stage two consultation documents' on the Documents page of our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/. Our promotional poster can also be found on the Documents page of our website.

The consultation commences on 21 October 2024 and will close at 23:59 on 2 December 2024.

Responding to the Consultation

There are several ways to provide feedback:

- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website
(www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/)
- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- **In writing**
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
(please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)

Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered. Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

Further details about the Statutory Consultation

Copies of the consultation materials including a Statement of Community Consultation which outlines the approach to Statutory Consultation, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the Proposed Development will be available to view or download free of charge from 21 October 2024 until 23.59 on 2 December 2024 on the Proposed Development website:

<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/>

Alternatively, copies of the consultation documents may be obtained by calling our community relations team on 0800 860 6262 or by emailing info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk following the launch of consultation and may be requested as an electronic or paper copy. A reasonable copying charge will apply for paper copies of the PEI Report (up to a maximum of £300 for the full suite of documents).

An electronic copy will be free of charge.

Paper copies of the consultation brochure and PEI Report Non-Technical Summary can be viewed at various reference locations in the Proposed Development locality from the 21 October 2024. A full list of reference locations can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>

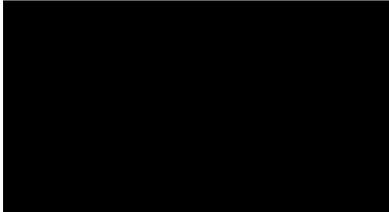
Please note that a correction is needed to the times for North Hykeham Community Library and Navenby Parish Council office. The Monday opening time for North Hykeham Community Library is 2:30pm-5pm. The opening times for Navenby Parish Council office are: Mon closed, Tuesday to Friday 10am to midday, and Saturday to Sunday closed. This differs from the combined notice as it appears below, on the website and in print.

Safely managing your data

Personal details will be held securely in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and the development of this Proposed Development and, except as noted above, will not be disclosed to any third parties. Our privacy policy can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy/>.

If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.

Yours sincerely



Director
Fosse Green Energy Limited

Fosse Green Energy Ltd – Fosse Green Energy

Sections 47 and 48 Planning Act 2008

REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009

REGULATION 13 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017

NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 48 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

NOTICE PUBLICISING A STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 47(6) OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

Notice is hereby given that Fosse Green Energy Ltd (the "Applicant") of 111 Park Street, Mayfair, London, England, W1K 7JF intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order (the "DCO") to authorise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, known as Fosse Green Energy ("the Proposed Development"). The Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project as it will generate over 50MW of renewable energy.

Fosse Green Energy Ltd is a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy.

The Proposed Development is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council.

The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables (which form arrays) converting sunlight into electricity.
- An Onsite Substation, supporting infrastructure and control buildings;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);
- Electricity export and import via high-voltage Grid Connection Cable and connecting into the National Electricity Transmission System; and
- Landscaping, permissive paths, and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas.

The Proposed Development is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The Applicant is therefore required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and the application for DCO consent will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) which considers the likely environmental impact of the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) has been prepared for the purposes of the Statutory Consultation and will be made available to view and download.

Statement of Community Consultation

Under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, the Applicant has a legal duty to consult the local community on the application for the Proposed Development. The Applicant has produced a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), the contents of which it has consulted on with Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council. The SoCC sets out how consultation on the Proposed Development will be undertaken, and how comments on the proposals can be submitted. This notice publicises where and when the SoCC can be inspected, pursuant to section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008.

Statutory Consultation

The Applicant is undertaking Statutory Consultation on the Proposed Development for a period of 6 weeks between **Monday 21 October 2024 and Monday 2 December 2024**.

During this time, a copy of the PEI Report Non-Technical Summary, the SoCC, maps and other consultation documents explaining the consultation process and details of the Proposed Development may be inspected free of charge from 21 October 2024 until at least 2 December 2024 at the following locations (known as Information Points*):

Information point	Address	Opening times
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Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed

*Opening times have been checked, but may be subject to change, therefore it is advisable to check with the relevant organisation in advance.

The Applicant will host consultation events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the Proposed Development team. All interested stakeholders and members of the local community are encouraged to participate in the events. The details of the events are as follows:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
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The consultation events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend the events. A guide on how to access the online webinar is available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk). Should any changes to the consultation activities be required, new details will be publicised in line with the methods set out in the SoCC.

As referred to above, the Applicant has a duty to consult with the local community under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. The SoCC has therefore been prepared to explain how people living near the Proposed Development will be consulted on plans for the Proposed Development, including on the environmental information contained in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS).

The Applicant has consulted the relevant Local Planning Authorities on the SoCC and duly considered the comments made regarding the proposed approach to consultation.

The consultation process is designed to provide information about the Proposed Development and give the local community the opportunity to have their say, shape and inform the Proposed Development.

The SoCC can be viewed via the Fosse Green Energy Proposed Development website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC are also available from the Information Points listed above and may be provided upon request in hard copy, large print, audio or braille formats free of charge.

For further information or queries, please call 0800 860 6262 (free of charge); write to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY (free of charge, you do not need a stamp); email info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

To obtain copy documents

All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Proposed Development can be found on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents) and will be kept online from Monday 21 October until at least 2 December 2024. These will be free to read, download and print.

A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

Hard copies of the PEI Report can be provided at a cost of £300 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say.

Feedback forms will be available at consultation events and at information points and can be downloaded from the Proposed Development website or issued via the post upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the consultation events.

Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Proposed Development should be sent to the Applicant:

- by email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or
- by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.
-

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO must (i) be received by the Applicant **by 23:59 on Monday 2 December 2024**, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received before the deadline in submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Proposed Development. Outside of these purposes, the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see the Privacy Notice at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy. A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to the Proposed Development Team at:
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Email the Proposed Development Team at:
Info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Call the Freephone information line at:
0800 860 6262

Visit the website at:
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

T: 0800 860 6262 | E: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

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S42 Prescribed consultees (no postcard) email



21 October 2024
Good afternoon

Fosse Green Energy Proposals: Statutory Consultation between Monday 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on Sunday 2 December 2024 on proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited

Section 42(a) (aa) (b) and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended)

Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Regulations 11 and 13 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 ("EIA Regulations")

I am writing to inform you of the start of a Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park ("the Proposed Development"). Your organisation has been identified as a consultee for the Proposed Development and I am writing in accordance with Section 42(a) (aa) (b) and Section 43 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the Act") (as amended), Regulation 3 and Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 and Regulations 11 and 13 of the EIA Regulations.

The Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Ltd, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a DCO for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The Proposed Development will export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

You can find out more about the Proposed Development, including all of the relevant consultation documents (which will be available from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024) and details of the consultation events on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>. A list of the consultation events is also included below:

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Please find below a copy of the notice which publicises the Statutory Consultation, as required by Section 48 of the Act. This includes further details of how to obtain copies of the consultation materials, together with other relevant information.

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy Ltd is required to carry out Statutory Consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations by:

- Consulting with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities, and any persons with an interest in the land affected by the Proposed Development under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act;
- Consulting with affected local communities under section 47 of the Act; and
- Publicising the Statutory Consultation in accordance with section 48 of the Act and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

The consultation commences on **21 October 2024 and will close at 23:59 on 2 December 2024.**

Responding to the Consultation

There are several ways to provide feedback:

- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)
- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- **In writing**
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
(please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)

Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered. Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

Further details about the Statutory Consultation

Copies of the consultation materials including a Statement of Community Consultation which outlines the approach to Statutory Consultation, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the Proposed Development will be available to view or download free of charge from 21 October 2024 until 23.59 on 2 December 2024 on the Proposed Development website:

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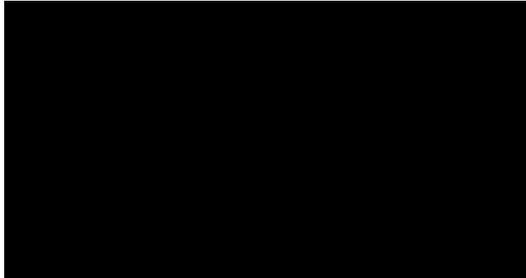
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Yours sincerely



Director
Fosse Green Energy Limited

Fosse Green Energy Ltd – Fosse Green Energy

Sections 47 and 48 Planning Act 2008

REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009

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The Proposed Development is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council.

The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables (which form arrays) converting sunlight into electricity.
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The consultation process is designed to provide information about the Proposed Development and give the local community the opportunity to have their say, shape and inform the Proposed Development.

The SoCC can be viewed via the Fosse Green Energy Proposed Development website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC are also available from the Information Points listed above and may be provided upon request in hard copy, large print, audio or braille formats free of charge.

For further information or queries, please call 0800 860 6262 (free of charge); write to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY (free of charge, you do not need a stamp); email info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

To obtain copy documents

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A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

Hard copies of the PEI Report can be provided at a cost of £300 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say

Feedback forms will be available at consultation events and at information points and can be downloaded from the Proposed Development website or issued via the post upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the consultation events.

Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Proposed Development should be sent to the Applicant:

- by email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or
- by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.
-

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO must (i) be received by the Applicant **by 23:59 on Monday 2 December 2024**, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received before the deadline in submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Proposed Development. Outside of these purposes, the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see the Privacy Notice at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy. A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to the Proposed Development Team at:
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Email the Proposed Development Team at:
Info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Call the Freephone information line at:
0800 860 6262

Visit the website at:
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

T: [0800 860 6262](tel:08008606262) | **E:** info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

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S47 Non-prescribed consultees (no postcard) email



21 October 2024

Good afternoon

Fosse Green Energy

I am writing to inform you of the start of the Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park ("the Proposed Development"). I am contacting you as we believe you may be interested in our proposals.

The Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Ltd, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the Act") for a DCO for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The Proposed Development will export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

You can find out more about the Proposed Development, including all of the relevant consultation documents (which will be available from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024) and details of the consultation events on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>. A list of the consultation events is also included below:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm – 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 3pm – 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy is required to carry out pre-application consultation in accordance with section 42 of the Act.

Fosse Green Energy will undertake the consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations and will include:

- Consulting with prescribed bodies, host and neighbouring authorities, and any persons with an interest in the land affected by the Proposed Development under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Act;
- Consulting with affected local communities under section 47 of the Act; and
- Publicising the Statutory Consultation in accordance with section 48 of the Act and Regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations.

Responding to the Consultation

The consultation commences on **21 October 2024** and will close at **23:59 on 2 December 2024**.

There are several ways to submit feedback:

- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website
(www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)
- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- **In writing**
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
(please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)

Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered.

Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

Further details about the Statutory Consultation

Copies of the consultation materials including a Statement of Community Consultation which outlines the approach to Statutory Consultation, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the Proposed Development will be available to view or download free of charge from 21 October 2024 until 23.59 on 2 December 2024 on the Proposed Development website:

<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/>

Alternatively, copies of the consultation documents may be obtained by calling our community relations team on 0800 860 6262 or by emailing info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk following the launch of consultation and may be requested as an electronic or paper copy. A reasonable copying charge will apply for paper copies of the PEI Report (up to a maximum of £300 for the full suite of documents).

An electronic copy will be free of charge.

Paper copies of the consultation brochure and PEI Report Non-Technical Summary can be viewed at various reference locations in the Proposed Development locality from the 21 October 2024. A full list of reference locations can be found below and on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>

Please note that the times for North Hykeham Community Library and Navenby Parish Council office have been amended below, and differ from the combined notice as appears on the website and in print.

Opening times for these reference locations have been checked, but may be subject to change, therefore it is advisable to check with the relevant organisation in advance.

Information point	Address	Opening times
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Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon - Closed Tue - 10am to Midday Wed - 10am to Midday Thu - 10am to Midday Fri - 10am to Midday Sat - closed Sun - closed
Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Mon - closed Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun - closed
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed

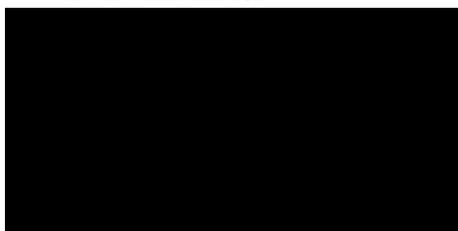
Safely managing your data

Personal details will be held securely in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and the development of this Proposed Development and, except as noted above, will not be disclosed to any third parties. Our privacy policy can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy/>.

If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely



S47 Non-prescribed (postcard) email



21 October 2024
Good afternoon

Fosse Green Energy

I am writing to inform you of the start of the Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park ("the Proposed Development"). I am contacting you as we believe you may be interested in our proposals.

The Proposed Development

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The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The Proposed Development will export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

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Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy is required to carry out pre-application consultation in accordance with section 42 of the Act.

Fosse Green Energy will undertake the consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations and will include:

- The consultation commences on **21 October 2024 and will close at 23:59 on 2 December 2024.**

We have issued a postcard to over 11,000 addresses in the Core Consultation Zone to advertise the consultation. A copy of this postcard can be found under 'Stage two consultation documents' on the Documents page of our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/

Responding to the Consultation

The consultation commences on **21 October 2024** and will close at **23:59 on 2 December 2024**.

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- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website
(www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)
- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
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FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
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Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered.

Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

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3.4.2 Additional Consultation Notifications (24 10 24)

Email

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23 October 2024
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Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Mon - closed Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun - closed
Sleaford Library	15-18 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed

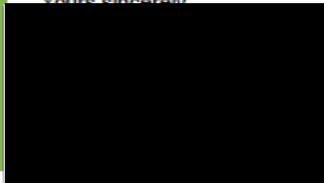
Safely managing your data

Personal details will be held securely in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and the development of this Proposed Development and, except as noted above, will not be disclosed to any third parties. Our privacy policy can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy/>.

If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely



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www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

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Stakeholders notified

Web Registrants	Email	Method
Web Registrants	256 emails	Mailchimp Mailout

3.5 Section 42 Notification of Non-Statutory Public Consultation (11 09 23)

3.5.1 Covering Email and Mailing List

Non-statutory consultation emails example

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Sent: Monday, September 11, 2023, 10:56:22 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fosse Green Energy public consultation - 11 September to 20 October 2023

Dear Council, [REDACTED]

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Anyone is welcome to provide their feedback, which can be submitted by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
Feedback form: available to [download online](#), at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is 11:59pm on 20 October 2023.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024.

Please get in touch if you would like a briefing or if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phone line (open Mon - Fri, 9am - 5pm) on 0800 860 6262.

Yours sincerely
Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Sent: Monday, September 11, 2023, 9:56:22 AM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fosse Green Energy public consultation - 11 September to 20 October 2023

Dear Groud Level Network Lincoln

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

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Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

You can provide feedback to this consultation by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
Feedback form: available to download online, at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is 11:59pm on 20 October 2023.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide your feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024. We would really like your feedback on our plans, as this will help us shape the project and prioritise any changes that we make to our proposals.

Please do get in touch if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phone line (open Mon - Fri, 9am - 5pm) on 0800 860 6262.

Yours sincerely
Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

Non-statutory consultation email drafts

Fosse Green Energy
Stakeholder email DRAFT



Email to Parish Councils DRAFT

Dear [insert name]

We are emailing to announce the launch of our first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**. If your parish would appreciate a briefing please do get in touch using the contact details below.

The project is proposed to be located on land nine kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

Anyone is welcome to provide their feedback, which can be submitted by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Feedback form: available to download online, at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is **11:59pm on 20 October 2023**.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024.

We would really welcome feedback on our plans from your parish and the local community, as this will help us shape the project and prioritise any changes that we make to our proposals. Please do get in touch if you would like a briefing or if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phonenumber (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on 0800 860 6262.

We have also attached a poster to this email, which can be displayed in local venues or noticeboards within your parish to share information on this stage of consultation.

Yours sincerely

[sign off]

Fosse Green Energy
Stakeholder email DRAFT



Email to MPs and ward councillors

Dear [insert name]

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

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Please get in touch if you would like a briefing or if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phoneline (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on **0800 860 6262**.

Yours sincerely

[sign off]

Fosse Green Energy
Stakeholder email DRAFT



Email to registrants

Dear [insert name / organisation]

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

You can provide feedback to this consultation by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Feedback form: available to download online, at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is **11:59pm on 20 October 2023**.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide your feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024. We would really like your feedback on our plans, as this will help us shape the project and prioritise any changes that we make to our proposals.

Please do get in touch if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phonenumber (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on 0800 860 6262.

Yours sincerely

[sign off]

Non-statutory consultation mailing list

Web registrants

Organisation/Name	Email	Method
Web Registrants		
Web Registrants	104 Emails	Mailchimp Mailout

Political stakeholders mailing list

Relevant Authorities	Organisation	First name	Surname	Role
Stakeholders- Panels and RLB				
Members of Parliament	House of Commons	Karl	McCartney	MP for Lincoln
	House of Commons	Caroline	Johnson	MP for Sleaford and North Hykeham
County Councillors	Lincolnshire County Council			Leader of the Council, Councillor for Folkingham Rural
	Lincolnshire County Council			Deputy Leader of the Council, Councillor for Woodhall Spa and Wragby
	Lincolnshire County Council			Executive Councillor for Economic Development, Environment and Planning, Councillor for Ingoldmells Rural
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Bassingham & Welbourn
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Eagle & Hykeham West
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Hykeham Forum
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Metheringham Rural
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Potterharworth & Coleby
	City of Lincoln Council			Chair of the Executive, Councillor for Glebe
	City of Lincoln Council			Vice-Chair of the Executive, Councillor for Castle
	City of Lincoln Council			Portfolio Holder for Economic Growth and Historic Environment Advocate, Councillor for Carholme
Parish Councillors	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	Aubourn with Haddington			Parish Clerk
	Bassingham			Parish Clerk
	Blankney			Parish Clerk
	Boothby Graffe			Parish Chair (Clerk)
	Carlton-le-Moorland			Parish Clerk
	Coleby			Parish Clerk
	Doddington and Whisby			Parish Clerk
	Eagle and Swinethorpe			Parish Clerk
	Harmston			Parish Clerk
	Metheringham			Parish Clerk
	Navenby			Parish Clerk
	North Hykeham			Parish Clerk
	Norton Disney			Parish Clerk
	South Hykeham			Parish Clerk
	Scopwick			Parish Clerk
	Stapleford			Parish Clerk
Swinderby			Parish Clerk	
Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange			Parish Clerk	
Thorpe on the Hill			Parish Clerk	
Thurlby			Parish Clerk	
Witham St. Hughes			Parish Clerk	
Wellingore			Parish Clerk	
Stakeholders- route corridor cable route				
Relevant Authorities	Organisation	FirstName	Surname	Type
Members of Parliament	House of Commons	Karl	McCartney MP	MP for Lincoln
	House of Commons	Caroline	Johnson MP	MP for Sleaford and North Hykeham
Parish Councillors	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Waddington & Hykeham East in Lincolnshire County
	Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm			Parish Council Clerk for Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm
	Dunston			Parish Council Chair for Dunston
	Nocton			Parish Council Clerk for Nocton
Waddington			Parish Council Clerk for Waddington	

Relevant Authorities	Organisation	First name	Surname	Role
Stakeholders- Panels and RLB				councillor for Ashby de la
				unde, Digby &
New District Ward Seats	North Kesteven District Council			scopwick
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Bassingham Rural
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Bracebridge Heath
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Bracebridge Heath
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Heighington &
	North Kesteven District Council			fashingborough
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Heighington &
	North Kesteven District Council			fashingborough
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Heighington &
	North Kesteven District Council			fashingborough
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Hykeham Central
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Hykeham Central
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Hykeham Fosse
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Hykeham Fosse
	North Kesteven District Council			council for Hykeham Memorial
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Metheringham Rural
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Metheringham Rural
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Navenby & Brant Broughton
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Navenby & Brant Broughton
	North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Skellingthorpe and Eagle
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Skellingthorpe and Eagle	
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Waddington Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Waddington Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Waddington Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Waddington Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Witham St Hughes & Swinderby	
North Kesteven District Council			councillor for Witham St Hughes & Swinderby	

Community groups mailing list

Organisation/Name
Community Groups
Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership
Lincolnshire & District Angling Association
Ramblers Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Shire Horse Association
Lincoln u3a
RSPB Lincoln Local Group
Lincolnshire CPRE
Lincoln Water Park
The Natural World Centre
Hartbeeps
Music Bugs Lincoln, Newark and Sleaford
Precious Moments Family Wellbeing
Baby Sensory Newark and Lincoln
Baby & Me Lincoln
Visit Lincoln
Graffoe Parish
St. Andrew's Church, Boothby Graffoe
St. Peter's Church, Navenby
All Saints Church, Coleby
Withamside United Parish
St. Michael and All Angels Church Bassingham
St. Peter's Church, Norton Disney
St. Germain's Church Thurlby
St Peter's Church, Aubourn
All Saints Church, Harmston
Navenby Methodist Church

Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



West End Residents Association
One NK, North Hykeham
Bassingham Primary School
Witham St Hughs Academy
Kisimul School
Swinderby All Saints C of EVC Primary School
St Michael's C of E Primary School
Witham Prospect School
Coleby C of E Primary School
Navenby C of E Primary School
All Saints C of E Primary School
Sir Robert Pattinson Academy
North Kesteven Academy
Manor Farm Academy
Swinderby Village Hall
Witham St Hughs Village Hall
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room
Bassingham Hammond Hall & Sports Centre
Carlton Le Moorland Village Hall
South Hykeham Village Hall
North Hykeham Memorial Hall
The Venue @ Navenby
Wellingore Memorial Hall
University of Lincoln
Waddington Airfield
RAF College Cranwell
Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group

Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative
JUST Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Youth Association
Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Youth Services
YMCA Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
Lincolnshire Sensory Services
NSPCC North
SSAFA Lincolnshire
British Legion Alford & District
North Lincs Veterans Community Hub
Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
The Lincolnite
Lincolnshire Live/Echo
Lincolnshire World - Gainsborough Standard
Lincolnshire World - Sleaford Standard
Lincolnshire Life
Lincoln and Beyond
Lincolnshire Today

Seldom Heard Groups mailing list

Organisation/Name
Seldom Heard Groups
Lincolnshire Youth Association
Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Services
YMCA Lincolnshire
Age UK Lincoln & South Lincolnshire
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
Lincolnshire Sensory Services
NSPCC North
SSAFA Lincolnshire
British Legion Alford & District
North Lincs Veterans Community Hub
Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
Lincolnshire Youth Council
Lincoln and West Lindsey youth workers
Lincolnshire Young Farmers
Scouts Lincolnshire
Barnardos
Young Lincolnshire
Girlguiding Lincolnshire North
Lincolnshire Elderly Support
4all - Lincolnshire Children's Disability Register
Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB)
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
British Deaf Association
Lincolnshire Autistic Society
Action on Disability
Disability Lincs
Alzheimer's and Dementia Support
Lincolnshire Food Partnership
Able Futures
Lincolnshire Polish Society
Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain
Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
Lincolnshire Travellers Initiative
BME Inclusion Service- Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Pamoja
Active Lincolnshire
Adult Care (Lincolnshire County Council)
LTC - Beat It! Social Isolation
Federation of small business- Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
Voluntary Centre Services Lincoln
Lincolnshire Community Foundation
Abbeyfield UK Lincoln
ADHD 360
Adults Supporting Adults (ASA)
Age Friendly Future
Alzheimer's Society
Alzheimer's Society - Side by Side North East Lincolnshire
Autistic Society Lincolnshire
Blue Badge Scheme - Lincolnshire County Council
Childrens Disability Register - Lincolnshire County Council
Churches All Together in Lincolnshire
Citizens Advice Mid Lincolnshire
Community Lincs
Dementia Cafe Lincoln
Dementia Cafe Sleaford
Dementia Support South Lincolnshire
Diabetes Service Lincolnshire
Diabetes UK - Midlands and East of England
Disability Services - Lincolnshire County Council
EDAN Lincs Domestic Abuse Service Lincoln
Equality Diversity and Inclusion Team - Lincolnshire Police

Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team
Evergreen Care Sleaford
GAIN - Guillain-Barré & Associated Inflammatory Neuropathies
Good Neighbour Scheme
Grantham Short Breaks & Respite - Ambient Support
Groud Level Network Lincoln
Guide Dogs
Homestart Lincolnshire
JUST Lincolnshire
KISIMUL School
Laffletics Disability Sports Club Sleaford
LGBTQ+ BAME Cancer Support Lincolnshire
Lincoln and District Stroke Club
Lincoln Central Mosque and Cultural Centre
Lincoln Methodist Church
Lincoln MS Therapy Centre
Lincoln Parkinson's Social Meet Up
Lincolnshire Action Trust
Lincolnshire Black Police Association
Lincolnshire Community & Voluntary Service (CVS)
Lincolnshire Council for Voluntary Youth Services
Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership Board - Total Voice Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
Lincolnshire Police Federation
Lincolnshire South Federation - Inspiring Women
Lincolnshire Stroke Recovery Service
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Dial a ride
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Lincs Bus
Lincolnshire Young Carers
Linkage - Learning Disability
Lions Club Sleaford & District
MND - Motor Neurone Disease Cuppa and a Chat Support Group
MND - Motor Neurone Disease NELSWeLaR Support Group (North East Leicestershire, South West Lincolnshire and Rutland)
MND - Motor Neurone Disease South Lincolnshire Support Group
MS Support Boston & South Holland Society
NACRO Services in Lincolnshire
National Deaf Children's Society
New Life Church Sleaford
NK Social Strollers
Nomad Trust Lincoln
North East Lincolnshire Women's Aid
North Hykeham Children Centre
Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church
Parkinson's Service NHS Team
Rainbow Stars Sleaford
Religious Society of Friends Quakers - Lincoln Quakers Meeting
Rethink Mental Illness Woodhall Spa Group
Rotary Club of Sleaford
Royal British Legion Sleaford
Royal Naval Association Cleethorpes & Grimsby
Royal Naval Association Lincoln
Salvation Army - Sleaford
Samaritans Lincoln

Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
Local Offer - North East Lincolnshire
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)
Local Offer - North Lincolnshire
Stepping Up Walks
Stroke Association - North East Lincolnshire
T.E.D. Ageing Better in east Lindsey
The Centre for Reconciliation
VICTA - Support for Children and Young Adults who are blind or partially sighted
VoiceAbility Lincolnshire
Voluntary Centre Services North Kesteven
We Are With you (Previously Addaction) National
Wellbeing Lincs
Acorn Judo Club
Action Community Theatre
Bassingham Bowls Club
Big Jumps Trampoline Club
Billinghay and District Community Swimming Pool
Bracebridge Heath Cricket Club
Branston & District U3A
Carers First
Carres' Basketball Satellite Club
Cranwell Junior Football Club
Every-one Cares
Friends of Lincolnshire Schools Orchestras
Friends of Metheringham Airfield
Great Hale Magna Art group
Greenbank Football Club
Heath U3A
Heckington and District Agricultural Society
Heckington Gardening Club

Heckington Players
Heckington Village Hall - Gardening Club
Heckington Windmill Trust
Heighington Bushido Kai Karate-Do
Heighington Tennis Club
Hykeham Lions Club Charitable Trust Fund
Hykeham Sailing Club
Hykeham Tigers Junior FC
Leadenham Tennis Club
Lincoln and District Runners
Lincoln Karate School
Lincolnshire Area Maternity and Birth Support
Lincolnshire Jiu Jitsu
Lincolnshire Tae Kwon-Do
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Sleaford Area Group
Metheringham Bowls Club
Metheringham Squash Club
Navenby Bowls Club
Navenby Juniors Football Club
NK Jaguars Wheelchair Basketball
Nocton Cricket Club
North Hykeham Day Centre Ltd
North Hykeham Tae Kwon-Do Club
North Scarle Bowls Club
Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group
Rainbow Flyers Youth Club
Royal Air Forces Association Cranwell
Rotary Club
Rotary Club of Sleaford Kesteven Trust
Ruskington Bowls Club
Ruskington Youth Centre - Amateur Theatrical Society
Ruskington Youth Centre - Community Youth Club (school year 4-8)
Shock Sleaford

Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



Singing & Sound Navenby
Slea Paddlers
Sleaford & District Civic Trust
Sleaford & District Talking Newspaper Association - LIKELY CLOSED
Sleaford Academical Walking Football Club
Sleaford and District Indoor Bowling Club
Sleaford and District Lions Club CIO
Sleaford Bocchia Club
Sleaford Caring Trust
Sleaford Choral Society
Sleaford Concert Band
Sleaford Cricket Club
Sleaford Dementia Support
Sleaford Elite Gymnastics Club
Sleaford Gallery Arts Trust Limited
Sleaford Gymnastics Club
Sleaford Hockey Club
Sleaford In Bloom
Sleaford Islamic Centre
Sleaford Little Theatre
Sleaford Maltsters Archery Club
Sleaford Museum Trust
Sleaford New Life Community Larder
Sleaford Striders
Sleaford Tae Kwon-Do Club
Sleaford Tennis Club
Sleaford United FC
Sleaford University of the Third Age (U3A)
Swaton Village Show
The Ark
The Joy Foundation
The Junior Sports Programme Trust Limited
The Lincs & Notts Air Ambulance
The Pavilion and Playing field, Heckington
The Romper Room (Cranwell)
Trees for Heckington group
Tri3 Sleaford Triathlon Club
Tumble Tots
Waddington Flying Club
Waddington Village Hall
Washingborough Imps Netball Club
Wellingore Women's Institute
Witham Runners (Lincoln)
Woodhall Sharks Swim and Lifesaving Club
Yoga group, Heckington

3.5.2 Non-Statutory Community Consultation Postcard

Postcard

Fosse Green Energy

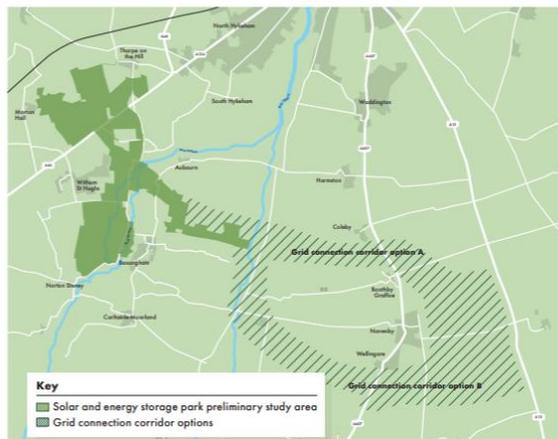
Community Consultation: 11 September to 20 October 2023



Fosse Green Energy invites you to take part in an initial consultation on early plans for a new solar and energy storage park south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The project includes solar photovoltaic (PV) panel and battery energy storage areas.

To the east of the solar PV panel area we are looking at potential corridors for transporting electricity underground to a connection point into the national grid.



Have your say

We welcome your views and feedback to help us develop the project's design.

You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post and we are holding events where you can meet the team and find out more – see back of postcard for details.

We plan to hold a further stage of public consultation on our plans before submitting a Development Consent Order application to the Planning Inspectorate.

Deadline for feedback: Friday 20 October 2023

Join us at any of the in-person or online information events we are holding to meet the project team, find out more about our proposals, and provide your feedback.

Saturday 30 September 10:00-14:00	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Wednesday 4 October 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Thursday 5 October 15:00-19:00	The Venue @ Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 7 October 10:00-14:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Wednesday 11 October 18:00-19:00	Online event Register to attend via our website

Scan the QR code to visit our website to find out more about what is being consulted on and how you can take part.

You can contact the Fosse Green Energy team by:

☎ Phone: **0800 860 6262** (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)

@ Email: **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

✉ Post: **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

Letters and emails received online, by email and freepost address between 11 September to 20 October 2023 will be considered as feedback.

Mailout Zone (12,970 addresses mailed to)



3.6 Regulation 8(1)(b) Notification and Regulation 10(1) cover letter (19 06 23)

AECOM

AECOM
The Colmore Building
Colmore Row
Birmingham
B4 6AT
United Kingdom

19 June 2023

BY EMAIL

[REDACTED]
Operations Manager – National Infrastructure
& Specialist Casework
The Planning Inspectorate
Temple Quay House
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6PN

Dear [REDACTED]

Fosse Green Energy (FGE) - The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ("the EIA Regulations") – Regulation 8(1)(b) Proposal to provide an Environmental Statement and Regulation 10(1) Request for a Scoping Opinion.

I write on behalf of our client, Fosse Green Energy Limited ('the Applicant') in respect of Fosse Green Energy (the Scheme). The Scheme comprises the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure across a proposed site which lies approximately 9 kilometres (km) south-west of Lincoln, together with grid connection infrastructure to a newly proposed National Grid substation in the Navenby area.

The Scheme falls within the definition and thresholds for a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' under Sections 14(1)(a) and 15(2) of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'PA 2008') as it represents the construction of an onshore generating station in England that will result in the generating station having a capacity of more than 50MW.

It comprises development that falls under 'Schedule 2' of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 ('the EIA Regulations') for which an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. In accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the EIA Regulations, this letter confirms in writing to the Secretary of State that the Applicant proposes to provide an Environmental Statement in respect of the Scheme with the DCO application.

In addition, in accordance with Regulation 10(1) of the EIA Regulations, I write to request that the Secretary of State adopts a scoping opinion in relation to the Scheme 'as to the scope, and level of detail, of the information to be provided in the environmental statement.'

In accordance with Regulation 10(3) and Regulation 8(3A) of the EIA Regulations, this request for the Secretary of State to adopt a scoping opinion is accompanied by an EIA Scoping Report which includes:

- a) a plan sufficient to identify the land;
- b) a description of the Scheme, including its location, technical capacity and physical characteristics;
- c) a description of the location of the Scheme, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected; and
- d) an explanation of the likely significant effects of the Scheme on the environment.

In addition to the minimum requirements set out above, the submitted EIA Scoping Report also includes:

aeom.com

1/2

AECOM

- a) a summary of the Scheme;
- b) a summary of the proposed scope of work and the methods to be applied in carrying out the EIA;
- c) provision of justification and rationale for scoping out certain topics from further assessment (for example where no significant impacts are predicted); and
- d) the proposed structure and coverage of the Environmental Statement to be submitted with the DCO application.

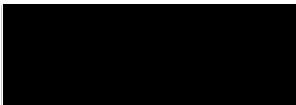
The content of the EIA Scoping Report is also in accordance with those requirements set out in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 7 (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements). The above will ensure that the Secretary of State has sufficient information to notify consultation bodies regarding the proposed development and to adopt a scoping opinion.

To this end, I provide via an electronic file sharing site an EIA Scoping Report to enable the Secretary of State to adopt a Scoping Opinion within the 42-day period prescribed by Regulation 10(6) of the EIA Regulations, and to issue a list of the notified consultation bodies with respect to Regulation 11(1)(b) of the same regulations. For the purposes of Regulation 11(1)(a) of the EIA Regulations, the postal, email address and website of the Applicant, Fosse Green Energy Limited, are:

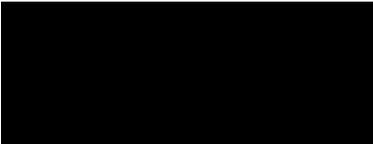
Address: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me using the contact details below.

Yours sincerely,



cc



3.7 Stakeholder Briefings for Statutory Consultation

Invitation to Councillors – example correspondence (07 10 24)

Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation Briefing
From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Sent: Mon, Oct 7, 2024 at 11:56 am
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Cllr [REDACTED]

We are emailing to offer a briefing ahead of the second stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage project 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. It is planned to be located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way. It would be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation near to Navenby being proposed by National Grid.

The consultation will start on **21 October 2024** and follows a previous stage of consultation held in Autumn 2023, where we presented initial plans and invited feedback from the public.

We are offering two online briefings for members at North Kesteven District Council ahead of the consultation launching. The Council Planning Officers are aware of our consultation proposals and that we are writing to you.

The dates of these briefings are below. Please respond to this email if you would like to attend and indicate which briefing you would like to join.

- 5 - 6pm 17 October
- 2 - 3pm 18 October

At the briefing we will explain our proposals and the changes we have made to the Project's design following the last consultation. We will also talk about our plans for the public consultation, the ways people can get involved and our next steps before we submit a Development Consent Order application to the Planning Inspectorate.

Please respond to this email to RSVP and we will send a Microsoft Teams invitation for joining the meeting. You can also get in touch by contacting the project phoneline (**open Mon – Fri, 9am – 5pm**) on 0800 860 6262.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

Parish Council meeting – example correspondence (27 11 24)

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Sent: 20 November 2024 13:47
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED] <tothparish@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for agreeing to start the meeting earlier, we appreciate this.

We can confirm 5pm works well for us, and will look out for the outline of areas for discussion.

Please let us know where the meeting will be held - we are happy to help if you need any support securing a venue.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy Community Team

-----Original Message-----
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, November 20, 2024 11:45am
To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk; [REDACTED] <tothparish@gmail.com>
Subject: RE: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request

Hi [REDACTED]

Thank you for your response.

[REDACTED] would normally coordinate matters on our behalf, but as time is short, and [REDACTED] only works part-time, I thought it best if I replied directly.

I have not received replies from all the respective Parish Councils in terms of their availability for next week's meeting, but this is quite normal as they are volunteers. However, I already know that some are not available at all on that night. Nevertheless, the most active group of Cllrs are still keen to meet you for a discussion before the consultation deadline, and availability of both people and venues becomes more difficult in December.

I would therefore, on behalf of the group, of which I am chair, like to proceed with the meeting on 27th November, and agree to an earlier start of 5pm to accommodate your long drive afterwards.

I am confident that even if our numbers are reduced, we will be able to faithfully represent the views of the other Parishes as we have been meeting quite frequently and have a strong consensus.

If this is still satisfactory from your point of view, I will send through an outline of the main areas for discussion.

Best regards

Fosse Green Energy 5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Sent: 15 November 2024 11:52
To: Thorpethparish@gmail.com
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request
Dea [REDACTED]

Thank you for providing us with the times below.

The project team would be able to meet with Thorpe on the Hill and the Parishes listed below in-person on 27 November at 7pm.

We intend for this to be a roundtable face-to-face discussion between the team and Parish Council representatives, similar to the Witham and Brandt meeting.

Please let us know if this all works for you and, if so, where would be best to meet and whether you would like us to book the venue.

We are also happy to extend the consultation period for providing feedback to 9 December 2024 for Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council and the other parish councils (including Coleby, Navenby, Harmston, Witham St Hughes, Thurlby, Aubourn & Haddington, and Norton Disney Parish Councils).

We will write to the other Parish Councils to confirm the extension with them directly, though we note you may be in communication with them already about this.

Please let us know if there is anything we can help clarify, and we look forward to hearing back from you.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy Community Team

From: [\[REDACTED\]@thparish@gmail.com](mailto:[REDACTED]@thparish@gmail.com)
Sent: Tuesday, November 12, 2024 11:11am
To: "info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk" <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request

Hello [REDACTED]

Thank you for your response. I should perhaps clarify that the group of Parish Councils referred to in my previous mail is separate from the so-called "Cluster Group"; it is formed from the leadership of key Parish Councils that are affected by the FGE development proposal. As mentioned, this group met last week and agreed that it would be beneficial to meet with FGE, as a group.

Some of these PC's are currently focussed on trying to encourage a high turnout at your Statutory Public Consultation events. It currently appears that the best dates and times would be:

- Wed 27/11/24, 7pm
- Wed 11/12/24 7pm
- Wed 18/12/24 7pm

Our preference would be for a F2F meeting in Thorpe on the Hill, but appreciate this might not be possible. The problem with the two later dates is that they fall outside your consultation deadline. The Group therefore requests that you extend this deadline so that this meeting can take place in a meaningful fashion.

[REDACTED]
Parish Clerk
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council

Dea [REDACTED]

Thank you for this list.

Following the meeting on 6 November, it would be good to hear whether the cluster group would be interested in a meeting with the Fosse Green Energy team, and your preferred times and dates for this.

Please also let us know if there's anything which emerged at the meeting which we can help clarify in the meantime.

For note, we have emailed other local non-cluster group Parish Councils to invite them to a separate briefing on the project.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy Community Team

-----Original Message-----
From: [\[REDACTED\]@thparish@gmail.com](mailto:[REDACTED]@thparish@gmail.com)
Sent: Thursday, October 31, 2024 10:47am
To: "info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk" <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request

Hello [REDACTED]

The Parish Councils involved in the cluster group are;

- Thorpe on the Hill
- Coleby
- Navenby
- Harmston
- Witham St Hughes
- Thurlby
- Aubourn & Haddington
- Norton Disney

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
Parish Clerk
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council

Fosse Green Energy 5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



Good mornin [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding the outcome of the Parish Councils meeting on 6 November.

Would you please be able to let us know which of the Parish Councils will be at the meeting on 6 November? This is because we want to ensure we get in contact with all parish councils in the area to offer a briefing.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy – Community Relations Team

-----Original Message-----

From: "Thorpe Hill" <tothparish@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 24, 2024 10:33am
To: "info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk" <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request

Hello [REDACTED]

Thank you for your response. The respective Parish Councils are meeting together as a group on 6th November and will discuss the proposal to meet with you, so that we can jointly propose some suitable dates and confirm the likely attendance.

We will be back in touch with you shortly after that meeting.

[REDACTED]

Parish Clerk
Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council

Good afternoon [REDACTED]

Thank you for your email.

We're happy to hear that this group would be interested in a meeting.

Ideally, this meeting would be held over the coming weeks. Would you be able to coordinate with the other parishes, and come back to us with a time that would work? We can also reach out directly to the Parish Councils to coordinate if this is helpful and we'll be writing to all parishes on Monday (21 October) to provide information about the consultation.

Additionally, would you rather this is an in-person meeting or an online meeting? And would you please be able to share with us the parishes that are in this group that may be interested?

Thank you.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy – Community Relations Team

-----Original Message-----

From: "Thorpe Hill" <tothparish@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, October 11, 2024 2:45pm
To: "info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk" <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Subject: Re: Fosse Green Energy - meeting request

Good afternoon,

Thank you for your recent mail. A group (cluster) of Parish Councils has been meeting to discuss the Fosse Green Energy Solar Farm proposals. In principle, this group would welcome a meeting to discuss the project. We will need to coordinate between the various parties.

Please can you provide an update on the likely timing of a meeting and the associated process.

[REDACTED]

Parish Clerk

On Mon, 7 Oct 2024 at 16:54, info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk> wrote:

Hello

I hope this email finds you well.

Last year on 4 September, two members of the Fosse Green Energy team were kindly invited to join the Witham and Brant Cluster for a meeting to discuss the Fosse Green Energy Project. We understand that there are no upcoming meetings we can attend for the Cluster, however, we are still interested in meeting with as many of the parishes as possible.

Would you be able to help co-ordinate or advise on the best way for us to meet with parishes in the Cluster for a group meeting, so that we can discuss the project before our next stage of consultation?

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy – Community Relations Team

Parish Council meeting – diary marker (27 11 24)

 FGE Parish Council Briefing 27 November

 Wed 2024-11-27 17:00 - 18:30

 Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room

 Good morning all

Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council has now confirmed that they are happy for us to host the second parish council briefing earlier at 5pm.

This will be in-person at the Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room in TOTH, which the Parish Council has booked for us.

In addition to TOTH PC, we can expect representatives from the following Parish Councils to attend:

- Coleby
- Navenby
- Harmston
- Witham St Hughes
- Thurlby
- Auburn & Haddington
- Norton Disney

Hope this works well. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding the briefing.

Kind regards

Parish Council online briefing – example correspondence (21 11 24)

Dear 

Thank you for expressing your interest in attending the briefing meeting on 21 November from 5 to 6pm.

Please see below a Teams link to the meeting:

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_YjY0M2I4NDgtZGY0ZC00ZTlxLWlzMzMNDb3MwlyNTM5NWVx%40thread.v2%3Fcontext=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%2246d4e256-b3be-4371-9b3c-480cbc8d7489%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%223c40f9ac-dcef-4ce5-a28c-c813d5dcd540%22%7d

Please do not hesitate to get in contact with us should you have any questions.

Kind regards


On behalf of Fosse Green Energy Community Relations Team

-----Original Message-----

From: "Scopwick & Kirkby Green Parish Clerk" <clerkscopwick@gmail.com>

Sent: Thursday, November 7, 2024 5:04pm

To: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Subject: RE: Parish Council Briefing on Fosse Green Energy

Good afternoon,

Some Councillors from Scopwick and Kirkby Green would like to attend. Please send me the teams invitation and I will pass it on to our Councillors.

Kind regards,


Parish Clerk
Scopwick and Kirkby Green Parish Council

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>

Sent: 06 November 2024 17:32

To: clerkscopwick@gmail.com

Subject: Parish Council Briefing on Fosse Green Energy

Hello

Following the launch of the Fosse Green Energy statutory consultation, we are writing to invite Scopwick and Kirkby Green Parish Council to an online briefing on our proposals.

At this briefing we will explain our proposals and the changes we have made to the Project's design following the last consultation. We will also talk about how the public consultation is progressing, the ways people can get involved and our next steps before we submit a Development Consent Order application to the Planning Inspectorate.

The online briefing will take place on 21 November 5-6 pm. It will be a group meeting with other parish councils from the local area invited to attend. Please respond to this email if you would like to attend and we will issue a Teams invitation. You can also get in touch by contacting the project phoneline (open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm) on 0800 860 6262.

Kind regards

Fosse Green Energy Project Team

Parish Council online briefing – diary marker (21 11 24)

 **FGE Parish Council Briefing 21 November** Join Chat

Thu 2024-11-21 17:00 - 18:00

Microsoft Teams Meeting

Hi all

We are confirming the placeholder for the first Fosse Green Energy Parish Council briefing on 21 November from 5-6pm.

It would be good if we could join the call 5-10 minutes beforehand to run through our presentation and in case there are any technical issues.

The Parish Councils set to attend are:

- Scopwick and Kirkby Green
- Doddington & Whisby
- North Hykeham
- Wellingore

The teams invite below is being sent to the Parish Councils who have registered their interest in attending tonight.

Kind regards

North Kesteven District Council councillors briefing – example correspondence (18 10 24)

From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Sent: Monday, October 7, 2024 12:58 PM
To: [REDACTED]@n-kesteven.gov.uk
Cc: [REDACTED]@N-KESTEVEN.GOV.UK
Subject: Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation Briefing

Dear Cllr [REDACTED]

We are emailing to offer a briefing ahead of the second stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage project 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. It is planned to be located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way. It would be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation near to Navenby being proposed by National Grid.

The consultation will start on 21 October 2024 and follows a previous stage of consultation held in Autumn 2023, where we presented initial plans and invited feedback from the public.

We are offering two online briefings for members at North Kesteven District Council ahead of the consultation launching. The Council Planning Officers are aware of our consultation proposals and that we are writing to you.

The dates of these briefings are below. Please respond to this email if you would like to attend and indicate which briefing you would like to join.

- 5 - 6pm 17 October
- 2 - 3pm 18 October

At the briefing we will explain our proposals and the changes we have made to the Project's design following the last consultation. We will also talk about our plans for the public consultation, the ways people can get involved and our next steps before we submit a Development Consent Order application to the Planning Inspectorate.

Please respond to this email to RSVP and we will send a Microsoft Teams invitation for joining the meeting. You can also get in touch by contacting the project phoneline (open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm) on 0800 860 6262.

Kind regards
[REDACTED]

On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy - Community Relations Team

North Kesteven District Council councillors briefing – diary marker (18 10 24)

Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



 Fosse Green Energy North Kesteven District Council Briefing

 Fri 2024-10-18 14:00 - 15:00

 Microsoft Teams Meeting


Dear all

This is a statutory consultation briefing on the Fosse Green Energy project for members of North Kesteven District Council.

Kind regards

3.8 Cathedral View Holiday Park Meeting

Cathedral View Holiday Park resident letter

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



23 October 2024

Dear Resident of Cathedral View Holiday Park

We are writing on behalf of Fosse Green Energy, a proposal for a new Solar and Energy Storage Project south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. We held a public consultation on our plans back in autumn 2023, and know that residents of the Holiday Park took the time to attend our consultation events and provide feedback.

Since last year we have been carefully reviewing all the feedback we have received and carrying out a range of studies. As a result, we have made some changes to our proposals, including exactly where to place our equipment, measures to mitigate visual and environmental effects, as well as considering opportunities to deliver community benefits.

As our proposed site is close to the Cathedral View Holiday Park, and noting engagement to date with its residents, we would welcome the chance to talk with you during this consultation.

Our consultation launched on 21 October 2024 and includes four in person public consultation events. Our second event will be in Thorpe on the Hill on Saturday 9 November, beginning at 3.00pm. If it is convenient then we would like to offer the chance to meet and talk about the project with you at 2.30, before the main event opens.

We have also enclosed a copy of the consultation launch notification for reference.

We hope that is helpful. A copy of a postcard that was issued more widely in advance of the consultation, which includes our contact details, can also be found on our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/assets/images/pdf/FGF-Postcard.pdf.

We would appreciate you letting us know if you would welcome the chance to meet.

Yours faithfully

Fosse Green Energy

Consultation launch letter (attached)

21 October 2024

Good afternoon

Fosse Green Energy

I am writing to inform you of the start of the Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park ("the Proposed Development"). I am contacting you as we believe you may be interested in our proposals.

The Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Ltd, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 ("the Act") for a DCO for the Proposed Development.

The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council and comprises the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The Proposed Development also includes a Cable Corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The Proposed Development will export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

This Statutory Consultation follows a non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Ltd presented and sought feedback on a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Proposed Development is Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development as defined in the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. As such, Fosse Green Energy Limited will submit an Environmental Statement as part of the DCO Application.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) forms part of the consultation material. The PEI Report presents a preliminary assessment of the likely significant effects arising from the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning, and contains technical appendices, figures and plans.

Supporting materials

You can find out more about the Proposed Development, including all of the relevant consultation documents (which will be available from 21 October 2024 until 23:59 on 2 December 2024) and details of the consultation events on the Proposed Development website:

<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>. A list of the consultation events is also included below:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm – 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre

3pm – 7pm	35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

Taking part in this consultation

As part of the DCO process, Fosse Green Energy is required to carry out pre-application consultation in accordance with section 42 of the Act.

Fosse Green Energy will undertake the consultation in accordance with the Act and the EIA Regulations and will include:

- The consultation commences on 21 October 2024 and will close at 23:59 on 2 December 2024.

Responding to the Consultation

The consultation commences on 21 October 2024 and will close at 23:59 on 2 December 2024.

There are several ways to submit feedback:

- **Feedback form**
Available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/)
- **By email**
info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- **In writing**
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
(please be advised it is not possible to send registered post to a freepost address)

Please respond to this consultation no later than 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this time may not be considered.

Following the Statutory Consultation, we will consider stakeholder comments and review the Proposed Development in light of the feedback gathered.

Further details about the Statutory Consultation

Copies of the consultation materials including a Statement of Community Consultation which outlines the approach to Statutory Consultation, plans and maps showing the nature and location of the Proposed Development will be available to view or download free of charge from 21 October 2024 until 23.59 on 2 December 2024 on the Proposed Development website:
<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/>

Alternatively, copies of the consultation documents may be obtained by calling our community relations team on 0800 860 6262 or by emailing info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk following the launch of consultation and may be requested as an electronic or paper copy. A reasonable copying charge will apply for paper copies of the PEI Report (up to a maximum of £300 for the full suite of documents).

An electronic copy will be free of charge.

Paper copies of the consultation brochure and PEI Report Non-Technical Summary can be viewed at various reference locations in the Proposed Development locality from the 21 October 2024. A full list of reference locations can be found below and on the Proposed Development website:
<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/>

Please note that the times for North Hykeham Community Library and Navenby Parish Council office have been amended below, and differ from the combined notice as appears on the website and in print.

Opening times for these reference locations have been checked, but may be subject to change, therefore it is advisable to check with the relevant organisation in advance.

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	<p>Mon - 2:30pm to 5pm</p> <p>Tue - 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm</p> <p>Wed - 9:30am to 12:30pm</p> <p>Thu - 2:30pm to 5pm</p> <p>Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm</p> <p>Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm</p> <p>Sun - closed</p>
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	<p>Mon - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Tue - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Wed - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Thu - 9am to 6pm</p> <p>Fri - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Sat - 9am to 4pm</p> <p>Sun - closed</p>
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	<p>Mon - 2pm to 5pm</p> <p>Tue - 9:30am to 1pm</p> <p>Wed - 2pm to 5pm</p> <p>Thu - 9:30am to 1pm</p> <p>Fri - 9:30am to 1pm</p> <p>Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm</p> <p>Sun - closed</p>
Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	<p>Mon - Closed</p> <p>Tue - 10am to Midday</p> <p>Wed - 10am to Midday</p>

		<p>Thu - 10am to Midday</p> <p>Fri - 10am to Midday</p> <p>Sat - closed</p> <p>Sun - closed</p>
Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln LN5 9HQ	<p>Mon - closed</p> <p>Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm</p> <p>Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm</p> <p>Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm</p> <p>Fri - closed</p> <p>Sat - closed</p> <p>Sun - closed</p>
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	<p>Mon - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Tue - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Wed - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Thu - 9am to 6pm</p> <p>Fri - 9am to 5pm</p> <p>Sat - 9am to 1pm</p> <p>Sun - closed</p>

Safely managing your data

Personal details will be held securely in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation and will be used solely in connection with the consultation process and the development of this Proposed Development and, except as noted above, will not be disclosed to any third parties. Our privacy policy can be found on the Proposed Development website: <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy/>.

If you have any questions about the Proposed Development, please don't hesitate to contact us at the above freephone, freepost or email address.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely



4. Applicant Response in Regard to Section 47 Comments (21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024)

4.1 Table 4-1 Applicant Response in Regard to Section 47 Comments

Table 1: S47 Consultation Feedback

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
General support for the Proposed Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment of having no problem in principle with the presence of solar panels. • Comment that they are a project supporter. • Comment that solar farms may be necessary. • Comment that there is a lot of good will towards Fosse Green Energy's proposals and there is a lot of acceptance that we need renewable energy and so must accept hosting some of it. • Comment that projects such as these are absolutely necessary for decarbonising the economy and ensuring energy security. • Comment that they are glad to see Lincolnshire being at the centre of the energy transition. • Comment that looking at the bigger picture, the use of lower grade land for gathering solar energy is a good thing and that they agree with the arguments that solar panels should be placed on buildings etc but that is only a way forward for new builds. • Comment that solar farms are a great use of the land now the government has made it impossible for farmers to continue to grow crops and that solar panels are a perfect way of using the fields for a beneficial purpose, it is helping to save the planet and reduce carbon. • Comment that the proposal is a unique opportunity to become the case study for multi-functional land use which enhances biodiversity, produces clean energy, produces food, delivers access opportunities, works to alleviate flooding and water quality challenges, and supports landowners across the wider landscape. 	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p> <p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1], Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], and Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] provide an assessment of the adverse and beneficial effects associated with the Proposed Development, an explanation of why the Proposed Development is needed and the benefits of renewable energy, and the other benefits associated with the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEEM-007. FGEEM-009. FGEEM-022. FGEEM-054. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-145. FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-055. FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-085. FGEEM-145. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	N
Suggestions on how to gain further support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that they attended a consultation event with some suggestions for the project as to how it might be able to win over local residents more easily, for example demonstrating how bills could be made cheaper, new access paths, an on-site education centre and conservation work around the site. • Comment that maintenance of health, safety, environment, nature, well-being in implementation of mitigations is a clear outcome but would still enable development in a more community engaged manner. • Comment that they hope that Fosse Green Energy can grow their plans to make the project more community and biodiversity friendly. • Comment that by addressing their concerns and those of other local residents, the development, if permitted, could be 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p>	<p>The Applicant thanks the respondent for their attendance and feedback and notes their suggestions for providing community benefits in order to gain further community support. The Applicant is committed to ensuring that the Proposed Development provides benefits beyond those of supporting the UK government's Net Zero ambitions, in order to have a positive impact on the community. Feedback gathered from Non-Statutory and Statutory Consultation events has been considered and, where practicable, implemented within the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The provision of community benefits has been considered throughout the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund to run</p>	<p>FGEEM-022. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-120. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-085.</p>	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	implemented in a way that minimizes its impact on the local environment and community.	Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]	<p>parallel to the Proposed Development and the intention is that this will be delivered in cooperation with local community foundations. The community fund will be utilised at the discretion of the local community, allowing it to be used to directly benefit local projects and causes. Other benefits are detailed in Section 5.3 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], including energy security, decarbonisation, ecological enhancements permissive paths, employment generation and economic benefits. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] explains how the permissive paths and layout has changed in response to community comments and to maximise benefits. The proposals are presented in the Landscape Masterplan in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. A Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report is presented in Volume 7 [EN010154/APP/7.12] demonstrating the Proposed Development's contribution to biodiversity. The Applicant has made commitments to deliver biodiversity net gain which are secured, alongside a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, by Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>The Applicant has produced a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan in Volume 7 [EN010154/APP/7.16] which outlines the Applicant's intentions to engage with local schools, local further education providers, local higher education providers. The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development can assist academic research by linking with local Universities and provide local schools with learning opportunities.</p>		
Expressing an objection or a concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicitly stating an objection the proposals. • Stating extreme concern regarding the latest Fosse Green proposals. • Comment that while they would still very much oppose the building of this project in its entirety, they would be prepared to listen to a more reasonable approach by Fosse Green Energy. • Comment that Fosse Green Energy is yet to offer adequate mitigation for some of the key issues that have been raised to it; comment that for the prospective development to go ahead in support of renewable growth it would be beneficial to consider these reasonable objections and make adequate 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The statutory consultation included a preliminary design and assessment. The DCO application includes the updated design and a thorough assessment of the impacts in the Environmental Statement (ES) [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant is comfortable that the mitigation is adequate and that the Proposed Development aligns with national and local planning policy; this is outlined in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment and provides responses to specific objections raised.</p> <p>Disruption: The Applicant recognises that the potential for future environmental changes associated with the Proposed</p>	FGEEM-002. FGEEM-003. FGEEM-006. FGEEM-011. FGEEM-015. FGEEM-016. FGEEM-024. FGEEM-027. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-033. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-038.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	<p>mitigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding years of disruption during construction, replacement, repairs, and decommissioning. Concern that the scheme is a spearhead planning application and will inflict significantly more damage on the local area than outlined in these plans. 	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>Development during construction, operation and decommissioning are currently a source of concern for some local residents. To address this concern, the Applicant has undertaken a comprehensive and robust Environmental Impact Assessment, such that any likely significant effects of the Proposed Development have been identified and appropriate mitigation measures incorporated into the design. The Applicant acknowledges that there may be adverse impacts on the community as a result of the Proposed Development, which may be a source of concern for local residents. The Secretary of State will need to balance those potential impacts and changes against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development as set out in Government policy.</p>	<p>FGEEM-039. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-041. FGEEM-043. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-054. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-057. FGEEM-058. FGEEM-060. FGEEM-062. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-081. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084. FGEEM-085. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-087. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-096. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-103. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-134. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEEM-140. FGEHCFF-002. FGEHCFF-004. FGEHCFF-008. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-023. FGEOFF-048. FGEOFF-049. FGEOFF-051.</p>	
		<p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>			
		<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising from the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum. Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts on residential amenity. This is in addition to considering effects on Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], visual impacts within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], the potential for noise impacts within Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and potential impacts on traffic and transport in the surrounding area within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the design of the Proposed Development including landscaping proposals, buffer areas and management plans (such as Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]), no significant effects on residential amenity have been identified. The development of detailed versions of these plans and the implementation of these is secured by the Requirements under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. In terms of disruption during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases and in recognition of the potential</p>		
		<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>			
		<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>			
		<p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p>			
		<p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>			
		<p>Framework LEMP</p>			

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		<p>[EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8]</p> <p>Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]</p>	<p>for impacts on mental health that could arise from activities on site, and surroundings, there are measures set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] to reduce or avoid human health and wellbeing related impacts during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases, respectively. The Applicant will work with the Local Authorities to ensure that impacts on local communities are minimised as far as possible, whether that be by targeting contractors with social value commitments during construction or wider community benefit initiatives. The Scheme is underestimating damage: The Environmental Statement methodology assesses the possible effects of the Proposed Development as a worst-case scenario to ensure potential impacts are not underestimated. The general EIA methodology followed throughout this application is detailed in Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Details relating to the specific assessment methodologies of individual technical topics are provided in the technical chapters of this ES (Chapters 6 to 14, [EN010154/APP/6.1]).</p>	<p>FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-058. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEHCCF-026. FGEEM-143. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-090. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-129. FGEWM-001. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-062. FGEOFF-063. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-089. FGEEM-144.</p>	
References to the Neighbourhood Plan and Local Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the project, particularly the amount of panels near Thorpe on the Hill, is in direct contravention of the village local plan and wider local plan for the whole area, where it clearly says “the impacts of [such development] are acceptable having considered the scale, siting and design, and the consequential impact on landscape, character and visual amenity” and “impacts are acceptable on sensitive neighbouring uses (including local residents) by virtue of matters such as noise, dust, odour, shadow, flicker, air quality and traffic”. • Comment that the proposed siting does not address or consider the village local plan. • Comment that the proximity of the solar panels to Thorpe on 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p>	<p>Appendix C of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] provides an assessment of the Proposed Development against local planning policy, including the Thorpe on the Hill neighbourhood plan. This sets out how the Proposed Development accords with policies in the relevant Local Plans and neighbourhood plans,</p> <p>In accordance with Section 104(2)(b) of the Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State will also have regard to any Local Impact Report and under Section 104(2)(d), to any other important or relevant matters. The Local Impact Reports, to be submitted at Deadline 1 of the examination stage, will enable the relevant local planning authorities to</p>	<p>FGEEM-054. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-138. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091.</p>	Y

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	<p>the Hill and the use of Clay Lane as a main access point for construction and management of the site fall outside the scope of development as formally agreed in the village plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that in the Neighbourhood Plan, available on the North Kesteven District Council website, Map Five shows Landscape Character and Features and Appendix 2 covers Assessment of Distinctive Landscape Views, including photographs. Of the nine distinctive views, seven will be impacted by solar panels if the project goes ahead. Page 30 also shows Clay Lane being used by a walker. Its inclusion in the document emphasises the pleasure taken from walking this area. • Comment that Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted 2023) states that renewable energy schemes will only be supported where impacts are acceptable having considered the impacts on visual amenity and that testing compliance with this will be via applicable policies such as a Neighbourhood Plan. • Comment that Policy ES5 of Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036 provides that any technologies or infrastructure should not detract from the rural, visual and historic character of the village and the surrounding landscape setting and environment. • Concern that Fosse Green Energy has not demonstrated that the proposed development complies with Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan and Policy ES5 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan. 	<p>[EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p>	<p>submit a report setting out its views on local issues with reference to the adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, North Kesteven District Plan and relevant made Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>As stated in Appendix 10-A: LVIA Policy and Legislation of ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], Policy S14: Renewable Energy of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan has been considered. With reference to adopted policy relating to landscape character and visual amenity, the iterative design process has sought to minimise impacts on landscape character and the setting of local villages through retention of the existing landscape pattern, scale and structure by retaining existing hedgerows and physical features. New planting has been proposed to further mitigate adverse impacts and enhance the local green infrastructure network. Furthermore, the design process has included the careful siting of key infrastructure to maximise the screening effect of field boundary vegetation and provide buffers to sensitive receptors.</p> <p>Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising from the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum. This includes considering the effects to local amenity, landscape and visual impacts and cultural and historic character. Impacts have been considered with regard to relevant National, Local and Neighbourhood planning policies (Thorpe on the Hill and Bassingham) within relevant chapters of the ES including Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Mitigation measures have been embedded within the design of the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, buffer areas and management plans (such as Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP</p>		

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
		Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8]	[EN010154/APP/7.9]). The development of details versions of such plans, as well as the implementation of them, is secured by the Requirements under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]		
		Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] specifically assesses the impacts on the landscape and visual amenity. Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill is not proposed to be used for construction vehicles but would be used for emergency vehicle access and by the occasional operational traffic. The accesses and HGV routes are presented and assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The distribution of solar panels proposed as part of the Proposed Development has been designed in response to the setting, physical features and views associated with the surrounding areas, including Thorpe on the Hill. Such design features in relation to views from Thorpe on the Hill include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining the slopes south west of Thorpe on the Hill free from solar panels to retain the village's elevated perspective above the surrounding landscape; - Crafting of key view corridors to and from Thorpe on the Hill from public rights of way, seeking to minimise impact on visual amenity and key views as set out in the Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan; and - Inclusion of offsets from the southern edge of the village along Fosse Lane to retain the existing character of the gateway into the village. The field of solar PV closest to Thorpe on the Hill (southeast of the village) has been removed since statutory consultation, increasing the distance between solar PV and the village. This design evolution is discussed in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Clay Lane will not be used by construction vehicles as the respondent suggests. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of the Proposed Development against the relevant local planning policies including Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023) and Policy ES4 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan.		

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			<p>Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan relates to proposals for energy renewable schemes, and sets out a number of tests, such as impacts on heritage, landscape character, visual amenity and biodiversity, in order to determine whether they are acceptable. In the policy compliance commentary for Policy S14 in Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], the relevant documents of the DCO are referenced in order to demonstrate compliance of the Proposed Development with Policy S14, such as the outcomes of the cultural heritage assessment, the landscape and visual assessment and the ecology and nature conservation assessment. Refer to Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] for the detailed compliance commentary of the Proposed Development with Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.</p> <p>Policy ES5 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan relates to renewable energy schemes which are supported provided that a number of criteria are considered such as siting, scale and design of energy generating infrastructure in relation to public safety and safe use of public rights of way, visual and historic matters, impact on adjoining land uses in terms of noise, vibration and electromagnetic interference. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] provides compliance commentary that makes reference to the Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and the Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14]. Refer to Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] for the detailed compliance commentary of the Proposed Development with Policy ES5 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan.</p>		
Supply chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that Fosse Green Energy has no plans to maximise local Lincolnshire input, or even wider UK input, into the supply chain. Concern on use of [REDACTED] 	<p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>The Applicant will take measures to maximise benefits to local businesses from spending on goods and services during each phase of the Proposed Development. This will include establishing relationships with the local Chambers of Commerce, including other potential partners including the Local Authorities.</p>	FGEEM-091.	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on the proposal to make thousands of steel workers redundant at Scunthorpe in North Lincolnshire and suggestion to buy Scunthorpe steel or help establish any new manufacturing plant in UK. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN0101054/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The Applicant has a dedicated email for potential suppliers to contact, making it straightforward to enquire about opportunities on the Proposed Development. Initiatives in this area align with the need to consider indirect beneficial impacts for the region hosting the infrastructure, as set out in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). The Greater Lincolnshire LEP Energy Strategy also sets out the aim to strengthen the local energy industry, generating jobs, upskilling local people and supporting local supply chains. The procurement strategy for the Proposed Development will also reflect the aim of maximising benefits to local businesses, balanced against ensuring competitive delivery of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As well as early engagement with potential contractors via supplier information days, contracting opportunities will be publicised to maximise local reach (for example, through the use of social media and industry publications).</p> <p>The Applicant will consider opportunities to work with local partners in this regard - for example, Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce has previously run Supply Chain events related to the HS2 project so that local businesses that want to become part of the supply chain can be effectively identified and engaged. Its website provides contacts and resources for local businesses who wish to make the most of opportunities arising out of the development. Similar events could be run in partnership with Applicant relating to the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In order to ensure an ethical procurement process, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation on anyone who has the powers under the DCO.</p> <p>The Applicant has proposed an ethical procurement policy and provided further details on supply chain transparency and local benefits in the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO application.</p> <p>The concern regarding the UK steel industry is noted. The Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan</p>		

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>[EN010154/APP/7.16] outlines the Applicant's intent to maximise local spending, which will include local materials. It is too early in the procurement process to commit to a particular supplier but the Applicant is keen to utilise the UK steel industry. A detailed Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan will be developed post consent which will be substantially in accordance with the framework plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO application. The development of this detailed Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan is secured under Requirement 19 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP3.1]</p>		
Privacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that they are concerned about CCTV and privacy. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN0101054/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>The Proposed Development will feature only inward-facing CCTV cameras, which would use infra-red night-vision technology with a 50m range. These would be monitored remotely and minimise the need for night-time lighting. No areas of the Proposed Development are proposed to be continuously lit. For security requirements, operational lighting would include Passive Infra-red Detector (PID) systems which would be installed around the perimeter of the Proposed Development. The lighting of the Onsite Substation would be in accordance with health and safety requirements, particularly around any emergency exits where there would be motion sensor triggered lighting, similar to street lighting, that would operate from dusk. The design for the Proposed Development does not include outward facing CCTV, so as not to risk an invasion of privacy of people in the surrounding area.</p>	FGEOFF-064.	Y
BESS	Expression of objection towards the BESS.	<p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17]</p> <p>ES Non-Technical Summary [EN010154/APP/6.4]</p> <p>Planning Statement</p>	<p>Battery storage will play a key role in transitioning to net zero with the additional storage capacity also benefitting the wider electricity system.</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] and Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] both discuss the supporting planning policy for co locating BESS with solar PV and highlight the ability of this combination to support the National Electricity Transmission System. The inclusion of a BESS will be a major contributing factor to not only in terms of the success of the Proposed Development, but also in its ability to support the wider Electricity System.</p> <p>The Environmental Statement assesses the impacts of the BESS, which are summarised in the ES Non-Technical</p>		N

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		<p>[EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p>	<p>Summary [EN010154/APP/6.4]. The Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] is a key document produced as part of the DCO application that addresses the safety measures proposed for the BESS. The development of a detailed Battery Safety Management Plan is secured by Requirement 7 under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>		
Noise	<p>Comment that the development is too close to residential dwellings which will cause long-term noise impacts.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Figure 3-2A: Indicative Fixed South Facing Site Layout Plan [EN010154/APP/6.2]</p> <p>Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Site Layout Plan [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p>	<p>Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents the assessment and findings of the noise modelling. This addresses temporary, construction and decommissioning impacts, and the long-term operational impacts that are persistent for the lifetime of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The design of the Proposed Development has evolved sensitively according to its proximity to residential dwellings and village settlements, including providing additional setbacks and buffers, as well as revising the location and size of the BESS compound, which is a primary noise source during operation with the potential for long-term impacts. A minimum buffer of 200m from the AC-coupled (centralised) BESS to property has been committed to, with properties at 1-12 Bassingham Road approximately 400m away and properties in Aubourn approximately 750m away. The illustrative site layout (Figure 3-2A: Indicative Fixed South Facing Site Layout Plan [EN010154/APP/6.2], and Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Site Layout Plan [EN010154/APP/6.2]) has also been designed to locate Solar Stations at least 200m from residential properties; these inverters and transformers also emit noise during operation (as outlined in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]) and have therefore been setback by this minimum distance from residences.</p> <p>Noise levels during operation (long-term) that may be experienced during a hot summers day when plant are operating at full load are, at worst, approximately 35 dB. This level of noise is described as equivalent to a noise in library. As such, no significant adverse noise effects to nearby receptors have been identified during the operational phase.</p>		Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
Positive comments on FGE's suggestions for community benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that at the consultation event, they interpreted that Fosse Green Energy are very keen to build this project the right way and involve local communities. • Comment that biodiversity net gain and community orchards, access paths and community funds are all great and welcome ideas. 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>BNG Report [EN010154/APP/7.12].</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support. The Applicant's commitment to continue to involve local communities with the project is evidenced in Appendix 13: Ongoing Community Engagement of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>The Applicant has committed to deliver Biodiversity Net Gain as detailed in the BNG Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. These Biodiversity Net Gain commitments are secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>As part of the Proposed Development, approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths will be created and this is secured under Requirement 17 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>The Proposed Development includes 1.8ha of proposed orchard, 1.5ha of new native tree belts, and approximately 13km of new hedgerows, in addition to the large area of improved grassland. This is outlined in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] and is illustrated in the landscape masterplan that sits within this document. The development of a detailed LEMP is secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. A second orchard east of Morton (in the north west of the DCO Site) illustrated at statutory consultation has been removed from the final plans following requests from the local residents.</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community.</p>	FGEEM-022.	Y
Local church.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment to develop a PV panels demonstration project with a local church. Church of England buildings are aligned East/West, meaning that there is a large South facing roof, an ideal situation for photovoltaic panels. Large glass panels are usually unacceptable to the diocese and local planning authorities because of the historic nature of these buildings, 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Proposed Development does not include the installation of solar PV panels on any church building but the local community would be able to use the community fund proposed by the Applicant for such use.</p>	FGEEM-005.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	<p>but photovoltaic panels that are indistinguishable from slate are available, and may be acceptable, albeit with lower efficiency which can be countered by the large area typically available on a church roof. Many churches struggle with their finances, and the inclusion of green generation facilities, allied with battery storage, would serve to give them a steady income and a source of power to keep their building heated so that it widens the scope for church use and community activities. A local church has a particularly favourable aspect as the slate roof has unobstructed exposure to the sun.</p>				
Defibrillators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for Aubourn defibrillator maintenance [10 year contract due for renewal in 2025] and the reciting, or straightening, and reconditioning of the old telephone box, which is used as the defibrillator home in the village. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestion. The Proposed Development does not include defibrillator maintenance but the local community would be able to use the community fund proposed by the Applicant for such use. The community fund would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects such as this. This fund will become available during operation of the Proposed Development. It does not form part of the DCO but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p>	FGEEM-010.	N
Collaboration with Octopus Energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that Octopus CEO [REDACTED] is always pushing for a regional pricing model for electricity. Suggestion to perform some sort of trial with the new National Grid substation, in conjunction with Octopus' Kraken platform and the local DNO. Suggestion that it could work something like this: Users with compatible smart meters opt-in with their energy provider. Energy usage is measured half-hourly by Octopus and billed to the customer. Customers receive a monthly rebate based on the percentage of solar energy in the energy mix from the substation/local transformers at the hours of use. Rates for the rebate can be set by Fosse Green Energy, who are billed by Octopus, who then refund the customers. Excess energy generated can be sold to the grid, just the same as their domestic setup. Making the service opt-in would allow local people the opportunity to really engage with the project in a meaningful way. Octopus have shown with their Agile tariff that half-hour billing is possible, and the future of energy is in collaboration and connectivity, with smart technologies working together to bring real change to consumers. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. It is not possible to commit to this; it would require collaboration with Octopus and the local Distribution Network Operator. Instead, the Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund, and the intention is that this will be delivered in cooperation with local community foundations and North Kesteven District Council, which would be spent on local projects chosen by the local community. Other benefits are detailed in Section 5.3 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], including energy security, decarbonisation, ecological enhancements permissive paths, employment generation and economic benefits.</p>	FGEEM-022.	N

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Education centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that, at the consultation event, they spoke to someone who had the idea for an education centre somewhere on-site, comment that this is a great idea; it could run occasional workshops for local schools to get children engaged with the energy transition, and learning about things such as energy and food security, land use, biodiversity, and farming. Suggestion that it could run workshops for adults using some of the community funding, such as willow weaving or other traditional skills, run by local people. Suggestion that conservation work around the site could be coordinated at the centre, maybe even a regular volunteering group to assist with tree planting, hedgerow maintenance, hedge laying, biodiversity surveying, etc. • Comment that it would be good to focus on educational opportunities and providing people with a good understanding of the scale and impact of these projects and that battery storage is essential in making green energy a viable option, reduces reliance on dirty sources and is amazing for energy security. • Suggestion to educate on electricity prices and fluctuation. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2]</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The provision of community benefits has been considered throughout the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Proposed Development, and the intention is that this will be delivered in cooperation with local community foundations and North Kesteven District Council. Other benefits are detailed in Section 5.3 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], including energy security, decarbonisation, ecological enhancements permissive paths, employment generation and economic benefits.</p> <p>The Applicant will continue to engage with the local community after determination and looks forward to discussing these ideas. The Applicant has already carried out a visit to a local school and is planning further visits over the coming months. Appendix 13 Ongoing Community Engagement of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2] details the Applicant's commitment to continue to involve local communities. The Applicant is also keen to maximise local employment opportunities (including apprenticeships) and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application, which addresses this.</p>	<p>FGEEM-022. FGEOFF-055.</p>	Y
Community food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for the provision of smaller more local food production methods at a community level to be built into the plans. • Comment that community farms, market farms, vertical farms and bee hives could all provide local jobs and community spaces for people to come together and reconnect with food and give access to good healthy food. 	<p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions which will be considered.</p> <p>The Proposed Development includes considerable arable land in which food can be produced. The Applicant has sought to deliver much of the bird mitigation land in the form of managed arable land, as detailed in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15], as well as additional land in which the inter array cables may be installed which can be delivered as arable food production.</p>	<p>FGEEM-061. FGEHCCF-026.</p>	N
Compensation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for compensation for Nettleton Drive homeowners. • Comment that in the event that this project goes ahead the local communities need to have some tangible support as compensation. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>Save for any statutory compensation that may arise as a result of the carrying out of the Proposed Development, the Applicant is not proposing compensation or payment to those living or working outside of the Order Limits for disturbance caused by the Proposed Development. Although the Applicant is not proposing compensation or payment to</p>	<p>FGEEM-061. FGEEM-135.</p>	N

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			<p>parties living or working outside of the Order Limits, they are proposing a community benefit fund to be delivered alongside the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per megawatt (MW) per year of export capacity in line with guidance. This fund will become available during operation of the Proposed Development. It does not form part of the application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p>		
Solar panels for buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to provide solar panel installation on village halls. Request for Fosse Green Energy to supply and install Solar PV units for any and all properties in Thurlby that wish them at no cost to the property and with no electricity resale tie ins. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Proposed Development does not include the installation of solar PV panels on any buildings outside of the Order Limits, but the local community would be able to use the community fund proposed by the Applicant for installing solar panels on village halls if they wished to. The community fund would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects such as this. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council. Further details will be provided in due course as to how the community fund may be accessed.</p>	<p>FGEEM-090. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091.</p>	N
Electric charging points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to subsidise the cost on electric charging points. Suggestion to provide cheap rate Type 2 EV chargers in public parking spaces or at village halls in the surrounding areas. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Proposed Development does not include the installation of EV chargers or setting electricity rates for EV chargers but the local community would be able to use the community fund proposed by the Applicant to install these, should they choose. The community fund would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects such as this. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p>	<p>FGEEM-090. FGEOFF-053.</p>	N
Energy conservation works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to set aside a significant percentage of the capital cost to provide funding for local hospitals and schools to undertake energy conservation works; or a significant percentage of the value of electricity produced by the panels to improve local public transport and provide grants to local hospitals and schools to assist them meet their energy costs. 	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use. ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport.</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects of their choosing, to improve their community. This could include energy conservation works to local hospitals and schools. This fund</p>	<p>FGEEM-091.</p>	N

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		Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]	<p>will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p> <p>Other benefits are detailed in Section 5.3 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], including energy security, decarbonisation, ecological enhancements permissive paths, employment generation and economic benefits. The Applicant will continue to engage with the local community after determination and looks forward to discussing these ideas. The Applicant has already carried out a visit to a local school and is planning further visits over the coming months. Appendix 13 Ongoing Community Engagement of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2] details the Applicant's commitment to continue to involve local communities. The Applicant is also keen to maximise local employment opportunities (including apprenticeships) and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application, which addresses this.</p>		
Parish Councils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion for funding for village Parish Councils. • Comment that the Parish Council will deal with this in its response to the consultation and that they support their proposals. • Comment that funding should be made available to local parish councils to ensure that the worst visible effects of the solar park, the noise and the health hazards are mitigated to the best possible outcome. • Request for a Parish Trust Fund to be established for the restitution of the land, this should be a levy on the income generated by the solar installation amounting to 1 per cent per annum, paid quarterly into the Trust. 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. Although the Applicant is not proposing to allocate funds to specific parties, it is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Proposed Development. This would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects of their choosing, which may include funding for Parish Councils. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.	FGEHCFF-011. FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091.	N
Sports facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion for sports facilities. 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects of their choosing, such the suggestion for sports facilities. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.	FGEHCFF-012. FGEOFF-061.	N
Thurlby Church.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request to improve heating at Thurlby church which also serves as the Village Hall. 	Planning Statement	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The proposals	FGEHCFF-024. FGEHCFF-025.	N

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to support the church in maintaining its history and its Commonwealth War Graves which attract visitors from all over the world. Comment that the restoration and bringing back in to use of the church bells, which cannot be used due to excessive woodworm, would be a triumph. 	[EN010154/APP/7.2]	include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects. Members of the local community will have significant input in determining which local projects utilise these funds meaning that these could be used for restoration and maintenance of Thurlby church, the Commonwealth War Graves or the church bells as suggested. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.	FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-087.	
Collaboration with local organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that Fosse Green Energy, and other energy suppliers, should work with local organisations to install panels to help organisations to become both energy self-sufficient and able to provide surplus energy to the national grid. Suggestion that it would be beneficial to offer some support to the various groups that operate in and around Witham for example the WI, Tea Together, Sure start etc. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions.</p> <p>The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects, which could include funding to allow local organisations to install solar panels, or to fund local groups in Witham. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p> <p>The Applicant is keen to maximise local employment and recreational opportunities and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application, which provides a structure for delivering ways under which local community members can put forward their business services.</p>	FGEOFF-058. FGEOFF-061.	N
Youth Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion for activities to support young people, for example, Witham St Hughs Scouts have been tirelessly trying to fundraise for the local scout hut to be built, comment that this facility would become a community asset and could be used by many. 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects, which may include projects to support the funding of the scout hut suggested for Witham St Hughs Scouts. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.	FGEOFF-061.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
Energy grants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to provide funding to local communities around installations, to enhance energy efficiencies in the home, e.g: insulation, heat pumps, windows, etc. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their contributions. The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects as the local community sees fit, including on schemes to enhance energy efficiencies in homes. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p>	FGEOFF-053.	N
Bassingham Bowls Club.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for development funds for Bassingham Bowls Club to support infrastructure improvements to increase inclusivity (young people, disabled etc.) whilst supporting growing members to have an active competitive and social involvement. Comment that current club membership is growing year on year and that the club has engaged with the local schools to try and offer a provision for younger bowlers. Request for Fosse Green Energy to be a partner / sponsor. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions.</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant will provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. Although the Applicant is not proposing to allocate funds to specific parties, this community benefit fund is intended to support local projects which could include the Bassingham Bowls Club. The community benefit fund will be delivered parallel to the Proposed Development, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p> <p>The Applicant is keen to maximise local spending and recreational opportunities and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application, which provides a structure for delivering ways under which local community members can put forward their business services and ideas.</p>	FGEOFF-076	N
Farmers and landowners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to provide coaching and mentoring to local farmers to support the change to regenerative farming methods. Suggestion to provide investment into equipment like min-till drills or funds for the use of cover crops. Suggestion to work with landowners within the project to create surplus offsetting units and market these units through other voluntary markets. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions which will be considered. The Applicant is keen to maximise local employment and recreational opportunities and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application, which provides a structure for delivering ways under which local community members can put forward their business services.</p>	FGEEM-145	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>Should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant will provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. The local community can choose to invest this in supporting local farmers and providing farming equipment.</p> <p>It is assumed the offsetting units refers to biodiversity net gain credits. The Applicant is pleased to exceed the statutory requirements for BNG but is not currently considering working with landowners to produce surplus BNG credits for selling to the market.</p>		
Community funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Suggestion to provide funding to a Thurlby Parish Trush Fund at "one per cent of annual income". • Suggestion to provide a Scholarship Fund for residents of the Parish of Thurlby, supporting those undertaking further and higher education. •Suggestion for a Respite and Carers Fund to support residents of Thurlby. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions.</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant will provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. The Applicant is not proposing to allocate funds in a specific way, but through the proposed community fund, the local community will be able to support local causes such as those suggested, according to what is needed.</p> <p>The Applicant is keen to maximise local skills opportunities and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application, which provides a structure for delivering ways under which local community members can put forward their ideas and the project can then maximise local benefits.</p>	FGEEM-143.	N
Lost Village Festival case study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the villagers were also opposed to the Lost Village Festival happening at Norton Disney but are all in favour now the festival organisers bought the village a defibrillator and paid for the community speed watch training and equipment and they can be easily persuaded if they think they'll get something good out of this scheme. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Applicant is keen to maximise local opportunities and a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] has been prepared for the DCO application. In addition, should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant will provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO and does not comprise a</p>	<p>FGEEM-022. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-120. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-085.</p>	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
		[EN010154/APP/7.16]	benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. Due to the non-specific nature of this community fund, there is the potential for a wide variety of local causes and projects to receive a benefit.		
Little to no benefit to communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the communities impacted by these developments will not see any local benefit. • Concern that community support will not be proportionate to what the applicant will make in profit. • Comment that the challenge for an applicant is how to minimise negative aspects and maximise benefits for the exporting locality. • Comment that currently it looks like imposition and little is being offered for the community's loss. • Comment that they understand that Fosse Green Energy is considering an annual contribution of £300-£400 to a Community Benefit Fund and that this is insufficient and that they are a member of several renewable co-ops, all of whom give up to £7,500/megawatt. • Comment that offering a small amount to a community fund does nothing to address the very real diminution in value that property owners would suffer if this proposal goes ahead in its current form. • Comment that there will be no local benefit nor cheap electricity due to global control. • Comment that the electricity generated by the proposed Fosse Green Energy development will feed into the national grid and therefore will not benefit the local community. • Comment that the plans represent a disbenefit for the people of Bassingham. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]</p>	<p>It is noted that the Proposed Development itself will not lower local electricity prices, nor can the Applicant control which parts of the UK National Grid distribution the renewable generation goes to, but the Applicant is committed to ensuring that the Proposed Development provides benefits beyond those of supporting the UK government's Net Zero ambitions, in order to have a positive impact on the local community. Employment opportunities and local spending are considered within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO. The Applicant will investigate measures to promote the take up of jobs generated by the Proposed Development by local people, for which a minor beneficial effect is expected on Employment and Gross Value Added. The Applicant is also proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Proposed Development. The intention is that this will be delivered in cooperation with local community foundations and North Kesteven District Council to benefit causes important to the local community. The Applicant notes concerns over the value of this fund.</p> <p>The community benefits delivered by the Proposed Development will provide a sum of £400 per megawatt (MW) per year of export capacity in line with the solar industry and guidance. The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p> <p>Effects on property value is not something taken into account by the Secretary of State when considering the DCO</p>	<p>FGEEM-016. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-041. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-118. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-003. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-019. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-069. FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092. FGEHCCF-022.</p>	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			application, in accordance with s104 of the Planning Act 2008.		
Ill-intended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the offer of support for community schemes may sway the local councils but is tantamount to bribery to get plans agreed. • Comment that offering a small amount of cash to a community fund does nothing to address the very real diminishment in value that property owners would suffer if this proposal goes ahead in its current form. • Concern of a reluctance for these to be significant rather than tokenistic. • Concern that Fosse Green Energy asked for local projects to support, but if they are within the villages it says it can't support them as they are outside of its build area. 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].	<p>The Applicant is proposing a community benefit fund as part of the Proposed Development. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a 'community benefit' should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p> <p>The Applicant will provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. A community benefit fund would only operate if the Proposed Development received development consent and began operating. In terms of property value, impacts on property prices are not a material consideration under section 104 of the Planning Act 2008, which sets out the matters the Secretary of State must have regard to, which includes the relevant National Policy Statements (NPS), which in this case are NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5. None of these policy documents consider property prices, and it therefore should not be a factor which is taken into account by the Secretary of State when determining the Application for development consent.</p>	FGEEM-024. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-108. FGEHCFF-021. FGEOFF-060.	N
Discounted electricity bills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that wind farms pay a proportion of the electricity bills for those affected, suggestion of a figure of between 10 per cent and 30 per cent off the electricity bills of those within a couple of miles of the site. • Comment that bills will not fall, as long as the energy price is tied to the price of gas, and there is no regional pricing model, energy prices with or without this development will be the same. • Comment that the scheme will have no effect on the energy bills of the local residents, in fact they will almost certainly rise. • Suggestion for the developer to work with various energy suppliers to offer reduced electricity costs during periods of high solar generation via special tariffs to enable charging of 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on as it sees fit. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p> <p>The Applicant does not have the power to lower local energy bills, but through the Proposed Development, would be contributing to the delivery of the government's aspiration to deliver sufficient energy for the UK market, providing energy security, which in turn has the potential to lower retail prices.</p>	FGEEM-010. FGEEM-016. FGEEM-022. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-061. FGEHCFF-020. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-089.	N

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	<p>EVs as well as use of home appliances, assuming battery storage is full.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that a study by Dorset County Council showed donations per megawatt installed in that county to be up to £5,000. Comment that at Westmill solar co-op they gave £7,500 per megawatt installed. Concern the suggested amounts mentioned at the consultation of £300 per megawatt installed were insufficient. 		<p>The Dorset examples are noted; the Applicant has committed to £400/MW export capacity. This has been set at a level that is considered reasonable for a project with an expensive buried cable connection and is expected to match Government proposals and Solar Energy UK guidelines anticipated to be released later this year.</p>		
Green spaces and tree planting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion to provide funding for green spaces and the planting of trees. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. New planting would include, in addition to hedgerow enhancement, gapping up and infill planting, and grassland under the solar PV panels and along perimeter buffers significant new native hedgerows, new native tree belts, and a new community orchard.</p> <p>The Applicant has committed to conserving and improving biodiversity throughout the Proposed Development with areas of habitat retention, creation and enhancement being incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development, to provide extensive benefits for ground nesting birds and other Important Ecological Features (IEFs), as detailed in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] and Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Furthermore, the Applicant has committed to delivering minimum levels of biodiversity net gain, which is secured by Requirement 8, under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>In addition to the 1.8ha open space for public access within the community orchard, the Proposed Development will create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement and/or link existing routes and create new connections to surrounding villages. This is secured under Requirement 17 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The draft Development Consent Order does not include powers over any Public Rights of Way (PRoW) outside the Order Limits, but the local community can use the proposed community benefit fund for this purpose should they so wish. PRoW within the site will be managed by</p>	FGEEM-090.	Y

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Opposition to visitor car parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposition to the consideration of putting visitor car parks on the site and classing that as community benefit. Comment in support of walking routes and cycle paths and that visitors should walk or cycle. Suggestion to put on more buses for urban visitors if needed but opposition to car parks. 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14]</p>	<p>the operator of the Proposed Development during construction phase, throughout the operational period, and during the decommissioning phase, in liaison with the host councils. The proposals in relation to PRow within the Order Limits are set out in the Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14], a detailed version of which will be developed, as secured by Requirement 18, under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment and echoes support for active and communal modes of transport. There are no plans to add visitor parking to the Proposed Development and parking will remain at a minimum for workers, with the use of other modes of transport prioritised. As a renewable energy provider, the Applicant recognises the benefits of reducing car use and has proposed a shuttle bus service to transport workers to the Site in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has also proposed additional permissive paths to further enhance the local connectivity and promote active transport within the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14].</p>	FGEEM-091.	N
Cooperative development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion to take the community with Fosse Green Energy by sharing the project with them. Comment that it was disappointing that there was little mention of community financial involvement in the project. Comment that they have been involved with many community involved renewable energy projects and have been chair of two renewable energy wind co-ops. The co-ops they have been involved in have been part of the Energy4All family of co-ops; Energy4All at www.energy4all.co.uk Many of the co-ops have raised the funding through share offers and own 100 per cent of the projects. Suggestion for Fosse Green Energy to use the same model as some co-ops which have worked through Energy4All with Falck Energy, an Italian family company. With their renewable energy projects in the UK, they have involved the community by offering them a financial stake of each project. A co-op has been formed and the proceeds from their share offer have financed a royalty share in the project. A percentage return has been guaranteed and in a good year additional interest is paid. The co-ops have paid their members' share interest and significant amounts into local community funds. Suggestion that this model would be a good model for Fosse Green Energy's project as the 	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits through the Proposed Development, including a proposed community benefit fund. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – as these communities are best placed to recommend what a 'community-benefit' should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that the co-op model has been successful for other projects but is not being pursued for the Proposed Development because of the commercial complexities surrounding the incorporation of a shared ownership approach for projects of this scale and nature. Instead, the Applicant has considered a community benefit</p>	FGEEM-108. FGEEM-118.	N

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	community get a chance to benefit financially from the project, it costs Fosse Green Energy nothing and it has less to borrow. Comment there are many examples around the country where renewable infrastructure is owned or part-owned by the local community.		approach (rather than community ownership) and continues to engage with stakeholders via the established CLG.		
The Woodland Trust.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion for new woodland in cooperation with The Woodland Trust who have their National HQ 12 miles from the site. 	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Proposed Development includes a small woodland block north of the battery energy storage system and the planting of new trees around the site. Approximately 55% of the Principal Site will be mitigation land and enhancement land, although it is intended that the majority of this will be high quality grassland or arable land, to deliver a mixture of biodiversity net gain, bird mitigation, and arable food production. The latter was referred to by other respondents and therefore the Applicant has not sought to install new woodland meaning that they have not been in contact with The Woodland Trust.	FGEHCFF-012.	Y
Tonges Way path.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for the historic Tonges Way path that ran across parts of the development site to be re-stored as part of the development, comment that it could be rerouted a little to run along the western edge of the development between Norton Disney and Witham St Hughs past Tonges Farm, Kilbuck Plantation and through to Witham St Hughs. 	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage. ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14]	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The Proposed Development will create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement and/or link existing routes and create new connections to surrounding villages. This is secured under Requirement 17 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The draft Development Consent Order does not include powers over any Public Rights of Way (PRoW) outside the Order limits, but the local community can use the proposed community benefit fund for this purpose should they so wish. PRoW within the site will be managed by the operator of the Proposed Development during the construction phase, throughout the operational period, and during the decommissioning phase, in liaison with the host councils. The proposals in relation to PRoW within the Order Limits are set out in the Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14], a detailed version of which will be developed, as secured by Requirement 18, under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].	FGEOFF-066.	N
Employment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that any green sector jobs should be offered locally first. Concern that the scheme will provide no meaningful local employment as the jobs will likely be highly technical, the net employment gain is therefore negative for the area. 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].	Employment opportunities are considered within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO application. The Applicant will investigate	FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092.	Y

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		Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]	measures to promote the take up of jobs generated by the Proposed Development by local people, for which a minor beneficial effect is expected on Employment and Gross Value Added. The Proposed Development is expected to provide employment across a range of professions and skill levels, detailed within the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16]. However, the Applicant acknowledges that given the technical complexity of some elements of the Proposed Development, local employment may not always be possible. The Applicant will continue to work with contractors who have policies in place to encourage local employment where suitable.		
		ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]			
Brant River Woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for Fosse Green Energy to support the owner of Brant River Woodland in encouraging native wildlife (not deer or grey squirrels). Concern about deer, which cause significant damage to Brant River Woodland, request for Fosse Green Energy to have deer control measures in place and control measures to ensure its ecology and landscape plan will succeed and endure. 	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN/010154/APP/6.1]	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions.</p> <p>The Applicant has committed to conserving and improving biodiversity throughout the site with areas of habitat retention, creation and enhancement being incorporated into the design, to provide extensive benefits for Important Ecological Features (IEFs), as detailed in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] and Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The development of a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan is secured by Requirement 8 under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. Requirement 8 also secures the Applicant's commitments to the delivery of biodiversity net gain. This framework LEMP includes a monitoring regime which would be further developed in liaison with the host authorities post-consent, to ensure the landscaping is successful and to rectify any damage, for example by deer or draughts.</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant will provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance, to create a community fund. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does create a benefit of the Proposed Development for the wider community. The community can choose to utilise the community fund to invest this in the Brant River Woodland, as the respondent suggests.</p>	FGEOFF-082	Y

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National grid education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that part of the counter argument is that this community is not benefiting locally from this scheme and progress could be made if there is a commitment to provide information on where in the national grid system the electricity is being used, and if this is made available to the public. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions which will be considered.</p> <p>The energy generated by the Proposed Development will be distributed across the National Grid network where required. The Applicant does not have the power to dictate where National Grid distributes the electricity that will be generated by the Proposed Development and therefore cannot control whether it is used locally. From a network management point of view, where feasible, National Grid always aim to use electricity close to the source of generation to minimise system losses, but it may be distributed to other regions if there is a surplus of supply.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises the need for local people to benefit from the proposals, and therefore should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a community fund providing a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. This community fund would be able to be utilised for local projects and causes, to be determined by the local community.</p>	<p>FGEEM-022. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-120. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-085.</p>	N
Request for more public footpaths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for numerous public footpaths through the site that will allow people to access the countryside. • Comment that the current design's weakness is that Fosse Green Energy is proposing several additional small circular paths but much more could be achieved if each of these was joined to the next one. • Request for bridleways. • Suggestion for a permissive path along the River Witham, which could be enhanced with landscaping, nature areas, seating, picnic areas and planting to create an attractive riverside walk and nature park. • Suggestion for a riverside walk and park alongside the River Witham from the point to the east of Thurlby at which the proposal divested footpath joins the river up to the Weir and bridge. Comment that the Weir is already a spot that attracts people in the summer and that area could be significantly enhanced and developed as a recreational facility with the 	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and has considered them in the design of the Proposed Development. We recognise the value of enhancing local connectivity and have designed the Proposed Development to create seamless links that integrate with existing and proposed routes to support cycling and pedestrian access.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to retain the existing public rights of way (PRoW) as far as possible and the Applicant has committed to creating approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement the existing PRoW network, link existing routes and create and enhance connections to surrounding villages. The permissive paths were amended following feedback at statutory consultation, as explained in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], providing more linkages across the Site.</p>	<p>FGEEM-009. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-118. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-024. FGEOFF-047. FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091.</p>	Y

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	<p>Fosse Green Energy site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion for more planting and a wider buffer zone along Clay Lane to enhance this as a recreational route between Bassingham and Norton Disney. • Suggestion for a pathway between Bassingham and Thurlby separate from the road with an "all weather" surface 21 provision on speed ramps at entrances to Thurlby. Comment that a footpath between Thurlby and Bassingham would be really useful because in Thurlby, the local shops are in Bassingham and at the moment they have to drive as public transport is so limited and it is far too dangerous to walk along the roads. • Comment that if this project is to go ahead, it should be mandated that a properly sized cycle and pedestrian path is constructed from Vicarage Lane at Harmston to Navenby or Wellingore. • Request for schemes to ensure that those residents that are affected by the solar farm are compensated with better rights of way that are just as beautiful and full of wildlife. • Request for the provision of a safe footpath and cycle path from Witham St Hughs to Bassingham. • Request for safe cycling and walking infrastructure linking Bassingham, Aubourn, Witham St Hughs and South Hykeham. • Request for a joint use path from the end of Hill Rise Coleby where it joins Broughton Lane, in a westerly direction, over the River Brant and keeping to the southern edge of the Fosse Green Energy site, until it joins the lane that edges the site. • Request for the new access path from Haddington Lane to Witham St Hughs to be bike-friendly. • Suggestion to greatly extend the, currently poor, local network of public access; longer paths could be included to link all areas of the proposed Fosse Green Energy area, connecting with the shorter loops and providing an extensive local walking/cycling network. • Comment that these permissive paths need to include cycleways wherever possible. 	<p>[EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>	<p>The proposed permissive paths are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Route from Tunman Wood linking to PRoW LL/TOTH/11/1 to the east of Morton. Route from Tunman Wood to Fosse Lane including a link to the Cathedral View Caravan Park linking with PRoW LL/TOTH/6A/1. Cathedral View Caravan Park to Fosse Lane, providing a circular walk and safer route and access to Thorpe-on-the-Hill for residents. East of Witham St Hughs, providing a circular walk around the proposed community orchard and linking to PRoW LL/AUbo/11/2. Route south of Thurlby linking to PRoW LL/ThuN/2/1. West of Bassingham providing a circular walk and linking to PRoW LL/NoDi/1/2. <p>The permissive paths are not formal rights of way with indefinite protection, as the landowners have the ability to remove the permissive path following the decommissioning phase. However, throughout the operational phase of the Proposed Development, they will provide safe routes for the use of local residents in the area and will provide connections between existing PRoW resulting in some reduction to local journey lengths.</p> <p>The River Witham passes through the Principal Site for approximately 0.8km. It is noted that a respondent suggests the Weir is already a spot that attracts people in the summer and that area could be enhanced. The Applicant is not including offsite enhancement as part of the DCO application but a community benefit fund is proposed to be established by the Applicant, for utilisation during operation, working alongside the host councils, which could potentially be used for this purpose.</p> <p>Within the Order Limits, grassland and retained agriculture is planned for areas located alongside Clay Lane. Users of Clay Lane have been considered in Table 55 of Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]. As shown on the Landscape Mitigation Plan within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15], a new hedgerow is proposed along the edge of the Order Limits adjacent to Clay Lane.</p>	<p>FGEHCCF-026. FGEEM-022. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-020.</p>	

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			<p>A permissive path linking existing PRoWs between Bassingham and Thurlby has been proposed, linking PRoW LL/THuN/2/1 to the south of Thurlby. A requirement for road ramps has not been identified within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] or Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport.</p> <p>The creation or enhancement of permissive paths has only been considered within the Order Limits, areas outside of the Order Limits are not under long-term Applicant control and therefore a foot and cycle path between Harmston and Navenby or Wellingore has not been considered.</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] both residents and users of PRoW have been considered as sensitive receptors. The proposed landscape planting, which includes the planting of new trees and hedgerows, the 'gapping up' of existing hedgerows, and other ecological planting is shown on the Landscape Mitigation Plan within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p> <p>There is an existing footpath network linking Witham St Hughs to Bassingham (LL ThuN 2/1, LL ThuN 1/1, LL NoDi 4/1, LL ThuN 3/1). There are currently no plans to change the usage for existing PRoW to include cycleways on this route; it is considered that this is a matter for the local highway authority, and the Applicant would be happy to work with the local highway authority if it chooses to upgrade or amend the status of any PRoW within the DCO Site. Furthermore, as permissive paths can only be created by the DCO within the Order Limits, footpaths directly linking Bassingham, Aubourn, Witham St Hughs and South Hykeham cannot be provided, but the proposed permissive path network goes some way towards providing this, based on the land available. This is the same for Hill Rise and Broughton Lane which are located in proximity to the Grid Connection Corridor which is not under permanent Applicant control.</p> <p>The footpath linking Haddington Lane to Witham St Hughs (LL Aubo 12/2) will remain a footpath. The Applicant is not seeking to change the use of existing PRoW.</p> <p>The permissive paths are shown on the Landscape Mitigation Plan within the Framework Landscape and Ecological</p>		

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			<p>Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. In relation to the request for bridleways, clarity on the nature of surfacing and use of the permissive paths will be developed in liaison with the host councils at detailed design stage, post consent (i.e., whether any permissive paths would allow for use by equestrian users/cyclists). The Applicant is committed to mitigating any negative impacts to community access and recreation and will continue to consider options to provide additional public paths.</p>		
Request for entry points to the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request for numerous entry points to the site that will allow people to access the countryside. 	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises the importance of access to the countryside and all permissive paths and Public Rights of Way (PRoW). As such, subject to the permanent diversion of three PRoWs which is required, access and connections to all existing PRoW will be maintained during the construction and operation phase.</p>	FGEEM-009.	Y
		<p>Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14]</p>	<p>Approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths are proposed to supplement the existing PRoW network, link existing routes, create new connections and enhance existing connections to surrounding villages. Figure 3-3: Proposed Permissive Paths [EN010154/APP/6.2] shows the location of the proposed permissive paths. The PROW and permissive paths are illustrated on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan in Volume 2 [EN010154/APP/2.3].</p> <p>A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared which outlines how Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant. The overall intention is, where practicable, to keep existing PRoW open via appropriate management and diversions.</p>		
Impact on current routines and habits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that they go to those paths every day to walk their dog and it would severely impact their access to green open spaces. Comment that they specifically walk to the river at Thurlby, only crossing one road, and these links need to be maintained at all costs in order to keep people in contact with nature. Concern of degradation or loss of recreational amenity. Comment that country walks will become industrial ways. Comment that Clay Lane is a very popular walking route promoted by North Kesteven as part of their "Stepping Out" series, which shouldn't be damaged or become a corridor 	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity.</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises the importance of Rights of Way to local residents and will avoid the closure of PRoWs wherever practicably possible. A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered and will continue to be accessible to the public (where possible) during construction, operation, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Subject to three permanent diversions (referred to below), the overall intention is to keep the majority of PRoW open via</p>	<p>FGEEM-009. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-050. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-092.</p>	Y
		<p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions.</p>			
		<p>Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework</p>			

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	<p>through solar panels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding the eradication of the North Kesteven stepping out trail to the woods, comment that the stepping out trail is used by the local walking group, visitors from other areas in the county and tourists. Calls for the conservation of Clay Lane. Comment that walking helps them with their mental and physical health, and that walking around a field of solar panels will not be the same. Request for Fosse Green Energy to ensure that the main walking circular is maintained as “possible future landscaping and habit creation”. Comment that the historical village circular should be maintained with at least all the internal views, right up to the entrance to the wood. Comment that Fosse Green Energy needs to be clear that Permissive does not mean permanent and that they can be withdrawn at any time. Concern that people are not going to want to walk through solar panels, fencing and containers. Concern that no consideration has been given to the bridlepaths which are already short of access. Critical expression of the plans and comment that the public rights of way are already linked either by well used public footpaths or the pre-existing road network. Comment that as long as existing footpaths can be used after installation, they see no problem. Comment that these public footpaths are used extensively by dog walkers (off lead) and hiking groups, including the elderly, concern access will be revoked if this site goes ahead as the plan currently sites panels on top of these public rights of way, which will also be dangerous for dogs who could run into the site. Concern about issues of trespassing in Thurlby which have largely been resolved, comment that at a consultation event they were reassured that the permissive pathways that are on the plan are the only ones that will become available. Comment that Aubourn Weir became a place for people to gather and people from Witham St Hughs like to take a direct route to there through Thurlby across private land. Comment that if Fosse Green Energy secure land at Thurlby, to please make sure that the public know it is private land and that they are not entitled to walk across it whether there are solar panels or not. 	<p>PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14]</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8]</p> <p>Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]</p>	<p>appropriate management and diversions, as noted in the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14]. While some temporary PRoW Diversions are anticipated while construction takes place, these will be diverted with the original PRoW reinstated as soon as possible. Construction works will be very localised at these locations and the temporary PRoW diversions will only re-route the existing PRoW around the works areas before re-joining the existing PRoW at appropriate locations. The Applicant is not clear which route the respondent walks from their home to the river but the Proposed Development is not closing or diverting any PRoW between Thurlby and the river to the east; any diversions or closures of PRoW are outlined in the Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14],</p> <p>Permissive paths will be made available to the public for up to 364 days a year (i.e., closed one day a year), for the duration of operation of the Proposed Development, with the Applicant reserving the right to periodically exclude the public by closing the path, either to ensure that the way does not become a highway or to carry out repair and maintenance, although in practice such closures are likely to be infrequent.</p> <p>Recreational amenity has been assessed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant acknowledges that major and moderate adverse effects may be experienced by recreational users of PRoW (see Table 10-25 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity) during construction, however the number of significant effects drops by half after one year of operation due to the less intense visual activities in operation relative to construction as a result of proposed planting. Once the proposed planting is established, in many instances, the views of the Proposed Development will be filtered or screened. By year 15 of the operational phase, the recreational users of TOTH/7/2, TOTH/21/1, TOTH/6/2, TOTH/6/3, Aubo/8/1, TOTH/11/1, TOTH/12/3, TOTH/15/1, Bass/22/1, Bass/21/2, and Bass/20/1 (see the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan in Volume 2 [EN010154/APP/2.3] and described in the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan in Volume 7 [EN010154/APP/7.14]) will still experience significant effects due to the short distance, large exposure to view or substantial alteration of the current view.</p>	<p>FGEEM-094. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-110. FGEEM-120. FGEEM-138. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-011. FGEHCFF-018. FGEHCFF-022. FGEOFF-048. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-065. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-092.</p>	

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			<p>Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill will not be used by construction traffic; it is a vehicular route for emergency vehicles during operation only. This should therefore not affect the amenity on this path.</p> <p>The proposed permissive path network has been amended following feedback at statutory consultation, including a new path connecting Thurlby to Bassingham. The surfacing and final usage of all permissive paths will be determined post consent, in liaison with the host authorities. The existing PRow routes will be reinstated at each location once the Cable Corridor has been installed, noting that public access will be retained throughout the period via localised PRow diversions. However, the Applicant notes that three permanent PRow closures and subsequent permanent diversions will be required within the Principal Site, as a result of construction of the Proposed Development. Diversions to the three routes have been carefully considered to ensure minimum impact to the experience of users.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises concerns over safe access - pedestrian and cycle routes will be maintained and remain unobstructed at all times when in use, to ensure the continued safe passage of the public, including when using the PRow through the DCO Site Boundary and at crossing points. Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising to public access to recreational space from the Proposed Development during construction and decommissioning due to temporary closures and diversions, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum (Framework PRow-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14] Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]). This includes considering residential amenity, landscape and visual impacts and mental and physical health. Impacts have been considered within relevant chapters of the ES including Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p>		

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			[EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].		
			Mitigation measures have been embedded within the Scheme to maintain access to PRoWs and permissive paths, as well as reduce visual impacts to users within management plans (such as Framework PRoW-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14] Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]).		
Access to paths during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that access cannot be a last thought approach, whereby people can only have access when the project is complete, request for it to be built into the whole process to create a stepped approach to access. • Comment that permissive paths to the Weir and along the side of the River Witham should continue to be available if the project goes ahead. • Comment that there is an existing Permissive Way and Right of Way, highlighted by the dotted line as a dog walking route and assumption that these rights will be retained and therefore an alternative route to access the fields surrounding Tunman Woods is needed. • Concern that the loss of amenity of local footpaths during construction, maintenance and eventual removal will seriously affect local residents. • Comment that Clay Lane being left open during the construction would be a huge health and safety concern but a closure of Clay Lane would be unfair. Concern that Clay Lane will become at best, an extremely dangerous walk and at worst, impossible to utilise. • Comment that the Viking Way is an important and very well used footpath by locals and visitors alike, and should be kept accessible during grid connection works at all times. 	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution.</p> <p>Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14]</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises the importance of Rights of Way to local residents and will avoid the closure of PRoWs wherever practicably possible. A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered and will continue to operate as they currently do throughout the Proposed Development's construction in terms of both user safety and accessibility. While some temporary PRoW Diversions are anticipated while construction takes place, these will be diverted with the original PRoW reinstated as soon as possible. Construction works will be very localised at these locations and the temporary PRoW diversions will only re-route the existing PRoW around the works areas before re-joining the existing PRoW at appropriate locations. The existing PRoW routes will be reinstated at each location once the Cable Corridor has been installed, noting that public access will be retained throughout the period of localised PRoW diversions. However, the Applicant notes that three permanent PRoW closures and subsequent permanent diversions will be required within the Principal Site, as a result of construction of the Proposed Development. Diversions to the three routes have been carefully considered to ensure minimum impact to the experience of users.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises concerns over safe access - pedestrian and cycle routes will be maintained and remain unobstructed at all times when in use, to ensure the continued safe passage of the public, including when using the PRoW through the DCO Site Boundary and at crossing points. The permissive path to the Weir and along the River</p>	<p>FGEEM-009. FGEEM-010. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-043. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-060. FGEEM-062. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-081. FGEEM-099. FGEEM-138. FGEHCF-019. FGEOFF-061. FGE-OFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEHCCF-022.</p>	Y

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			<p>Witham will be maintained and expanded following the commissioning of the Proposed Development, with no closure to this route.</p> <p>The Public Right of Way towards Tunman Wood referred to by the respondent will require permanent diversion as a result of the Proposed Development at the request of the Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust. However, the proposed diversion route follows the alignment of the existing permissive path that runs parallel to the western extents of the DCO Site and adjacent to the existing PRow alignment, before rejoining the existing PRow at the north. The proposed diversion is expected to be 164m in length and will not add any additional length compared to with the existing route. The Viking Way runs through the DCO Site boundary's eastern extent between Navenby and Waddington, there will be no closures, temporary or permanent, to the PRows or permissive paths within this route as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill will not be used by construction vehicles and is only designated for an emergency access during operation; this PRow will therefore be kept open.</p>		
Opposed to any changes to paths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the only routes and paths should be those that are original, not cut off or divert-ed by these proposals. • Comment that the development is too close to residential dwellings which will cause long-term impact on amenity. • Comment that any of the access including during construction, maintenance or decommissioning to Clay Lane or the other footpaths (several are part of the North Kesteven District Council stepping out routes) must not be lost and that Clay Lane must not be changed or dam-aged as part of its attraction is in being a green lane. • Request that the access to walk along the footpaths must not be changed so that residents are merely walking along an alley with no views, crowded by the solar farm and isolated from the trees, hedges and wildlife. • Comment that there are already paths in the area and any paths Fosse Green Energy creates will only be permissive whilst it leases the land. • Concern that country walks will be surrounded or diverted or closed. • Comment that walking footpaths must be protected. • Concern that the development will impact the main walking 	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRow-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14]</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises the importance of Rights of Way to local residents and will avoid the closure of PRows wherever practicably possible. A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRow-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how Public Rights of Way (PRow) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered and will continue to operate as effectively as they do currently throughout the Proposed Development's construction in terms of both user safety and accessibility.</p> <p>While some temporary ProW Diversions are anticipated while construction takes place, these will be diverted and the original PRow reinstated as soon as possible. Construction works will be very localised at these locations and the temporary PRow diversions will only re-route the existing PRow around the works areas before re-joining the existing PRow at appropriate locations. The existing PRow routes will be reinstated at each location once the Cable Corridor has been installed, noting that public access will be retained throughout the period of localised PRow diversions.</p>	<p>FGEEM-024. FGEEM-050. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-088. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-094. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-135. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-019. FGEOFF-049. FGEOFF-050. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-060.</p>	N

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	<p>circular to Tunman Wood (which includes Mourehare & Stocking wood), concern that the walks will cease to exist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the solar panels will not encourage present or future generations to step in the di-rection of the woods. • Comment that there are several legal footpaths and bridleways plus some permissive paths and proposals for more are irrelevant. • Concern regarding a possible footpath at the back of Nettleton or behind the houses, concern that homes won't be as secure as they are now, and it will encourage anyone to enter the prop-erties. • Comment that the proposed circular permissive path off Clay Lane seems pointless. • Comment that whilst paths should be accessible to any disabled person or cyclists, they should not be concrete or hard paved as it is a rural area not a city. • Comment that the proposals for permissive paths are very patronising when the scheme is cut-ting off huge areas where no one will be allowed to walk. • Comment that having the solar industrial vista will reduce mental health benefits from a relax-ing walk in this historic landscape that has been cultivated over the centuries. • Comment that the area is enjoyed by many from further afield, who enjoy the peace and quiet as opposed to the more commercial walking around local nature reserves. • Comment that no permissive paths should be created without the landowners' and local community's agreement and should be limited to vulnerable road users (pedestrian/cycle and horses). • Concern that improved cycle routes and 'quiet' lanes is to discourage motorised vehicles. 	<p>Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8]</p> <p>Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]</p>	<p>However, the Applicant notes that three permanent PRow closures and subsequent permanent diversions will be required within the Principal Site, as a result of construction of the Proposed Development. Diversions to the three routes have been carefully considered to ensure minimum impact to the experience of users.</p> <p>Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising to public access to recreational space from the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum. This includes considering residential amenity, landscape and visual impacts and mental and physical health. Impacts have been considered within relevant chapters of the ES including Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Mitigation measures have been embedded within the design of the Proposed Development to maintain access to PRow and Permissive paths, as well as reduce visual impacts to users within management plans (such as Framework PRow-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14] Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]).</p> <p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] notes where development is proposed adjacent to a PRow, an offset of a minimum of 10m either side of the centre line has been incorporated. Where development is proposed on both sides of a PRow, sections of wider offsets have also been integrated to avoid a 'canyon effect' and vary the extent of views experienced across the Principal Site where practicable. These offsets are included in the Design Commitments within Appendix A of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], which are secured under Requirement 6 in Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]</p>	<p>FGEOFF-062. FGEOFF-063. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092.</p>	

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			<p>It should be noted that Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill will only be used by emergency vehicles during operation, not for construction or decommissioning traffic.</p> <p>Permissive paths will be made available for up to 364 days a year during operation of the Proposed Development, with the Applicant reserving the right to periodically exclude the public by closing the path, either to ensure that the way does not become a highway or to carry out repair and maintenance, although in practice such closures are likely to be infrequent. It is noted that the respondent prefers grass or crushed stone surfacing, which aligns with the Applicant's expectation. The surfacing type and nature of usage will be agreed with the host councils at detailed design stage, post consent.</p> <p>The concern about security at Nettleton Drive is noted. Access to the permissive path will be from a dedicated point from the highways, shown on the landscape masterplan in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Masterplan [EN010154/APP/7.15]. The Applicant is happy to work with local residents on Nettleton Drive and the Police and host councils to deliver a safe environment following any future consent for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The point about amenity access and proximity to the residential dwellings is noted, and the landscape masterplan in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Masterplan [EN010154/APP/7.15] presents the proposed layout based on consideration of feedback from the community and the Applicant is comfortable that this presents a good design.</p>		
Positive comments regarding the proposals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement with the proposed with the public right of way diversion in the field to the north east of Nettleton Drive as they used to walk their dog in the area and thought it was a bit of a nuisance that the public right of way split the farmers field. • Comment that it was good to see a start to creating additional permissive paths across Fosse Green Energy's footprint. • Comment that villagers would appreciate any footpaths. • Comment that aside from Clay Lane, any other new routes would be a bonus. 	Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support. The proposed permissive path network is presented in the landscape masterplan included in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]. The proposed PRoW diversions are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan in Volume 2 [EN010154/APP/2.3] and described in the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan in Volume 7 [EN010154/APP/7.14].	FGEEM-090. FGEEM-108. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-015. FGEOFF-055.	Y

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Retention and improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion to retain and improve: The footpath across the field between Bassingham and Clay Lane. Clay Lane as a walking and cycling route to Norton Disney. The footpath going north from Bassingham Road through to Auburn. The footpath/restricted byway from Fen Lane going north to join Moor Lane and Auburn. Comment that there is scope for improving the footpaths from Witham St Hughs, Thurlby and Bassingham to Haddington by diverting some sections onto the banks of the River Witham. Comment that if permissive paths / cycleways are created, a community based organisation to maintain them should be put in place. Comment that landowners and the local community should be consulted on creation of any new per-missive paths. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions.</p> <p>Roads and paths will be repaired by the Applicant to at least their current condition if there is damage during construction or decommissioning, as agreed with county highways; condition surveys will take place ahead of construction so that a record of current condition is made. This is discussed and secured in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18], which will be developed into a detailed CTMP (substantially in accordance with the Framework CTMP) as will be secured under Requirement 14 of the Development Consent Order.</p> <p>The Applicant is not proposing to enhance PRowS, which are managed by the highway authority, but is currently exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development, including the improvement of roads and footpaths. The community may apply to use the community benefit fund setup by the project for this purpose.</p>	<p>FGEHCFF-019. FGEOFF-066. FGEEM-143.</p>	Y
Road and path maintenance and restrictions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion of a commitment to fully maintain all roads in the vicinity of the project for the perpetuity of the life of the batteries and panels. Request for schemes to ensure that those residents that are affected by the solar farm are compensated with better roads (with no construction traffic). Request for repairs to damaged and uneven footpaths. Comment that any speed reduction enhancements would be useful due to the number of vehicles expected. Request for traffic calming measures on Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on The Hill as during school terms this road is heavily used by school children's parents. 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p> <p>Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions.</p> <p>The Applicant will provide traffic management and maintenance to any roads or access points that will be impacted by traffic to the Site during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. These will be secured within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>Roads and paths will be repaired by the Applicant to at least their current condition if there is damage during construction or decommissioning, in agreement with the county highways; condition surveys will take place ahead of construction so that a record of current condition is made. This is discussed and secured in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [[EN010154/APP/7.18]], which will be developed into a detailed CTMP (substantially in accordance with the Framework CTMP) as will be secured under Requirement 14 of the Development Consent Order.</p> <p>The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development, including the</p>	<p>FGEHCFF-010. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEHCCF-024. FGEHCFF-013.</p>	Y

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Solar energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that solar is dependent on weather and seasonal variations. Comment for consideration to be given to solar panels' limited benefit. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p>	<p>potential for improvement of roads and footpaths. The Applicant is not proposing any speed reduction enhancements. There will be ongoing liaison with County Highways during Examination and detailed design post consent to deliver a safe scheme for the local road network.</p> <p>The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary to avoid the effects of climate change. The Government expects that a low-cost, net zero and consistent electricity system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind, solar and nuclear. The Applicant acknowledges that the energy generated by solar PV panels is intermittent in nature with regards to factors associated with the UK climate and seasonal variations. Solar technology has made significant advancements, with modern panels achieving high efficiency rates and continual improvements in performance. While efficiency varies by technology and conditions, solar panels are designed to maximise energy production even in less-than-ideal conditions, such as local weather conditions. Innovations in panel design and materials continue to enhance efficiency, making solar power a viable and effective renewable energy source. Modern solar panels can generate power when levels of irradiation are lower, and technology continues to improve, making solar energy a reliable and valuable energy source in the region. Long-term energy storage solutions and grid integration ensure that energy is available throughout winter. The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1].</p> <p>By co-locating battery energy storage systems (BESS) with solar PV we are able to maximise the benefits of the renewable energy generated by the Proposed Development. BESS enables time-shifting of solar output, absorbing energy when generation exceeds demand and discharging it during system peaks in demand. This reduces curtailment, increases utilisation of solar capacity, and can provide ancillary services to the power grid. Further information is provided in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1].</p>	<p>FGEEM-011. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEHCFF-002. FGEHCFF-022. FGEHCCF-023. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-086. FGEHCCF-022. FGEEM-144.</p>	N
The reliance on back-ups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern the reliance on gas-generated electricity to supplement solar power during winter months contradicts the primary aim of reducing our carbon footprint and that the backup system would still emit greenhouse gases. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>Modern solar panels can generate power when levels of irradiation are lower, and technology continues to improve, making solar energy a reliable and valuable energy source in the region. Long-term energy storage solutions and grid integration ensure that energy is available throughout winter.</p>	<p>FGEEM-011. FGEOFF-060.</p>	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
		Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]	<p>Although alternative sources of energy generation may be required to supplement the electricity generated by solar, the supplementary electricity can be generated by a diverse portfolio of renewable electricity generation – i.e., utilising methods which do not emit greenhouse gases. Combining solar with other energy sources, including gas with carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, nuclear and wind, and effective grid management strategies helps balance supply and demand, ensuring a reliable energy supply year-round.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that the energy generated by solar PV panels is intermittent in nature with regards to factors associated with seasonal variations. By co-locating battery energy storage systems (BESS) with solar PV we are able to maximise the benefits of the renewable energy generated by the Proposed Development. BESS enables time-shifting of solar output, absorbing energy when generation exceeds demand and discharging it during system peaks in demand. This reduces curtailment, increases utilisation of solar capacity, and can provide ancillary services to the power grid. Further information is provided in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1].</p>		
Preference for alternative renewable energy generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that there are alternative solutions that could provide the same renewable energy benefits without these significant drawbacks. (tech) • Comment that solar is more carbon intensive and less efficient than wind power. • Comment that alternatives such as rooftop solar or other renewable energy generation schemes should be considered before ground mounted solar. • Comment in favour of tidal energy instead. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p>	<p>The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]. The report concludes there were no alternative technologies or sites studied by the Applicant that could deliver the Design Vision. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] also describes the consideration of alternatives and the design evolution of the Proposed Development, including how drawbacks and constraints associated with the Proposed Development (such as adverse effects) have been sought to be reduced or removed via embedded mitigation where possible.</p> <p>Other generation schemes, such as wind power, nuclear, coal, tidal, or gas fired power stations, have not been assessed due to their unsuitability at the Site (in the case of a large-scale wind project and nuclear energy) or their inability to contribute to the UK's need for low carbon electricity (in the case of coal or gas). With regards to efficacy, solar produces similar amounts of energy per ha per year as onshore wind. With regards to carbon footprint, while wind power can have a lower carbon footprint than solar for equivalent energy output, both technologies are considered low-carbon sources, where</p>	<p>FGEEM-011. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-085. FGEEM-090. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-069. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092.</p>	N

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			<p>the long-term emissions associated with solar panels can be offset by their ability to generate clean energy for many years. The lifecycle greenhouse gas assessment presented in Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] indicates an overall lifetime carbon saving, relative to the counterfactual grid average of the current (2025) energy mix, of 3,302,906 tCO₂e. The carbon payback period for construction emissions is approximately 4 years of operation of the Proposed Development. This will help the UK meet its national and international binding targets including the UK's Carbon Budget and the Nationally Determined Contributions in line with the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>As discussed in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar, and solar on brownfield land are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government's targets. Whilst rooftop/brownfield solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where suitable land is available, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). With regards to tidal power, tidal power capacity is limited due to its establishment costs currently preventing this technology being commercially viable and due to its total capacity being limited (paragraph 3.3.53 of NPS EN-1). Tidal power could play a role in future if their costs can be reduced.</p>	FGEEM-143. FGEEM-144.	
General positive comments on net zero initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive comment on the benefits of low or zero carbon energy sources, in a general manner. • Comment that the climate is changing and that there is no doubt that adaptation and a new energy mix is needed. • Comment that solar farms and applications such as this form a useful contribution to the UK energy network. • Comment on the need to move away from fossil fuels to more sustainable energy, but that this needs to be in the context of both a general reduction in energy use overall and secondly locating the right scheme in the right place. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties.</p> <p>Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the methodology site selection. The identification of the site for the Proposed Development was driven by the availability of deliverable land and site suitability in accordance with the requirements of policy. Following a formal application to National Grid for a connection into the 400kV Overhead Line at Whisby, National Grid informed the Applicant that this point of connection was</p>	FGEEM-012. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-065.	N

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that planning should be changed and all warehousing should not be built without solar panels on the roof, all residential buildings should be built with solar panels on the roof and either air or ground source heat pumps should be installed. 	Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]	<p>not available and instead the Applicant was offered and subsequently secured a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. Having secured land with willing landowners, and in recognition of the need to consider reasonable alternatives, the Applicant sought to assess the site against other potential alternative sites to ensure it was the most suitable taking into account operational requirements, national and local planning policy and planning and environmental constraints. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] demonstrates how the Applicant has sought to identify a suitable site that is as least environmentally constrained as possible and concludes that the location of the Proposed Development comprises a suitable site when compared with other potential alternative sites when taking into account planning and environmental constraints and operational considerations. The location of the Proposed Development is therefore suitable to deliver the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEEM-075. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-090. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-110. FGEEM-129. FGEHCFF-012. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-021. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-091.</p>	
			<p>Following site selection, and through the process of design evolution (as discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES EN010154/APP/6.1], the Applicant has sought to minimise impacts wherever possible. Changes to the design have been made in the vicinity of Thorpe-on-the-Hill to reduce the impact of the Proposed Development, including the removal of solar PV to increase the distance from the village to the Proposed Development itself. The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] provides further details of all the design changes made in response to responses made to non-statutory and statutory consultation, the outcomes of environmental assessment and national and local planning policy.</p>		
			<p>The Applicant welcomes the release of the Future Homes Standard later this year, which will detail a wider plan for improving energy efficiency and reducing carbon emissions, including the requirement for solar panels to be fit on the vast majority of new build homes in England. As discussed in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives, such as smaller scale solar, have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar, are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the</p>		

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
Developer's financial gain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that a nationally planned approach is the way forward and concern that the developer is exploiting the rush of the energy market. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p>	<p>Government's targets. Whilst rooftop solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where suitable land is available, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).</p> <p>Paragraph 4.1.3 of National Policy Statement EN-1 recognises the urgent need for the delivery of low carbon energy infrastructure, stating that "<i>Given the level and urgency of need for infrastructure of the types covered by the energy NPSs set out in Part 3 of this NPS, the Secretary of State will start with a presumption in favour of granting consent to applications for energy NSIPs. That presumption applies unless any more specific and relevant policies set out in the relevant NPSs clearly indicate that consent should be refused.</i>" NPS EN-1 confirms at paragraph 4.2.5 that "<i>there is a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure.</i>" This sets out a policy presumption in favour of CNP infrastructure, such as solar, to achieve energy objectives to decarbonise the energy sector by 2035 and to achieve net zero by 2050. Paragraphs 4.2.10 to 4.2.14 of NPS EN-1 explain that the CNP presumptions apply where it can be demonstrated that applications meet the requirements in NPS EN-1, have applied the mitigation hierarchy, and compensated residual impacts as far as possible. The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] considers the application of the CNP presumptions in the planning balance.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will contribute to the governments vision for Net-Zero nationwide with its principal objective to generate low-carbon electricity for an operational period of 60 years, to meet the UK's urgent need for low carbon electricity. The inclusion of electricity storage assets, including BESS, as 'associated infrastructure' to the principal solar development provides a means of further enhancing and stabilising the utility of the power generated by the Proposed Development by providing energy balancing capabilities and other services to support the decarbonisation and operation of the National Electricity Transmission System. The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1].</p>	<p>FGEEM-016. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-039. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-092. FGEHCCF-022. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	N

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Carbon footprint	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the environmental impact and carbon footprint impact in terms of manufacturing, transportation (probably overseas), the construction phase and ongoing maintenance. • Comment that carbon emissions from the proposed development will not reach net zero until the proposed development has been operational for approximately nine years. 	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1].	<p>For details on the carbon emissions associated with the Proposed Development and the expected energy generation, please refer to the greenhouse gas impact assessment within Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This assessment considers all potential emissions sources across the lifecycle of the Proposed Development, including but not limited to, material manufacture and transport during construction, replacement and maintenance of components during operation and any waste disposal resulting from decommissioned components. The whole lifecycle emissions of the Proposed Development have been assessed using the best available data and current emission factors in accordance with guidance published by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) as described in Section 6.4 of Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This methodology is consistent with those accepted by the planning inspectorate for similar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).</p> <p>As detailed in Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1], the carbon payback period for construction emissions is approximately 4 years of operation. Considering that the initial role of solar and other renewable energy generation is to displace fossil fuels such as gas from the grid, a payback period can be calculated when considering displacement of unabated CCGT. This would be 2 years for the emissions in the construction phase of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEEM-016. FGEEM-046. FGEWM-002. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEEM-143. FGEEM-144.</p>	N
The amount of projects in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern regarding the collective impact of Fosse Green Energy, Navenby substation and Springwell solar farm. • Comment that the connection to the grid and the proposed battery storage sites for Fosse Green Energy on the outskirts of Thurlby, Springwell on the outskirts of Navenby and the proposed Windel/Recurrent BESS also in the Navenby National Grid location, add up to over 100 acres of high grade farmland that will be lost for crop production. • Comment that short term political green energy targets are prioritised over preferences of local communities. • Comment that significant impact of noise and vibration are described in 6.7.8-15 and that 6.7.16 describes the interactions with seven other developments, six of them as "not significant", which is not well substantiated. • Comment that paragraph 2.10.26 of NPS EN-3 states that applicants should consider the cumulative impacts of siting a 	<p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]</p>	<p>Cumulative effects and interactions between the Proposed Development and other solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) are assessed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Springwell Solar Farm (cumulative scheme ID 63) and the proposed BESS to the north of Green Man Road (cumulative scheme ID 86) has been considered within the cumulative effects assessment, however a full Planning Application and sufficient environmental information is not yet available for the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, and therefore a full cumulative effects assessment cannot be undertaken for this scheme at this time. However, in line with the EIA Screening Opinion (24/1080/EIASCR) an environmental impact assessment will be required as part of the planning application for the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, which will itself be required to consider the cumulative impacts of other</p>	<p>FGEEM-016. FGEEM-024. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-060. FGEEM-088. FGEEM-090. FGEEM-125. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-070. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093.</p>	Y

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	solar farm in proximity to other energy generating stations and infrastructure, concern regarding the proximity to the proposed BESS to the north of Green Man Road.	Consultation Report Appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]	<p>applications in the vicinity, including Fosse Green Energy and Springwell. Engagement between the Applicant for Fosse Green Energy and the applicants for the Springwell Solar Farm and the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby has been undertaken and will continue as the project progresses.</p> <p>It is estimated that the solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire, together with the Proposed Development, account for approximately 1.4% of the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land in the County of Lincolnshire. Whilst there is a degree of uncertainty around this proportion (based upon available data and associated limitations of study) it is indicative that the solar NSIPs represent a small proportion of BMV land in the County. All the developments will be reversible and the land is projected to be returned to agriculture on decommissioning, except for relatively small areas used for habitat creation, such as woodland planting, which is anticipated to be retained, and no significant effects on agricultural land were identified for any of the solar NSIPs identified in Section 12.10 Cumulative Assessment of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Local communities have been consulted throughout all phases of the Proposed Development. The feedback provided informed the design of the Proposed Development presented at Statutory Consultation. Further details are provided within the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] and its supporting appendices [EN010154/APP/5.2]. Whilst NPS EN-1 applies the presumption in favour of granting development consent for CNP infrastructure, it is still necessary to apply the planning balancing exercise to determine whether any specific policy tests indicate that consent should be refused, with the need to weigh adverse impacts against benefits overall, this includes consideration of the local community.</p> <p>Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes a precautionary likely significant construction vibration effect at three residential receptors during piling for solar structures. The effect is precautionary as calculations are based on percussive piling rigs from BS 5228-2 as vibration data for mini-piling rigs used for solar PV structures is not available. As such, construction vibration effects are likely to be overestimated. If driven piling</p>	FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.	

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The impact climate change is having on the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that oil and gas will run out, and that solar, wind and the associated connectivity infrastructure needs to be built as soon as possible before too much of it is burnt through. • Comment that most people don't care about global climate goals and only care about what's in their immediate area. • Comment that the monoculture food produced on scale is becoming less and less nutritious and more susceptible to crop failure due to the changing climate, and crops are rotting 	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change.	<p>is to be undertaken, a commitment is included in the Framework CEMP ([EN010154/APP/7.7]) to undertake a construction vibration risk assessment such that significant effects would be avoided. If it is unavoidable that the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) would be exceeded, the risk assessment would focus on limiting the exposure of nearby receptors to levels of vibration exceeding the SOAEL as far as reasonably practicable. Furthermore, the timing of any driven piling within 60m to residential receptors will be delayed until after 10am to avoid more sensitive time periods. No likely significant effects are predicted for the operation and decommissioning stages. The cumulative assessment presented in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] gives consideration to relevant cumulative schemes due to their proximity to the Proposed Development or potential for impacts on the same sensitive receptors as the Proposed Development. The cumulative assessment establishes no significant residual cumulative effects when considering the Proposed Development in combination with relevant cumulative schemes.</p> <p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] set out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site and its compliance with NPS EN-3 paragraph 2.10.26. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area which demonstrates that land was identified for the Site within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV.</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the interested parties for their response. The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary, whereby the Government expects that a low-cost, net zero and consistent electricity system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind, solar and nuclear. The Applicant agrees that large-scale solar is an essential part of the future electricity system which must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where suitable land is available, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with the overarching National Policy</p>	FGEEM-022. FGEEM-061. FGEOFF-086.	N

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	in the ground as the heavy machinery cannot access the waterlogged fields to harvest.		Statement for Energy (EN-1). The Proposed Development represents a significant opportunity in this respect and would provide a significant contribution to the delivery of the UK Government's commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. With regards to the loss of agricultural land and food security, this is addressed in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Section 12.7 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] contains the assessment of effects which considers local amenities and land use, including agricultural land. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]) sets out that the vast majority of land within the Proposed Development is Grade 3b agricultural land. It should be noted that a potential alternative site that was closer to the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby was discounted on the basis that it was comprised principally of Grade 2 BMV land. In addition to being taken into account in site selection, BMV agricultural land has been taken into account in the design of the Proposed Development. Design Principle 2 as detailed in Section 3.9 of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], which informed the iterative design evolution of the Proposed Development, relates to being sensitive to existing agricultural land and reducing development on BMV land. To summarise, the Applicant has sought to minimise the use of BMV land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security.		
Concerns regarding solar energy and efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that solar energy is expensive. • Concern that solar panels degrade and could quickly become old technology. • Concern that developers will need to calculate the shadow in the placement of the panels and allow for growth over 60 years. 	Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]	The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]. Paragraph 3.3.20 of NPS EN-1 recognises that solar (alongside wind) is the lowest cost way of generating electricity, and that analysis shows that “a secure, reliable, affordable, net zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar”. The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan addresses the challenges of creating an affordable and secure energy source, creation of new energy industries and reducing harmful emissions which contribute to climate change. Page 28 of The Clean Power 2030 Action Plan references how a clean power system will require the mass deployment of offshore wind, onshore wind and solar. As set out in the Statement of	FGEEM-024. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-094.	N

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			<p>Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], due to technological advances, solar facilities are already among the cheapest form of electricity generation in the UK and larger solar schemes, such as the Proposed Development, deliver power more quickly and at a lower unit cost than multiple independent schemes which make up the same total capacity, bringing forward carbon reduction and economic benefits in line with government policy.</p> <p>Solar technology has made significant advancements, with modern panels achieving high efficiency rates and continual improvements in performance. While efficiency varies by technology and conditions, solar panels are designed to maximise energy production even in less-than-ideal conditions, such as local weather conditions. Innovations in panel design and materials continue to enhance efficiency, making solar power a viable and effective renewable energy source. The design parameters, including potential panel replacement and maintenance works during operation, are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1], and have been assessed as relevant as part of the operational phase assessment presented within Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to ensure maximum solar irradiance, including the orientation of the PV panels depending on the configuration technology used and ensuring that sufficient inter row spacing has been considered to avoid any shadow effect.</p>	<p>FGEEM-097. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEHCFF-010. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-070. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	
Rural communities impacted by green energy developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that there is an absence of strategic planning or general consideration of the rural communities affected by green energy developments. Comment that the perfect solution would be that power is generated where it is needed. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>= Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p>	<p>The Applicant has designed the Proposed Development in consultation with stakeholders and included design iterations to ensure impacts are minimised as far as practicable by proposing a comprehensive landscape and ecological design.</p> <p>The Proposed Development's principal objective is to generate low-carbon electricity for an operational period of 60 years, to meet the UK's urgent need for low carbon electricity in line with the strategic national planning objectives of the government. The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]. Paragraph 2.3.9 of National Policy Statement EN-3 also recognises that "<i>most renewable energy resources can only be developed where the resource exists and where economically feasible, and because there are no limits on the</i></p>	<p>FGEEM-037. FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077.</p>	

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			<p><i>need established in Part 3 of EN-1, the Secretary of State should not use a consecutive approach in the consideration of renewable energy projects (for example, by giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land for renewable technology developments)". As a result, there is no standard methodology for site selection of solar energy farms.</i></p> <p>The energy generated by the Proposed Development will be distributed across the National Grid network where required. The Applicant is not able to dictate where National Grid distributes the electricity and whether it is used locally. From a network management point of view, National Grid will always aim to use electricity near the source of generation to minimise system losses, but it may be distributed to other regions if there is a surplus of supply.</p>		
National Grid infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that solar farms and applications such as this, although forming a useful contribution to the UK energy network, are presently aggravating the connection process to the National Grid infrastructure and that the grid has a congested pipeline of larger superior economies of scale in both efficiency and cost queued up being delayed by smaller less efficient schemes such as this. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>NGET is responsible for the management of the national grid. NGET is currently undertaking reforms to the grid connection process to ease the congestion in applications and projects coming online in the short term, and also upgrading the system (for example via the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby) in order to accommodate projects to come online in the future. NPS EN-3 explains how projects such as the Proposed Development are required to meet the United Kingdom's Net Zero Targets.</p>	<p>FGEEM-046. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	N
Switchgear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment they have heard that these projects use lots of switchgear to isolate solar panels / banks and that this switchgear (and other components) contain SF6 which is a man made insulating gas that is 23800 times worse than Co2 as a greenhouse gas, and that this isn't acceptable. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>For details on the carbon emissions associated with the Proposed Development and the expected energy generation, refer to the GHG impact assessment within Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This assessment considers all potential emissions sources across the lifecycle of the Proposed Development, including but not limited to, material manufacture and transport during construction, replacement and maintenance of components during operation and any waste disposal resulting from decommissioned components. The whole lifecycle emissions of the Proposed Development have been assessed using the best available data and current emission factors in accordance with guidance published by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA) as described in Section 6.4 of Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This methodology is consistent with those accepted by the planning inspectorate for similar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), including Gate Burton and Sunnica Solar Farms.</p>	FGEEM-064.	Y

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			The Proposed Development has sought to avoid the use of SF6 where possible – for example the Proposed Development includes air insulated switchgear and transformers at the Onsite Substation. An assessment of GHG impacts is presented in Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].		
In favour of CO2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that CO2 is not the driver of the climate. 	Introduction. ES Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1]	<p>Climate change, including the risks posed by greenhouses gases, was a consideration in Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>According to the IPCC 6th edition report “It is an established fact that human-induced greenhouse gas emissions have led to an increased frequency and/or intensity of some weather and climate extremes since pre-industrial time, in particular for temperature extremes”. Please refer to <i>Chapter 11: Weather and Climate Extreme Events in a Changing Climate</i> of the IPCC 6th Assessment Report for more details on the evidence linking anthropogenic climate change (i.e. originating from human activity) with the increase in frequency and severity of extreme weather events.</p>	FGEHCFF-002.	N
National Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that as renewable energy schemes are a part of a National Strategy, they recognise that local authorities have little or no power to stop it. 	Planning Statement.	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the interested parties for their response. NPS EN-1 establishes a critical national priority (CNP) for the provision of nationally significant low-carbon infrastructure. For electricity generation, this includes all onshore and offshore generation that does not involve fossil fuel combustion, low-carbon energy from waste plants, and natural gas-fired generation that is carbon capture ready. The CNP, therefore, explicitly includes large scale solar projects such as the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In the UK, projects with a capacity of above 50 MW are considered Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP). These projects require a Development Consent Order (DCO) in order to be progressed, while projects below the 50 MW threshold secure planning permission via the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) administered by a local authority.</p>	FGEHCFF-011. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-089.	N
Regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the planning inspectorate needs to insist on a UK procurement strategy that prevents overseas manufacturers from continuing to dominate the renewable energy sector because of the massive state subsidies 	Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan	The Applicant notes these comments. In order to ensure an ethical procurement process, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical	FGEHCFF-020. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	<p>available to these [REDACTED]. Comment that there has been significant UK R2D investment in next generation solutions in both generation and storage within UK academia and this R2D needs to be leveraged and the UK economic benefit in terms of technical leadership, manufacturing industry and high quality jobs being brought on-shore implemented with GB energy providing the necessary capital to deliver these benefits.</p>	<p>[EN010154/APP/7.16] ES Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation on anyone who has powers under the DCO. The Applicant has proposed an ethical procurement policy and provided further details on supply chain transparency and local benefits in the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO application.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to maximise the use of alternative materials with lower embodied carbon, such as locally sourced products and materials with a higher recycled content where feasible. This is set out in Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES.</p>		
Strategic planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that a nationally planned approach is the way forward and that all residential buildings should be built with solar panels on the roof and either air or ground source heat pumps should be installed. • Concern that there is an absence of strategic planning or general consideration of the rural communities affected by green energy developments. • Concern that the lack of a coherent strategy and each development being considered in isolation is causing significant public concern over the use of agricultural land for industrial development. 	<p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The Proposed Development's principal objective is to generate low-carbon electricity for an operational period of 60 years, to meet the UK's urgent need for low carbon electricity in line with the strategic planning objectives of the Government. As detailed in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives such as decentralised energy generation on roof tops or brownfield land for example, which is an alternative to large scale ground mounted solar farms has an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar, and solar on brownfield land are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government's targets.</p> <p>The Applicant has designed the Proposed Development in consultation with local communities and stakeholders and included design iterations to ensure impacts are minimised as far as practicable by proposing a comprehensive landscape and ecological design. Details of all consultation undertaken with respect to the Proposed Development is provided in the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. The design and layout of the Proposed Development Principal Site has evolved iteratively taking into consideration environmental effects, the Proposed Development's objectives and functionality, and feedback from stakeholders during both the non-statutory and the statutory consultation process as set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. An example of design changes in response to feedback received is the removal of solar infrastructure within the field south of Thorpe on the Hill,</p>	<p>FGEEM-012. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-016. FGEEM-039. FGEHCFF-020. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-090. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-110. FGEEM-129. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-021. FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-089.</p>	Y.

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			<p>which is now an area of managed arable fields for bird mitigation purposes (i.e. no solar infrastructure proposed).</p> <p>The consideration of the Proposed Development in combination with relevant other developments has followed a coherent strategy – a methodology/process agreed via the EIA Scoping process, with schemes for consideration within the EIA (cumulative schemes) developed in liaison with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The agreed short list of cumulative developments is provided in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES ([EN010154/APP/6.1]). The cumulative effect of other schemes in the local area has been considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The cumulative effects assessment considers all solar NSIPs within the County of Lincolnshire and presents the best available information on BMV land take for each solar NSIP. The County of Lincolnshire contains approximately 490,000ha of farmland, Estimates, derived for previous NSIP projects in Lincolnshire, estimate the proportion of BMV land to be in the order of 71%, based on extrapolation from available mapping. It is estimated that the solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire, together with the Proposed Development account for approximately 1.4% of the BMV land in the County. Whilst there is a degree of uncertainty around this proportion (based upon available data and associated limitations of study) it is indicative that the solar NSIPs represent a small proportion of BMV land in the County.</p>		
Proximity to villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern the introduction of solar infrastructure, substations, and storage compounds will result in significant visual intrusion and noise pollution, impacting the character and tranquillity of Bassingham and nearby villages. Concern that renewable energy infrastructure compromises the quality of life for local residents. Preference for less inhabited rural land within the district which could offer a viable alternative that would minimize impacts on communities and align with the NPPF's objective of sustainable development. Concern the site area covers popular residential villages where people have been proud to choose to live. Concern about the fire risk with the proposed solar panels and lithium batteries being so close to their property. Questioning whether there will be noise nuisance from the development to the residents. 	<p>All ES chapters</p> <p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17]</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in some residual adverse effects on people within the surrounding rural communities, as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The Secretary of State will need to balance impacts and changes against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development as set out in Government policy.</p> <p>The Applicant has committed to mitigating impacts wherever possible, and the impacts to local communities have been carefully evaluated by technical assessments. Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts on residential amenity. This includes considering effects from the section on Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 11:</p>	<p>FGEEM-002. FGEEM-004. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-041. FGEEM-043. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-050. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-054.</p>	Y

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning whether they will be compensated when the solar farm development causes a fall in the value of their properties. • Comment that the proximity heightens anxiety among families about potential long-term effects on health. • Comment that studies indicate that large renewable energy projects in close proximity to residential areas can adversely affect property values. • Comment that the panels should be sited further away from the villages and closer to the A46, and that there are plenty of fields closer to the road which are not included in this project. • Comment that guidance on such siting is that any solar farms to be sited near houses 'should be in general 1.86 miles from residential areas'. • Concern regarding property values of all of the houses along Nettleton Drive. • Concern regarding the impact on property values and thus the demographic of the village, likely increasing the number of socially isolated people, with all the issues of rural living accentuated, as well as the impact on local businesses. • Concern that the project will have a negative impact on the local economy. • Request to explore other options that align better with the needs and interests of local residents. • Concern about the inverters affecting telephone, tv or mobile networks. • Suggestion for panels be placed on fields which are further away from the village along the path where the pipes are going to be located between Thorpe on the Hill and Navenby, away from houses. • Comment that it will affect a whole village's lifestyle. • Concern without a significant buffer between the village and the perimeter of the solar farm it will cause a long term impact on views and amenities. • Questioning why vast areas of land available in other areas which would not directly impact any particular village, e.g between Harmston, Colby and Aubourn, or even further east, have not been chosen. • Request for a significant buffer between the boundary of the village and the solar farm which includes the entrance and exit to Turnham wood circulars and adjacent fields. • Suggestion that moving the panels nearer to the A46 would allow much easier access to the site for construction and maintenance purposes. • Comment they were pleased to see that Fosse Green 	<p>Statement: Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, traffic and noise management, economic opportunities and management plans (such as a Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP[EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]), no significant effects on residential amenity or health have been identified.</p> <p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area from the point of connection to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby , which demonstrates that land was identified for the Proposed Development within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development. Further details on the selection process are set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2)</p> <p>The risk of fire has been considered within the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This document outlines the key fire safety provisions for the BESS and includes measures to reduce fire risk and fire protection measures. Design details such as locating the centralised BESS no closer than 200m from residential structures, are secured within the design commitments and proposed parameters. Under requirement</p>	<p>FGEEM-056. FGEEM-057. FGEEM-058. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-062. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-081. FGEEM-082. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084. FGEEM-085. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-087. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-094. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-103. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-110. FGEEM-118. FGEEM-120. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-131. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-003. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-008. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-011. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-021. FGEOFF-052. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-062.</p>	

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	<p>Energy is proposing more infrastructure immediately alongside the A46.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that any development, including battery storage and solar stations, should be situated at least 250 meters away from residential and commercial properties. • Comment that 6.11 5 describes that significant cumulative impacts from noise and vibration are expected on residential properties. • Concern regarding a small section of the proposed solar infrastructure, specifically relating to the land to the west of Bassingham village, closest to the River Witham. • Concern regarding panels partially facing their property, potentially giving off glare. • Concern regarding the impact on the communities of Thorpe on the Hill, Morton Hall, Morton, Witham St Huges, Norton Disney, Bassingham, Thurlby, Aubourn and Haddington, as well as the Cathedral View site north of the A46. • Comment that no panels should be within 500 metres of any residential property, which is a generally accepted minimum safe distance between large-scale solar installations and dwellings. • Concern regarding the impact on tourism. • Concern regarding the site's proximity to a school. • Request for the buffer area to be increased around residential areas, particularly Thorpe on the Hill. • Comment that the project is in the wrong place, being surrounded by eight villages and in very close proximity to five of them. • Comment that solar and green energy has its place but not when it affects people's homes and mental health and wellbeing. • Concern about the inverters affecting telephone, tv or mobile networks. • Comment that Thurlby has a mix of domestic dwellings which naturally creates a wide and varied demographic from the young to the elderly, it naturally follows therefore that all community schemes should cater for all generational needs and aspirations. 		<p>6 of the draft Development Consent Order (EN010154/APP/3.1.) the detailed design of the Proposed Development must accord with the design commitments and proposed development parameters. Based on the factors of distance to residential properties, and the anticipated short-term nature of any fire incident, the assessment concludes that there will not be exceedances of safe levels at receptor locations in the event of a BESS fire incident.</p> <p>Solar panel fires are much less likely than a BESS fire, although fires are known to occur in the UK due to dry grass in solar PV fields catching fire during dry conditions. The Proposed Development includes several operational and emergency accesses into the Principal Site for Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services in the event of a fire within the solar PV areas. This is illustrated in the Indicative Layout in Figure 3-2 in Appendix 6.2 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] and discussed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant is not aware of any evidence to say that solar farms affect house prices. Through design the Applicant has incorporated set-backs from housing which, combined with the maturing landscaping, provides good screening of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The comment is noted that the proximity of villages to the Site heightens anxiety among families about potential long-term effects on health. Air quality and electromagnetic forces (EMF) are assessed in Chapter 14 Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which demonstrates there are no significant effects on health, including in a fire event. Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation [EN010154/APP/6.1] signposts to the relevant technical chapters that address potential effects to human health. The Proposed Development has also introduced measures to benefit wellbeing and mental health including a 1.8ha community orchard with open access and 9.5km of permissive paths across the Site. These are assessed in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual, Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport, and Chapter 12 Socio-economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development receive consent, the Applicant proposes to provide a sum of money per megawatt</p>	<p>FGEOFF-063. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092.</p>	

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			<p>(MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. This proposed community fund would be available for the local community to spend on local projects of their choice and would become available during operation of the Proposed Development. As noted, it does not form part of the DCO application but would be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.</p>		
			<p>The Applicant is not aware of any guidance stating that solar farms should be sited 1.86 miles from residential areas. As set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1], the layout of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process taking into account feedback from local residents. This included the refinement of the Principal Site boundary to exclude individual residential properties and adding or refining offsets to minimise visual impacts and reducing potential noise impacts. Specifically, additional buffers from the Solar PV Array Areas were included in the vicinity of Cathedral View Holiday Park and Thorpe on the Hill. Panels are at least 50m from residential facades, and further in most instances. This is closer than the 500m suggested by one respondent, but the Applicant considers the offsets to be appropriate. The ES assesses the impacts on the closest receptors [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>		
			<p>With regard to the comment referring to a small section of the proposed solar infrastructure, specifically in relation to the land to the west of Bassingham village, closest to the River Witham, the Applicant has removed a small section of proposed solar infrastructure west of Bassingham village, closest to the River Witham since statutory consultation in response to community feedback.</p>		
			<p>The offset from Thorpe on the Hill has been increased since statutory consultation and is now 320m to the closest solar PV. The offset from Tunman Wood is closer, at approximately 35m, providing an adequate protection of the tree roots.</p>		
			<p>The local economy has been considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The impact of the Proposed</p>		

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			<p>Development on the economy has been assessed through Gross Value Added (GVA) generation during construction. In terms of the local economy, it would be reasonable to expect that employment and GVA would increase, associated with the expected increase in population and is a minor beneficial effect.</p> <p>Of the shortlisted developments listed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions ([EN010154/APP/6.1]), ten cumulative developments were considered to have the potential for cumulative noise and vibration effects when considered in combination with the Proposed Development, due to being located within the zone of influence for noise and vibration. However, no residual significant cumulative effects were identified. Further information is provided in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1], with the proposed embedded design mitigation within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15], no significant residual effects in relation to glint and glare are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Tourism has been considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The assessment concludes that there would be no effect on the accommodation sector arising from the Proposed Development. There are no visitor attractions or recreational facilities within the DCO Site Boundary which would need to be demolished or which would be displaced in whole or in part by the Proposed Development. No visitor attraction, recreational facility or areas with these receptors are identified to have significant residual effects.</p> <p>Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] identifies educational facilities in proximity to the Proposed Development however no residual adverse effects are anticipated at these receptors during the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1], the Proposed Development is unlikely</p>		

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			<p>to interfere with telecommunications infrastructure due to the relatively low height (under 5m from the ground level) of the solar PV panels, BESS, and supporting infrastructure, which will not provide an obstacle for telecommunication waves. Therefore, no such effects are anticipated in the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.</p>		
The location of the BESS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that if the project does go ahead (which they suspect will be the case as there is an 'Agenda' in this proposal) then the battery station needs to be situated in an area away from population. • Concern that the battery station is far too close to a community. • Questioning whether its proximity to a RAF station is considered safe. • Concern that the BESS compound will be a significant and visible structure in the landscape, and clearly visible from Bassingham Road and comment that the distribution of smaller BESS compounds among the solar panels would be much more acceptable in terms of visual impact. • Comment that storage should be away from villages. 	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Effects [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3]</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement: Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Framework BSMP [EN010154/APP/7.17]</p>	<p>The layout of the Proposed Development Principal Site has evolved iteratively and continued to evolve through the EIA process taking into consideration environmental effects, the Proposed Development's objectives and functionality, and feedback from stakeholders during both the non-statutory and the statutory consultation process. The Applicant considers that the layout presented in the DCO Application represents a good design that has located infrastructure sensitively with good buffers from receptors and incorporates a good planting scheme.</p> <p>The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] explains the design principles that were developed at an early stage, and which provided a framework for evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. The design principles were informed by national and local planning policy and the outcomes of environmental assessment.</p> <p>The Principal Site layout sought to avoid siting solar PV and BESS infrastructure immediately surrounding residential dwellings and small settlements to minimise the potential for adverse impacts on visual amenity and glint and glare. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2]. The Applicant has commitment to ensure a minimum buffer of 200m from the BESS to residential receptors. This is also far in excess of the 25m offset required by the National Fire Chief Council from residences for safety, as referenced in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17].</p> <p>Throughout the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development, the design of the BESS compound has been adapted to reduce impacts to local populations in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in the size of the BESS compound to allow for more landscaping to provide additional screening. • Revised siting of distributed battery compounds to mitigate 	<p>FGEEM-003. FGEHCFF-001. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-019. FGEOFF-072. FGEEM-143.</p>	Y

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			<p>noise impacts by increasing offsets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the size of the BESS compound to reduce noise impacts and allow for more landscaping. • Centralised battery compound design developed, and footprint reduced, allowing for increased perimeter landscaping improving net gain. <p>The users of Bassingham Road have been considered in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Motorists travelling along Bassingham Road will have a sequence of short to long distance views of the Proposed Development, including fencing, PV arrays and Solar Stations, however views will be experienced at speed and short lived. There will be glimpses of 13.5m high elements within the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound, offset from the road. Once the proposed vegetation is established, views of the operating machinery and high level of activity will be heavily filtered.</p> <p>Waddington RAF Station is located approximately 4.6km north west of the Principal Site. The potential for glint and glare to affect aircraft during operation has been considered within Appendix 14-C of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. It has concluded that glint and glare risk to aircraft is 'acceptable' and therefore not significant so does not pose a risk to aircraft.</p>		
References to rooftop solar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for solar panels on new homes, supermarkets, offices, factories and industrial units, on the top of car parks. • Preference for installing more solar panels on existing buildings. • Concern that one cannot grow food on rooftops whereas there are innumerable opportunities to place solar panels on top of existing as well as all new buildings. • Comment that there are 630,000 acres of vacant commercial rooves. • Comment that there are many roofs of large, public or industrial buildings along the A46 by-pass. • Comment that there are many large roof areas of industrial buildings and car parks in the local Lincoln area and that Fosse Green Energy ignores this alternative. • Questioning why building developers are not installing solar panels on all new build homes to help generate more renewable energy, comment that this would be a better way 	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p> <p>Chapter 12 Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework Soil Management Plan</p>	<p>As set out in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives, such as decentralised energy generation on roof tops or brownfield land for example, have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government's targets. The Government recognises in the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK's energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst rooftop solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity</p>	<p>FGEEM-004. FGEEM-006. FGEEM-016. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-060. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084.</p>	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	<p>to achieve this goal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that large scale industrial buildings should have solar panels installed as a compulsory requirement on planning being granted. 	[EN010154/APP7.10]	<p>system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, suitable land is available, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with NPS EN-1.</p>	<p>FGEEM-088. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-134. FGEEM-138. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-018. FGEOFF-049. FGEOFF-052. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-058. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-065. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-070. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-093. FGEEM-143. FGEEM-144.</p>	
Preference for brownfield sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference for brownfield sites that accommodate this. • Comment that solar energy does help climate change but preference to site it on existing industrial, commercial and agricultural buildings, brownfield sites and main arterial routes on road or rail. • Comment that there are many brownfield areas in the local Lincoln area and that Fosse Green Energy ignores this 	<p>Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]</p> <p>Planning Statement</p>	<p>As detailed in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives such decentralised energy generation on roof tops or brownfield land for example, have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including solar on brownfield land, are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an</p>	<p>FGEEM-003. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-089.</p>	N

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	<p>alternative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion for floating solar panels on some of the waters created by sand extraction, which would allow for solar energy without losing farmland. • Comment that 3.3 Paragraph 2.10.29 of NPS EN-3 advises applicants to utilise previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. • Comment that the project should not be sited on a greenfield site. 	<p>[EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>affordable cost to meet the Government’s targets. The Government recognises in the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK’s energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst brownfield solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme, in line with NPS EN-1.</p> <p>Paragraph 2.10.29 of the National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure(NPS EN-3) states that while land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location, preference should be given to using brownfield and non-agricultural land. These land types were identified within the area of search by checking the local authority brownfield register and drawing on local knowledge. No suitable areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale were found within a viable search area of the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby.</p>	<p>FGEEM-097. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-134. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-005. FGEHCFF-006. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-020. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-070. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	
References to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that both the NPPF (Paragraph 151) and Central Lincolnshire Local Plan encourage the use of renewable energy sources but emphasise that such projects must be carefully sited to avoid harm to valued landscapes and local communities. • Comment that Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan states that where there are significant adverse impacts as set out in the policy, the effects will be weighed against the wider environmental, economic, social and community benefits provided by the proposal. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement: Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, and including liaison with landowners. The Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the site selection process undertaken to identify a site capable of delivering the Proposed Development. They key considerations set out in NPS EN-3 have informed the selection of the location of the Proposed Development, including the proximity to residential dwellings and other environmental designations. As set out in the Planning Statement, the NPPF and Central Lincolnshire Plan have both been considered in accordance with s104(2)(d) of the Planning Act 2008.</p>	FGEEM-002.	Y

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Suggestion for additional infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion to also have a relatively inconspicuous line of panels between the upper and lower churchyard. 	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].	<p>The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in residual adverse effects on those within the surrounding rural communities as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The Secretary of State will need to balance impacts and changes against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development, as set out in Government policy.</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment. It is not clear which churchyard is being referenced but the proposed layout has addressed several environmental and social sensitivities, including potential effects on heritage setting. It is important that the Proposed Development does not significantly alter the heritage setting of the churches and their associated features including graveyards in the surrounding villages. ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides more information on the design evolution of the Proposed Development.</p>	FGEEM-007.	N.
Questioning why this land was selected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning the use of agricultural land as the best way forward. Requesting the data to interrogate this question, requesting supportive studies. • Questioning why this site was chosen, rather than sites that are already connected to the grid. • Call to consider the loss of land in the wider context of housing, industrial development, quarrying in the locality and consider whether other areas are more suited to solar development. • Questioning whether the panels could be installed in less prominent locations. • Comment that 2.1 Paragraph 4.1.8 of the PEIR confirms that Fosse Green Energy have not considered alternatives except to the extent of considering different layouts and design parameters within the site. • Comment that the rationale set out by Fosse Green Energy in the PEIR for determining the suitability of the proposed site for a solar farm is flawed and does not meet the site selection criteria set out on NPS EN-3. • Questioning why it would be built all around RAF Digby. • As the National Grid substation is due east of Navenby, questioning why the project will not be located there, where there are no villages, no footpaths, no people just large, open empty fields. • Comment that the whole of the site falls within the Witham Valley Country Park, described as "40 square miles of high 	<p>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES</p> <p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement; Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3]</p>	<p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. ES Chapter 4 states that there is no standard methodology for site selection of solar energy farms. Instead, NPS EN-1 focuses on the general presumption in favour of granting consent for applications for renewable energy where there is an urgent need for Critical National Priority infrastructure. Section 2.3 of NPS EN-3 sets out general considerations relating to site selection for renewable energy projects. It refers to the need to consider national designation tests related to potential impacts upon biodiversity, landscape and visual considerations and the need to demonstrate that any significant effects on qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the urgent need for the Proposed Development. It is these considerations which have informed the location of the Proposed Development. The planning policy context for site selection, including consideration of NPS EN-3 is set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, and liaising with landowners. The Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the site selection process</p>	<p>FGEEM-012. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-129. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-004. FGEHCFF-021. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEHCCF-026. FGEHCCF-024.</p>	Y

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	<p>quality, unspoilt countryside, rich in wildlife and history" on the City of Lincoln website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that land owners in the area proposed may be more open to sale and have been tied up in options but this would not stop land in less public impacting areas being compulsorily purchased with far less planning objections at agricultural value per NPPF amendments (removal of "Hope value"). • Concern that there is no detailed explanation of how this site was chosen, nor why it is not to be connected to the extant substation at Hykeham. • Concern about Moor Lane North Bassingham Rd westside, Haddington Lane where there seems to be solar panels both sides of the road. 		<p>undertaken to identify a site capable of delivering the Proposed Development. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes the consideration of alternatives and the design evolution of the Proposed Development. The report concludes there were no alternative technologies or sites studied by the Applicant that could deliver the Design Vision.</p> <p>Planning policy recognises the importance, for agriculture, of Best and Most Versatile land, which is ALC classification Grades 1, 2, and Subgrade 3a. The land contained within the Principal Site is comprised primarily of Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade 3b with some occurrences of ALC grade 3a. There is no ALC Grade 1 or ALC Grade 2 land within the Principal Site. Soil surveys have been undertaken for the Principal Site, with results published in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. As part of the site selection process, all ALC grade 1, 2 and 3 was excluded from the area of search based on Natural England's 1970s Provisional Agricultural Land Classification and Agricultural Land Classification - Post 1988 Survey datasets. This ensured the initial search area for the Site focused on non-BMV land.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been sensitively designed to minimise the impact on local features, including residential properties. The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] explains the design principles that were developed at an early stage to provide a framework for evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. Feedback from consultation has been taken into account during the design evolution which has resulted in the exclusion of individual residential properties from the DCO Site boundary, additional buffers added to screen residential receptors, and removal of some land parcels in response to comments from local communities and councils.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that Site 8: Scopwick Health borders RAF Digby. During the site selection process, Site 8 was removed from consideration due to its proximity to the operational airfield, Lincoln Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value, and being located on Grade 2 agricultural land.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that the DCO Site is located entirely within Witham Valley Country Park. The design of the</p>		

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			<p>Proposed Development will link the habitat creation and increase in biodiversity into the green and blue infrastructure in the wider landscape. The Applicant is committed to delivering biodiversity net gain through the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The site selection process, as detailed in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2], sought to reduce the need for the use of Compulsory Acquisition powers. The availability of willing landowners was an important consideration and suitable landowners were approached by the Applicant to discuss inclusion of their landholdings into the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Applicant sought a grid connection agreement for a utility-scale solar project >50MW from National Grid. A connection offer was not provided for the existing substation at Hykeham due to it being at or near capacity, with National Grid offering a connection to a new substation which it revealed to the Applicant it plans to build near Navenby. The Proposed Development therefore does not include a connection to the existing substation at Hykeham.</p> <p>Moor Lane North, Bassingham Road and Haddington Lane have been considered in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Proposed Development to the south of Moor Lane will not be visible, due to the flat landform. However, a change in view will relate to the residents of the houses set close to Haddington Lane and Moor Lane. Views west from Haddington Lane and Moor Lane will be screened by dense vegetation for the residents of the houses offset from the road. Along Bassingham Road, there will be partial views of the taller elements of the Proposed Development, however considering the distance and intervening vegetation, the change is considered to a subtle alteration. Recreational users of ThuN/1/1 (which is a footpath running through the field to the east and north of Bassingham Road) will have short to medium distance views of the fencing and solar PV panels located west of Bassingham Road. The Proposed Development will be static, heavily filtered by the mature hedgerows and visible for part of the route.</p>		

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Thorpe on the Hill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that Thorpe on the Hill parish appears to have the highest density of solar panels in the whole Fosse Green Energy project. • Request for Thorpe on the Hill not to have panels so close to the houses and to have a solar panel free walk down Clay Lane, along the footpaths around Stocking and Tunman Woods and back up to the village. Suggestion that this could be achieved by removing the panels from the fields to the east of Tunman Wood, including those surrounding Stocking Wood, especially as many of the panels in the north west corner of this area would be shaded, at certain times, by the trees, particularly in the summer when the trees are in leaf. Suggestion for this area to be free of any battery storage. • Concern that about a third of Thorpe on the Hill will be surrounded solar panels. • Concern that the panels are too close to Thorpe on the Hill residential area and properties, particularly the field in the far north east corner near Jubilee farm. • Objection to the field south east of the village being developed as it is the closest part identified on the plans for the installation of solar panels and due to the noise or fire risk. • Comment that renewables need to be deployed conscientiously and calls for clear mitigations towards Thorpe on the Hill village, all of which would be reasonable in cost to consider and offer an element of retention of the village's current makeup but also aid integrating these renewables into national infrastructure. • Calls for the siting of the panels (in proximity to houses) to be pushed back. Comment that if Fosse Green Energy were to pull back the panels planned for the south west of the village to about a 1 kilometre distance (i.e. roughly level with Stocking Wood) in order to preserve the Stepping Out route and its views and to drop Clay Lane as an access point for construction, there would likely be less opposition from Thorpe on the Hill. • Comment that the Fosse Green Energy solar farm proposal will have a detrimental effect on Thorpe on the Hill. • Concern the proximity will risk Thorpe on the Hill's rural character. • Concern regarding the project in the area to the north of the A46. • Concern that the panels will, and already have, devalued property. • Concern that the solar panel field on the north east corner of 	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement: Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in some residual adverse effects on those within the surrounding rural communities as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The Secretary of State will need to balance impacts and changes against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Scheme as set out in Government policy.</p> <p>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site, including potential alternative sites considered, alternative site layouts and other design considerations. Further detail is provided in the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Principal Site layout sought to avoid siting solar PV and BESS infrastructure immediately surrounding residential dwellings and small settlements to minimise the potential for adverse impacts on visual amenity and glint and glare. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2]. The Applicant has committed within the Design Commitments (Appendix A of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] to a minimum buffer of 200m from the centralised BESS and 50m from solar infrastructure to residential receptors.</p> <p>As part of the design evolution, feedback from local communities has been taken into consideration. Offsets have been used to reduce impacts, as can be seen by the Principal Site being mostly set back from settlement boundaries, such as fields immediately adjacent to Thorpe on the Hill. Where this has not been possible, offsets (typically measuring in excess of 100m) and new planting have been incorporated to retain a sense of openness whilst screening the solar PV panels.</p> <p>In response to statutory consultation, an alternative layout was proposed by Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council and a resident. This included an alternative layout of solar infrastructure north of the A46 and an alternative access route. As set out in section 4.9 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], this alternative layout was discounted due to a reduction in</p>	<p>FGEEM-037. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-054. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-096. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-011. FGEHCFF-013. FGEOFF-062. FGEOFF-063. FGEOFF-092.</p>	Y

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	<p>the development to the south east of Thorpe on the Hill is too close to the village, is isolated from the remainder of the development and can be easily accommodated further away from the village.</p>		<p>renewable energy generation, constraints relating to landscaping proposals, and areas proposed being outside of the Order Limits. The design evolution following statutory consultation has however removed solar PV nearest the village (the field in the north east of the Proposed Development, south east of the village), with the nearest panels now 320m from the residences in Thorpe on the Hill.</p> <p>Specifically in relation to concerns regarding Thorpe on the Hill, the assessment provided in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/7.2] has considered ten protected views recorded in Thorpe on the Hill. The Applicant acknowledges that significant adverse effects may be experienced during the construction phase however these will be short term and temporary. No significant adverse effects are expected for residents during operation following implementation of landscape planting proposals presented in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15], however recreational users of TOTH/7/2 (a footpath routing through the field to the west of Station Road/ Lincoln Lane, Thorpe-on-the-Hill, within the Principal Site), TOTH/21/1 (a footpath routing through the field to the east of Tunman Woods, within the Principal Site), TOTH/6/2 (a footpath which runs through the field to the west of Fosse Lane within the Principal Site), TOTH/6/3 (a footpath linking through the field to the east of Tunman Woods, within the Principal Site) in the area may experience significant adverse effects to visual amenity.</p> <p>The comment is that the Respondent would prefer to have a solar panel free walk down Clay Lane, along the footpaths around Stocking and Tunman Woods, with the suggestion that this could be achieved by removing the panels from the fields to the east of Tunman Wood, including those surrounding Stocking Wood. These panels have been retained in order to maximise the renewable energy connection for the grid connection agreement whilst avoiding other environmental and social effects, such as allowing sufficient offsets from villages, heritage receptors, and adequate ecology mitigation. The design evolution is discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], The Applicant is not aware of any evidence to say that solar farms affect house prices. Through the design process the Applicant has incorporated set-backs from housing which, combined with the maturing</p>		

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			landscaping, provides good screening from the Proposed Development.		
Size of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding the size of this proposal. Request to reduce the scale of the development on the north side of the A46. 	Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]	<p>As set out in Paragraph 4.2.5 of NPS EN-1, solar development is considered to be of Critical National Priority (CNP) for the UK. Developing the Proposed Development at its proposed size will therefore be an important contribution to meeting this need.</p> <p>NPS EN-3 states that solar farms require between 2 and 4 acres per MW of output, (Para 3.10.8) but acknowledges that this will vary “with some being larger and some being smaller.” The Proposed Development as based on the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan would amount to a scale and density of development at 2.94 acres per MW or 3.53 MW for single -axis tracker PV panels. This being in the range considered acceptable by NPS EN-3.</p> <p>As a result of landowner discussions and further environmental assessment, the area to the north of the A46 was included for the deployment of solar panels to maximise the opportunities to deliver clean energy. In response to statutory consultation, an alternative layout was proposed by Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council and a resident. This included an alternative layout of solar infrastructure north of the A46 and an alternative access route. As set out in section 4.9 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], this alternative layout was discounted due to a reduction in renewable energy generation, constraints relating to landscaping proposals, and areas proposed being outside of the Order Limits.</p>	FGEEM-040. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-087. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEHCFF-008. FGEHCFF-011. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-021. FGEOFF-052. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-086.	Y
Challenging the proposals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that considerations for solar farm siting have been seemingly ignored, and must therefore be challenged either as a reasonableness in decision making or through a statutory nuisance action. 	ES Chapter 2: Site and Surroundings [EN010154/APP/6.1] Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] Site Selection Report (Planning	<p>The potential for statutory nuisance associated with the Proposed Development is considered in the Statutory Nuisance Statement [EN010154/APP/7.6]. This concludes that the matters in the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) relevant to the Proposed Development are general site condition, air quality, artificial light, and noise and vibration, during construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The mitigation measures identified in the ES, and as detailed within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9], will prevent impacts with the</p>	FGEEM-054. FGEOFF-049. FGEOFF-057.	N

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		Statement: Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]	<p>potential to result in statutory nuisance under section 79 of the EPA. These measures are secured by requirements contained within the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]. As such, it is not expected that the construction, operation (and maintenance), and decommissioning of the Proposed Development would cause a statutory nuisance</p> <p>The layout of the Proposed Development has evolved iteratively through the EIA process, taking into consideration environmental effects, the Proposed Development's objectives and functionality, and feedback from stakeholders during both the non-statutory and the statutory consultation process.</p> <p>The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] explains the design principles that were developed at an early stage, and which provided a framework for evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. The design principles were informed by national and local planning policy and the outcomes of environmental assessment. As part of the design evolution, feedback from local communities has been taken into consideration. Offsets have been used to reduce impacts, as can be seen with the Principal Site being mostly set back from settlement boundaries. Where this has not been possible, offsets (typically measuring in excess of 100m) and new planting have been incorporated to retain a sense of openness whilst screening the solar PV panels.</p> <p>The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>		
Proximity to a conservation area and restricted area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that the project is close to a conservation area and restricted area (listed buildings) in Bassingham. 	Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]	<p>The Applicant has conducted a robust Environmental Impact Assessment to reduce impacts on heritage receptors, including conservation areas.</p> <p>Bassingham Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings have been considered as sensitive receptors in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A detailed settings assessment has been undertaken in this ES chapter which has identified that these receptors would not experience a change in heritage value due to a lack of relevant associations, intervisibility or as a result of embedded mitigation measures.</p>	FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077.	Y

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Heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to 6.3.3 and comment that there are 351 non-designated heritage sites within 1 kilometre and 136 designated sites within 5 kilometres and vast areas of solar would impact more than 5 kilometres and the Cliff Edge needs to be included. • Comment that 6.3.9 describes "moderate adverse significant impacts" as the setting of a scheduled monument and partial destruction of buried archaeological remains and that similar damage is proposed for the operation of the site as described 6.3.12. Comment that these losses need to be avoided and cumulative effects evaluated, not just described as "not possible to confirm" as in 6.13.16. • Concern regarding Bassingham conservation area, Hall Close, Church of St Germain, Somerton Castle, Morton Grange, Grange Cottage, River Farmhouse. • Call for consideration to be given as to whether such harm (paragraphs 7.4.17 and 7.4.22 of Chapter 7 of the PEIA) is outweighed by either public benefits or substantial public benefits depending on the level of harm (paragraphs 207 and 208 of NPPF). Comment that as it will take nine years for the project to be carbon neutral, the loss and damage to the heritage assets as a result of the proposed development are not outweighed by public benefits, substantial or otherwise. • Comment that Fosse Green Energy have not justified the reasons why loss of these heritage assets should be permitted. • Concern about the point at Boothby Graffoe where the route is going up the Lincoln Ridge. • Questioning what Impact Assessments will be carried out on archaeological and heritage sites and listed buildings within the area. 	<p>ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>The study area for the Cultural Heritage assessment is set out in Section 7.4 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The approach is informed by a proportionate assessment, informed by comparable schemes and the likelihood of significant effects. This approach was supported by Historic England's Scoping Opinion response.</p> <p>Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] identifies that the establishment of compounds and foundations is anticipated to result in the division of or total loss of archaeological remains within the footprints of intrusive groundworks. Excavations of the cable trenches, jointing bays and entry/exit pits would result in the division of or total loss of archaeological remains, if present within the footprints of the trenches, which would lead to partial loss of the identified remains. As the trenches would be of limited width, allowing for some of the remains to be preserved, the magnitude of impact is assessed as being medium adverse at most for the majority of the anticipated remains. Such impacts would result in a permanent moderate adverse effect upon remains of Medium value, and Minor or Negligible effects to assets of very low to low value. The ongoing and proposed future phases of trial trench evaluation will ensure that any sensitive remains can be identified, appropriately assessed and safeguarded, through flexibility of detailed design measures and a suite of available and industry standard mitigation. The strategy and approach for appropriate measures to mitigate the identified impacts from construction of the Proposed Development upon heritage assets of archaeological value, will be agreed (where possible) with the heritage stakeholders. Following the implementation of embedded and additional mitigation measures, it is considered that in the worst-case scenario, the residual effect on buried archaeological remains would be a minor adverse effect (not significant). The suite of mitigation options available during the detailed design phase will allow for this already non-significant adverse effect to be further reduced or potentially avoided completely. A full explanation of additional mitigation in relation to buried archaeological remains is provided in Section 7.8 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Bassingham Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings have been considered as sensitive receptors in</p>	<p>FGEEM-125. FGEWM-002. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-077.</p>	Y

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			<p>Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A detailed settings assessment has been undertaken which has identified that Bassingham Conservation Area, Hall Close, Church of St Germain, and Morton Grange would not experience a change in heritage value due to a lack of relevant associations, intervisibility or as a result of embedded mitigation measures. Grange Cottage and River Farmhouse have also been considered as sensitive heritage receptors. The heritage values and setting of these designated heritage assets have informed the design of the Proposed Development. The settings assessment has concluded that, during operation, the Proposed Development would result in a reversible long-term low adverse magnitude of impact on Grade II Listed Grange Cottage and River Farmhouse.</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] includes consideration of 'harm' and explains how the Cultural Heritage assessment complies with policy and guidance. It concludes that the Proposed Development is in accordance with paragraph 5.9.32 of NPS EN-1 which states "Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal".</p> <p>Therefore, the Proposed Development is in accordance with national and local policy relating to cultural heritage. Nonetheless, due to there being less than substantial harm (at the lower end of the scale), it is afforded moderate to limited negative weight in the planning balance. The consideration of the prescribed matters set out in Regulation 3 of the Decision Regulations (discussed in Section 2.6 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]) does not materially alter the planning balance for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of impacts to archaeology and designated heritage assets, historic buildings and historic landscape elements, the assessment of the Proposed Development has concluded that there would be no adverse significant effects. This includes impacts on heritage assets at Boothby Graffoe which a respondent raises, and which is also addressed in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Notwithstanding, the Proposed Development will lead to less than substantial harm (at the lower end of the scale) to the significance of two</p>		

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			<p>designated heritage assets and one non-designated asset. However, it has been demonstrated that the substantial benefits of the Proposed Development outweigh the harm to these assets.</p> <p>The Impact Assessment for Cultural Heritage included a combination of desktop surveys and archaeological surveys, as detailed in Section 7.4 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A geophysical survey comprising detailed magnetometry was completed between 2023 and 2025 across the Site (Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report [EN010154/APP/6.3]), and a trial trench evaluation was commenced in May 2025 and is ongoing. The interim results have been included within the baseline assessment presented in Appendix 7-I: Trial Trenching Report (Interim) [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Impacts on the landscape character of the Lincoln Cliff Area (referred to as the Cliff Edge by the respondent) of Great Landscape Value have been assessed at Section 10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], as part of the Lincoln Cliff landscape character areas. Some significant effects are identified on the landscape during construction of the export cable, which are short term, temporary and reversible. The operational stage is not considered to have long term significant effects on this landscape as the cables will be buried.</p>		
Proximity to military airfield.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that it is too close to operation military airfield. 	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p>	<p>Aviation receptors have been considered in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] within the glint and glare assessment which concluded that with the proposed embedded mitigation within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15], no significant residual effects to RAF Waddington are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>	FGEHCFF-010.	N
Positive comments regarding the location of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that this site seems a reasonable location. Comment that they are open minded about locations shown in Fosse Green Energy's information booklet update 29.10.24 as long as visual, noise and light pollution is minimised. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support. The ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the environmental impacts such as visual, noise and light pollution.</p>	FGEHCFF-012. FGEHCFF-025.	N

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Clay Lane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that no panels should be installed to the west of Clay Lane and any development should be to the east. • Comment that the solar panels to the east of Clay Lane represent an unnecessary encroachment on Bassingham. 	Site Selection Report (Planning Statement: Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]	<p>The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, and including liaison with landowners. The Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the site selection process undertaken to identify a site capable of delivering the Proposed Development. To accord with national planning and environmental policy objectives from NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and the National Planning Policy Framework, proximity to residential dwellings and other planning and environmental designations were key considerations for the Applicant's site selection process. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Applicant notes respondents having a mixed opinion on whether panels should be avoided to the west or east of Clay Lane, Bassingham. The design includes a single field of solar PV east of Clay Lane, Bassingham, with a second field, shown as having solar PV at statutory consultation, having now been removed. This is discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The majority of the solar PV is west of this road, further from residences.</p>	FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-019.	N
Buffer zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the only reason that the scheme is creating buffer zones is to pretend that the scheme will be better for the countryside. 	Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3]	<p>Buffers/offsets have been implemented throughout the design to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development on local features including (but not limited to): ecological habitats (badger setts, bat roosts, otter holts), ancient woodland, hedgerows, individual trees, watercourses and waterbodies, residential properties, scheduled monuments and listed buildings. These local features will be safeguarded through the use of the buffers and offsets. This is set out in the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3]. The Design Commitments are secured under Requirement 6 'Detailed design approval' of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	FGEOFF-073.	Y
General objection to the grid connection cable corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objection to the grid connection cable corridor, as a Navenby resident. • Comment that vast solar complexes need a big connection to the grid, so if the substation goes ahead, then so do they. • Concern that the substation is too close to the villages, particularly Navenby - concerns regarding noise and the risk to health and safety. • Concern that there is no explanation of where the electricity 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement</p>	<p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] set out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Proposed Development. The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, as well as liaison with landowners. In accordance with national planning</p>	FGEEM-024. FGEWM-001. FGEHCFF-008. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-078.	Y

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	<p>will be used and they suspect, due to the connection to the national grid, it won't be local so won't benefit them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that the high quality agricultural land ear marked for the substation and battery storage facilities at Navenby will be lost forever. 	<p>Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>and environmental policy objectives from the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Planning Policy Framework, proximity to residential dwellings and other planning and environmental designations were key considerations throughout the Applicant's site selection process. An assessment of noise effects has been included in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in Planning Statement Appendix A; Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The grid connection cable was proposed in favour of an overhead line, to minimise landscape and visual and any heritage effects associated with above ground infrastructure. The routing alternatives for this are discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Cable Corridor selected is considered the optimum corridor route.</p> <p>The National Grid manages the National Electricity Network System and is responsible for electricity distribution. The Applicant does not have the power to dictate where National Grid distributes the electricity generated by the Proposed Development and therefore cannot control whether it will be used locally. From a network management point of view, where feasible, National Grid always aims to use electricity close to the source of generation, to minimise system losses, but it may be distributed to other regions if there is a surplus of supply.</p> <p>The proposals for the proposed new substation near to Navenby are being developed by NGET and will be considered separately from this Proposed Development. The Proposed Development will be considered on its own merits in line with relevant policy by the Secretary of State. The proposed substation near Navenby is sufficient distance from the villages not to pose a H&S risk; National Grid is expected to outline this in its planning application.</p> <p>The Applicant has incorporated community benefits into the Proposed Development such as creating 9.5km of permissive paths and a community orchard. The Applicant is also proposing a community benefit fund to be delivered alongside</p>		

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			<p>the Proposed Development, to support local projects as the local community sees fit.</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to avoid the use of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land as much as possible in the design and layout. The Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on national food security and any loss of agricultural production on the land would not be permanent and would be reversible. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]], decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of its operating life, the land will be available for its current use, although the landowners would choose how the land is to be used and managed. See Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use for further information relating to agricultural land [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>		
Availability of connections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the EIA statement says one of the reasons Fosse Green Energy has selected this area is the “availability and location of connections”, yet that is not the case as that application via the National Grid is just commencing, leading to questioning the validity of that statement. • Comment that 3.2 Paragraph 2.10.23 of NPS EN-3 refers to Network Connectivity and states that larger solar farm developments may seek connection to the transmission network if there is available network capacity and / or supportive infrastructure but there is no existing available grid connection with appropriate capacity into which the proposed site can connect. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>Proximity to an available grid connection with appropriate capacity is fundamental to the viability and deliverability of a solar farm with associated Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Applicant undertook a search of available capacity within Lincolnshire and, following discussions with National Grid, secured a grid offer containing a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. Securing a grid connection is a significant obstacle to renewable energy projects with the National Energy System Operator (NESO) receiving over 1,700 applications to connect to the national electricity transmission system in 2023/24 alone. There are now more projects in the queue for a connection than are required for the energy system in 2030.</p> <p>Whilst the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby does not form part of this application and is subject to a separate decision-making process under the Town and County Planning Act 1990, there is no indication that this development will not come forward, with the website for the project stating planning submission will be in “Late 2025”. The principle of the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby is supported in policy and, subject to mitigation measures being appropriately applied, is expected to receive planning consent subject to satisfying all material planning considerations in accordance with policy requirements.</p>	<p>FGEEM-054. FGEWM-002. FGEEM-143.</p>	<p>N</p>

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Impact of constructing the grid connection cable corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the proposed distance the power cables will be run from Thorpe on the Hill to the proposed substation at Navenby will cause major disruption to the countryside and wildlife and also produce lots of Co2. • Concern that the proposed corridor would cause major logistical problems for the majority of road users in the area. 	<p>ES Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>	<p>No adverse, residual significant effects on Ecology and Nature Conservation or Climate Change have been identified as part of the construction, operation, or decommissioning of the Proposed Development. See Chapter 6: Climate Change and Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] for further information and details of the assessments which have been carried out to reach these conclusions.</p> <p>The Cable Corridor would generate minimal change in traffic flows and, given that different access points would typically be utilised for the Principal Site and the Cable Corridor, it is not expected to have a material impact on the surrounding highway network. Nonetheless, these vehicle movements have been included as part of the assessment of the Proposed Development to ensure that a worse-case scenario is considered. As described in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], there are no residual significant effects of the Proposed Development on any of the Traffic and Transport receptors. The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out details regarding traffic management throughout construction including specific measures during construction of the Cable Corridor. The development of a detailed CTMP is secured by Requirement 14 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	<p>FGEEM-064. FGEHCFF-022. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064.</p>	Y
Distance from the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning Fosse Green Energy's decision to situate its panels so close to the village and so far away from the proposed Navenby Substation site. • Comment that there is no detailed explanation of how this site was chosen, nor why it is not to be connected to the existing substation at Hykeham. • Comment that the site is too far from the proposed substation at Navenby. • Comment that it seems strange that the connection to the grid is several miles to the east of the A46, quite some distance from the main bank of panels. • Comment that the grid connection route needs to be reassessed with the end-point being established on the Trent. • Comment that locating the project in Navenby would result in a massive saving on cost as the 10 kilometre cable corridor would not have to be built and comment that they would urge this message to be passed onto the Secretary of State as well as the planners. 	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Site Selection Report (Planning Statement Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Proposed Development. The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, and included liaison with landowners. To accord with national planning and environmental policy objectives from the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Planning Policy Framework, proximity to residential dwellings and other planning and environmental designations were key considerations for the Applicant's site selection process. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Planning Statement Appendix A; Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>FGEEM-097. FGEEM-125. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-020. FGEHCFF-021. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEEM-144.</p>	N

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that locating the project in Navenby would save millions of pounds, reduce the need to avoid woods, waterways and villages and would be away from public view. • Comment that the whole concept of siting the panels 10 miles away from the substation is ridiculous and that the substation should be east of the A15, comment that there is ample space east of Carlton le Moorland and west of Navenby that could be utilised. • Comment that the panels should be installed around existing NG nodes and connections that are left behind from the removal from the network of fossil stations. • Comment that SMRs on existing power station sites will be able to connect to existing National Grid infrastructure. 		<p>As set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1], The Applicant undertook a search of available capacity within Lincolnshire and, following discussions with National Grid, secured a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. An area of search from the agreed point of connection at the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby was then identified in order to establish a location technically, environmentally and economically feasible for siting a solar farm that meets the export agreement with National Grid. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development.</p> <p>The Applicant considered Navenby as a location for the Proposed Development, however following consideration of topography, irradiance, proximity to residential dwellings, agricultural land classification and accessibility, a suitable site could not be identified.</p> <p>National Grid issued a grid connection offer for the Proposed Development at the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby; following initial conversations with National Grid, a connection offer was not available at Hykeham, and therefore this was not considered further.</p> <p>With regard to Small Modular Reactors (SMR), the ability for these to connect to the existing National Grid infrastructure would need to be considered by the National Energy System Operator on a project-by-project basis. The Proposed Development does not incorporate SMR.</p>		
Undergrounding of cables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern regarding the proposals to underground the cable corridor changing. • Comment that putting the grid connection cables underground is critical to minimising the impact on the local people. • Comment that they don't see this being an issue as the cable will be buried therefore out of sight. • Comment that they doubt the cables will be underground because of cost and concern regarding the visual impact of pylons. 	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]	There will be no overhead lines as part of the Proposed Development or Cable Corridor; these do not form part of the authorised development that is being applied for (Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]). All cables for onsite connections and grid export will be buried underground. The only above ground cables are those that may be attached to the rear of panels. This is secured by Requirement 6 Detailed design approval of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].	FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-012. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-024. FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-049. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-074.	N

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the grid connection cable corridor must stay underground whatever the cost as the visual pollution of pylons would be unacceptable. • Comment that the connection should be underground where overground wiring does not already exist. • Call for guarantees that this would be underground and not overground. • Comment that it is not clear how the cable will be carried across the land; suggestion has been made that it will be underground, (which is the preferred option of residents) but it does not rule out pylons. • Request for Fosse Green Energy to confirm in writing (legally binding) that it and any other subsequent developer will ensure that they commit unreservedly to underground the cable network as Fosse Green Energy has alluded to. 			FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-086.FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEHCCF-024. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.	
Fen Lane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the grid connection corridor runs parallel to Fen Lane, which is a narrow, single track, poorly maintained lane which is well used by walkers, horse riders, joggers etc and questioning how construction traffic would affect this. 	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].	Fen Lane has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Access from Fen Lane (C-009 and C-013) is proposed to only be utilised in a situation where the haul road running from the BESS access was compromised and so there was no other alternative access to the Cable Corridor compound.	FGEHCCF-016.	Y
References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)'s emphasis on the importance of protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (NPPF, section 15) and concern that the decision to site the development here appears unjustified and contrary to the NPPF's guidance. • References to the Lincolnshire Biodiversity Action Plan and NPPF (paragraph 174), which state that developments should minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity. Concern that this industrial project poses a significant risk to local wildlife and ecological habitats, which are unlikely to be sufficiently mitigated by landscaping enhancements or habitat creation. Suggestion that it would be more appropriate to locate such infrastructure away from these sensitive areas to avoid compromising ecological integrity. • Concern whether the Landscape Character Assessments have been undertaken. • Comment that paragraph 201 of the NPPF states that the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal should be assessed including the setting of a heritage asset and this should be taken into account when considering the impact of a proposal, concern regarding Bassingham conservation area. 	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].	To accord with national planning and environmental policy objectives from the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), proximity to residential dwellings and other planning and environmental designations were key considerations for the Applicant's site selection process. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].	FGEEM-002. FGEEM-054. FGEWM-002. FGEOFF-092.	Y
		Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] Site Selection Report (Planning Statement Appendix A) [EN010154/APP/7.2]	Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Legislation sets out how the NPPF has been considered within the Proposed Development design and assessment of landscape and visual amenity. A Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) has been undertaken in accordance with industry guidelines and is included within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Embedded mitigation to minimise impacts to the landscape and habitats has been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development in various ways such as:		
		ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that paragraph 207 of the NPPF presumes against development that will lead to substantial harm to a designated heritage asset unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits. Comment that paragraph 208 of the NPPF states that where a proposed development leads to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. • Comment that paragraph 123 of the NPPF says that “planning policies and decisions should aim to identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason”. • Comment that NPPF paragraph 174 states if a solar farm is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the character of the landscape or the setting of a historic building, these concerns can be used to block planning applications. • Concern about the impact on wildlife per biodiversity and ecological considerations (NPPF paragraphs 179–182). • Concern about agricultural land (NPPF paragraph 174). 	<p>Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3]</p> <p>ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>ES Chapter 12 Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the careful siting of infrastructure; - conserving existing vegetation patterns by including offsets from trees and woodlands to retain the existing structure of the landscape; - creating new green infrastructure through the introduction of grassland and improving existing hedgerows; - sensitive design through burying the grid connection cable and incorporation of permeable fencing and; - sensitive design of lighting to minimise the potential for adverse landscape and visual effects. <p>In terms of the concern regarding Bassingham conservation area, a detailed settings assessment has been undertaken and reported within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes that there would be no change to the setting of the conservation area, therefore no significant effects are expected.</p> <p>In terms of demonstrating the substantial public benefit of the Proposed Development, this is set out in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] and includes low carbon renewable energy generation, contribution to decarbonisation, ecological enhancements, provision of permissive paths, job creation and economic benefits. Furthermore, in terms of need, the Proposed Development comprises critical national priority infrastructure that will contribute towards meeting national energy security objectives and carbon reduction commitments.</p> <p>As per paragraph 198 of the NPPF (referred to as paragraph 123 by the respondent) areas of tranquillity surrounding the Proposed Development have been protected and will remain undisturbed by noise through the implementation of measures to control noise as secured within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] during the construction and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development. During operation, noise levels have been minimised through plant selection and the sensitive design, location and orientation of solar stations, BESS and the onsite substation.</p>		

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			<p>In terms of NPPF paragraph 187 (referred to as paragraph 174 by the respondent), Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the natural environment. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes there would be significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning for both landscape and visual receptors. The majority of significant effects are short term and temporary, however one residential receptor and recreational users of some PRow will be affected throughout operation by changes to views resulting from the short distance to the Proposed Development, the large exposure to the view, or substantial alteration of the current view. The measures proposed in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15], with a detailed LEMP secured under Requirement 8 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], will help to minimise effects.</p> <p>In terms of impacts on archaeology and designated heritage assets, historic buildings and historic landscape elements, the assessment of the Proposed Development presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes that there would be no adverse effects. Notwithstanding, the Proposed Development will lead to less than substantial harm (at the lower end of the scale) to the significance of two designated heritage assets and one non-designated asset as described above. However, it has been demonstrated that the substantial benefits of the Proposed Development outweigh the harm to these assets. Chapter 7 sets out the embedded mitigation that has been incorporated into the design to minimise any impacts, including the exclusion of development to maintain a view corridor to and from Lincoln Cathedral on land north of the A46 and the placement of the Solar PV Panels and associated infrastructure to preserve views towards the Cathedral from Tunman Hill.</p> <p>In response to the concern about the impact on wildlife per biodiversity and ecological considerations (NPPF paragraphs 192-195, referred to as paragraphs 179–182 by the respondent), the impact of the Proposed Development on wildlife, biodiversity and ecological considerations is assessed within Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which outlines the impacts of</p>		

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			<p>the Proposed Development on habitats and species. The chapter concludes that the Proposed Development will not result in any significant adverse effects to biodiversity. Measures to protect species are embedded in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] and the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] detailed versions of which are secured by Requirements 8 and 12 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Applicant has also made commitments to deliver biodiversity net gain, which are secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]</p> <p>The impact of the Proposed Development on agricultural land is assessed within Chapter 12 Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], which concludes no significant effects in relation to agricultural land.</p>		
Wildlife and animal habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objection to the disruption to the wildlife. • Concern regarding the loss of animal habitats. • Concern that areas will become industrial ways with no freedom to roam for local deer, foxes, badgers etc. • Concern it will be damaging to the wildlife; comment that some of the wildlife are protected, bats etc. • Concern the wildlife left are clinging to survival in small unconnected pockets of thickets and wooded areas. • Concern for the deer, owls, bats, swallows and buzzards. • Request for studies on health implications from noise, vibration and electromagnetic fields etc on the animal population living in close proximity to solar farms. • Suggestion to plant more trees in the scheme to provide more cover for wildlife. • Concern the project could disrupt local ecosystems, potentially endangering local species and the removal of native vegetation to make room for the solar panels could result in soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and long-term environmental damage. • Concern for nature, wildlife and birds in their natural habitat. • Comment that wildlife areas must be protected. • Request that the area directly in front of the wood be maintained for landscaping and habitat creation. • Suggestion to split the project into smaller units, as it seems possible to create wildlife corridors across the area, to minimise habitat fragmentation, and comment that Fosse Green Energy's latest designs have started to move in this direction. • Concern that deer fencing may restrict the movement of 	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed [EN010154/APP/6.1] Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration</p>	<p>In The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid significant adverse effects on ecology. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the impacts of the Proposed Development on habitats and species across the DCO Site and surrounding areas. This is supported by the results of ecological surveys which are presented in the Appendices to ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The chapter concludes that the Proposed Development will not result in any significant adverse effects to biodiversity and any measures required to protect species are embedded in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] and the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] detailed versions of which are secured by Requirements 8 and 12 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>In terms of the health implications from noise and vibration on the animal population living in close proximity to solar farms, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the noise and vibration impacts from construction, operation and decommissioning. The assessment concludes a precautionary likely significant construction vibration effect identified at three residential properties () during piling of solar structures. The effect is precautionary as calculations are based on worst-case assumptions. As such, construction vibration effects are likely to be overestimated. No likely significant effects are predicted for the operation and</p>	<p>FGEEM-003. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-043. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-088. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-103. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-120. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-131. FGEHCFF-013. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-016. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-018.</p>	Y

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	<p>deer and increase the risk of road traffic accidents. Suggestion for alternative fencing solutions or wildlife-friendly designs to be explored to ensure the safety of both wildlife and road users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern for the areas of high ground nesting birds such as skylarks. • Comment that the uncertainty of the impacts on wildlife and the ecology are unacceptable e.g. 6.4.12/13 and no evidence of the impact is described in 6.4.2. • Concern regarding the impact of 2 years' blocking of the waterways 6.4.9, breaks in the integrity of the hedges 6.4.10 and loss of arable farmland used by ground-nesting birds. • Concern deer range is already under threat from other pressures such as development at Witham St Hugh's and quarrying in the area for sand and gravel with further expansion of the quarried area set to continue for some 26 years. • Concern regarding the impact on local nature, especially birdlife, caused by construction, and glare from panels. • Suggestion for habitats for nesting animals that use open ground and hares that also feed on the land to be used for panels. • Request for information on how much habitat will be destroyed. • Comment that habitats cannot just be moved. • Satisfied with the removal of panels on the south side of Moor Lane to help the bird activity on Thurlby gravel pit lakes. • Comment that farmers leave spaces for wildlife areas and with the open field and hedges and trees, nature is abundant. • Comment that as a beekeeper in Thurlby, they were surprised that the honeybee population of the area and the amount of existing hives does not seem to have been surveyed and if it has, they cannot easily locate it in the documentation. • Request to plant lime trees within a three-mile radius of Thurlby as they produce particularly good foraging for honey bees. Comment that Linden honey is marketed on some platforms as the European equivalent of Manuka honey and that this summer (2024) the inclusion of phacelia in the cover crops around Thurlby increased honey production enormously which is of great benefit. Therefore, species such as borage included in planting would be very welcomed. • Comment that the current proposed balance between solar infrastructure and landscape and habitat creation seems to be sensible. 	<p>[EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Appendices to ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.3]</p> <p>Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]</p> <p>Figures Associated with ES Chapter 3: Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.2]</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]</p> <p>Design Approach Document</p>	<p>decommissioning stages. As no likely significant effects are predicted for human receptors in close proximity to the Proposed Development, it is considered unlikely for impacts to be experienced by animals surrounding the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of electromagnetic fields, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the impact of EMFs on fish. It concludes that where the cables associated with the Proposed Development are proposed to cross watercourses, the cables will be installed a minimum of 2m beneath any minor watercourses and 5m beneath main rivers, which will provide sufficient distance to attenuate EMF and avoid impacts on river species such as fish. As the effect on river fauna (which are in the closest proximity to the cables) is considered to be negligible, EMF impacts are unlikely for other animals surrounding the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the impact of '2 years' blocking of the waterways', it is assumed this is referring to the construction of access tracks and the Cable Corridor which require a number of watercourse crossings. As detailed in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] the flow within the watercourses affected would be maintained by damming and over pumping. Where the grid connection cable is to be installed beneath the River Brant and River Witham this would be installed using underground techniques such as horizontal directional drilling beneath the bed of the channel and therefore would be unaffected within the channel (above ground). In terms of the programme for installing watercourse crossings this will be confirmed at the detailed design phase but will be considerably less than the 2 year construction phase at any one location. Good practice mitigation measures as outlined in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] would be implemented to avoid impacts to any of the watercourses affected. The impact on watercourses is assessed within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1], which concludes following the implementation of standard and embedded mitigation there are no likely significant effects resulting from the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-052. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEEM-143.</p>	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that they would like more details of the landscaping and habitat creation plans as it will be an opportunity missed if all that's developed is a series of banks around the development to hide the infrastructure and call for planting commitments and actual details of the planned work in all of the areas. • Concern that despite whatever is planned biodiversity will suffer and there will be loss of habitat especially to transitory animals, birds and bats. • Comment that if the beehives need moving before construction of the solar panels begins that this is a slow process and cannot be done quickly, that Fosse Green Energy would need to consult with the beekeeper to identify another suitable location as soon as possible. • Concern about the loss of tall mature trees (20ft+) for migrating and roosting birds and that there is no proposal to provide suitable hunting environments for birds of prey and owls which are a regular in this area. • Concern about the impact on wildlife per biodiversity and ecological considerations (NPPF paragraphs 179–182). Concern that this will also have impact on heat and microclimates as solar panels can affect the local environment by generating heat, potentially creating "hot spots" in certain areas. • Comment that the site has many dykes ditches and water courses and they are concerned about the potential impact of construction on these and any impact on wildlife and ecology. 	[EN010154/APP/7.3]	<p>In terms of the concern regarding 'breaks in the integrity of hedges', as stated in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] in addition to hedgerow enhancement, gapping up and infill planting, approximately 13km of new native hedgerows are proposed. The proposed planting design is shown in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] Localised areas of vegetation removal and trimming is required to allow for site access. The maximum vegetation removal required is illustrated on Figure 3.17: Maximum Vegetation Removal Plan [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p> <p>In terms of loss of arable farmland used by ground nesting birds, (and hares), this is assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes that with the proposed mitigation measures, including bird mitigation areas comprising permanent grassland, and the provision of managed arable land in undeveloped areas (see Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2]) to ensure that there is at least no net loss of resources or reduction in population size, no significant effects are expected.</p> <p>In response to the request for information on 'how much habitat will be destroyed', the Applicant is committed to delivering biodiversity net gain in accordance with Requirement 8 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]. A Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12], has been prepared to inform the ES and submitted as part of the DCO application. The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.4) for the Proposed Development..</p> <p>In response to the concern regarding the loss of habitat to transitory animals, birds and bats, this has been assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes no significant effects with the implementation of mitigation such as the inclusion of undeveloped areas comprising permanent grassland and managed arable farmland to offset the impact of reversible long-term loss of arable farmland.</p>		

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			<p>The Applicant notes the positive comments regarding the removal of panels on the south side of Moor Lane, as well as the proposed balance between solar infrastructure and landscape and habitat creation.</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding the honeybee population, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on terrestrial invertebrates which concludes there is likely to be a minor beneficial effect which is not significant due to the conversion of intensively managed arable farmland to grassland within the Principal Site which is likely to be of immediate benefit to terrestrial invertebrates.</p> <p>Furthermore, an increase in permanent habitat of greater floristic diversity than arable farmland and indirect beneficial impacts through a reduction of agricultural chemical inputs to watercourses and a reduction in pesticide use on crops is likely to result in an increase in invertebrate abundance and diversity. The results of the Terrestrial Invertebrate survey is contained within Appendix 8-D Terrestrial Invertebrates [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>The Applicant notes the comment regarding moving existing beehives and is committed to working with local beekeepers.</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding the loss of tall mature trees, as stated within Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] 0.5% of the surveyed tree population is to be removed. No veteran or ancient trees or ancient woodland are to be removed, and this commitment is secured by the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Design Approach Document Appendix A Design Commitments [EN0101/APP/7.3]. The design of the Proposed Development has been developed to minimise loss or impacts to trees, especially those of the greater quality and value. Where possible, the detailed design will be developed to further avoid or minimise impacts to trees and in practice this is likely to reduce the current reported level of arboricultural impacts. The impacts of tree removals will be compensated by the proposed tree planting and associated landscaping works as detailed in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. These proposals will increase the</p>		

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			<p>canopy cover across the DCO Site and exceed the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan tree replacement requirements. They also represent an opportunity to enhance the quality, benefits and resilience of trees within the DCO Site.</p> <p>In response to the comment regarding the impact of the loss of trees for migrating and roosting birds, this has been assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] which confirms no significant effects with the implementation of proposed mitigation measures.</p> <p>In terms of suitable hunting environments for birds of prey and owls, bird mitigation areas have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development comprising permanent grassland and managed arable land in undeveloped areas (see Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2]) which would provide suitable hunting habitat. Precautionary working methods will be implemented to minimise potential adverse effects on species (including wildlife displacement) prior to and during construction. This is outlined in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] a detailed version of which will be developed in accordance with Requirement 12 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Framework CEMP also sets out the retention and protection of existing habitats which will ensure that wildlife will not be displaced.</p> <p>The Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] outlines the landscape and ecological impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during, construction of the Proposed Development, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management and monitoring measures to be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational. There will be no loss of established wildlife corridors, nor fragmentation of habitats, as existing corridors, e.g. hedgerows field margins, etc., will be retained and in many instances, enhanced. Creation of grassland and undeveloped margins will benefit many species, including lapwing and skylark.</p> <p>Fencing surrounding the Solar PV Array Areas is likely to be a stock proof mesh-type security fence and will be permeable for most animals (including small deer, badger, and hedgehog) and offset from roads to ensure that ecological connectivity is maintained whilst reducing the risk of injury to</p>		

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			<p>small mammals from road traffic. In addition to reducing the risk of injury to small mammals, offsetting these from roads means that animals will be guided away from the roads, and will reduce the risk of wildlife as a factor in road traffic collisions. Existing areas of woodland and many of the hedgerows will sit outside of the security fencing, ensuring that larger mammals such as deer, can continue to move freely across the landscape. Details of the proposed perimeter fencing are provided within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In terms of the potential impact on birds caused both by construction works and glint and glare during the operation of the Proposed Development, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] identifies bird species recorded as part of the detailed baseline, with an assessment of potential impacts undertaken in section 8.12. Where required, the design of the Proposed Development has incorporated appropriate mitigation. The assessment concludes there will be no significant residual effects on birds. There is no evidence that current PV panel technology results in glint and glare effects for birds.</p> <p>In response to the suggestion to plant more trees, as stated in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] the Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. The proposed planting design shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] has responded to the varied character by allowing views to remain open, where tall screening would not be appropriate. Based on the indicative layout of the Principal Site, new planting would include, in addition to existing hedgerow enhancement, gapping up and infill planting, grassland under the panels and along perimeter buffers, significant new native hedgerows, new native tree belts, and a new community orchard. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development provides sufficient cover for wildlife, whilst responding to the varied character of the area where tree planting would not be appropriate.</p> <p>In response to the request for more details of the landscaping and habitat creation plans, these are contained within the</p>		

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			<p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] a detailed version of which will be developed, as secured by Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>In response to the request to plant lime trees, indicative species mix for proposed woodland and tree belts, as well as hedgerows is contained within the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]. This includes incorporation of Small Leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>). The locations of the new woodland, tree belts and hedgerows are shown on Landscape Mitigation Plan in Appendix 7.15-1.</p> <p>In terms of the concern that solar panels cause microclimates, Chapter 6: Climate Change of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses the impact of GHG emissions arising as a result of the Proposed Development on the climate and provides a review of the resilience of the Proposed Development to projected future climate change impacts. The potential for a microclimate to be created by solar panels is extremely unlikely, and far lower risk than from other projects such as power stations etc.</p> <p>In response to the concern regarding the water courses within the site and the potential impact of construction on these and any impact on wildlife and ecology, the impact on watercourses is assessed within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1], which concludes following the implementation of standard and embedded mitigation there are no likely significant effects resulting from the construction, operation or decommissioning of this Proposed Development. The impact on wildlife and ecology is assessed within Chapter 9: Ecology [EN010154/APP/6.1] which also concludes no significant effects with the implementation of mitigation contained within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7].</p>		
Taking up green spaces.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that solar panels take up vast amounts of green spaces, impacting on the landscape, environment and wildlife. Concern that it is utilising green belt land. Comment that it is vital to balance such developments with the preservation of landscapes. Comment that access to the countryside is appreciated by residents and visitors from other areas. Concern that Tunman Wood will be surrounded by panels 	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>In response to the concern that solar panels take up vast amounts of green spaces, impacting the landscape, environment and wildlife, a full environmental impact assessment has been undertaken and is reported within ES Chapters [EN010154/APP/6.1], ES Figures [EN010154/APP/6.2] and ES Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3] including Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>FGEEM-004. FGEEM-038. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-056.</p>	Y

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	<p>and questioning whether the Wood would be removed too eventually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the industrialisation of this green area undermines the local community's quality of life. • Reference to having recently listened to a podcast on how green spaces have a big positive impact on mental health and how much they are needed. Comment that the current generation are often criticised for sitting indoors and yet future options for natural outdoor activity are being removed. • Comment that promises often made at planning stage are not maintained and often loopholes are found to exploit and expand industrial activities over time, questioning what guarantees are there, that this will not take place. • Comment that trees on and around the site need to be protected. • Concern that the proposed solar panel area exceeds the size of Tunman Wood. • Suggestion to significantly increase tree/hedge planting. • Concern that Fosse Green Energy may not fully apply all the environment protection measures set out in volume three of the PEI report. • Comment that they bought their house to settle down and raise a family four years ago and were going to do so with the countryside all around them. • Questioning what provisions for green spaces are being put in place for future generations in local communities. • Concern that this is the industrialisation of the countryside. • Concern that when the site is closed in a few decades, it will open the doors for further industrial expansion into the rural community. • Concern that it would render this rural area as an industrial site. 	<p>1]. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p> <p>Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14]</p>	<p>The Landscape and Visual Amenity assessment set out in ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.] concludes there are significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning for both landscape and visual receptors. Although the majority of significant effects are short term and temporary, one residential receptor and recreational users of some PRoW will be affected throughout the operational phase by changes to views resulting from the short distance to the Proposed Development, the large exposure to the view or substantial alteration of the current view. The measures proposed in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], with a detailed LEMP secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], will help to minimise such effects.</p> <p>The Ecology and Nature Conservation assessment concludes that the Proposed Development will not result in any significant adverse effects to biodiversity. Measures to protect species are embedded in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] and the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], detailed versions of which are secured under Requirements 8 and 12 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>In terms of the concern that the Proposed Development is utilising green belt land, as confirmed in The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] the Proposed Development is not within the Green Belt.</p> <p>In response to the comment that the industrialisation of the area/size of the Proposed Development undermines the local community's quality of life and concerns regarding the impacts on the landscape and to mental health, the Applicant agrees that reducing impacts on the landscape is a key consideration. The Proposed Development has been designed carefully, aiming to avoid or minimise harm to the landscape and providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate. Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] details the embedded mitigation measures incorporated into the Proposed Development, which include careful siting in the landscape, conserving existing vegetation patterns, creating new green infrastructure, sensitive and careful lighting design</p>	<p>FGEEM-060. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-085. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-103. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-129. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-005. FGEHCFF-006. FGEHCFF-008. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-018. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-024. FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-069. FGEOFF-070. FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-084. FGEEM-003. FGEEM-043. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091.</p>	

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			<p>and management measures (to provide management and maintenance in order to provide the intended effect).</p> <p>In response to the comment that the countryside is appreciated by residents and visitors, Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes consideration of the potential impacts on Tourism/Recreation. The assessment concludes that the potential changes to views during construction and operation could impact the amenity of visitor attractions and recreational facilities in the local area. The villages of Coleby, Bassingham, Navenby and Aubourn have been identified as having visitor and recreational attractions. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] finds that views of construction activity will be visible from these villages at a distance however activity will be largely screened by vegetation. Overall, the Proposed Development is considered to have a negligible effect on the amenity of visitor attractions and recreational facilities.</p> <p>The Proposed Development would require the permanent diversion of the following PRoWs, as discussed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LL/Aubo/10/1 PRoW; b. LL/TOTH/13/1 PRoW; and, c. LL/ThuN/2/1 PRoW. <p>Given the large network of PRoWs, roads and existing permissive paths in the area that could be used as substitutes, the sensitivity of the PRoW's having been assessed to be low, and the short journey increases as a result of the diversions, the effects would be negligible. A Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared as part of the DCO Application to detail the mitigation measures which will be used to reduce the impacts of the Proposed Development on PRoW. The Proposed Development will also create several new permissive paths across the Principal Site resulting in a minor beneficial effect.</p> <p>In response to the concern that Tunman Wood would be surrounded by panels and would be removed, Tunman Wood has been considered as a sensitive receptor in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The</p>	<p>FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEHCCF-025. FGEHCCF-024. FGEEM-144.</p>	

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			<p>Proposed Development design includes an undeveloped buffer of 15m between Tunman Wood and the Principal Site (with 35m between the woodland and solar PV). This will allow for natural regeneration of the woodland edge. Details of this are set out in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]. The Applicant can confirm that Tunman Wood would not be removed.</p> <p>In terms of the concern that promises often made at planning stage are not maintained, this is not the case as details regarding the Proposed Development and mitigation are contained within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The development of a detailed CEMP, OEMP and DEMP, which are substantially in accordance with the respective framework plans, is secured under Requirements 12, 13 and 20 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . A Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] has been submitted as part of the Application. If the undertaker does not comply with the terms of the DCO then there are enforcement provisions included in the Planning Act 2008 which would enable the relevant planning authorities to secure compliance.</p> <p>In response to the comment that trees on and around the site need to be protected, the Proposed Development been designed to minimise loss or impacts to trees, especially those of greater quality and value. Where possible, the detailed design will be developed to further avoid or minimise impacts to trees and in practice this is likely to reduce the currently reported level of arboricultural impacts. The impacts of tree removals will be compensated by proposed tree planting and associated landscaping works as detailed in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. These proposals will increase the canopy cover across the DCO Site and exceed the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan tree replacement requirements. They also represent an opportunity to enhance the quality, benefits and resilience of trees within the DCO Site. Further information regarding trees is contained within Appendix 10-H Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p>		

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			<p>In response to the suggestion to plant more trees/hedges, as stated in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] the Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. The proposed planting design shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] has responded to the varied character by allowing views to remain open, where tall screening would not be appropriate. Based on the indicative layout of the Principal Site, new planting would include, in addition to existing hedgerow enhancement, gapping up and infill planting, grassland under the panels and along perimeter buffers, significant new native hedgerows, new native tree belts, and a new community orchard. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development provides considerable tree/hedge planting, whilst responding to the varied character of the area where planting would not be appropriate.</p> <p>In response to the request for green spaces, as mentioned above, the design of the Proposed Development includes a number of new permissive paths across the Principal Site and therefore it is considered that the local community's access to the countryside will be maintained.</p> <p>In terms of the concern that when the site is closed in a few decades, it will open the doors for further industrial expansion. It is the Applicant's intention to own and manage the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning. On decommissioning the majority of the Principal Site would be returned to the landowner and will be available for its original use. Any material change of use would require planning permission.</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] outlines the landscape and ecology impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during the construction of the Proposed Development, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management and monitoring measures to be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational. Considerable enhancement measures are proposed as part of the Framework LEMP, with biodiversity net gain proposed for the Principal Site, when compared to baseline conditions,</p>		

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Positive comments regarding agricultural land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that "food security" is a semi-legitimate argument, however it falls short when you realise how much of what is grown goes towards animal feed and biofuel instead of direct consumption. • Comment that recent world events have shown that although the UK has food security, it absolutely does not have energy security because of its reliance on foreign fossil fuels. • Comment that the current farming system is not sustainable, the soils have been stripped of nutrients by intensive farming methods, the use of pesticides and over working the land. • Acknowledgement that some farmland solar utilisation is necessary. Comment that building a solar farm is a lifeline for farmers given their current situation as it provides an income stream and that they hope that promises and deals made are honoured for the future years. 	Planning Statement.	<p>resulting in positive effects for ecology during the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Large areas of the Principal Site have been excluded from development specifically for planting and wildlife linkages, such as areas presented in Figure 8-5: Bird Mitigation Land Allocation [EN010154/APP/2.2].</p> <p>The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the interested parties for their responses.</p> <p>Defra reports on food security issues for the UK (United Kingdom Food Security Report, December 2021), which identifies climate change and soil degradation as key risks to UK food security. Through the generation of renewable electricity and providing a fallow period for arable land, the Proposed Development addresses both of these risks. The Defra report also notes that the proportion of domestically produced food has remained stable for several decades.</p> <p>The UK's recent historical reliance on fossil fuel imports (being a net importer since 2003) has exposed the energy system to international supply shocks and price volatility. Recent geopolitical events, including the global energy price crisis of 2022–2023, have underscored the need to enhance domestic energy resilience. Solar generation strengthens energy security by producing electricity close to demand, using a UK-based, renewable resource that is not subject to global fuel markets.</p> <p>While EN-3 does not prohibit solar farms on agricultural land, lower-grade land is generally preferred. For land classified as Grade 3a or higher, justification is required to demonstrate why higher quality land is being used. The Planning Statement [EN01054/APP/7.2] confirms that the Proposed Development accords with planning policy with respect to best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land whereby solar is not precluded on BMV land, that the site selection process sought to avoid BMV land and that through the design iteration process the Proposed Development minimises the loss of BMV during the temporary operational period of the Proposed Development.</p>	FGEEM-022. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-091. FGEOFF-075.	Y
Negative comments regarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that various projects are proposing to use valuable agricultural land for these sorts of developments. • Suggestion that the UK should be making itself as self-sufficient as possible in food production as well as in energy 	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.	The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The	FGEEM-006. FGEEM-011. FGEEM-012. FGEEM-015.	Y

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agricultural land.	<p>supplies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that utilising this land for solar panels would not only reduce the local agricultural output but also negatively affect food security. • Concern about the amount of food imported to the UK, the dependence on transport, the associated carbon footprint and security risks. • Concern the land will be destroyed and never returned to agriculture, argument that this destruction has been shown in many countries where the land becomes barren. • Concern that agricultural land has been obtained by bribing farmers. • Comment that the farmland is capable of producing grain enough to produce 800,000 loaves of bread per annum. • Concern that agricultural land is already being lost to gravel extraction. • Comment that the government policies on farming and subsidies has likely discouraged that the land could still be used for agricultural benefit and possibly further with recent amendments on taxation. • Concern the loss of such land could have a lasting impact on local jobs. • Comment that until it is mandated that all new builds have solar panels, including homes and warehouses, the countryside should be left alone for food production. • Comment that an acre of farmland can feed up to 100 people for a year. • Comment that at a consultation event, Fosse Green Energy pointed out that the fields are not all good quality soil for crops however with a growing population with fertiliser they would be and also can be used for feed for animals. • Comment that in the last couple of years the proposed land has supported cereal crops and maize successfully. • Concern that 25 per cent of the workforce of Lincolnshire depends on agriculture or its associated industries, which is not mentioned in 6.8.5. • Concern that agricultural land is given as 28 per cent BMV in paragraph 6.8.10, but a higher figure from the assessors, comment that the division 3a/b is minor and their comparative yields depend on the weather. • Comment that government policy over recent years has been to encourage the production of crops for energy use such as maize for use in anaerobic digestion (AD) plants or grains for ethanol production which is now included in petrol at a mandatory rate of 10 per cent. Comment that stating that 	<p>1]. ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]</p>	<p>Applicant has sought to minimise the use of Best and Most Versatile land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. The results of an agricultural land classification (ALC) survey are set out in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. For the Principal Site, the ALC survey concluded the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) - 27.8% b. Subgrade 3b (Non-BMV land) - 68.9% c. Non-agricultural land - 3.1% d. 1.9 ha was inaccessible. <p>Therefore, the ALC survey concluded that land within the Principal Site is predominantly subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land), although some BMV land of subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land), and some non-agricultural land, is present. There were no areas of ALC Grade 1 or 2 identified within the Principal Site, (Grades 1 and 2 are highest quality of BMV land). Further detail on how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be temporary. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of the operational period the land would be available for its current use. Any material change of use would require planning permission.</p> <p>In terms of the concern that solar farms are using valuable agricultural land and in response to the comment that the government policies on farming and subsidies has likely discouraged the use of the land for agricultural benefit, as stated in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] DEFRA's Food Security Report states that some agri-environmental schemes (AES) have led to land being taken out of food and other crop production to support long-term biodiversity and sustainable production, such as the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI). As of July 2024, around 250,000 hectares of land have been entered into SFI options that temporarily restrict food from being produced on that land, which the Food Security Report sets out is equivalent to</p>	<p>FGEEM-016. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-024. FGEEM-027. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-038. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-042. FGEEM-043. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-046. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-057. FGEEM-058. FGEEM-060. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084. FGEEM-085. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-087. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-090. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-110. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-134. FGEEM-135.</p>	

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	<p>the non-food crops are used for "carbon intensive sources of energy" is mis-leading.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to remove all grade 3a land from the proposal. Comment that 3.4 Paragraph 2.10.29 goes on to say that where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred avoiding the use of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (BMV) ie Grade 1,2 and 3a. Concern that the discrepancy between Natural England's assessment of the extent of BMV agricultural land on the proposed site and the findings of Fosse Green Energy's experts has not been explained. Comment that NPS EN-3 and Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Plan states that the use of BMV agricultural land should be avoided where possible. Questioning why grade 4 and 5 land has not been used for the project. Comment that they understand that the UK is only 50 to 60 per cent sustainable in food production. Comment that the latest Government Food Strategy Policy Paper (June 2022) stresses the importance of maintaining agricultural production not reducing it. 		<p>around 3% of England's total utilised agricultural area (UAA) (9 million hectares). Solar Energy UK (FactSheet: Solar Farms and Agricultural Land 2024) sets out that currently solar farms occupy less than 0.1% of the UK's land. To meet the net zero target of 90GW of solar by 2050 (70GW by 2035), solar farms would at most account for approximately 0.6% of UK land which is approximately 146,626 ha. This is almost half the land currently in the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) which is agricultural land that is not being used for food production.</p> <p>In response to the concern that the Proposed Development would negatively affect food security, the Proposed Development recognises the need to allow current farming practices to continue. The Order Limits include areas of new grassland for bird mitigation and a significant portion of retained arable land (a minimum of 181ha of retained arable land is secured via the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], a detailed version of which is to be developed substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, as secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft DCO), which provides mitigation for ground nesting birds whilst also allowing current farming practices to continue. This retained arable land includes approximately 116ha of Subgrade 3a BMV land.</p> <p>Furthermore, to minimise the impacts of the Proposed Development on BMV land Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out embedded mitigation measures including the use of panels at a height which could support sheep grazing, and capitalising on the opportunity to improve soil structure during the period of suspended agricultural activities throughout the operational phase of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, the Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) [EN010154/APP/7.10] a detailed version of which is secured via Requirement 15 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], contains industry standard good practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil which will ensure that the ALC grade will be unaltered through operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of the concern that the land will be destroyed and will not be returned to agriculture, it is the Applicant's intention to</p>	<p>FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-005. FGEHCFF-006. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-016. FGEHCFF-018. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-021. FGEHCFF-022. FGEOFF-049. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-058. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-065. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-069. FGEOFF-070. FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093.</p>	

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			<p>own and manage the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning. Upon decommissioning, the land within the site would be available for its original use. Any material change of use would require planning permission.</p> <p>In terms of the comment that agricultural land has been obtained by bribing farmers, this is incorrect, part of the Site Selection criteria involved identifying landowners that were willing to lease land for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The 1,018.7ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East midlands.</p> <p>The respondent is correct that some of the crops grown on the DCO Site currently are for biofuels; some for distillation into bioethanol as an additive to petrol and some for incineration in biomass facilities to generate electricity. Previous solar NSIPs have demonstrated during Examination stage that Solar PV generates more electricity per acre of land than biofuels. As more cars on the road network become electric, the electricity will also power these and the need for bioethanol is expected to reduce.</p> <p>As stated in Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] it has been confirmed by all landowners that there is expected to be no job losses resulting from the removal of agricultural land. It is expected that when the rent revenues from the land start, additional jobs will be created on their farms offsite as landowners diversify their land further with the underlying financial stability of the rental income.</p> <p>In response to the comment that until it is mandated that all new builds have solar panels, including homes and warehouses, the countryside should be left alone for food production, the Applicant agrees that solar on rooftops is part of the renewable energy mix for the UK, however facing the current climate emergency means deploying renewable energy at scale is a necessity. This cannot simply be achieved by development on rooftop sites alone. To make a meaningful impact, the Applicant believes solar farms must form the backbone of this approach. Further information is set</p>	<p>FGEHCCF-022. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	

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			<p>out in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] and in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1].</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding the quality of the soil within the Order Limits, as stated in Appendix 12-B Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], the land contained within the Principal Site is comprised primarily of Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade 3b (moderate quality) with some occurrences of ALC grade 3a (good quality). There is no ALC Grade 1 (excellent quality) or ALC Grade 2 (very good quality) land within the Principal Site. It is possible that the soil structure could improve during the period of suspended agricultural activities as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In response to the request to remove all Grade 3a land from the proposal, as stated in Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] the Proposed Development has been designed to avoid BMV land as far as practicable. For example, as noted above the Order Limits include areas of new grassland for bird mitigation and a significant portion of retained arable land (a minimum of 181ha of retained arable land is secured via the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], a detailed version of which is to be developed, substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, as secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft DCO), which provides mitigation for ground nesting birds whilst also allowing current farming practices to continue. This retained arable land includes approximately 116ha of Subgrade 3a BMV land.</p> <p>In terms of the discrepancy between Natural England's assessment of the extent of BMV agricultural land on the proposed site and the findings of Fosse Green Energy's experts, this is due to the Natural England data being based on surveys that were undertaken between 1989 and 1999, whereas the survey undertaken by Roberts Environmental was based on a more accurate (and recent) intrusive soil survey. Furthermore, the Natural England data does not differentiate between Grade 3a and Grade 3b land.</p> <p>In response to the comment that NPS EN-3 and Policy S14 of the Central Lincolnshire Plan states that the use of BMV agricultural land should be avoided where possible, The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out how the</p>		

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			<p>impact of the Proposed Development on BMV has been minimised through careful site selection and embedded mitigation.</p> <p>In response to the comment why grade 4 and 5 land has not been used for the project, refer to Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] which explains the Applicant's approach to site selection.</p>		
Screening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion that the landscaping and fencing that would "hide" the solar panels are likely to increase the quality of life for the residents and the wider Lincoln public, who often come to visit the Weir near Aibourn in the summer and walk along the River Witham throughout the year, comment that significant work may be needed to ensure this work is of sufficient quality to last more than a few years. • Concern that mitigation will take at least 15 years to hide these fields. • Concern that as Thorpe on the Hill is a hilltop location, panels will be very noticeable, even with "screening". • Suggestion of a formal commitment to looking after the plants, particularly by guaranteeing that they will be watered regularly to ensure survival. In addition, they would like a commitment that after, say, 10 years the plastic tubes which will be used to protect the saplings will be removed. If this is not done the plastic will degrade and the plants will be constricted. • Concern that some adversely impacted views will not be mitigated. • Concern that the proposed plan of a tree belt and solar panels at the bottom of their garden will block the view. • Request for screening with trees on the northern side between the village and solar farm as that wouldn't block the sun shining on the panels. • Request for some form of buffer zone to be inserted to try and preserve the rural atmosphere of villages. • Concern that (6.10.17) solar reflection is expected at 160 of the 213 residences, highlighting the impact of the solar development on the landscape which is described as "not significant" and mitigated with hedge planting. Concern that this would be significant, especially when hedges and trees have lost their leaves in winter and when viewed from the Cliff Edge. • Concern that there seems to be little or no plantings against 	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes the positive comment regarding the landscaping and fencing. The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] details the different types of planting proposed across the site, the means of establishment and management/ maintenance regimes specified for successful establishment of new vegetation including hedgerows and trees required to mitigate visual impacts. The proposed planting design is shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] acknowledges that there may be landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. The inclusion of mitigation screen planting is intended to limit the majority of these visual effects as vegetation matures over time, and by Year 15 the mitigation measures for all the residential receptors (save for Grange Cottage) will result in no significant effects.</p> <p>As part of the Applicant's early stage engagement, a series of changes were made to the design of the Proposed Development to help reduce the visual impacts from sensitive receptors. This included changes in the vicinity of Cathedral View Holiday Park and in land southeast of Thorpe on the Hill to provide additional buffers from the Solar PV Areas, and removal of parcels for the development of solar infrastructure in the vicinity of Bassingham, Thorpe on the Hill, and Morton Lane. Additional buffers were also incorporated around individual residential dwellings.</p> <p>The Applicant received further comments regarding landscape and visual impacts during statutory consultation (see Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]) and sought to address comments in the final Proposed Development design.</p>	<p>FGEEM-010. FGEEM-016. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-050. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-054. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-076. FGEEM-077. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-129. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-024. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEHCCF-024.</p>	Y

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	<p>the rights of way (proper and permissive) through the site and that the proposal must be amended to increase the plantings if the project is to go ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion that it should be a requirement that the planting is done at the start of the project. • Questioning whether the panels could be integrated more discreetly into the landscape. • Concern that the proposal by Fosse Green at paragraph 10.8.3 of Chapter 10 of the PEIR to introduce additional mitigation measures such as hedging to screen the development, will still not reduce the significant landscape and visual impacts of the proposed development. • Concern that it will take 20 years for buffer zones to grow enough to shield the panels. • Comment that planting a few more trees and hedges will not replace the agricultural land lost. • Suggestion that there is scope to enhance the footpath/restricted byway between Fen Lane and Auburn Moor to create an attractive green corridor, through a wider buffer area between the solar panels, together with banking, landscaping and planting to minimise their visual impact. • Request that maximum screening is provided for the solar panels (3.5 meters) including pre-construction planting of hedges. • Request for screening of security. Comment that their property will be adversely impacted, able to see all of the solar farm unless trees or bunds of at least 20 metres of height were placed all along the Northern border to Thorpe on the Hill. 		<p>The full LVIA exercise included a comprehensive review of the existing (baseline) landscape, and receptors (residential properties), and has been reported in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], with detail on long-term management and maintenance provided in the Framework LEMP [EN0101054/APP/7.15]. This also illustrates the planting proposals alongside PROW, permissive paths, and elsewhere across the DCO Site. The Applicant considers that the proposed planting represents good design and mitigates the effects associated with the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Any significant landscape and visual effects require weighing in the planning balance against benefits of the Proposed Development. While the significant adverse landscape and visual effects are all temporary and reversible on decommissioning, it is noted that a number of residual significant effects would be experienced during the operation of the Proposed Development. The design process has limited and/or minimised visibility from important locations where possible (refer to Alternatives and Design and Access Statement), especially once vegetation has established.</p> <p>In response to the suggestion that it should be a requirement that the planting is done at the start of the project, as stated in the Framework LEMP [EN0101054/APP/7.15] planting will take place in the first available planting season and at a time of year appropriate to the species being planted.</p> <p>The request to enhance the Fen Lane to Auburn Moor PRoW is noted, although PRoWs outside the DCO Site are not in the Applicant's control. The Applicant is providing a community benefit fund tied to the operation of the Proposed Development, which the local community may be able to use for such purposes.</p>		
Visual impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the area's natural beauty would be significantly compromised by the installation of industrial solar panels. • Concern that on the visual impact assessment "wind turbines in Carlton le Moorland" are indicated at one point but there aren't any. • Comment that if solar farms have such little impact visually and environmentally then why aren't they sited on the South Downs, Chilterns, Cotswolds, Windsor Great Park etc. 	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p>	<p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] acknowledges that there may be landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. The landscape receptors, including landscape character areas, are most impacted during the construction phase, once the Proposed Development is operational, the number of significantly affected character areas is reduced by half. The inclusion of mitigation screen planting is intended to limit the majority of these visual effects as vegetation matures</p>	<p>FGEEM-011. FGEEM-015. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-027. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-038. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-040.</p>	Y

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern regarding the initial impression of the village when approaching from the Hykeham roundabout. • Comment that they have particularly moved to the area for retirement due to it being picturesque and quiet. • Concern regarding diminishing appeal to residents and visitors alike. • Concern on the views from the village towards the green fields and the trees of Tunman woods, which has not considered the change in elevation adequately and receded the development back a field or so towards Tunman woods. • Concern of glint and glare. • Objection as Fosse Green Energy acknowledge in the EIA that “.....[in relation to Thorpe on the Hill] that the northern half is visible from Thorpe on the Hill due to the settlements elevated location and proximity to the site. The central part of the site is also visible to Clay Lane” and the EIA also states “... the proposed development has the potential to result in significant adverse visual effects resulting from the introduction of solar panels and associated infrastructure into peoples views”. • Concern regarding views when taking the circular Stepping Out route, which would be reduced to a tunnel-type path through high fences and security cameras. • Comment that they bought their property specifically for the views. • Concern it will impact several villages' character. • Comment that in 6.6.2, landscape and visual amenity is only considering a two kilometre area, which is insufficient in a flat landscape overlooked from the Cliff Edge. Concern that the impact on the visual amenity from Harmston to Navenby on the Cliff Edge would be changed from rural farmland to industrial solar. • Comment that even when considering only two kilometres, the impact is described as significant during construction, operation and decommissioning - 6.6.10-6.6.24. • Comment that 6.11.6 describes significant cumulative landscape and visual impacts during the construction, operation and decommissioning. • Concern regarding Bassingham's rural charm and integration with the natural environment. • Suggestion for collaboration and thoughtful planning, leading to an approach that benefits the environment without compromising the views from dwellings in a small countryside village. • Comment that 3.9 Paragraph 2.10.40 and 2.10.46 of EN-3 	<p>[EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>over time, and by Year 15 the mitigation measures for all the residential receptors (save for Grange Cottage) will result in no significant effects.</p> <p>Large scale wind turbines in Hawton and Carlton have been identified within the baseline for residents of Coleby, Boothby Graffoe and Navenby, users of Vikings Way.</p> <p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, and including liaison with landowners.</p> <p>Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1] identifies no significant effects during construction, with the exception of precautionary likely significant construction vibration effects at three receptors during piling for solar structures. No likely significant effects are identified during the operational phase.</p> <p>The Applicant has considered the elevated landform at Tunman Wood in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Recreational users, walking along the northern section of the footpath that is parallel to Tunman Wood will retain the main focus of the view along the path. There will be heavily filtered views of the construction activities. Recreational users, walking along the footpath south of Tunman Wood, will experience direct, short to medium distance views of the construction activities. The Applicant acknowledges that construction will result in substantial alteration to the composition of the existing view, however this is short term and reversible during the construction phase at this location. During operation, a proportion of the Proposed Development located in this area will be present in the short to medium distance views. This is due to the rising topography, which will terminate long distance views to the east and screen the full extent of the PV arrays.</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1], the effects of Glint and Glare and their impact on local receptors is predicted to be Low at 37 residential receptors, and Low at nine bridleway receptors,</p>	<p>FGEEM-042. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-045. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-048. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-050. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-052. FGEEM-053. FGEEM-054. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-062. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-081. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084. FGEEM-085. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-094. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-107. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-118. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-129. FGEEM-131. FGEEM-134. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-003. FGEHCFF-004. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-017.</p>	

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	<p>states that applicants should minimise visual impacts of the development for those using existing public rights of way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that Fosse Green Energy's assessment of the impact of the proposals on the conservation area rest on the assessment of the views from and to the conservation area and do not consider the change in character of the arable fields which is an important element of the description of the conservation area set out in the Appraisal Document. • Concern regarding Fosse Green Energy's assessment of all visual receptors that affect Bassingham and its surrounds. • Comment that they would like to see how the solar farm will look from the elevated position of the Lincoln Edge, specifically from the end of Far Lane Coleby looking down towards the solar farm, concern that no photographs of this view were available at the consultation. • Comment that lawcases surrounding visual impacts and landscape impacts that should be considered: R (on the application of E) v. South Gloucestershire District Council [2012], R (on the application of DLA Delivery) v. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2012], R (on the application of Greengage) v. South Somerset District Council [2020]. 		<p>whilst the remaining ground-based receptors are expected to have no impacts once mitigation measures have been implemented. Overall impacts as a result of glint and glare are considered to be not significant with the proposed embedded design mitigation.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that there will be some landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. Receptors will be most impacted during the construction phase, and the number of significant effects will drop by half at Year 1 of operation. The significant effects will further reduce as the mitigation planting will be established by Year 15 (a chosen year of assessment to align with industry practices), replacing the vegetation lost at the construction phase, enhancing landscape pattern, and helping integrate the Proposed Development within the surrounding landscape. Specifically, residents of Thorpe on the Hill and Bassingham will experience moderate adverse effects during construction, but are not expected to experience any adverse effects during operation of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to retain the existing PRoW as far as possible and add permissive paths, but we acknowledge the Proposals will see three PRoWs permanently diverted, as discussed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure seeks to minimise instances of development on both sides of PRoW. Where development is proposed adjacent to a PRoW, an offset of a minimum of 10m either side of the centre line has been incorporated. Where development is proposed on both sides of a PRoW, sections of wider offsets have also been integrated to avoid a 'canyon effect' and vary the extent of views experienced across the Principal Site where practicable.</p> <p>The concern regarding views when taking the circular Stepping Out route are noted and have been assessed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The fencing is described in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES and would comprise stock proof fencing up to 2m height. PRoWs have a minimum 10m offset either side before solar PV infrastructure to avoid tunnelling between solar PV fields. The Applicant considers the design</p>	<p>FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-021. FGEHCFF-024. FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-048. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-065. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-080. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEHCCF-024.</p>	

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			<p>to be sensitive to views when taking the circular Stepping Out route.</p> <p>The LVIA study area extend to 2km from the solar PV area. To ensure the 2km study area was proportionate and representative, an initial search area of 5km was first investigated. This initial search showed that the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development becomes limited beyond 2km due to landform patterns, built form and woodland.</p> <p>Cumulative effects have been considered in section 10.10 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The assessment concludes that there may be some landscape and visual cumulative effects where the construction of the Proposed Development overlaps with the construction of another scheme. It has been identified that the operation of both the Proposed Development and North Hykeham Relief Road, would have direct effects on the landscape and visual amenity of local receptors.</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] outlines the landscape and ecology impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during, construction of the Proposed Development, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management and monitoring measures to be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational.</p> <p>EN-3 has been considered within the assessment provided in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1], including Paragraph 2.10.40 and 2.10.46. Appendix B: NPS Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement sets out a detailed analysis of compliance with the specific policies of the energy NPSs.</p> <p>Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] contains a detailed assessment of the setting of assets, including Conservation Areas. The assessment considers the evidence of historical agricultural activity and follows the guidance provided in the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.</p>		

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			<p>The landscape photography has considered residents of Coleby as a receptor, and is represented by viewpoints 13 and 15 in Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoints [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Commercial users of Hykeham Roundabout Services have also been considered (viewpoint 6). A description of the representative viewpoints is provided in Appendix 10-D: Visual Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3] and an assessment of sensitivity is provided in Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>The landscape and visual team are cognisant of the case law mentioned by the respondent and the assessment methodology in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity and Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] takes into account the industry guidance and case law.</p>		
Site assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the independent assessments need to be called into question as these site assessments are conducted by organisations who are paid by the applicant and are preparing a very biased view. 	<p>ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>All ES chapters</p>	<p>The assessment of effects has been undertaken based on existing knowledge, techniques and equipment, including extensive knowledge regarding the delivery of solar and BESS schemes. A 'reasonable worst-case' scenario has been used in respect to the envisaged construction methods, location and proximity to sensitive receptors, and phasing and timing of construction activities. Detailed assumptions for the purpose of assessments, where relevant, are outlined within the respective technical ES chapters (Chapters 6 to 14 of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>The overall environmental acceptability of the Proposed Development is a matter for the SoS to determine, having taken into account, amongst other matters, the environmental information that is set out in this ES, including all likely beneficial and adverse environmental effects.</p>	FGEEM-016.	N
Flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern with the land becoming rock hard and the likelihood of increasing issues around flooding. • Concern that the assessment of flood zones is insufficient due to the use of 2015 maps illustrating the areas of the City of Lincoln flood relief plan with quoted impacts in 1/30 years and 1/1000 years. • Comment that in both 22/23 and 23/24 winters the Lincoln flood relief plan has been used. • Comment that the site is a flood zone. Concern about the additional flooding risk caused by surface water-off from 	<p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) has been prepared within Appendix 9-C [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The FRA assesses flood risk from all sources and ensures that the Proposed Development does not increase flood risk to the Proposed Development or elsewhere, in line with national and local planning requirements.</p> <p>The fluvial flood risk model for the Upper Witham fluvial catchment (including the River Witham and Brant), referred to as the Upper Witham Lincoln hydraulic model, was published</p>	<p>FGEEM-016. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-125. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEHCCF-026.</p>	Y

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	<p>panels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that some of the areas proposed flood in winter, which raises questions over safety of high voltage equipment being present on the locations. 		<p>by the Environment Agency in 2015 and includes climate change allowances for 20% for the 1 in 100 year event. Updates to the 2015 Upper Witham Lincoln hydraulic model to account for current climate change allowance performed by the Environment Agency have not been published at the time of writing and therefore the 1 in 100 year plus 32% climate change extent has been used for the assessment and potential mitigation. The Environment Agency have confirmed this approach.</p> <p>A sequential approach has been taken in locating infrastructure to avoid areas of flood risk, in line with NPS EN-1 and the National Planning Policy Framework. All proposed buildings/compound areas, substation, transformers stations, BESS and the majority of panels have been located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3. The majority of the Principal Site is located within an area classified as Flood Zone 1 (Low Risk).</p> <p>Solar PV panels and mounting structures will not increase surface water risk as they are not considered to alter the existing drainage regime. Flood risk levels from all sources within and surrounding the Order Limits will remain unchanged with the embedded mitigation proposed.</p>		
Negative comments regarding biodiversity net gain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that Lincolnshire is the least biodiverse county in the UK and the UK has the fewest trees and woodland areas in Europe, which is largely due to the intensive farming methods and monocrop culture of the farming practices and the loss of woodland and erosion of field margins and boundary hedge-rows, which have left the wildlife left clinging to survival in small unconnected pockets of thickets and wooded areas. • Comment that not putting a solar panel in the ground will deliver biodiversity naturally. • Concern that all of the plans will have a detrimental effect on the local biodiversity. • Comment that more opportunities are available for improved biodiversity than have been proposed. • Concern that several areas marked as "landscaping" etc are existing boundaries, hedges and coppices and are not enhancing or compensatory. • Questioning whether there will be monitoring of biodiversity. • Concern that Fosse Green Energy will not make a net gain if the UK has to import food into the UK because Fosse Green Energy took good land out of production. 	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p>	<p>A Biodiversity Net Gain assessment report [EN010154/APP/7.12] has been undertaken using Defra's Statutory Biodiversity Metric to identify opportunities for contributing to BNG. The integration of soft landscaping within the design of the Proposed Development includes measures to increase connectivity across the Order Limits and in the wider ecological network. The delivery of BNG is secured through Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>Policy S61 of the Lincolnshire Local Plan states that proposals should provide a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain. Although delivering BNG as part of a DCO is not mandatory at the time of writing, the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12] sets out that the Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.4) for the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEEM-061. FGEEM-088. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-118. FGEHCFF-016. FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-058. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-069. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-079. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-092.</p>	Y

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			<p>Existing hedgerows are shown on Figure 7.15 Landscape Mitigation Plan. Existing hedgerows will be managed to enhance biodiversity and improve ecosystem services, this will involve filling gaps and thickening hedgerows with a broader range of native species, where needed. Further detail is provided in Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p> <p>Habitats will be monitored, in line with the management prescriptions detailed in Section 5 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15], to ensure correct establishment and growth is achieved, and remedies action (such as re-seeding if establishment fails) would be taken as relevant to ensure the delivery of the committed biodiversity units. The delivery of BNG is secured through Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>The 1,018.7ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East midlands and is unlikely to result in an increase of food imports.</p>		
Positive comments regarding biodiversity net gain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that they are impressed with the promises on biodiversity net gain. • Comment that farms may look green, however fields are largely mono-cultures, and don't support a diverse array of insects and animals. • Comment that a study from Natural England found that the UK has lost 97 per cent of its wildflower meadows since the 1930s, so growing wildflowers in and amongst the panels will serve many benefits to pollinators and the wider food chain, as well as helping restore soil quality. • Suggestion that a combination of under cropping of wildflowers with winter sheep grazing could be one example of how the land could be used effectively with the result that the land would be in a better condition at the end of the project from its likely starting point. • Suggestion that the site could be a very large wildflower meadow and an example to future developments, comment that this would be more attractive and would significantly increase the numbers of pollinating insects and make a substantial difference to the biodiversity of the area. • Suggestion to use hedge planting to provide connectivity of 	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support. We appreciate these valuable suggestions for how to improve the local biodiversity.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to delivering biodiversity net gain in accordance with Requirement 8 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]. A Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12], has been prepared to inform the ES and submitted as part of the DCO application. The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.4) for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], species-rich grassland will be established on the DCO Site, outside the Solar PV areas. The type of mix chosen will consider ground conditions and soil types to establish a diverse and successful sward of grasses and wildflowers. Grassland diversity will be achieved both through different species mixes and through management (e.g. traditional meadow style management and maintenance of flower rich</p>	<p>FGEEM-022. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-118. FGEOFF-061. FGEEM-145.</p>	Y

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	habitats from outside the project area, which can be supported with managed floristic enhanced grass strips.		<p>tussocky swards). By establishing a diverse sward of grasses and wildflowers, biodiversity will increase, enhancing value for wildlife. The mixes used for the open areas, verges and field margins will provide a variety of wildflowers to both enhance biodiversity and to provide a valuable food source and habitat to local invertebrates and wildlife.</p> <p>As set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], the connectivity of habitats through the careful location of infrastructure and delivery of habitat corridors providing access to wider expanses of habitat both within and outside of the DCO Site Boundary was established as a key opportunity of the Proposed Development landscaping design. Hedgerows will generally be improved through 'gapping up' where they are currently fragmented, improving landscape structure and ecological connectivity.</p>		
Farmland and biofuels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that at the consultation event, they were interested to learn that 51 per cent of the current farmed land is used for growing biofuels, which in terms of energy storage and transfer, is shockingly inefficient compared to solar PV. • Comment that as the energy transition happens, we will move away from biofuels to electric vehicles and that there is no place for large-scale biofuels in a sustainable future. • Concern regarding how the biofuel energy which grows on the land will be replaced. 	Planning Statement.	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support.</p> <p>The respondent is correct that some of the crops grown on the DCO Site currently are for biofuels; some for distillation into bioethanol as an additive to petrol and some for incineration in biomass facilities to generate electricity. Previous solar NSIPs have demonstrated during Examination stage that Solar PV generates more electricity per acre of land than biofuels. As more cars become electric on the road network, the electricity will also power these and the need for bioethanol is expected to reduce.</p>	FGEEM-022. FGEEM-089.	N
General negative impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern for listed buildings, historical monuments and land, ancient woodland, the impact on roads and wildlife, environmental damage. • Concern regarding pollution risks. 	<p>ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>Chapters 7: Cultural Heritage, 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] all conclude that there are no likely significant effects to the historic environment, ecology and biodiversity, and roads as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Pollution control is set out in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]. The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7], the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], and the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] provide the framework for management of environmental impacts at construction, operation, and decommissioning. The development of a detailed CEMP,</p>	FGEEM-023. FGEEM-056.	N

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		[EN010154/APP/6.1] Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] Framework CEMP [EN01054/APP/7.7] Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]	OEMP and DEMP is secured under Requirements 12, 13 and 20 of Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. No operational pollution control permits, or licences or other consents, are required. The consents, permits, and licences that are anticipated to be required are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3].		
Opposed to landscape enhancements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on why enhance the lovely open countryside as it currently is. 	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity.	The Applicant notes this comment.	FGEEM-024.	N
Minor adverse impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to 6.2.2 and comment that the current baseline should take into account the flexibility of use of the land in its current state, such as converting the whole area to woodland for carbon sequestration. Comment that this should not therefore be considered a "minor adverse impact". • Reference to 6.4.11 and comment that the impact of the panels needs to be compared not just with the use this year, but with the possible use of the land given over to woodland or other farmland sustainability initiatives over 60 years. 	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology	The existing baseline reflects the period in which the baseline studies for the EIA have been undertaken (2023 to 2025) and as such is representative of this time-period. The future baseline conditions are predicted for each assessment as relevant, whereby conditions anticipated to prevail at a certain point in the future. It is common for the future baseline to be the same as the existing baseline if there are no planned changes to the land management or surrounding area, in which case the assessment is based on changes relative to the existing conditions. As there are no planned changes to the land management regime, converting the Principal Site to woodland has not been considered.	FGEEM-125.	N
Focus on local residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that Fosse Green Energy is progressing the project in a completely dictatorial fashion without any regard to local people. • Concern that consultations are just a process that Fosse Green Energy is obliged to undertake. • Comment that Fosse Green Energy is lawful, thus whatever the village may say will make no difference to what it wants to do. • Concern that the proposed development is not community-led nor does it benefit the local community. 	Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].	The Applicant has a duty to and has taken into account all responses to the non-statutory and statutory consultation. This consultation report [EN010154/APP/5.1], and specifically Chapter 10 and Chapter 11 of the report, explains how the Applicant has had regard to consultation responses. The Applicant carried out early consultation on Fosse Green Energy to develop its plans ahead of the statutory consultation, with the aim of considering community feedback. The Applicant has also held a community liaison group meeting following the statutory consultation to provide	FGEEM-002. FGEEM-027. FGEEM-023. FGEEM-033. FGEEM-041. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084. FGEEM-135. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-011.	N

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern regarding the developers taking notice of and actioning local residents' views. • Comment that the need to carry out meaningful consultation with local communities is essential. • Comment that an initiative of regular updates on how the project is progressing and when operational how it is operating would be useful. 		<p>updates on how the project is progressing. These will continue post submission along with regular updates via the website and emails.</p> <p>The Applicant developed and published a statement of community consultation (Appendix 6.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2]) which was developed in consultation with the relevant local authorities to establish how the Proposed Development would be consulted on. This allowed the consultation programme to be tailored to the needs of communities. See Section 11.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.2].</p> <p>Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 money per megawatt (MW) per year of export capacity in line with guidance. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a 'community-benefit' should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider` education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p>	<p>FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-085.</p>	
<p>Focusing on the next steps and the DCO process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the Planning Inspectorate and local planning authorities will consider the weight of community objections when reviewing Development Consent Order (DCO) applications, particularly when they demonstrate a breach of local and national planning policies. • Expression of an intention to pursue this matter further through planning and legal avenues, ensuring that the local authority and Planning Inspectorate are fully aware of the community's position. • Comment that the proposal will go ahead, as it is the government's will and that it is important that Fosse Green Energy make it more palatable for local residents. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments. If the Development Consent Order application is accepted by the Planning Inspectorate, it will hold an examination on the application. At this stage there is an opportunity to register with the Planning Inspectorate to become an interested party by making a relevant representation on the community's position.</p> <p>Once the examination has finished the Planning Inspectorate makes a recommendation to the relevant Secretary of State who makes the final decision on if the Proposed Development is granted consent taking into account, amongst other things, the need for the Proposed Development, and whether this is in accordance with local and national policy. The Secretary of State also considers whether consultation on the Proposed Development with the local community has been adequately carried out, and that consultation with the local community has informed the design of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEEM-002. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-090.</p>	<p>N</p>

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Positive comments about the materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thanks for the consultative postcard, which they found most interesting. • Comment that the plans are clear. • Comment that they are very pleased to note that Fosse Green Energy removed panels on the south side of Moor Lane. • Comment that they understand that comments have been listened to and it has been decided and agreed to bury the cables that have to be laid in the grid connection corridor, this decision is to be commended. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments. The Applicant has appreciated the opportunities to engage with the local community both during and outside periods of consultation and to hear and understand concerns and comments in evolving the design of the Proposed Development. Interested persons can view Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] which sets out how the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development has had regard to the concerns raised by the local community.</p>	<p>FGEEM-012. FGEHCFF-012. FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-085.</p>	N
Positive comments about the events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thanks to event staff they spoke to, for their enthusiasm and willingness to engage with the community, despite the opposition. • Comment that they felt reassured by certain comments made at the consultation event. • Comment that at a consultation event, they were told that neither Lincoln Lane nor Clay Lane would be used for construction traffic should the scheme, in some form, go ahead. 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and appreciates the opportunity to engage with the Interested Party and the wider community.</p>	<p>FGEEM-022. FGEEM-091. FGEHCFF-013.</p>	N
Information that could have been included at the events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that they discussed soil quality and scientific studies on existing solar farms with event staff but suggestion that having the data accessible at these events would be useful, in order to reliably inform people about how the soil can be regenerated by a solar farm. 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant appreciates the interested parties suggestion and the relevant information can be found at Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN01015/APP/6.3].</p>	<p>FGEEM-022.</p>	N
Lack of response to feedback received at previous consultation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that 12 months further on, Fosse Green Energy has not listened nor responded in any way, shape or form to the vast and negative feedback from the local population to this proposal. • Comment that nothing has fundamentally changed in Fosse Green Energy's presentations or in their views from the initial consultations which took place last year. • Comment that Thorpe on the Hill has been ignored, as demonstrated by the increased density of panels in and around the village and that it undermines the credibility of the consultation process by appearing to demonstrate that it is merely perfunctory. 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes comments on feedback being considered from the non-statutory consultation. The Applicant published a non-statutory consultation report which was provided at the statutory consultation which responds to the feedback received and how it was considered in the plans presented at statutory consultation. This report is available on the Applicant's website at https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/assets/images/pdf/FGE-Consultation-Report-Final-Oct.pdf</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] provides details of the responses received from the local community and statutory consultees in relation to the Proposed Development and what regard has been had to these. Chapter 4 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] shows the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development, taking into account feedback received.</p>	<p>FGEEM-023. FGEEM-030. FGEEM-033. FGEEM-041. FGEEM-054. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-075. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-138. FGEOFF-092.</p>	Y
Negative comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the physical consultations are not democratic engagement because all the event staff do is relay what they 	<p>Consultation Report</p>	<p>At statutory consultation the Applicant held four consultation events including an online webinar. At the consultation events</p>	<p>FGEEM-023. FGEEM-075.</p>	N

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about the events.	<p>have been told to say.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that a project of this scale should involve comprehensive consultations with residents and stakeholders, and there has been a lack of transparent communication regarding its potential impacts, rather they feel that they have been offered one sided information events and have not been fully informed about the potential long-term consequences of this project. • Comment that they are concerned that house prices will be impacted by the project and that this was the only piece of data Fosse Green Energy's staff were unaware of when they asked them and were told it had never been raised before. • Comment that it was disappointing to see that nobody at the consultation sessions appeared to have any experience of actually developing and managing a solar development for environ-mental gain, which meant that there were no answers to how the site could be beneficial to local agriculture. • Comment that they were saddened to hear that one of Fosse Green Energy's representatives, at a consultation event held at the Oliver Roper Centre in Thorpe on the Hill, described the nearby land on which solar panels are proposed as "unproductive". • Concern that the promoters of this project claim that 51 per cent of the agricultural land is not used for food production, comment that they do not know how they came to this conclusion, but they are not convinced of its accuracy. • Concern that the descriptions used by the proposer are misleading. • Comment that when questioned about the failure to include the two additional BESS within the Fosse Green Energy application, the response from the Windel Energy representative was that the projects were "nothing to do with each other" and were standalone projects, which is misleading as all three projects are inter-related as the proposed BESS depend on the energy being produced by the solar farm, all are within the proposed development site, and all are being promoted by the same consortium. • Concern that a map on display at the consultation event (not in the statutory consultation information Booklet), showed the zone of theoretical visibility, which also extends all the way up the grid connection cable corridor, covering the Viking Way between Harmston and Coleby, to south of Wellingore. 	[EN010154/APP/5.1].	<p>members of staff were available to answer questions about the Proposed Development. Staff had expertise on different aspects of the Proposed Development such as design, construction and landowner negotiations and could also provide information on how to leave feedback about Fosse Green Energy and how this feedback would be considered. Feedback forms were available at the event and could be responded to during the event or taken away to be posted at a later date.</p> <p>In 2014, the Centre for Economics and Business Research and Renewable UK conducted a study of over one million homes in the UK to analyse the effect of wind farms on house prices. It found that onshore wind farms had no impact on the value of residential properties within a 5km radius. Given solar panels are less obtrusive than wind turbines, we are confident that local property prices will not be affected by the Proposed Development. Effects on property value is not something taken into account by the Secretary of State when deciding the application, in accordance with s104 of the Planning Act 2008.</p> <p>The Applicant is a partnership between Windel Energy Limited and Recurrent Energy (a subsidiary of Canadian Solar), who are both experienced developers of renewable energy projects.</p> <p>Windel Energy has more than 3.5 gigawatts of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development. Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes the development and delivery of a large scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings. Recurrent Energy, a subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc., is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership, and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, Recurrent Energy serves as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business.</p> <p>To date, Recurrent Energy has successfully developed, built, and connected approximately 12 GWp of solar projects and more than 6 GWh of energy storage projects across six continents. As of the date of this document, its global pipeline</p>	FGEEM-085. FGEEM-108. FGEEM-110. FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEWM-002. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092.	

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			<p>includes over 25 GWp of solar and 69 GWh of energy storage capacity.</p> <p>Figures on agricultural land, its use and productivity were developed with input from landowners and through agricultural land surveys of the Principal Site. These surveys were up to date as of October 2024, with the consultation being held from 21 October 2024.</p> <p>The statutory consultation provided information on the development consent order application for Fosse Green Energy. As other BESS in the area being proposed by Windel are subject to a separate planning application maps and information about them were not available at events. Engagement and events for these applications are being held separately with Windel representatives available to answer questions. The other BESS application in the area being promoted by Windel Energy is a wholly separate development and there is no link between that development and the Proposed Development, save for the location of the two developments.</p> <p>The maps in consultation documents included maps of the Principal Site and Grid Connection Corridor to show the geographical extent of the Proposed Development. More plans could be found in the PEIR showing information such as the Zone of Theoretical Visibility. The PEIR was printed and made available at events and was also available to view on the website. The approach to defining the LVIA study area, including the Zone of Theoretical Visibility, is described within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>		
Negative comments about the materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request for the next published document to be less political and vague and much more specific in terms of answers to objections – comment that it may allay fears of many of the opponents. • Comment that the plans shown did not include the location of any of the Battery Equipment Storage Service containers. • Concern that the forest that is situated at the back of Nettleton Drive and backs on to Thirlby Road did not appear to be on the maps. • Comment that the plans are unclear and request for 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes the comment on the wording of consultation documents. The Applicant aimed for documents to be written in an accessible and detailed format and the Applicant will review this when writing future documents. The layout plan was also designed to be accessible for people to view and see the locations of solar and battery infrastructure. More detailed plans were also available in the PEIR. The Applicant maintains a contact phonenumber and email address to answer any questions about the information contained in documents or about the Proposed Development more widely.</p>	<p>FGEEM-033. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-125. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-024. FGEOFF-058. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-086.</p>	<p>N</p>

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	<p>feedback (Moor Lane North Bassingham Road Westside, Haddington Lane where it seems to be solar panels both sides of the road).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that an environmental impact assessment needs to be meaningful and developed with the assistance of true experts in the field of sustainability, biodiversity and the protection of wildlife, not simply a tick box exercise. • Comment that the documents are not easy to follow. • Concern that the lifespan of the site is now stated as 60 years in the info booklet, which has changed from 40 years in previous information from Fosse Green Energy, and there is no explanation for this change. • Comment that there needs to be some detailed explanations rather than the general ones on Page 14 of the info booklet. 		<p>The Battery Energy Storage System Compound did not show the location of containers as the specifics on the location of the containers had not been decided at time of statutory consultation. Clear and relevant figures and plans have been produced for the DCO application submission setting out the baseline environment of the DCO Site and surroundings, which can be found in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.3], as well as within Volume 2 of the DCO application, and in various other documents.</p> <p>The woodland and forests are illustrated on aerial photography in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1-6.5] but may not have been illustrated on some external maps. The Applicant sources the background mapping from external sources. Where trees, hedges or vegetation are not illustrated on background mapping, these have been picked up by the baseline surveys in the ES in particular Chapter 8 Ecology [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Assessments and the PEIR were carried out by an expert team. The preliminary findings from environmental studies and assessments have been used to develop the design of the proposed development and inform the Environmental Statement (ES) [EN010154/APP/6.1-6.5] which describes any changes to the Proposed Development and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented.</p> <p>The 60-year lifetime is considered appropriate for the Proposed Development and aligns with other consented solar projects. It allows the project to carry on generating renewable energy if the panels outperform their warranty and would not require removal after 40 years or for the replacement of panels with updated technology part way through the lifetime to maximise the renewable generation onsite.</p>		
PEIR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that 1.1 Paragraph 3.3.31-3.3.39 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Re-port fails to mention the size of the compound which, on the basis of the layout plan (updated 29.10.24), extends to approximately 10-11 ha. • Comment that 1.2, the description of the proposed development fails to mention the proposed BESS within the proposed development site to the north of Green Man Lane, Navenby, which is proposed by the same consortium as that promoting the Fosse Green Energy solar farm development. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>It is assumed that the comment is referring to the BESS compound for an AC-coupled arrangement. As stated in Table 3-4 of the PEIR, the BESS compound footprint for the AC-coupled option is approximately 400m by 200m. This has been further refined within ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] to 315m by 165m (5.1975 ha).</p> <p>In terms of the BESS within the proposed development site to the north of Green Man Lane, Navenby this has been assessed in ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and</p>	<p>FGEWM-002. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-093. FGEEM-144.</p>	N

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that Fosse Green Energy assert that as Lincolnshire contains 490,000 ha of farmland (of which 366,900 ha are BMV) the proposed development and other solar farms in the county will account for only approximately 1.42 per cent of BMV agricultural land (paragraph 12.10.15 of Chapter 12 of the PEIR). Concern that those figures are already out of date with at least 13,300 ha of land now proposed or used for solar farms. • Concern that Chapter 7 of the PEIR identifies eight non-designated heritage assets where there will potentially be a loss of the asset or a physical disturbance to the asset; Earthworks (Mor-ton), Late Iron Age/Romano British settlement, Late Iron Age Enclosure, Cropmark Coleby. • Concern that paragraph 1.21 of the assessment includes 34 “representative” viewpoints throughout the proposed development and photographs from these viewpoints at Figure 10.8 (Volume 2 of the PEIR) all of which have been taken in the summer months when the vegetation cover is at its greatest. • Comment that they do not agree with the analysis in table 58 of Appendix 10.F of the PEIR as motorists will not be driving at speed around the double bend on this part of the road adjacent to the proposed BESS, cyclists or horse riders using the road will not be travelling at speed so their views of the BESS and substation compounds with transformers rising to 13.5 metres (paragraph 3.2.45 of Chapter 3 of the PEIR) will be visually obtrusive. • Concern that table 10.4, 10.5 and 10.6 of Chapter 10 of the PEIR acknowledge that there will be a major adverse effect on the landscape in relation to the principal site during construction and until year 15 when the effect of the proposed development on the landscape remains moderately adverse. • Comment that the sheer volume of technical reports are overwhelming and difficult to digest or argue anything specific. • Comment that (6.2.2) the current baseline should take into account the flexibility of use of the land in its current state, such as converting the whole area to woodland for carbon sequestration, this should not therefore be considered a "minor adverse impact". • Comment that (6.3.3) there are 351 non-designated heritage sites within 1km and 136 designated sites within 5km, vast areas of solar would impact more than 5km and the Cliff Edge needs to be included. • Comment that 6.3.9 describes "moderate adverse significant 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	<p>Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Whilst this BESS is being promoted by the parties of the Applicant, it forms a separate and distinguishable development.</p> <p>In response to the comment querying the amount of farmland used for solar farms in Lincolnshire. The figure presented in Chapter 12 of the PEIR was indicative that the solar NSIPs represent a small proportion of BMV land in the County which still stands even with the latest proposed and built out solar farms.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the impact of the Proposed Development on non-designated heritage assets, as stated in ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] there would be a negligible adverse effect after mitigation on one non-designated heritage asset which is Tonge’s Farm due to the long term adverse change in setting. There are no adverse effects to any other non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Photomontages taken during winter are contained in Figure 10-10: Photomontages [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Furthermore, as stated in ES Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] an assessment has been undertaken during winter for construction, operation and decommissioning to take into account the impact of seasonality on landscape and visual effects.</p> <p>In terms of the comment re. Appendix 10-F Table 58: Users of Chapel Lane and Bassingham Road in the PEIR this is noted, however it considered that the view is transitory despite the speed at which receptors are travelling and therefore has been assigned minor adverse level of effect which is not significant.</p> <p>In terms of the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, this is assessed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes there are significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning for both landscape and visual receptors, and therefore will need to be weighed in the planning balance.</p> <p>In response to the comment that the sheer volume of technical reports is overwhelming and difficult to digest, a Non-Technical Summary [EN010154/APP/6.4] of the full</p>		

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	<p>impacts" as the setting of a scheduled monument and partial destruction of buried archaeological remains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that similar damage is proposed for the operation of the site as described in 6.3.12 and these losses need to be avoided and cumulative effects evaluated, not just described as "not possible to confirm" as in 6.13.16. • Comment that the uncertainty of the impacts on wildlife and the ecology are unacceptable eg 6.4.12/13 and no evidence of impact is described in 6.4.2. • Comment that the impact of 2 years blocking of the waterways (6.4.9), breaks in the integrity of the hedges (6.4.10) and loss of arable farmland used by ground-nesting birds (6.4.11), the im-pact of the panels needs to be compared not just with the use this year, but with the possible use of the land given over to woodland or other Farmland Sustainability Initiative over 60 years. • Comment that (6.5.3-5) the Lincolnshire Limestone bedrock aquifer is a principal aquifer which is at risk from contamination from the battery storage and interference with current flows, this is incorrectly described as insignificant in paragraph 6.5.23. • Comment that in 6.6.2 landscape and visual amenity is only considering a 2km area, which is absurd in a flat landscape overlooked from the Cliff edge, the impact on the visual amenity from Harmston to Navenby on the Cliff Edge would be changed completely from rural farmland to industrial solar; even when considering only 2km, the impact is described as significant during construction operation and decommissioning (6.6.10-6.6.24). • Concern that significant impact of noise and vibration are described in 6.7.8-15. • Comment that 6.7.16 describes the interactions with seven other developments, six of them as "not significant", which is not well substantiated. • Concern that baseline labour (6.8.3) the size of the study area is not described, 25 per cent of the workforce of Lincolnshire depend of agriculture or its associated industries, that is not mentioned in 6.8.5. • Comment that agricultural land is given as 28 per cent BMV in paragraph 6.8.10, but a higher figure from the assessors. • Comment that the (6.8.18) impact on the public rights of way (PROW) cannot be described as negligible, when it is admitted that the visual landscape impact is significant from many receptors around the site, including the PROWs; transport highways will need improvements and ex-tra 		<p>Environmental Statement written in non-technical language has been prepared to ensure that the information is accessible.</p> <p>In terms of the comment that the current baseline should 'take into account the flexibility of use of the land in its current state', as set out in ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] consideration has also been given to how the baseline conditions would evolve in the absence of the Proposed Development, known as the 'future baseline', in respect of both natural changes and any planned developments.</p> <p>In response to the comment requesting 'the Cliff Edge' to be included, it is assumed that this refers to the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation: the Southern Cliff (SCL1) which has informed the assessment within ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Since the PEIR the cultural heritage assessment has been completed and reported in ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] which now includes a cumulative effects assessment.</p> <p>In terms of the uncertainty of the impacts on wildlife and ecology, the PEIR was a point in time assessment, this has now been updated, and completed and is reported in ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding the impact of 2 years blocking of the waterways, the flow within the waterways would remain unaffected as confirmed within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Furthermore, the programme of works for cable crossings involving trenched and trenchless techniques will be confirmed at detailed design but will be substantially less than 2 years.</p> <p>In terms of the breaks in the integrity of hedges, there are habitat compensation and enhancement measures included within the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] which includes hedgerow planting.</p> <p>In terms of the loss of arable farmland used by ground-nesting birds, this is assessed in ES Chapter 8: Ecology and</p>		

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	<p>maintenance due to the construction traffic, funded by the development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that (6.9.14) hazardous materials, must include batteries. • Comment that (6.9.15) the operation and maintenance should include replacement of the panels. • Comment that (6.10.6) water for damping down dust or creating a spray to cool the batteries needs to be sourced, even in exceptional hot dry periods. • Comment that 6.10.15 has not included the impact of glint and glare of aeroplanes in flight. • Comment that solar (6.10.17) reflection is expected at 160 or the 213 residences which does have a significant effect on the impact of the solar development on the landscape, this is wrongly described as "not significant" and mitigated with hedge planting, this would be significant, especially when hedges and trees have lost their leaves in Winter and when viewed from the Cliff Edge. • Comment that 6.10.23 describes the aquifers, but not the risk to drinking water, wrongly de-scribed as "not significant". • Comment that there is (6.10.39) no known waste recycling facility in the UK. • Comment that (6.10.42) major accidents need to include the possibility of air crash, including on the battery storage units. This would be significant. • Comment on electromagnetic field (6.10.55): emerging evidence has indicated a greater risk than described, this is well referenced and collated in "Invisible rainbow" by Arthur Firstenberg; the depth needed to avoid electromagnetic radiation of 1.5 metres below a water course and up the cliff edge will be hard to maintain in the limestone rock, there is no evidence given that the application will be compliant with "relevant exposure limits". 		<p>Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes no significant effects as the Proposed Development has evolved to include sufficient areas of undeveloped land (64ha of permanent grassland and 181ha of retained arable as presented in Figure 8-5: Bird Mitigation Land Allocation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]) and secured in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Limestone bedrock aquifer has been assessed in ES Chapter 9, Water Environment EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes that there would be no significant effects with mitigation including measures outlined in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and a targeted scheme of Ground Investigation and testing followed by a Quantitative Risk Assessment.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the study area presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], the approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3]. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding noise and vibration, this is assessed within Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which confirms no significant effects with mitigation measures included in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7].</p> <p>In response to the comment regarding the interactions with seven other developments, cumulative assessments have been completed within each of the technical chapters and summarised in ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Table 12-3 of ES Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use presents the study area of each of the different components of the socio-economics and land use effects assessment.</p> <p>In terms of the BMV figure, this is confirmed in ES Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1] as 27.8% Subgrade 3a. This is based on an intrusive survey</p>		

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			<p>carried out by experienced soil professionals as detailed in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report.</p> <p>In response to the comment regarding the impact of the Proposed Development on public rights of way, this is assessed within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The visual impact of the Proposed Development on receptors using PRow is assessed within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Proposed Development will minimise construction impacts by maintaining access to and along PRow and the existing permissive paths or otherwise providing temporary or permanent PRow and permissive path diversion routes where necessary to avoid any closures or potential conflicts with the Proposed Development where possible. The Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out that diversion routes will be agreed with the local authorities prior to construction and contains further measures for PRow and permissive path management. The Proposed Development will minimise operational impacts by maintaining access to all existing PRow within the Proposed Development, with suitable alternative routes provided for the sections that will be permanently diverted and by controlling areas where the internal maintenance route crosses any existing PRow or local access roads (such as providing gates), permitting only operational traffic to utilise these internal routes within the Principal Site.</p> <p>In terms of the construction traffic impacts on local roads as stated within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] a preconstruction road condition survey will be carried out to identify any defects that arise to highways assets/ verges during the construction phase of the Proposed Development for re-instatement.</p> <p>The comment related to the hazardous nature of batteries is noted. Chapter 14 Other Environmental Matters [EN010154/APP/6.1] discusses hazardous materials and waste. It should be noted that The Proposed Development does not require the use and storage of chemical or hazardous substances above the thresholds set out within the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations</p>		

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			<p>As stated in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] operational activities include replacement of components (including the panels). This has been assessed within the technical chapters of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding water availability during operation, as stated in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] it is proposed that water will be stored on site for fire safety purposes. In addition, a new mains water supply is also proposed.</p> <p>A Glint and Glare assessment is contained within ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] which considers the impact of the Proposed Development on aviation. The assessment concludes no significant effects.</p> <p>In terms of the impact of the Proposed Development on residential properties, this is assessed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] which presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the landscape character and visual amenity. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes there are significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning for both landscape and visual receptors. Significant landscape and visual effects are predicted for residents of surrounding villages and recreational users of PRowS, particularly during construction. Although the majority of significant effects are short term and temporary, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes that one residential receptor and recreational users of some PRow will still be affected during operation by changes to views resulting from the short distance to the Proposed Development, the large exposure to the view or substantial alternation of the current view. There are measures proposed in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], with the development of a detailed LEMP secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], which will help to minimise effects.</p> <p>In terms of the risk to drinking water, this is assessed in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes there would be negligible water quality impact to</p>		

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			<p>groundwater aquifers. Measures for the protection of groundwater quality, are set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]. The development of a detailed CEMP, which will be substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP, is secured by Requirement 12 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>In response to the comment regarding a waste recycling facility in the UK, as stated in the Waste section of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] there are organisations around the UK specialising in solar recycling, such as PV Cycle. A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be prepared by the Principal Contractor which will confirm the final destinations of all waste produced on site.</p> <p>The potential for glint and glare to affect aircraft during operation has been considered within Appendix 14-C of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. It has concluded that glint and glare risk to aircraft is 'acceptable' and therefore not significant so does not pose a risk to aircraft.</p> <p>In terms of Electro Magnetic Fields, as stated in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] all electric appliances emit electric and magnetic fields (EMF). Solar panel arrays emit EMF in the same extremely low frequency ranges as electrical appliances and wiring found in most houses and buildings. The Proposed Development would be fully compliant with relevant Government policy and all the EMFs produced would be below the relevant exposure limits and therefore no significant effects are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>		
Collaboration	<p>• To help maintain agriculture Strackersolar.com are a dual axis solar tracker pole mounted with a minimum ground clearance of 14ft (4.2m) is 50-70% more efficient than ground mounted fixed panels. We help to remove the biggest objection to covering the ground and can increase the output on the same plot or reduce the amount of materials needed to produce the same power. Please reach out to me - I am English and have been working in the US for 10 years. I think we have an elegant solution to help you overcome objections and improve the metrics of the project.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and thanks this respondent for their interest in being a supplier.</p>	FGEOFF-046.	N

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Community groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that consultation with local wildlife groups is essential to ensure that pathways used by badgers, foxes etc are not compromised and do not place these animals in more danger. 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation.</p>	<p>The Applicant welcomes feedback from local wildlife groups to consider in the design of the Proposed Development. Local wildlife groups were notified of the consultation and there is a 'register of updates' feature on the website which local groups can use if they would like to be kept informed about the development. The project met with Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust in October 2024.</p>	FGEOFF-058.	N
Councils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request to liaise with Parish, Town and District Councils. 	<p>Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	<p>The Applicant has written to and met and engaged with different councils in the site area at all stages of consultation and will continue to keep these stakeholders informed as plans progress. See Section 4.3, Section 4.6, Section 6.3, Section 7.4, Section 7.9, Section 8.2, Section 8.8, and Section 12.3 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>	FGEOFF-068.	Y
Construction traffic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objection to the noise and disruption to the countryside by thousands of lorry journeys during construction, concern regarding the impact on the local environment. • Questioning the plan for the construction traffic to access the site as heavy goods vehicles are not permitted to drive through the village. • Concern that construction traffic would be a danger to road users and pedestrians who have limited pavements. • Comment that vehicles over 7.5 tons are not permitted in the village, except for access to the village. • Objection to any site traffic using the village. • Concern that the long-term wear and tear on the roads will further burden local councils and taxpayers. • Comment that the vehicle traffic in Thorpe on the Hill is at times very bad, cut throughs, schooling, farm machinery and garage traffic make the village single vehicle at times, which should be considered and perhaps if given approval utilise a route much closer to the dual carriageway, enabling better access for works traffic and less delays plus reduce noise and inconvenience. • Reference to Fosse Green Energy's EIA which makes it clear and acknowledges the 'worst traffic scenario' if constructed over the proposed 24 month period. • Comment that the traffic is challenging already, and causes issues such as; the volume of traffic and parking in the village already create difficulties for people crossing the roads, cyclists and people trying to get in and out of their drives and see clearly past parked vehicles to exit their drives safely. • Concern about when the A46 has accidents near the roundabouts at Pennells and Damon's. 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>	<p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3]. With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport receptors.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], a road condition survey will be undertaken pre-construction, during construction, and post-construction to identify any defects that arise to highways assets/verges in the vicinity of the access points during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, in order to determine if re-instatement is required.. In addition, a separate road condition survey may be carried out for the abnormal vehicle route for the delivery of the transformer to the Principal Site, covering the route between the A46 junction and the proposed site access on Bassingham Road (C-009) i.e. via Haddington Lane. This survey would be carried out both before and after any abnormal loads travel on the network.</p>	<p>FGEEM-003.</p> <p>FGEEM-037.</p> <p>FGEEM-041.</p> <p>FGEEM-042.</p> <p>FGEEM-043.</p> <p>FGEEM-044.</p> <p>FGEEM-045.</p> <p>FGEEM-046.</p> <p>FGEEM-047.</p> <p>FGEEM-048.</p> <p>FGEEM-049.</p> <p>FGEEM-050.</p> <p>FGEEM-051.</p> <p>FGEEM-052.</p> <p>FGEEM-053.</p> <p>FGEEM-054.</p> <p>FGEEM-057.</p> <p>FGEEM-058.</p> <p>FGEEM-060.</p> <p>FGEEM-062.</p> <p>FGEEM-064.</p> <p>FGEEM-065.</p> <p>FGEEM-078.</p> <p>FGEEM-081.</p> <p>FGEEM-082.</p> <p>FGEEM-083.</p> <p>FGEEM-084.</p> <p>FGEEM-085.</p> <p>FGEEM-086.</p> <p>FGEEM-087.</p>	Y

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that Aubourn is already a cut through for traffic and in particular many HG Vehicles and that this will increase in the building of the Navenby power station. • Concern for Lincoln Lane. • Concern regarding sharp bends, concealed drives and the school's separate play area. • Comment that during recent road works at least one HGV came off the road and ended up on its side. • Positive comment regarding consultation event staff's commitments to prevent car, LGV and HGV traffic entering and leaving the site from taking routes through the centre of villages and a willingness to take measures, such as CCTV at entry points, to enforce this; and when putting cables under A & B roads, to use tunnelling techniques that would avoid the need for road closures and/or temporary traffic lights which can prevent delay to local users (resi-dents, buses, ambulances etc.) and avoid creating runs down unsuitable roads as vehicles seek to avoid delays. • Request for Fosse Green Energy to confirm if a comprehensive traffic risk assessment has been carried out to assess and mitigate any impact that any development will have on existing traffic levels and associated road infrastructure. • Questioning what responsibility Fosse Green Energy and their directors will accept if any of their vehicles are involved in a major accident. • Questioning whether highways improvements are included in the calculation of the carbon footprint of the development. • Suggestion that access to the site should be from lanes outside the village or direct from the A46. • Concern regarding access points C-009, C-010 and point ATC4 (on the Bassingham Road between the proposed access points C-09 and C-10). • Concern regarding the Thirlby Road access point as there are accidents that occur now, especially at the sharp bends. • Request for HGV access to the south-western areas of solar panels restricted to Moor Lane to avoid HGVS coming through Thurlby and along Bassingham Road and Clay Lane. • Comment that traffic management of the construction traffic will be vital as many of the roads in the areas as well as the local village cannot handle safely the large HGVs used in these construction projects. • Concern that the solar panels, BESS and compound located near to the double bend on Bassingham Road (between Bassingham and Aubourn) is one of the accident black spots 		<p>HGVs have been restricted to certain routes and times of the day as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2]. These routes are deemed suitable for HGV's as confirmed by swept path analysis. The HGV routing plan has also been agreed with LCC Highways. A monitoring system would be put in place along the route of all HGVs travelling to and from the Site which would record any non-compliance and to communicate any issues with the relevant suppliers. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. Additionally, there is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002, no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill. Furthermore, as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2], the Principal Site HGV routing will direct HGVs from Moor Lane north onto Haddington Lane, and not south towards C-011 and C-012 along Bassingham Lane and Clay Lane.</p> <p>To avoid increasing traffic levels (including as a result of an accident), HGV deliveries will be managed to avoid the network peak hours for the local highway network; identified within the ES (Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]) as 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00. For example, HGVs could be delayed in the afternoon to avoid being released from the Site during the PM network peak hour. This would ensure that in the event of an accident there would be no increase in traffic levels.</p> <p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of proposed developments in the area, where available environmental information allows. This includes the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. Road user and pedestrian safety has been considered in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]; the assessment indicates that all receptors have no significant effects, including Bassingham Road and the A46. This also sets out the management of areas where the proposed construction route crosses any existing local access roads to maximise visibility between construction vehicles and other users (including pedestrians and road users) as well as manned controls at each crossing point with default priority being that construction traffic give-</p>	<p>FGEEM-088. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-091. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-094. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-099. FGEEM-100. FGEEM-101. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-103. FGEEM-120. FGEEM-125. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-003. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-008. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-012. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-017. FGEHCFF-018. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-020. FGEHCFF-024. FGEOFF-047. FGEOFF-051. FGEOFF-053. FGEOFF-054. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-057. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-061. FGEOFF-063. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-066. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-068. FGEOFF-069.</p>	

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	<p>in the ar-ea, concern that it would be an access into the compound at the corner junction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that Thurlby would require “road ramps” for construction traffic. 		<p>way to other users. (13.7.1 of ES Ch 13). Monitoring measures are proposed in the CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] to ensure contractor compliance with measures included in the CTMP and to identify any issues that may arise. In terms of the concern regarding access points C-009 (Bassingham Road) and C-010 (Lincoln Road), all access points have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and are considered suitable for construction vehicles. The assessment establishes no significant adverse effects on any of the Traffic and Transport receptors in the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development. There are measures included in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] to mitigate construction related effects. The risk of road traffic accidents (including an assessment of Large Loads which is based on the probability of a serious or fatal personal injury accident occurring) has been considered and assessed in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport. The assessment concludes no significant effects are expected. Measures are included within the CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] to limit the risk of traffic accidents occurring. The CTMP also provides details of enforcement measures should there be any instances of non-compliance. Further detail will be included within the detailed CTMP post consent which is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>Regarding the specific concern about Lincoln Lane, this is in the Green Zone where it is assumed that 100% of LGVs and 67% of HGVs will enter from the A46E with the remaining 33% of HGVs entering from the A46W.</p> <p>An analysis of collision data has been carried out as a part of the assessment of the impacts to traffic and transport in ES Chapter 13.</p> <p>An assessment of construction traffic noise has been carried out and the results considered in ES Chapter 11 – Noise and Vibration. The assessment established no likely significant effects associated with construction traffic noise.</p> <p>Transportation emissions have been considered in the GHG assessment within Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1], which includes trips associated with the proposed construction works (including any highways works</p>	<p>FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-074. FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-082. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-084. FGEOFF-085. FGEHCFF-016. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. GEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092.</p>	

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			<p>as relevant), and transportation of materials and components, workers, and waste.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that due to the rural nature of the surrounding area, a number of the local roads are subject to restrictions (such as weight restrictions of below 7.5 tonnes). These factors have been considered when reviewing potential routes to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development on local roads.</p> <p>In terms of the request for “road ramps”, the assessment in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has not identified the need for traffic calming measures. Nonetheless, there are measures included in the CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] to ensure safe driving.</p> <p>The Applicant notes the positive feedback relating to information provided at a consultation event and is keen to implement measures to mitigate any impacts which the Proposed Development could have on the local areas. Should consent be given, the Applicant will continue to utilise the embedded mitigation, included in the Application through the detailed design and construction phases.</p>		
Clay Lane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerable concern with the planned access down Clay Lane: 1) The lane is a designated and advertised walk and more traffic would be very dangerous for the many walkers who have enjoyed it for years. 2) Entrance to the lane either by coming through the village from the east or even more hazardous up the hill from the south would be difficult and extremely dangerous. 3) There is already a well documented 2500 cars going through the village every day and more traffic from the solar farm adds to the numbers and adds to the danger of a serious road traffic incident. 4) There is a very well attended village school which results in a virtual traffic jam at drop off and pick up times with the numbers of cars parking throughout the village. • Concern that it's common for large vehicles to ignore the weight restriction. • Comment that it is not safe to access Clay Lane from Station Road, or Lincoln Lane. T • Comment that Clay Lane should not be damaged in any way. • Comment that Clay Lane is a footpath, not a road. • Comment that construction traffic should be strictly 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>	<p>An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction traffic including on severance, driver delay, and accidents and safety is carried out within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place.</p> <p>There are two Clay Lanes within the Study Area. The Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill (near to Station Road/ Lincoln Lane) will NOT experience any traffic in the construction phase, however, it will experience very limited operational movements by maintenance vans in the operational phase of the scheme (access O-001). The impact of the assessment of Clay Lane, south of Thurlby has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], where possible HGV movements have been limited and replaced by LGVs.</p> <p>All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay</p>	<p>FGEEM-034. FGEEM-036. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-050. FGEEM-051. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-057. FGEEM-058. FGEEM-062. FGEEM-064. FGEEM-081. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-094. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-098. FGEEM-099. FGEEM-101. FGEEM-110.</p>	Y

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	<p>prohibited from using Clay Lane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that table 13-17 of Chapter 13 of the PEIR amounts to 40 staff trips per day from staff arriving and departing either by car or shuttle bus and that this single track lane is unsuitable for the projected level of vehicle movements each day during construction. • Concern that Clay Lane has a brick culvert which will only serve the farmers and may need replacing. • Concern regarding Clay Lane and Fen Lane. • Concern regarding the potential increase in traffic in the village, particularly in relation to Clay Lane, Lincoln Lane & Station Road. 		<p>Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. The construction access points are located on the northern extents of the road and therefore avoid the central section of Clay Lane.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that due to the rural nature of the surrounding area, a number of the local roads are subject to restrictions (such as weight restrictions of below 7.5 tonnes). These factors have been considered when reviewing potential routes to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development on local roads.</p> <p>In terms of staff trips, these are presented in in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]. At the peak of the construction phase, which will occur for a duration of approximately three months of the six-to-eight-month programme for each zone, the Principal Site will accommodate a daily peak of 600 construction staff associated with the Proposed Development, including 575 construction staff for the Principal Site and 25 construction staff for the Cable Corridor. All staff, including the staff associated with the works along the Cable Corridor, would make their way to the Principal Site at the start and end of the working day. One shuttle service will be utilised to transport construction workers from the Principal Site access C-009 to the relevant Cable Corridor access (and vice-versa) to reduce vehicular trips on the surrounding highway network. Furthermore, there are measures included within the Framework CTMP such as the management of traffic on single lanes and also avoiding the central section of Clay Lane.</p> <p>HGVs have been restricted to certain routes and times of the day as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2] and avoid local settlements as far as possible. The HGV routing has been agreed with Lincolnshire County Council Highways. A monitoring system would be put in place to record the route of all HGVs travelling to and from the Site which would record any non-compliance and communicate any issues with the relevant suppliers. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs.</p>	<p>FGEEM-120. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-024. FGEOFF-062. FGEOFF-092. FGEHCCF-024.</p>	

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Solar farm traffic access suggestion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion to have access from the duelled A46 half way between the Halfway House roundabout and the turning off to Thorpe on the Hill. There would need to be sufficient slip road to allow safe access and departure; for traffic from the West (Newark) they would have immediate and easy access, traffic from the East (Lincoln) would need to go up to the Halfway House roundabout and come back but this would be a very small detour. The advantages would be: the access road would be in the line of the underground cabling needed to connect to the Navenby distribution facility. This would simplify and give access to the ground works needed for the connection. The main advantage would be Fosse Green Energy would at one stroke remove many of the objections and concerns of the residents of Thorpe on the Hill. • Comment that Fosse Green Energy should create an entry off the A46, and move the panels away from the current location, it may cost more money, but it would show some respect to the village residents. • Questioning whether a bypass has been considered which may improve the current traffic risk rather than worsen it. • Request for no access through or via Thorpe on the Hill except for the most southerly part of Fosse Lane which should be the only access from Fosse Lane. • Comment that access off the A46 from existing tracks would be more acceptable but the cost of the s278 works would be a cost the scheme would have to bare if it wanted to develop the village's side of the A46. 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	<p>In terms of the concern regarding a brick culvert on Clay Lane this will be picked up as part of the proposed road condition survey which is proposed to take place pre-construction, during construction and post-construction, to identify any defects that arise to highways assets/ verges during the construction phase of the Proposed Development for re-instatement. Further details are contained in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p> <p>The access at Fen Lane is proposed to be only utilised in a situation where the haul road running from the BESS access is compromised and therefore not providing any other alternative access to the Cable Corridor Compound. Fen Lane is not permitted to be used by HGV's, only LGV's.</p> <p>An HGV routing plan is shown on Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2] of the ES, identifying the key routes which will be used by HGVs to travel to/ from each site access. This includes the restriction of HGVs to routes avoiding local settlements as far as possible, including avoiding Thorpe on the Hill. There is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002, therefore no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill.</p> <p>Construction HGVs will travel to/ from the Principal Site primarily via the A46 and will then utilise the local highway network to reach the access points. After consideration and analysis of all viable options, including potential bypass provisions, it is considered that the routing strategy (which has been developed in discussions with the :CC Highways) reflects the most suitable routes available. As stated in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.2] the Proposed Development will not include any direct access points from the A46. This was considered, however was ruled out following review of this option during the development of the access strategy as the current tracks are not deemed suitable for use by HGV's, therefore direct access off the A46 is not a viable option. Access points will utilise the local road network, where vehicles will use the A46 and the A46 Fosse Lane/ Haddington Laned grade-separated junction. The assessment presented in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.2] supports this strategy, with no significant adverse effects identified as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>	<p>FGEEM-034. FGEEM-036. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-101. FGEHCFF-011. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-092.</p>	<p>N – Access from the A46 was considered with National Highways and concluded as unsuitable.</p>

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General traffic concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern regarding traffic and transport disruption during construction, servicing and decommissioning, particular traffic concern in Thorpe on the Hill. • Comment that Thorpe on the Hill is used by vehicles wishing to avoid Lincoln and its inadequate ring-road. • Comment that Thorpe on the Hill is used as a means to bypass the main A46 road between the Whisby Road and Bentley Hotel roundabouts - this is regularly exacerbated by road traffic incidents along the A46 which forces high volumes of traffic through the village, often bringing it to a standstill. • Concern that there have been unprecedented increases in traffic being experienced through Thorpe on the Hill over the last two decades, that traffic also cuts through from the A57 down through Doddington, Whisby and Thorpe on the Hill and that Thorpe on the Hill is used as a cut through during commuter periods. • Concern that Main Street and the start of Fosse Lane were definitely not built to handle the current amount of traffic. • Comment that as a Fosse Lane resident, their property has been damaged due to road users. • Concern regarding a speeding issue on Fosse Lane. • Concern that the Institute of Environmental Management Assessment Guidelines do not take into account disturbance to residents from increased traffic movements. • Questioning whether the traffic arrangements will delay the Lincoln bypass being completed. • Concern that side roads are not sufficient for current traffic. • Concern that Aubourn is the south Lincoln bypass and that junctions of roads will be blocked on a regular basis. • Request to wait until the Lincoln bypass has been completed. • Comment that there is a large DPD plant at Witham St Hughs which generates lots of traffic at all hours. • Comment that numerous car dealerships at South Hykeham and motorcyclists use the straight roads and bends around Thurlby to demonstrate road handling. • Comment that anyone taking their driving test is brought around Thurlby because the section of the A46 where the flyover crosses the road is one of the driving test routes. • Comment that there are 20,000+ Lost Village fans who visit every August bank holiday. 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction, operational and decommissioning traffic including on severance, driver delay, and accidents and safety is carried out within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place.</p> <p>An HGV routing plan is shown on Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2] of the ES, identifying the key routes which will be used by HGVs to travel to/ from each site access. This includes the restriction of HGVs to routes avoiding local settlements as far as possible, including avoiding Thorpe on the Hill. There is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-001; therefore no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill, Whisby and Doddington. Main Street will not be used by construction traffic, and only the stretch of Fosse Lane between Haddington Lane and C-001 would be used by construction traffic, as shown on Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2] of the ES. Adequate traffic management measures will be implemented as set out within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] a detailed version of which is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. This includes measures to limit when vehicles can travel to and from the site in order to avoid peak traffic times. The assessment presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes assessment of Fosse Lane as a receptor (ref. L6). The assessment establishes no significant adverse effects on any of the Traffic and Transport receptors (including L6, Fosse Lane) in the construction, operation and decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding damage, assessments have been carried out to ensure all roads used by HGV's / LGV's are suitable for use, to reduce the risk of damage to property, nonetheless all drivers will be fully insured. As stated in within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] a road condition survey is proposed to be carried out to identify any defects that arise during the Proposed Development for reinstatement.</p>	<p>FGEEM-037. FGEEM-038. FGEEM-040. FGEEM-092. FGEEM-099. FGEEM-101. FGEEM-103. FGEEM-110. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-001. FGEHCFF-008. FGEHCFF-009. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-014. FGEHCFF-019. FGEHCFF-021. FGEHCFF-022. FGEOFF-072. FGEOFF-075. FGEOFF-076. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-085. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEEM-143.</p>	Y

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			<p>In terms of the concern regarding speeding, as stated in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] a monitoring scheme is proposed to ensure all vehicles are complying with the measures in the CTMP (including abiding by designated HGV routes and not exceeding speed limits). There is also a Compliance and Enforcement section which provides a summary of the mechanisms that will be implemented to maximise compliance with the CTMP.</p> <p>In response to the comment re. the IEMA Guidelines, these guidelines acknowledge that there are interactions between the various environmental assessments. In terms of disturbance to residents, the predominant assessments with interlinkages to the traffic assessment are the noise assessment and the vibration assessment. These are not assessed under traffic and movement as there are many other potential causes of noise and vibration. Therefore the impact that traffic could have on residents through noise or vibration is assessed in ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration. Disturbance to residents has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport and Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]. No significant impacts on health and quality of life were identified due to increases in noise as a result of construction traffic movements.</p> <p>The proposed A46 Newark Bypass is anticipated to be open for traffic in 2028, as the construction phase of the Proposed Development isn't proposed for commencement until 2031, therefore there would be no overlap in construction of the projects.</p> <p>Similarly, the North Hykeham Relief Road is expected to be complete by 2028 and therefore there will be no overlap in the construction of the projects.</p> <p>In terms of the concern re. traffic all vehicles will be timetabled and avoid peak times. The timetabling will ensure that the flow of traffic is as steady as possible by staggering it across the day and entirely avoiding the normal morning and evening peaks. Furthermore, ES: Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. sets out working hours with Saturday being 07:00 - 13:00 and no Sunday or Bank Holiday working.</p>		

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			<p>The Applicant notes the comments regarding the DPD plant at Witham St Hughs, the car dealerships at South Hykeham, driving test learners, and the Lost Village festival. It should be noted that the Applicant has no control how others use the relevant roads. The assessment presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], which takes into account other road users as part of the baseline and future baseline assessments, establishes no significant adverse effects on any of the Traffic and Transport receptors during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development.</p>		
<p>Schools during the construction period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the village school is very popular, attracting families from outside the village with the attendant traffic. Existing advice is that parents park at Oliver Roper Hall or at Whisby Nature Park carpark and walk to the school, thus families are being advised to walk in the village. It is only Lincoln Lane that has pavement on both sides, Main Street and Station Road one side and Little Thorpe Lane and Fosse Lane none at all. Concern for safety. 	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this concern. Road user and pedestrian safety has been considered in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], the assessment indicates that all receptors have a Road Safety impact of Minor or Negligible which is not significant. During the construction phase, no traffic is routed through Thorpe on the Hill. Furthermore, there are measures included within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] to ensure that the flow of traffic is as steady as possible by staggering it across the day and entirely avoiding the normal morning and evening peaks when parents are likely to be dropping off / collecting their children from school.</p> <p>A Community Liaison Group has been setup which constitutes members from the local community to discuss local matters, provide feedback and communicate project updates. This will continue during Pre-Examination, Examination and following any future consent, and will provide an opportunity for the Respondent to be kept up to date with the project and express any concerns or issues.</p>	<p>FGEEM-065. FGEOFF-089. FGEOFF-092.</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>Construction itself</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that it could lead to disruptions in agricultural activities, including noise, increased traffic, and the presence of heavy machinery. • Concern regarding how long the construction is going to take. • Concern that the planned construction will be very damaging to the local rural environment. • Comment that 350-600 workers per day cannot be accommodated locally, especially when several sites are in operation together. Questioning how this will be managed. • Concern about the cumulative effects on residents of dust, noise and visual impacts during construction. • Concern regarding how storage containers will be 	<p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction traffic including on severance, driver delay, and accidents and safety is carried out within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place. The assessment has used the shortest expected construction programme (24 months), which provides a worst-case scenario in terms of construction vehicle trips as this is based on a rapid, and so shorter, construction period that would generate the highest number of peak hour and daily road trips on the local network.</p>	<p>FGEEM-075. FGEEM-086. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-125. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-001. FGEHCFF-007. FGEHCFF-024. FGEHCFF-025. FGEOFF-047. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-068.</p>	<p>Y</p>

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	<p>transported to the areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request that during the construction phase in 2031 - 2033, that all the "good practice" set out in the environmental information report is fully complied with and that a senior central com-plaints manager for day to day control is provided. Request to retain a rural ambience as much as possible during the construction phase. Concern about pollution. Comment that the working hours are too long near residential areas and that up to 7pm is too long especially during the winter when there will need to be lighting, comment that the area is fairly quiet with very little light pollution. Concern that farmers will have more work to do if Fosse Green Energy doesn't tidy up after construction. Concern about the adverse impacts on the mental health and wellbeing of local residents as the construction and operation can lead to increased noise, light pollution, and visual intrusion. 	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]</p>	<p>In terms of the concern regarding how long the construction phase is going to take, this is set out in ES: Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] which states that the construction phase is anticipated to take 24 months if multiple teams work simultaneously, or up to 30 months if it is built out sequentially.</p> <p>In response to the concern regarding damage to the local rural environment, the potential impacts on the rural areas surrounding the Proposed Development have been assessed in various chapters including; ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation and ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. As set out in these chapters, where possible embedded mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development in order to minimise any impact to the rural environment.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the number of construction workers requiring accommodation, detailed assessments and analysis have been carried out in ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1] with regards to the potential accommodation needs of the workforce for the Proposed Development. Analysis demonstrates that there is sufficient temporary accommodation and there would be no effect on the hotel, bed and breakfast and inns accommodation sector. The analysis did not take into account 'alternative accommodations' such as Airbnb or serviced apartments which further reduces the risk of any impact. The Framework CTMP [EN010131/APP/7.18] (which is the basis of the final detailed CTMP which is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]) includes measures to reduce construction worker vehicle movements, including implementing a Car Share Scheme and shuttle bus service. A shuttle bus service would also be implemented internally within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor to minimise external trips on the surrounding highway network. This Framework CTMP will be required to be developed into a detailed CTMP that would be submitted for approval of the relevant authorities before construction commences. Under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order, a detailed CTMP will be developed which will secure compliance with the measures set out.</p>	<p>FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-081. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-087. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEOFF-093. FGEEM-011.</p>	

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			<p>Several Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs) will be required to assist with the delivery of the transformer to the Principal Site, as well as the cable drums along the Cable Corridor. If necessary, temporary traffic management and/or footway closures will be required to accommodate the transport of the AILs.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges there is the potential for effect interactions on residential properties as a result of the combined impact of transport and access, noise and vibration, landscape and visual amenity, and socio-economic effects. However, these effects would be temporary during the construction phase. The potential effect interaction is not anticipated to be of a greater magnitude than the significance of these effects in isolation. See Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010131/APP/6.1] for further information.</p> <p>The noise and vibration assessment is included in ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration EN010154/APP/6.1 which includes embedded mitigation measures to reduce the noise level associated with the Proposed Development (within the realms of what can be controlled).</p> <p>The Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] outlines the control and monitoring measures during construction, as well as the responsibilities of key members of the team, such as the Environment Manager and Site Manager. This management plan also includes mitigation measures for each environmental topic, such as dust and air quality. It also addresses litter, mess, and dust on the road network. Working hours are outlined, as well as restrictions on lighting during hours of darkness.</p>		
Installation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that they understand why Lincolnshire is great for solar farms, it is nice and flat and makes life easy to install. 	Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].	The Applicant notes this comment.	FGEEM-090.	N – N/A
Request for traffic calming measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion that as part of the first phase of the construction plan, and as part of Fosse Green Energy's costs, that traffic calming measures are installed by, and at the cost of, Fosse Green Energy. • Comment that Thurlby would require "road ramps" and calls to liaise with Fosse Green Energy on their locations. 	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].	A Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] has been produced and details the measures that will mitigate construction-related effects. This includes Temporary Traffic Management (TTM) measures to accommodate the construction of each access point, and in certain areas to accommodate the installation of cables in the instance that open-cut trenching is employed.	FGEEM-143.	Y

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Recycling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding the hardware for the farms and whether they are made from recycled materials and are fully recyclable once they have reached the end of their lifespan. Concern that the panels will end up in landfill. Concern regarding the disposal of batteries. 	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN01054/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]</p> <p>Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8]</p> <p>Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p>	<p>A requirement for traffic calming road ramps has not been identified within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] or Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Over 95% of the solar PV infrastructure can be recycled but it is not known by the Applicant how much of the infrastructure will be made from recycled materials. The procurement process will only begin after consent and during detailed design stage, at which stage this level of detail may become known. The Applicant is committed to ethical supply and has prepared a Framework Employment, Sills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010131/APP/7.16].</p> <p>As stated in the Materials and Waste section of ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010131/APP/6.1], the Proposed Development will aim to prioritise waste prevention, by preparing for reuse, recycling and recovery and lastly disposal to landfill as per the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>The anticipated waste streams during decommissioning are set out in Table 14-7 Estimated Decommissioning Waste within ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010131/APP/6.1]. With the embedded mitigation measures in place, the overall quantities of decommissioning waste to be disposed of to landfill are anticipated to be below 1% of regional inert and non-hazardous landfill capacity and less than 0.1% of national hazardous landfill capacity. The assessment concludes that significant waste effects are not expected during decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] submitted with the DCO application sets out the commitment of the Applicant to maximise reuse and recycling of Proposed Development components at the end of their life.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the disposal of batteries, these will be removed from the containers and taken off-site following the waste duty of care as outlined in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The development of a detailed CEMP, OEMP and DEMP is secured under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>FGEEM-061. FGEEM-089. FGEHCFF-001. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEEM-144.</p>	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			[EN010154/APP/3.1] by Requirements 12, 13 and 20 respectively.		
Land status following decommissioning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questioning whether the land will be returned to farmland or whether it will then be considered brownfield commercial land which will then be built on. • Concern that as Thorpe on the Hill is on higher ground, the residencies on the southern side of the village will experience visual impact for 60 years – and potentially longer if these sites remain as brownfield sites. • Concern that there is no certainty that farming would resume on the land. 	<p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN01054/APP/6.1].</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>As stated in ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010131/APP/6.1] the land used for the Proposed Development will be available for its former use after decommissioning. Infrastructure including, but not limited to, the centralised BESS compound, solar station compounds and on-site substation will be removed, and the Principal Site returned to the condition as at the end of operation. As such, no significant effects are expected. Furthermore, no significant effects on agricultural land were reported for any of the other solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire considered in the cumulative assessment, as all the developments are reversible and the land is projected to be returned to agriculture on decommissioning, except for areas used for habitat creation, such as woodland planting, which is anticipated to be retained. None of the land will be considered brownfield after decommissioning. The expectation is that the land will return to farming, but the Applicant cannot dictate what will happen to the land post-decommissioning, when the Applicant no longer has an interest in the land,</p> <p>The visual impact of the Proposed Development on residencies (including those in Thorpe on the Hill) is assessed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010131/APP/6.1]. The solar PV panels are set back from settlement boundaries, including Thorpe on the Hill. Offsets are typically measuring a minimum of 100m and new planting have been incorporated. As above, the solar PV infrastructure will be removed after decommissioning, meaning that there will be no visual impacts in this regard post decommissioning.</p>	<p>FGEEM-061. FGEEM-135. FGEWM-002. FGEHCFF-016. FGEOFF-064.</p>	N
Major concerns for the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that by building this vast "farm", one problem is being solved by creating far greater problems for the future. • Concern that the arrangements for decommissioning aren't comprehensive enough. • Concern regarding who will foot the bill for decommissioning and waste disposal. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7 2].</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010131/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>Regarding the concern about creating problems for the future, as stated in ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010131/APP/6.1] the use of the land for the Proposed Development is not permanent as the Principal Site (including the BESS Compound and the Onsite Substation) would be available for its current use upon decommissioning, and the land in the Cable Corridor outside of the Principal Site would be available for its current use upon completion of construction. The expectation is that the land will return to farming, though the Applicant cannot dictate what will happen</p>	<p>FGEEM-089. FGEEM-100. FGEOFF-060.</p>	N

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		Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]	<p>to the land post-decommissioning, when the Applicant no longer has an interest in the land.</p> <p>The details and management of the decommissioning process are set out within the Framework DEMP [EN010131/APP/7.9]. The Framework DEMP would be developed into a detailed DEMP post consent, as secured by Requirement 20 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and this would need to be approved by North Kesteven District Council. The Applicant is responsible for compliance with the requirements of the DCO.</p> <p>The Applicant has a legal requirement with landowners and built in the draft DCO to decommission the Proposed Development. There is substantial economic recycling value associated with the materials onsite that will, in a large part, fund the decommissioning.</p>		
Project's Lifespan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding investment in new technology and that these large solar farms will be out of date long before 40 years. Questioning whether the statement that this site is to be operational for 60 years is realistic. Comment that they would hope that the UK could build additional nuclear powered stations in that timescale including small nuclear reactors and that should render intermittent wind and solar energy somewhat redundant. 	<p>Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]</p>	<p>The Applicant is seeking a time limited consent for the Proposed Development to have an operational period of 60 years, with decommissioning to take place following cessation of operation. This allows for panels to be replaced part way through the 60 years if it is economical and practical to do so, which would allow the Proposed Development to keep pace with any technological advances.</p> <p>The UK has a legally binding target to achieve net zero by 2050, and the decarbonisation of all sectors is essential to meet this target. Increasing solar generation is critical to the provision of adequate low-carbon electricity to meet increasing demands. Any future energy system must be resilient and affordable, and solar PV has been identified as being vital for a decarbonised grid and can support security of supply as part of a portfolio of different generation technologies, including wind and nuclear.</p> <p>As stated in ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010131/APP/6.1] paragraph 3.3.20 of NPS EN-1 recognises that solar (alongside wind) is the lowest cost way of generating electricity, and that analysis shows that “a secure, reliable, affordable, net zero consistent system in 2050 is likely to be composed predominantly of wind and solar”.</p>	FGEOFF-060. FGEEM-143.	N
Battery safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding the danger to the village community. Concern that the battery station near Navenby is a hazard to 	ES Chapter 14: Other	The Proposed Development includes embedded design mitigation and protection measures to reduce fire/explosion	FGEEM-003. FGEEM-023.	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
	<p>the population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment on how often battery fires happen and how dangerous they are and that fire services leave them to burn rather than attempting to put the fires out. • Concern regarding the fire risk even with the more stable LiFe Po4 batteries and the chemicals and gasses produced in such a fire, which would prove a substantial health risk to the village, surrounding area and, depending on the timing of any fire, to the 200+ children in the village school. • Comment that there have been 63 fires associated with these battery facilities since 2011 (reported by the BBC), and that it took 59 hours to extinguish a fire in a BESS in Liverpool in 2020, where there was a “significant blast” (Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service). • Concern that if the BESS are spread throughout the development, which is predominantly south west of the village, then any smoke is likely to be carried on the prevailing winds directly to the village and North Hykeham. • Questioning if Fosse Green Energy has engaged with the local Fire and Resue Service as identified by Dame [REDACTED] (former Conservative MP for Basingstoke). • Concerns about electromagnetic fields (EMFs) and fire safety risks from lithium-ion batteries. • Concern regarding the explosion risk. • Concern that the construction of lithium batteries for storage are a potential fire risk. • Questioning whether the battery storage station will be secure. • Concern regarding access for the emergency services in the case of any fires. Concern about children playing around high voltage equipment and or getting up to mischief around them creating the possibility of conflict with the solar company and or danger to the children. 	<p>Environmental Topics.</p> <p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>risk, which are detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This is a key document relating to BESS safety. The Proposed Development does not include a BESS near Navenby, but the BESS layout of the Proposed Development has been developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service (FRS) and taken account of guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC). Communication with the local FRS will continue through the design and construction stages. The local FRS would be expected to let a BESS fire burn out but the focus of the Framework BSMP is to prevent a fire occurring. There have been only 3 BESS fires in the UK to date, all of which were built prior to the current NFCC safety guidance, meaning that the components / setup which caused these fires are no longer permitted for use, and therefore will not be used within the BESS of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower the safety risk. These measures include an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control this)).</p> <p>A detailed BSMP is secured under Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and sign off of this Requirement will involve consultation with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service. The centralised BESS is located a minimum of 200m from residential receptors to ensure no significant effects to nearby receptors would occur in the event of a fire; this is substantially further than the 25m currently required by the NFCC safety guidelines.</p> <p>The BESS compound would be enclosed with a 2.5m security fence with pole mounted inward facing CCTV systems around the perimeter of the operational areas. There will be designated security staff during construction who will manage</p>	<p>FGEEM-024. FGEEM-037. FGEEM-039. FGEEM-041. FGEEM-044. FGEEM-047. FGEEM-049. FGEEM-056. FGEEM-065. FGEEM-083. FGEEM-084. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-097. FGEEM-102. FGEEM-135. FGEEM-138. FGEWM-001. FGEHCFF-001. FGEHCFF-010. FGEHCFF-017. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-067. FGEOFF-071. FGEOFF-077. FGEOFF-078. FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092.</p>	

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>the DCO Site Boundary and patrol the site.</p> <p>During operation there will be two distinct operational accesses to the BESS Compound, as required by the NFCC guidance. There are also three dedicated emergency accesses into the Principal Site, illustrated on Figure 3-8 [EN010154/APP/6.2]. There are additional operational and emergency accesses to the site in the event that there are fires elsewhere in the Site.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding fire risk, as stated in ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, with the implementation of measures within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9], the risk of a fire occurring during construction and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is considered to be not significant.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding chemicals and gases produced in the event of a fire, this has been assessed within Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]. It shows that the dilution of gases with distance from the BESS is sufficient to avoid any exceedances of airborne gas safety levels.</p> <p>In terms of EMFs, as stated in ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics no significant EMF's are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Chapter 3 Project Descriptions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] explains the fencing around the Site and infrastructure. This is specifically designed to keep out large animals such as deer and children. The high voltage equipment will have palisade fencing for extra security, as well as AI controlled cameras that alert security if fences are breached.</p>		
BESS noise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that any noise from the battery equipment storage service so close to the existing dwellings is unacceptable. • Comment that they believe that the proposed battery storage system is 400 metres x 300 metres just outside Auburn and concern that the houses nearby are going to be impacted by the noise they generate. 	<p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration.</p> <p>Framework OEMP</p> <p>Framework CEMP</p>	<p>Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] states that for the distributed BESS arrangement option the BESS units will be next to the Solar Stations, in a common compound each of which will be approximately 33m by 27m (0.09ha) in footprint; for Centralised BESS arrangement option the BESS containers will be located in a centralised BESS Compound. The BESS Compound footprint will be approximately 315m by 165m. This is a worst case maximum</p>	<p>FGEEM-044.</p> <p>FGEEM-050.</p> <p>FGEEM-085.</p> <p>FGEHCFF-017.</p> <p>FGEHCFF-024.</p> <p>FGEOFF-064.</p> <p>FGEOFF-067.</p>	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
		Framework CTMP Framework DEMP	<p>size, which in return represents a worst case assumption for the noise assessment.</p> <p>Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the noise and vibration impacts from the construction, operation and decommissioning activities and specific consideration is given to the noise produced by the BESS during operation. The assessments detailed in Chapter 11 determined that operational noise effects from the BESS are not significant, regardless of whether the distributed layout or the centralised layout is utilised. Measures to mitigate noise and vibration impacts are embedded into the design of the Proposed Development and further management of potential impacts is secured through measures identified in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] and Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]. These all include standard good practice measures such as use of Best Practical Means to reduce disturbance associated with noise and vibration during construction as far as reasonably practicable. The main mitigation measure is location; ensuring BESS is sufficiently far from residential dwellings so that the noise attenuation is adequate.</p> <p>The design of the Proposed Development has responded sensitively to its proximity to residential dwellings and village settlements, including providing additional setbacks and buffers, and revising the location and size of the BESS compound – should a centralised BESS be delivered. A minimum buffer of 200m from the BESS to residential receptors has been committed to, with properties at 1-12 Basingham Road approximately 400m away and properties in Aubourn approximately 750m away. Noise levels that may be experienced during a hot summers day when plant are operating at full load are, at worst, approximately 35 dB. This level of noise is described as equivalent to noise in a library. As such, no significant adverse noise effects to nearby receptors have been identified during the operational phase.</p>	FGEOFF-083. FGEOFF-086. FGEOFF-092. FGEHCCF-024.	
Size of the BESS.	• Concern that BESSs appear to be significant structures, which will be far taller than the 3 metres indicated as maximum for the solar panels.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Rochdale Envelope approach has been adopted for the environmental assessments. This provides a framework for assessing the maximum (and where relevant, minimum) parameters, including specific maximum heights, as relevant for the Proposed Development. These maximum parameters	FGEEM-044.	N

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		ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the Environmental Statement. The BESS specifically would measure up to 3.5m in height. This is the same maximum height as the solar panels. The impact on visual amenity of the BESS is presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES.		
BESS screening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggestion for the BESS compound to be hidden by a grassed bund and trees, which would also help to alleviate any noise from the compound. 	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity. ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration.	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. Figure 7.15 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. Vegetation screening (new planting) is proposed around the BESS and Onsite Substation to minimise views from nearby residences and PROW users. This is assessed in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.1].	FGEEM-090.	Y
Aircraft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that the cumulative risk of collision by aircraft on the battery storage units is too high. Comment that (6.10.42) major accidents need to include the possibility of air crash, including on the battery storage units, which would be significant. 	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics. Framework Battery Safety Management Plan Planning Statement	<p>Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] (section 14.6 on Major Accidents and Disasters) has considered airports, runways and aviation receptors within its assessment. Appendix 19-C: Glint and Glare Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] demonstrates there is no potential for glint and glare to pose a significant risk to aircraft. As set out in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17], safety and fire prevention measures are in place for the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not include specific reference to impacts on aviation, the measures proposed seek to minimise any risk of a fire incident through design and operational measures, and a robust emergency plan has been developed.</p> <p>The Ministry of Defence has been consulted in regard to the Proposed Development, and considered that the design should take into account the risk of birdstrike. There is no envisaged change to the risk of flocking birds to cause potential issues for aircraft. This is detailed in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] and Section 14.2 Major Accidents of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In terms of the risk of a plane crashing into the BESS, this would be a similar risk for local housing estates. The 24/7 remote monitoring from a control facility would enable the Local FRS to be immediately informed of a fire or catastrophic event. In the event of a minor impact affecting only some battery containers, there are fire safety measures contained</p>	FGEEM-125. FGEOFF-093.	N

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Limestone bedrock aquifer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to 6.5.3-5 and concern that the Lincolnshire limestone bedrock aquifer is a principal aquifer which is at risk from contamination from the battery storage. Concern that interference with current flows is incorrectly described as "insignificant" in paragraph 6.5.23. Concern that 6.10.23 describes the aquifers, but not the risk to the drinking water, described as "not significant". Concern regarding (6.10.55) electromagnetic field, as emerging evidence has indicated a greater risk than described, which is well referenced and collated in "Invisible rainbow" by [REDACTED] Comment that the depth needed to avoid electromagnetic radiation of 1.5 metres below a water course and up the Cliff Edge would be hard to maintain in the limestone rock. Concern that there is no evidence given that the application will be compliant with "relevant exposure limits". 	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics.</p> <p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Operation Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>within the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] including an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control the spread of a fire)).</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Limestone bedrock (principal aquifer) is located at the eastern extent of the Proposed Development, at the eastern extent of the Cable Corridor (east of Boothby Graffoe). The Principal Site where battery storage is located is underlain entirely by Secondary B aquifers. Nonetheless, mitigation has been provided should a fire occur to ensure that all water receptors (surface water and groundwater) are protected, and this is outlined within the Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9-D) [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17]. In the event of a fire, outfalls from the BESS areas will be closed via penstock valves or similar systems, isolating the BESS area drainage from the wider environment. The external fire water runoff would be contained within the proposed swales surrounding the Solar Station Compounds, where it can be held and tested before either being released into the environment (if found to have no contaminants present, or contaminants that are within acceptable legal limits) or taken off site by a tanker for treatment elsewhere. The swale will then be cleaned of all contaminants. Each swale will be underlain with an impermeable liner to prevent any contaminants entering the ground. Further information is provided in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17].</p> <p>Electric and Electromagnetic fields are assessed in Section 14.8 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The assets associated with the Proposed Development would be fully compliant with the relevant Government policy, specifically all the EMFs produced would be below the relevant exposure limits as set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9], detailed versions of which will be developed post-consent, secured by the Requirements under Schedule 2 of the Draft DCO. The Applicant</p>	FGEEM-125.	N

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			acknowledges that some Public Rights of Way and permissive paths do cross over the Cable Corridor. The presence of the public either directly above or adjacent to underground cables would be transient, with individuals exposed to electromagnetic fields for very short periods of time. It is considered that the level of exposure would be lower than that associated with general household appliances and therefore no significant effects are expected to occur. The assessment follows current guidance and the most up to date guidance at the time of construction will be followed.		
Positive comments regarding the BESS.	• Comment that they can understand its value for evening out variations in energy production and demand.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution.	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their support. As set out in Environmental Statement Chapter 3: The Proposed Development, with an approximate storage capacity of 480 megawatt-hours, the BESS will be fundamental to the success of the Proposed Development for these reasons as detailed further in ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution.	FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127.	N
Negative comments regarding the BESS.	• Concern that the BESS would be insufficient in providing capacity for even overnight supply let alone supplying any sort of mitigation during periods of weather such as a lack of sunshine, short days and no wind.	Planning Statement. ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>The BESS is not designed to maintain the peak output of the Proposed Development during night-time or poor weather conditions; and this is not the intention behind incorporating a BESS into the Proposed Development. It is expected that other forms of energy generation in the UK energy portfolio would provide the UK with power during these times.</p> <p>Solar generation provides complementary output to other renewable sources, particularly wind. While solar output is diurnal and seasonally variable, it typically peaks during times of relatively low wind generation. When solar is deployed as part of a diverse portfolio, it strengthens security of energy supply and reduces dependence on individual technologies. The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2 outlines how solar and BESS are complementary and a mix of generation technologies are needed in the UK to meet the UK's critical national priority for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure.</p> <p>The details of the Proposed Development are set out in Environmental Statement Chapter 3: The Proposed Development which outlines how the BESS will allow for storage of energy generated by the solar panels at times of low demand to be exported to the grid when demand is high (load shifting). Additionally, the BESS will help to support the</p>	FGEEM-126. FGEEM-127. FGEEM-144.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
SCHEME CHANGE References to the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to Policy LP26 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, that stipulates that developments must respect and enhance the character and amenity of local communities. 	Planning Statement. Appendix 10-A: LVIA Policy and Legislation	<p>grid through grid balancing mechanisms, due to the ability to import power from the grid.</p> <p>Section 2 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the legislative and policy context of the Proposed Development. This section sets out all national and local policy that is considered important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision making. Appendix 10-A: LVIA Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3] sets out how the Proposed Development has considered the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan.</p>	FGEEM-002.	Y
Ethical concerns.	<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request to ensure that any renewable energy projects in Lincolnshire uphold the highest standards of environmental responsibility and workers' rights. Concern that the business is a subsidiary of Canadian Solar and that it has been highlighted on several occasions that much of the panels [REDACTED] Comment that the business has been highlighted by the US government. Comment that there are [REDACTED] about the panels' making and transportation which have not been investigated or, if they have, Fosse Green Energy has chosen to ignore them. Concern about the possible use of [REDACTED] for manufacture. 	Planning Statement. Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan	<p>The make of solar PV and BESS that will be used for the Proposed Development has not yet been chosen, but it is acknowledged that most solar panels are made in [REDACTED]. This approach is common for developments of this kind, as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving and new efficiencies are developed regularly. Should the Applicant receive consent, it would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV and BESS for the Proposed Development. When doing so, the Applicant will treat the need to ensure an ethical supply chain with the utmost importance and is fully committed to the responsible and ethical procurement of all its equipment.</p> <p>The procurement strategy for the Proposed Development will also reflect the aim of maximising benefits to local businesses, balanced against ensuring competitive delivery of the Proposed Development. In order to ensure an ethical procurement process, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation under the DCO. This will be achieved through the development of a detailed Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (ESSCP), which will be substantially in accordance with the Framework ESSCP, as will be secured under Requirement 19 in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Framework ESSCP includes a commitment that any qualifying supplier must participate in a modern slavery supplier due diligence exercise, and the supplier must publish annually a slavery and human trafficking statement that meets the statutory requirements of s54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Further details regarding ethical and environmental responsibilities are provided in the</p>	FGEEM-011. FGEEM-016. FGEEM-061. FGEEM-097. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEEM-144.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16].</p> <p>Recurrent Energy's parent company, Canadian Solar, listed on NASDAQ in 2006, reports regularly on its commitment to several environmental, social, and governance factors, including its commitment to responsible and ethical business practices. Its most recent report can be found here: https://recurrentenergy.com/recurrent-energy-releases-2024-sustainability-report/</p>		
<p>Negative communication from FGE.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern that Fosse Green Energy has used the term NIMBY in response to criticisms and that it is undermining. 	<p>Consultation Report.</p>	<p>The Applicant seeks to consider and respond constructively to all feedback that has been received, including feedback critical of the Proposed Development. The Applicant does use language such as NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) and indeed Nimbyism as it is a widely used term in planning matters when comments/objections are not material planning considerations and simply based on the development being in their local area. The term is not a derogatory term nor will undermine any comments by any interested party. Applicant continues to welcome all comments and queries from those who may be potentially impacted by the Proposed Development. In evolving the Proposed Development, the Applicant has also considered all feedback received and provided responses in the Consultation Report. The Applicant continues to engage with the local community to ensure that all views are heard and that the best possible application can be delivered.</p>	<p>FGEEM-023.</p>	<p>N</p>
<p>Electrical consumption.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that the south of England is where the bulk of the electrical consumption is, so renewable energy projects should be located in the south for shorter cable routes and less pylons. Comment that the electricity is not for use by the village residents or areas nearby. Comment that farmland solar utilisation will be not be welcomed in Lincolnshire, particularly when the energy produced will inevitably be fed into the grid and involve the net export of energy to the South East. 	<p>Planning Statement. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p>	<p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] set out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The process for site selection explored a range of possible alternatives, considering environmental, planning and access constraints, and included liaison with landowners. To accord with national planning and environmental policy objectives from NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and the National Planning Policy Framework, proximity to residential dwellings and other planning and environmental designations were key considerations for the Applicant's site selection process. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Site Selection Report</p>	<p>FGEEM-027. FGEEM-078. FGEEM-089. FGEEM-091.</p>	<p>N</p>

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>[EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>Proximity to an available grid connection with appropriate capacity is fundamental to the viability and deliverability of a solar farm with associated Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The Applicant undertook a search of available capacity within Lincolnshire and following discussions with National Grid, secured a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. As part of the site selection process for the Principal Site, the Applicant sought to avoid best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land and other constraints such as areas at the highest risk of flooding (Flood Zones 2 and 3) from the area of search from the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. The site selection process is further explained in the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p> <p>The Applicant is connecting to the UK National Grid and have no influence as to where the electricity produced will ultimately be used. The total consumption of Terra Watt Hours (TWh) consumed in East Midlands in 2023 was 23TWh and FGE will contribute circa 0.35TWh so well below the region's consumption.</p>		
Canadian owned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that Fosse Green Energy is Canadian owned, not even British, and that the scheme will only benefit the Canadian employers; comment that solar farms should be built in Canada instead. • Concern that renewable energy companies are all foreign companies without a care for the countryside. • Concern that any benefits through this development by way of profit will benefit overseas stakeholders rather than the UK, Thorpe on the Hill and the surrounding communities. • Concern that the UK will be tied into expensive long-term foreign contracts on fast outdated technology. • Comment that looking at the structure of the business setting up the scheme, it would appear profits will be whisked away to Canada without UK taxation, likely through a Jersey co. model or Channel Islands stock exchange publicly listed debt 100 per cent owned by the parent. 		<p>Fosse Green Energy Limited is a company registered in England and Wales with Companies House (Company number 13438725). It is owned by Windel Energy Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales, and Rugeley West Solar Limited, another company registered in England and Wales. Rugeley West Solar Limited is owned by CS UK Holdings III Limited which is part of Recurrent energy which is a subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc.</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to integrate community benefits into the project. Fosse Green Energy will create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths which will be secured under Requirement 17 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The proposals include 1.8ha of proposed orchard, 1.5ha of new native tree belts, and approximately 13km of new hedgerows, in addition to the large area of improved grassland. This is outlined in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] and is illustrated in the landscape masterplan that sits within this document. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will</p>	<p>FGEEM-049. FGEEM-134. FGEEM-135. FGEWM-001. FGEOFF-092. FGEEM-144.</p>	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>provide a sum of money per megawatt (MW) per year in line with guidance. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community.</p> <p>The Applicant is satisfied with the proposed technology and will procure modern technology which has a guaranteed minimum return through a manufacturer warranty.</p>		
Theft, damage and trespassing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concern regarding unauthorised access, theft and damage and how it may affect the safety of the equipment and the site as a whole. Request to place “Private No Entry” signs on the land. Comment that solar panels should not give people the excuse to trespass (as happened during lockdown), especially Witham St Hughs residents walking to Aubourn Wier. 	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>The Applicant has designed the Proposed Development to ensure that unauthorised access is difficult to achieve and to minimise the potential for damage to occur through criminal damage. A 2m high fence will enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development with pole mounted inward facing CCTV systems installed at a height of up to 2.5m. Security measures are described in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The need for Private No Entry signs will be discussed with the local community and Police following receipt of any future consent. It is not normally required for solar projects in the UK but can be included on fences into fields for example. The Applicant is keen to avoid trespassing occurring and will have a community liaison officer during construction and operation for the local community to contact with concerns and issues.</p>	FGEEM-061. FGEOFF-081.	Y
Lincolnshire's heritage.Lincolnshire's heritage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment that Lincolnshire’s heritage is as the “breadbasket of Britain” and that a large-scale solar farm belittles its heritage, culture and future local economy, as well as the national provision for greater self-sufficiency. Comment that NPPF paragraph 174 states if a solar farm is likely to have a significant adverse effect on the character of the landscape or the setting of a historic building, these concerns can be used to block planning applications. Comment that the proposed area has many ancient trees and hedge rows and they are concerned around any impact to these from the proposed scheme. 	Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation Framework LEMP	<p>A full assessment of archaeology and heritage, including relevant views has been carried out within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant acknowledges that the Proposed Development is located within an area with heritage assets, and the impact of the Proposed Development has been a key consideration in design evolution. Paragraph 174 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) concerns the sequential test, which is used to steer new development to areas at lowest risk of flooding. As detailed in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], the Proposed Development is in accordance with national and local policy, including the relevant provisions of the NPPF.</p> <p>Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out that veteran and ancient trees were recorded within the Order limits and will be retained and</p>	FGEEM-075. FGEOFF-092.	Y

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>protected with suitable buffers as presented in the Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2]. It is acknowledged that during construction, there are activities causing direct loss of some sections of hedgerow, however the Applicant is committed to hedgerow planting, gapping up and infill planting to enhance the local green infrastructure network, as detailed in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]. Overall, there is a biodiversity net gain for hedgerows (as well as watercourses and habitats), as demonstrated by the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [7.12].</p>		
Panel production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that it is unlikely that the panels will be produced in Britain, providing jobs. Concern that if they are made and shipped in China, that the UK will be dependent on China throughout. • Comment that the panels Fosse Green Energy are intending to use are being imported from China, using coal generated electricity, which is environmentally damaging. • Questioning why the panels cannot be manufactured in Great Britain. • Concern regarding the lack of benefit to the country's workforce and the lack of economic benefit to UK industry by implementing the current plan as the solar panels together with the lithium batteries are manufactured in China/SE Asia. • Comment that there are a range of UK companies that offer next generation solutions both in terms of generation and storage of solar power. 	<p>Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan</p>	<p>The manufacturer of the solar PV and BESS that will be used for the Proposed Development has not yet been chosen. This approach is common for developments of this kind, as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving and new efficiencies are developed regularly. Should the Applicant receive consent, it would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV and BESS for the Proposed Development. Currently over 95% of the world's panels are made in China, and therefore the carbon assessment (Chapter 6: Climate Change of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) has assumed they would be made in and transported from China (and using fossil fuels, despite China currently generating about a third of its electricity from renewables). The Applicant understands that The UK Government is trying to kick start manufacturing of panels in the UK and has a task force currently working on this, but historically China undercut European manufacturers leading to the closure of these factories. The same assumptions were made for BESS, although battery manufacturing facilities are already in construction in the UK, with a large facility opening in the next 2 years in Somerset for example.</p> <p>The procurement strategy for the Proposed Development will also reflect the aim of maximising benefits to local businesses, balanced against ensuring competitive delivery of the Proposed Development. In order to ensure an ethical procurement process, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation under the DCO. This is achieved through the development of a detailed Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, is secured by</p>	<p>FGEEM-089. FGEEM-097. FGEHCFF-015. FGEHCFF-018. FGEHCFF-020. FGEOFF-056. FGEOFF-060. FGEOFF-064. FGEOFF-073. FGEOFF-090. FGEOFF-091. FGEOFF-092. FGEEM-143. FGEEM-144. FGEEM-143.</p>	<p>Y</p>

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			<p>Requirement 19 under Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. This includes a commitment that any qualifying supplier must participate in a modern slavery supplier due diligence exercise, and the supplier must publish annually a slavery and human trafficking statement that meets the statutory requirements of s54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Further details regarding ethical and environmental responsibilities are provided in the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16].</p> <p>Recurrent Energy's parent company, Canadian Solar, listed on NASDAQ in 2006, reports regularly on its commitment to several environmental, social, and governance factors, including its commitment to responsible and ethical business practices. Its most recent report can be found here: https://recurrentenergy.com/recurrent-energy-releases-2024-sustainability-report/</p>		
UK economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment that the scheme will likely provide no tax revenues or benefit to the UK economy with the Jersey co. set up. 	∴	<p>Fosse Green Energy Limited is a company registered in England and Wales with Companies House (Company number 13438725). It is owned by Windel Energy Ltd, a company registered in England and Wales, and Rugeley West Solar Limited, another company registered in England and Wales. Rugeley West Solar Limited is owned by CS UK Holdings III Limited and part of the Canadian Solar Group. The Proposed Development is intended to benefit the English ownership as well as the Canadian Solar investors. The Applicant will remain a British company during operation and will therefore be subjected to UK tax laws.</p>	FGEOFF-092.	N
Potable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern that the scheme proposes to use potable water to wash the panels. 	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development.	<p>In the UK climate solar panels are largely self-cleaning and deterioration in PV system output due to dust or dirt is generally low. The requirement for, and the frequency of, cleaning of the solar PV panels due to the build-up of dust and dirt varies depending upon site specific conditions. A 2-year cleaning cycle has been assumed for the Proposed Development. This is considered a worst case for the Environmental Impact Assessment. Furthermore, it is notable that the operational water demands of the Proposed Development are low overall. It is anticipated that there would be up to four permanent full time members of staff, with up to 20 being in attendance for periods of maintenance or solar infrastructure replacement. A Water Resources Assessment has been submitted to Anglian Water to determine whether the water requirements of the Proposed Development can be accommodated. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025</p>	FGEOFF-092.	N

Sub Category	Feedback	Relevant DCO Document(s)	Fosse Green Energy Response	Codes	Scheme Change (Y/N)
			that it is able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during operation (and during construction).		

5. Applicant Response in Regard to Section 42 Comments (21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024)

5.1 Table 5-1 Applicant Response in Regard to Section 42 Comments

Table 5-1: S42 Consultation Feedback

Date submitted	Code	Organisation	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Scheme change (Y/N)
28.11.24	S42NHT C2	North Hykeham Town Council	Concern was expressed about the potential loss of food-producing, arable land and suggested that alternative locations be used for solar panels, such as on houses and other buildings.	Agricultural land.	<p>Planning Statement Appendix A- Site Selection Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>Planning Statement</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of BMV land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out that the vast majority of land within the Proposed Development is Grade 3b agricultural land. It should be noted that a potential alternative site that was closer to the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby was discounted on the basis that it was comprised principally of Grade 2 BMV land. In addition to being taken into account in site selection, BMV agricultural land has been taken into account in the design of the Proposed Development. Design Principle 2 as detailed in Section 3.9 of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], which informed the iterative design evolution of the Proposed Development, relates to being sensitive to existing agricultural land and reducing development on BMV land.</p> <p>It is important to note that the loss of agricultural production on the land would not be permanent. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of its operating life the land will be available for its current use, although the landowners would choose how the land is to be used and managed.</p> <p>Within the Principal Site, the area of BMV land comprises approximately 282.9 ha, all subgrade 3a. The withdrawal of the BMV land from agriculture is reversible, with the exception of limited areas of habitat creation (1.5ha of BMV land). The reversible effects of the Proposed Development on the use of BMV land is assessed to be minor adverse and not significant.</p> <p>Within the PV array, suspension of cultivation for annual crops during the operational period of the Proposed Development</p>	N

creates an opportunity for improvement to soil structure and the development of soil organic matter. The benefits in relation to storing more carbon in soils are recognised by the British Society of Soil Science (particularly in the document titled "Soil Carbon"). While operational, the soil resource within the Principal Site will remain under perennial grass cover (except for any areas without solar PV where arable farming countries) which will facilitate a recovery in topsoil organic matter. This enforced fallow period will enhance the functional capacity of the soil resource for future arable production.

The design of the solar farm facilitates sheep grazing, in particular the minimum height of the base of the panels is 0.8m which is set to allow sheep grazing under panels. It is the Applicant's preference that the grass is managed principally through sheep grazing rather than mechanical cutting as set out in the **Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]**.

Paragraph 2.10.11 of NPS EN-3 states that "solar and farming can be complementary, supporting each other financially, environmentally and through shared use of land, and encourages deployment of solar technology that delivers environmental benefits, with consideration for ongoing food production or environmental improvement".

The Proposed Development allows for this shared use of land, in accordance with paragraph 2.10.11 of NPS EN-3, recognising the need to allow current farming practices to continue, as well as the critical national priority of solar generation. The Order Limits include areas of new grassland for bird mitigation and a significant portion of retained arable land (the DCO commits to 181ha of retained arable land in the **Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]**, which will be developed into a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) under requirement 8 (landscape and ecological management plan) of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**), which provides mitigation for ground nesting birds whilst also allowing current farming practices to continue. This retained arable land includes approximately 116 ha of subgrade 3a BMV land.

The 1,368 ha of agricultural land included in the DCO Site required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands, although it should be noted that not all the land within the DCO Site would be taken out of cultivation. As discussed in the **Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]**, the Applicant

recognises that energy alternatives such as decentralised energy generation on roof tops or brownfield land, which is an alternative to large scale ground mounted solar farms, has an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar, and solar on brownfield land are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government’s targets. The Government recognises in NPS EN-1 Part 3 that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK’s energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst rooftop/brownfield solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system that must be deployed where there is the natural resource and where land is available and suitable and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with NPS EN-3.

29.11.24	S42NE7	Natural England	<p>5. Soils and Best & Most Versatile Agricultural Land</p> <p>5.1. Soil is a finite resource which plays an essential role within sustainable ecosystems, performing an array of functions supporting a range of ecosystem services, including storage of carbon, the infiltration and transport of water, nutrient cycling, and provision of food. In order to safeguard soil resources as part of the overall sustainability of the development, it is important that the soil resource are able to retain as many of its important functions as possible. This can be achieved through careful soil management and appropriate, beneficial soil re-use, with consideration on how any adverse impacts on soils can be avoided or minimised. Any actions which compromise options for the future use of the land, or which undermine its inherent capability should be avoided.</p> <p>5.2. ALC Survey Methods</p> <p>5.2.1. Natural England welcome the completion of an ALC survey across the full principle Site area. The methods are welcomed, involving 1 auger per Hectare across the site, supported by soil pits across the different soil types).</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The Principal Site has around 1003.7 ha of agricultural land, of which approximately 282.9ha is best and most versatile (BMV) land of subgrade 3a. Field surveys did not identify soils of higher grades 1 and 2. The design has been developed to avoid BMV land as much as practicable, with 69% of the project’s physical infrastructure proposed to be built on non-BMV land. However, there are areas within the Principal Site and the Cable Corridor that are located on BMV land, although this is the lowest grade possible i.e. subgrade 3a. The survey area at PEIR was greater than the area brought forward for the ES and DCO submission. Extrapolation from neighbouring data points was possible at PEIR stage, but presenting no data was the preferred approach. The areas of ALC grade have been assessed for the DCO submission as part of an updated assessment and the data presented in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], which supersedes the previous presentation of data in the PEIR.</p> <p>Inaccessible land (due to reasons including the presence of livestock) amounts to 1.8% of the area which is where the proposed Cable Corridor and bird mitigation area would be sited. Further field surveys would be concluded post-consent as the exact route of the cable installation (within the Cable Corridor) is still to be defined; surveys now may not capture</p>	N
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5.2.2. However, it is noted that 6.7ha of the Principle Site area was not surveyed (PEIR Table 12-12).

Appendix 12-B states that 16ha of land in the northeast of the site was inaccessible, however, it is unclear why this area was inaccessible; if it will be surveyed prior to DCO submission; and what development is likely to occur on this area.

NE advise that clarity should be provided regarding the omission of survey in this area.

5.2.3. It is also noted that no soil survey has been undertaken along the cable route (PEIR para 12.5.11).

There is a risk of soil damage, ALC degradation and long term or permanent loss of BMV from cable installation.

Soil will need to be handled according to best practice and reinstated to a high standard to reduce the impacts.

The results from a detailed ALC survey would provide soils data to inform a soil management plan for the whole site regardless of whether the use is permanent or temporary in nature.

Natural England therefore advise that a full ALC survey is required across the full site, including cable route, to inform soil management and reinstatement.

NE advise these surveys should be undertaken pre-consent, to enable avoidance of the highest quality agricultural land as far as practicable along the cable route.

Some flexibility in the methodology for soil survey along the linear route is likely to be suitable, to best represent the ALC grade of the land along the route.

5.3. Assessment of Impacts to BMV land

5.3.1. PEIR para 12.5.14 indicates that 303ha of the Principle Site Area is Best and Most Versatile (BMV), however, Appendix 12-B indicates that only 240ha of the surveyed area is BMV.

NE have been unable to identify the cause for this inconsistency & advise that clarity should be provided on this.

5.3.2. NE welcome PEIR para 12.4.40, which sets out that any permanent loss of over 20ha of BMV land would constitute a significant effect.

It is noted, however, that there is no definition of the significance of impacts to BMV land for the

the precise alignment and therefore not provide adequate information on the soils that would be disturbed.

The soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction condition of the soil resource) and is required by the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]** (which is to be developed into a detailed Soil Management Plan, substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan, secured under Requirement 15 (soil management plan) of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**). This is considered appropriate as a survey of the Cable Corridor would not provide additional information to avoid BMV land because the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in **Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions**, and shown on **Figure 15-2** of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]) is located within the Cable Corridor and will have a shared cable corridor; flexibility is needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable. It is also necessary to avoid above ground environmental constraints. Planning guidance (NPS-EN1 paragraphs 5.11.12 and 5.11.34) requires conservation of BMV land reflecting its importance for agricultural production. Whether the corridor would be in BMV or non-BMV land, it would be restored to the same grade through the measures and controls contained within the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]**. The cable will require excavation of a trench approximately 2m by 2m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be temporary and reversible, with no permanent loss of BMV land.

In terms of the conclusion of the assessment presented in **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] no significant effects are expected throughout the lifetime of the development as once the Proposed Development is decommissioned, the land (including where access tracks and the substation are sited) will be returned to its original use, and farming could recommence.

lifetime of the development, i.e. where substations or access tracks lead to the loss of BMV land for the lifetime of the development (60 years). Would these impacts be considered as permanent in the ES?

5.3.3. The Non-Technical Summary States at para 6.8.10 'The design has been developed to avoid BMV land as much as practicable, with 72 per cent of the project's physical infrastructure proposed to be built on non-BMV land'.

Whilst avoidance of BMV land by 72% of the projects physical infrastructure is welcome, as it stands, it is unclear what the impact of the remaining 28% of the physical infrastructure will be.

It should also be noted that soils & agricultural land quality can be impacted by soft landscaping. For example, woodland creation would likely lead to the permanent loss of BMV land.

NE advise that further breakdown of the permanent and temporary land take (and the proportion/amount of BMV land) should be presented for each element of the development, including: Solar PV, Mitigation/enhancement areas, retained agricultural land, substations/BESS infrastructure, cable routes and access tracks.

This will inform the Planning Inspectorates consideration of the overall impact of the proposal on soils and agricultural land.

The implications of each element of the proposal on agricultural land quality and soil health may differ; this should be accounted for and addressed within the SMP too.

29.11.24	S42NE9	Natural England	<p>5.4. Soil Management</p> <p>5.4.1. NE welcome the commitment to produce a framework Soil Management Plan (fSMP) for submission.</p> <p>The detail of this plan is key to safeguarding the soil resource across the development site.</p> <p>5.4.2. The SMP must cover the full site boundary, and should incorporate any works that involve soil handling or other activities which may impact the soil, including during any 'pre-commencement' activities.</p> <p>5.4.3. NE also advise that a commitment should be made to restore all land temporarily disturbed during construction to be returned to it's current</p>	Agricultural land.	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>Framework Soil Management Plan</p>	<p>A Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] N</p> <p>has been prepared as part of the DCO application and contains industry standard good practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil. Good practice recommendations on soil handling and protection within the DCO Site will be established within the detailed Soil Management Plan (which will be substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan, as secured under Requirement 15 of the draft Development Consent Order). The ALC grade will be unaltered throughout operation and decommissioning.</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], all land temporarily disturbed within the Cable Corridor would be restored to the</p>
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ALC grade.
This includes along the cable route & should be informed by the ALC survey.
5.4.4. The SMP should detail the involvement of a suitably qualified soil specialist during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the development.
5.4.5. The SMP should follow DEFRA's Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites - GOV.UK.

same grade through the measures and controls contained within the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]**.

02.11.24	S42NKD C10	North Kesteven District Council	2.2 Paragraph 2.2.17 provides a description of the distribution of agricultural land types throughout the site and refers to the Agricultural Land Classification at Appendix 12-B. We note, however, that the ALC was carried out for the principal site only and does not actually cover the whole site as the majority of the cable corridor is excluded from the survey (see comments on Chapter 12).	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction conditions of the soil resource) and is secured in the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] . Survey of the Cable Corridor would not provide additional information at this stage to avoid BMV land because the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) is located within the Cable Corridor and will have a shared cable corridor; flexibility is needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable. It is also necessary to avoid above ground environmental constraints. Planning guidance requires conservation of BMV land reflecting its importance for agricultural production. Whether the corridor would be in BMV or non-BMV land, it would be restored to the same grade through the measures and controls contained within the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] . The cable will require excavation of a trench approximately 2m by 2m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be short-term temporary, with no permanent loss of BMV land.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C17	North Kesteven District Council	In the Council's opinion, a 60-year lifespan is stretching the definition of a 'temporary' use, particularly in respect of the loss of agricultural land over this period.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Proposed Development is defined as 'long term and reversible', acknowledging the 60-year operational life. The Proposed Development is classed as reversible, as after 60 years it will be decommissioned and returned to its current use. While operational, the soil resource within the Principal Site will remain under perennial grass cover under solar PV panels which will facilitate a recovery in topsoil organic matter. This enforced fallow period will enhance the functional capacity of the soil route for future arable production. The reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60 year consent has also been acknowledged as acceptable in the Secretary of State's decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park [Planning	N

Inspectorate Case Reference: EN010131] and Cottam Solar Project [**Planning Inspectorate Case Reference: EN010133]**, which have both been approved.

NPS EN-3 supports this position at paragraph 3.10.57 which states that: "time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed."

02.11.24	S42NKD C25	North Kesteven District Council	<p>4.3 It is noted that the site selection and design evolution process has resulted in the 69% of the principal site (location of solar arrays, BESS, solar stations, onsite substations and other associated development) being located on non BMV agricultural land and that Grade 1 and 2 land has been avoided. This latter approach is welcomed. The amount of BMV land still affected by development within the principal site at 303ha, however, is not insubstantial given the overall size of the site and in the context of the proposed 60-year operational period referred to above. In addition, the cable corridor has not yet been surveyed and this is likely to lead to a greater amount of BMV land being impacted by the development.</p> <p>4.4 In line with EN-3 paragraph 2.10.29, 'the applicant should, where possible, utilise suitable previously developed land, brownfield land, contaminated land and industrial land. Where the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary, poorer quality land should be preferred to higher quality land avoiding the use of BMV agricultural land where possible.'</p> <p>4.5 In this context the Council will continue to encourage you throughout the preapplication phase to seek to reduce, remove and avoid the use of BMV land consistent with the above.</p>	Agricultural land.	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>Planning Statement Appendix A- Site Selection Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>Framework Soil Management Plan</p>	<p>As stated in Appendix A Appendix A – Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], opportunities for solar arrays on Previously Developed Land (PDL) were considered. Local authority brownfield land registers within the boundaries of North Kesteven District Council, South Kesteven District Council, East Lindsey District Council, West Lindsey were consulted to identify opportunities to utilise PDL. The search identified no land of sufficient size to facilitate a large scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites. At National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby, land east of Navenby was discounted due to it likely being higher grade agricultural land (based on Natural England's Provisional Soil Data), as explained in the Appendix A – Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]. Based on this provisional soil data, the majority of the proposed Principal Site was not classified as BMV agricultural land. This was later verified through soil surveys as set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The majority of the Solar PV Array Areas will be returned to their original use and condition after decommissioning^(O&I) the exception being if the landowner retains^(O&I). This would include the removal of hard standing and reinstatement of the soil profile in areas where topsoil was removed. Application of measures set out in Defra's code of practice will ensure that the restored soils are appropriately managed allowing their quality and function to be retained upon reinstatement and that any agricultural land is restored to the same quality (ALC grade) as prior to construction. The undisturbed soils within the Solar PV Array Areas will have been removed from intensive agriculture for a long period</p> <p>A Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] has been prepared as part of the DCO application and contains industry standard good practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil. Good practice recommendations on soil handling and protection within the Principal Site will be</p>	N
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established within the detailed Soil Management Plan (as secured under Requirement 15 of the draft Development Consent Order). The ALC grade will be unaltered throughout operation and decommissioning. It should be noted that the Site includes a significant portion of retained arable land (the DCO commits to 181 ha of retained arable land in the **Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]**, which will be developed into a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) under requirement 8 of the draft Development Consent Order), which affords benefits associated with nesting birds and retained jobs. This retained arable land covers approximately 116 ha of subgrade 3a BMV land.

The soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction conditions of the soil resource) and is secured in the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]**. Survey of the Cable Corridor would not provide additional information at this stage to avoid BMV land because the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**) is located within the Cable Corridor and will have a shared cable corridor; flexibility is needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable. It is also necessary to avoid above ground environmental constraints. Planning guidance requires conservation of BMV land reflecting its importance for agricultural production. Whether the corridor would be in BMV or non-BMV land, it would be restored to the same grade through the measures and controls contained within the **Framework Soil Management Plan EN010154/APP/7.10]**. The cable will require excavation of a trench approximately 2m by 2m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be short-term temporary, with no permanent loss of BMV land.

Paragraph 2.10.29 of NPS EN-3 states that while land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location, preference should be given to using brownfield and non-agricultural land. These land types were identified within the area of search by checking the local authority brownfield register and drawing on local knowledge. No suitable areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale were found within a viable search area of the point of connection at National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby.

The Applicant supports roof top solar, but on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar, and solar on brownfield land are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government's targets. The Government recognises in NPS EN-1 that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK's energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst rooftop/brownfield solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system that must be deployed where there is the natural resource and where land is available and suitable and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with NPS EN-1.

02.11.24	S42NKD C26	North Kesteven District Council	The amount of BMV land still affected by development within the principal site at 303ha, however, is not insubstantial given the overall size of the site and in the context of the proposed 60-year operational period referred to above.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The Principal Site has around 1070 ha of agricultural land, of which approximately 282.9 ha is best and most versatile (BMV) land of subgrade 3a. Field surveys did not identify soils of higher grades 1 and 2. The design has been developed to avoid BMV land as much as practicable, with 69% of the project's physical infrastructure proposed to be built on non-BMV land. Of the 282.9 ha of Grade 3a agricultural land in the Principal Site, there is solar infrastructure (the solar panel arrays and the centralised BESS) on approximately 124 ha.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the majority of the Solar PV Array Areas (except for small areas used for habitat creation) will be returned to their original use and condition after decommissioning in line with the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9]. A detailed DEMP is secured under Requirement 20 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. This would include the removal of hard standing and the reinstatement of the soil profile in areas where topsoil was removed. The application of measures set out in Defra's code of practice will ensure that the restored soils are appropriately managed allowing their quality and function to be retained upon reinstatement and that any agricultural land is restored to the same quality (ALC grade) as prior to construction. The undisturbed soils within the Solar PV Array Areas will have been removed from intensive agriculture for a long period and are expected to have achieved</p>	N
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improvements in soil structure and carbon sequestration over that time.

A Framework Soil Management Plan

[EN010154/APP/7.10] has been prepared as part of the DCO application and contains industry standard good practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil. Good practice recommendations on soil handling and protection within the Principal Site will be established within the detailed Soil Management Plan and the ALC grade will be unaltered through operation and decommissioning. It should be noted that the Site includes a significant portion of retained arable land (the DCO commits to 181 ha of retained arable land in the **Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15]** (LEMP), which will be developed into a detailed LEMP (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) under requirement 8 of the draft Development Consent Order), which affords benefits associated with nesting birds and retained jobs and grazing use could continue. This retained arable land covers approximately 116 ha of subgrade 3a BMV land.

02.11.24	S42NKD C32	North Kesteven District Council	For example, paragraph 12.7.33, describes the effects on agricultural land as temporary for the duration of the operation of the solar farm until decommissioning and concludes that the impact would be 'not significant'.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	This is correct. The updated assessment is presented in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and demonstrates no significant effects on Agricultural land. The effects are described as long-term, reversible. The Principal Site will be returned to its current use at the end of the Proposed Development.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C54	North Kesteven District Council	12.2 The Council's agricultural consultant has reviewed the ALC report and finds it has been carried out to an acceptable standard. We note, however, that it has only been carried for the principal site and much of the cable corridor has not yet been surveyed. It is not clear whether the cable corridor will be surveyed prior to the final ES being completed. As it is likely that the cable corridor will impact on BMV agricultural land and will be affected by construction works, knowledge of agricultural land type will be important to inform the restoration of soils. Clarification on this matter would be appreciated. 12.3 There appears to be a significant difference in the agricultural land class figures reported in Table 6 of Appendix 12-B (ALC report) and Table 12.12 of Chapter 12. We assume that this will be rectified to inform the final ES.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	12.2 - The soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction condition of the soil resource) and is required by the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] , which will be developed into a detailed Soil Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) as secured under Requirement 15 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . Survey of the Cable Corridor would not provide additional information to avoid BMV land because the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) is located within the Cable Corridor and will have a shared cable corridor; flexibility is needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable. It is also necessary to avoid above ground environmental constraints. NPS EN-1 (paragraph 5.11.12) and NPPF (paragraph 188) require conservation of BMV land as far as possible, reflecting its importance for agricultural production. Whether the corridor would be in BMV	N

According to Table 12.12, within the principal site, 69% of the site would be developed on non-BMV land while 28% of the site would be developed on lower grade BMV land (Grade 3B).

The latter would amount to 303ha which is not considered to be an insignificant amount.

12.4 In view of the proposed 60-year lifespan, there are implications for the restoration of the land back to agricultural use.

For example, there is a risk that agricultural infrastructure such as land drains will not be maintained for the life of the project and at the end of the lifespan, the land may be worse than at the start.

There will be practical implications for implementing planning requirements to reinstate the land to the same grade after such a long period of time as to render them meaningless.

There will be a need to ensure that the soil management plan remains robust over such a long period.

In addition, the loss of farming opportunity across the solar array area over a 60 year timespan is difficult, in the Council's opinion, to reconcile as a temporary period.

12.5 In light of the timescale for operation and large scale of the solar farm, it is important that the use of BMV land is avoided or minimised as much as possible and its development, where unavoidable, is fully justified.

12.6 We would suggest that the final ES includes a table that breaks down the impact of development by a number of categories: the total site within the DCO order limits, the principal site, the cable corridor, the area taken up by solar arrays and the area of permanent development (BESS, onsite substation and solar stations).

Both percentage and hectareage would be useful. Socio-economic impacts: 12.7 The single omission in presenting a balanced economic case (as noted in the Inspector's comments in the Scoping Opinion, Chapter 13 ID 36.8 ref Para 13.6.13 and 36.9) is that little or no information has been given by the applicant in respect of the economic impact of the development on the holding(s) or farm business where the development will take place.

Agri-food is the District's biggest sector by GVA

or non-BMV land, it would be restored to the same grade through the measures and controls contained within the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]**. The cable will require excavation of a trench approximately 2 m by 2 m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be short-term temporary, with no permanent loss of BMV land.

12.3 – The ALC report at PEIR stage contained a mismeasure determined by project QA procedures. **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the updated ALC figures based on the final DCO Order Limits.

12.4 - When the operational phase ends, the Proposed Development will require decommissioning. All PV panels, Onsite Substation, mounting structures, inverters, transformers and BESS would be removed and recycled or disposed of in accordance with good practice and market conditions at the time. Buried cables would either be removed or left in situ. The current practice is to remove cables (leaving the ducting in place) and recycle the metals within them. The majority of the Principal Site would be available for its original use. The only areas of agricultural land considered to be permanently lost due to the Proposed Development are areas of planting and habitat creation introduced as part of the Proposed Development and this is only if these areas are not removed as part of the decommissioning works. The drainage of the land within the Principal Site will be checked by the Contractor at the end of decommissioning. Should any agricultural drains be altered or removed, they will be restored such that agricultural activities could continue after decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This is required by the **Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]**, to be developed into a detailed DEMP (substantially in accordance with the Framework DEMP) as secured under Requirement 20 of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**. The detailed Soil Management Plan (secured under Requirement 15 of the draft Development Consent Order) will include a programme of post-construction monitoring of soil conditions which will include early identification of unsatisfactory growing conditions and soil maintenance requirements during the operation (i.e. over 60 years) of the Proposed Development as relevant. A **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]** has been submitted as part of the DCO Application.

12.5 - As part of the site selection process for the Principal

and employment. 12.8 The health, viability and resilience of our farm businesses is therefore of vital importance to the local economy. The Council accepts that solar arrays may be viewed as de facto diversifications and provide the farm business with the benefits of a guaranteed income over the lifetime of the contract, however diversification must support the rest of the farm business and these benefits need to be quantified. The development represents 1% of the total land in The District and a slightly greater proportion of the land given over to agriculture (90%) and is therefore economically as well as spatially and environmentally significant.

12.9 A balanced view of the economic impact of the proposal must include a robust business case for the farm business to understand how it will benefit both in the short and the long term and specifically how the income stream generated by the proposal will support growth, resilience and viability.

We accept that these are challenging times for the industry as we move away from the previous EU subsidy regime towards a system based on the provision of environmental and public goods, while the impact of climate change on primary production is not to be underestimated.

Site, the Applicant sought to avoid best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land and other constraints such as areas at the highest risk of flooding (Flood Zones 2 and 3) from the area of search from the point of connection at National Grid's proposed Navenby Substation near Navenby. Further information on site selection is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] and **Appendix A – Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]**.

The **Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1]** sets out the need case for the Scheme. In summary, electricity generation is identified as being a Critical National Priority and storage (such as BESS) is identified as having a key role to play in achieving net zero and therefore urgently needed to help meet the UK Government's energy objectives. If consented, the Proposed Development would contribute to achieving the UK's energy vision, as set out in both national policy and guidance. The status of the Proposed Development as a large-scale solar development with BESS will allow it to contribute to delivering net zero, support security of supply and contribute to affordability.

12.6 - Study areas have been defined by technical chapters within the **ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]**, as relevant to the specific topic.

12.7-12.9 - **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the **ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]** contains an assessment of the socio-economic effects associated with the Proposed Development. Refer to paragraphs 12.7.49 to 12.7.52 for the assessment of the effect of the Proposed Development on employment on farms during the operational phase. The assessment concludes no significant effects are expected on socio-economics and land use.

02.11.24	S42NKD C56	North Kesteven District Council	This information is particularly important for creating a meaningful economic context as the Council agrees with the applicant that in all other respects the direct economic benefits of the proposal are both minimal and temporary (PEIR Chapter 12, 12.7.14 and 15 and 12.7.43-45) while the indirect and cumulative economic impacts are of much greater concern.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	An assessment of the socio-economic impacts of the Proposed Development are outlined in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which includes an assessment of indirect and cumulative economic impacts. The assessment concludes no significant effects are considered likely during the construction phase or once operational or during maintenance.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C85	North Kesteven	BMV agricultural land – we extend a tentative welcome that no Grade 1 or Grade 2 agricultural land would be lost and that a large proportion of	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	To accord with the national planning and environmental policy objectives from NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and the NPPF, proximity to residential dwellings and other planning and	N

District
Council

principal site would be on non-BMV land but this is subject to further survey work of the cable corridor and reconciliation of conflicting figures in the ES chapter and appendix.

We consider that the approach to agricultural land use in EN-3 requires to be followed.

It remains the case that 303ha of Grade 3a (BMV) land would be impacted and as such there is no clear alignment with EN-1 and EN-3 guidance on the avoidance and minimisation of im-pact.

environmental designations, such as areas at the highest risk of flooding (Flood Zone 3) and best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land, were key considerations for the Applicant's site selection process. This helped to refine the initial area of search.

Non-agricultural development should be minimised on BMV agricultural land, which is classified as grades 1, 2, and 3a. However development is not prohibited from being located on BMV agricultural land. This is set out in NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.11.12 and 5.11.34 and NPS EN-3 Paragraph 3.10.14, which expect impacts on BMV agricultural land to be minimised, avoided where possible, and justified if used.

Paragraph 2.10.29 of NPS EN-3 states that while land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location, preference should be given to using brownfield and non-agricultural land. These land types were identified within the area of search by checking the local authority brownfield register and drawing on local knowledge. No suitable areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale were found within a viable search area of the point of connection at National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby.

As part of the desk-based land search around the point of connection, the land east of Navenby was discounted due to it likely being higher grade agricultural land, as explained in the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**. Based on the provisional soil data, the majority of the proposed Principal Site was not classified as BMV agricultural land. This was later verified through soil surveys as set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

The soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction condition of the soil resource) and is secured in the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]**. Survey of the Cable Corridor would not provide additional information to avoid BMV land because the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in **Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**) is located within the Cable Corridor and will have a shared cable corridor; flexibility is needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable. It is also necessary to avoid above ground environmental constraints. Planning guidance

						requires conservation of BMV land reflecting its importance for agricultural production. Whether the corridor would be in BMV or non-BMV land, it would be restored to the same grade through the measures and controls contained within the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] . The cable will require excavation of a trench approximately 2m by 2m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be short-term temporary, with no permanent loss of BMV land.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C88	North Kesteven District Council	Agriculture and land use baseline and assessment, The assessment of effects on agricultural land should be clearly and separately defined within any socio-economic assessment in the ES. Effort should be made to agree the methodology, study area and approach to the baseline ALC surveys with relevant consultation bodies.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	A scoping exercise was undertaken in June 2023 to establish the content, approach, and method of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was issued to the Secretary of State through the Planning Inspectorate (hereafter 'the Inspectorate') in June 2023. Comments were received in July 2023 in the EIA Scoping Opinion including on the ALC survey - a summary table is provided in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which includes comments from stakeholders and the Applicant's responses. Furthermore, the Applicant has consulted with Natural England regarding the scope of the ALC surveys, with relevant comments and responses provided within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C89	North Kesteven District Council	Includes the grid connection corridor where there is potential for significant effects to occur.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The potential impact upon agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is considered within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is only temporarily required during construction and will be restored to the current ALC grade. The development of a detailed Soil Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Soil Management Plan submitted with the Application) will document good practice requirements for soil handling and protection during cabling. Agricultural use above the cable route will continue during operation, with cabling below the depth of agricultural cultivations.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C90	North Kesteven District Council	SF Soil survey should also consider NE guidance and agreement sought on the locations and numbers of soil samples to be taken with relevant consultation bodies.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	Soil surveys were conducted by experienced soil scientists employing standard methodology to determine ALC grades. The location and number of sample points reflected Natural England's guidance (Natural England, 2021: Guide to assessing development proposals on agricultural land). The ALC survey is presented in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] . This Appendix sets out the methodology followed which is considered robust and aligns with best practice. Natural England's Guidance was considered in the survey of the	N

Principal Site. The investigative survey findings are set out in Section 5 of the Appendix, including the wetness class limitations per soil grade which has been used in establishing the ALC grade. The data from the ALC Survey Report is shown at **Figure 12-5** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**.

02.11.24	S42NKD C91	North Kesteven District Council	<p>This should be used to support the assessment of effects on BMV land.</p> <p>SF PEIR Document (Chap 12) States:-12.4.19 The Proposed Development has the potential to have a range of temporary and permanent socio-economic and land use effects.</p> <p>For the purposes of this PEI Report chapter, based on professional judgement and experience, as well as national planning policy, due consideration is given to the Proposed Development in terms of effects on the following:</p> <p>d. Agricultural land and soils including assessment of the potential temporary and permanent loss, including reference to the re-sults of the ALC survey (presented in PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 12-B)</p> <p>12.4.38 For the agricultural land resource, the presence of BMV land and the grade of that land determine sensitivity, with Grades 1 and 2 land being of higher sensitivity than land in Grade 3a. The magnitude of change criteria is based on the extent of BMV land lost, with the area of 20 hetares (ha) referred to below being derived from the threshold the former Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) guidance (Ref 12-21) used for intervening in planning decisions, and maintained by Natural England when informing their consultation on projects.</p> <p>Agricultural Land and Soils 12.5.10 There is a need to minimise the use of BMV agricultural land, which is classification Grades 1, 2, and 3a, however development is not prohibited from being located on BMV agricultural land.</p> <p>Under the ALC system, Subgrade 3a land would form BMV whereas Subgrade 3b would not.</p> <p>12.5.11 With regards to agricultural land and soils, mapping of soils has been prepared based on surveys of the Principal Site and presented in PEI Report Volume 3 Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report.</p> <p>The land is predominantly Grade 3b (moderate</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment, which includes NKDCs scoring against its checklist. It is not considered that any response is required from the Applicant.	N
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quality agricultural land) with some BMV land present, limited to areas of Grade 3a (good quality agricultural land).
 No areas of Grade 1 or 2 have been identified.
 Overall Findings of ALC Non-agricultural land 18.2
 1.70% Total BMV agriculture land 303.0 28.35%
 Total Non-BMV agriculture land 740.5 69.30%
 Landscape Checking the ALC Report to the British Society of Soil Science checklist BSSS ALC Checklist Background P/C/F Comment
 Is the company / author a specialist in ALC?
 PASS
 Have published soil maps been mentioned? PASS
 Climate data
 Is interpolated climate data included for the site (esp. Field Capacity Days (FCD), Moisture Deficits (MD) and Maximum grade on climate)? PASS
 Is the data consistent with that expected for the area? PASS
 Site and standalone limitations

02.11.24	S42NKD C93	North Kesteven District Council	Soils and interactive limitations Have topsoils and subsoils been field surveyed? References to soil pits, auger samples & lab samples should be included. PASS Are the soil types clearly described, including reference to gleying, slowly permeable layers (SPL), soil wetness class (SWC) and drought? PASS Have the reasons for ALC grading been clearly described? PASS Have soil structure and porosity been described? PASS Have soils been described using Soil Survey Field Handbook (Hodgson 2022)? PASS Have soils been described using Munsell soil colour notations? PASS Conclusions and references Is there a table clearly showing areas of ALC grades? PASS Is there a list of references (normally including Soil Survey of England and Wales mapping, the MAFF 1988 ALC guidelines, Munsell soil colour charts and the Soil Survey Field Handbook – Hodgson 2022)? PASS Have the limitations been justified when concluding the ALC grade(s) on the site? PASS Schedule of auger borings and soil pits	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment, which includes NKDCs scoring against its checklist. It is not considered that any response is required from the Applicant.	N
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Has a map of auger boring & soil pit locations been included? PASS

Have laboratory analyses been included to confirm topsoil particle size distribution? PASS

Has a schedule of auger boring information been provided? PASS

Do the auger borings show horizon depths, colours & textures? PASS

Do the auger boring records clearly show soil wetness class? PASS

Do the auger boring records clearly show topsoil stone content? PASS

Do the auger boring records clearly show depth to gleying and depth to slowly permeable layer (SPL)? PASS

Do the auger boring records clearly show moisture balance (MB) values for drought (Wheat & Potatoes)? PASS

Has detailed soil pit information been provided in the report and do the pit descriptions show horizon depths, colours and textures? PASS

Do the soil pits / pit clearly show soil wetness class (WC)? PASS

Do the soil pits / pit clearly show moisture balance (MB) values for drought? PASS

Do the soil pit / pits clearly show soil structure and porosity in the subsoil? PASS

Overall ALC Conclusions/Findings

The ALC has been undertaken by a specialist ALC firm and undertaken to the standard expected of BSSS and the guidelines set out in MAFF 1988 and TIN049. As such the findings are robust in terms of the methodology.

Around 28% of the site (300 hectares is BMV land, all of which is Grade 3a).

Other Matters NKDC suggests that the East Midlands ALC Map should be referenced. Shows most land is undefined Grade 3 and some Grade 2. This has been referenced

ALC soil survey should be carried out over whole red line area not 'discretionary'. This has now occurred.

Notes that elsewhere says one will be carried out in line with NE guidance. Has now occurred

Some detailed issues for farmers and landowners outlined e.g. land drainage, weed burden, biosecurity for diseases, timeliness of soil stripping, compaction of subsoil and re-

instatement to previous quality/standard. This matter will be addressed in ES and through negotiations with landowner(s) representatives such as NFU, CLA and others.
50-100% of cable corridor will be BMV where any loss will be significant.

02.11.24	S42NKD C95	North Kesteven District Council	<p>12.5.7 The Cable Corridor passes through largely agricultural land, to the north of Boothby Graffoe and to the east of Navenby.</p> <p>Agricultural Land 12.7.30 From the construction phase, temporary and permanent use of agricultural land will occur.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to take into account the quality of agricultural land, such as positioning the permanent infrastructure, to avoid BMV land as far as practicable.</p> <p>Temporary Use 12.7.31 The total area of agricultural land temporarily required for the construction is defined as the area of agricultural land required from construction and throughout operation of the Proposed Development, which would be returned to use for farming either upon decommissioning (Principal Site including the BESS Compound and the Onsite Substation) or upon completion of construction (Cable Corridor outside of the Principal Site).</p> <p>12.7.32 The agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is only temporarily required during construction and will be restored to enable agriculture use in the area during operation.</p> <p>12.7.57 The land use can be returned to farming following the construction of the Proposed Development and the land required for construction of the Cable Corridor would be restored to enable agricultural use in this area during operation.</p> <p>Overall Cable Corridor ALC Conclusions/Findings The route has not yet been surveyed for ALC, it is not clear whether this will occur as part of the finalisation of the corridor route, but should occur in order to confirm land quality as soils are restored after laying of cable(s) if the project proceeds.</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	As set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1, the soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction condition of the soil resource) and is secured in the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]. This is not required in order to adequately understand the baseline, or to inform the impacts or mitigation. As the chapter demonstrates, the effect is not significant, whether the land is BMV or not – this is because it is a non-permanent, reversible impact and with good soil handling measures the ALC is not changed by the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 5	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Grazing</p> <p>The description of the proposed development identifies maintenance as a key factor during the operational lifespan of the project. Grazing has</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	Grazing by sheep is the Applicant's preferred option for the management of the grassland created within the Solar PV Array Areas of the Principal Site, and the Proposed Development has been designed to enable the option of grazing – e.g. the PV panels across the Principal Site would	N

been identified as the preferred option for grass maintenance over mowing, should a farmer be identified. LCC welcomes the inclusion of grazing, to have an element of the wider site in agricultural use.

It is however considered that further thought should be given to the mechanisms of such grazing, for example, the scheme design to enable grazing to take place and how the developer envisions the success of such a scheme.

LCC considers that the developer should produce a grazing management plan which sets out the intended management of such a scheme and how they expect this to be secured.

If grazing is to be put forward as a benefit of the scheme it needs to be securable and deliverable as part of the DCO application.

LCC also encourages the developer to consider the potential for further agrivoltaic activities/research to be incorporated into the scheme, for example has consideration been given to the grazing of animals other than sheep?

be mounted on structures with a minimum clearance above ground level of 0.8m which enables sheep grazing to be delivered within the Principal Site as a natural grass mowing solution. This option is therefore being explored and there are no known landowner restrictive covenants or other reasons that would prevent such use. Should grazing not be possible in some or all areas of the Solar PV Array Areas, grassland will instead be mechanically maintained.

Sheep grazing on solar PV facilities is successfully used in the UK and carries with it multiple benefits such as soil health improvement and biodiversity enhancement. Sheep can move safely between and under the PV panels, and shelter under the PV panels from sun or rain.

As grazing achieves an essential maintenance function (maintaining the grass at a low level) without the need for/cost of machinery, it is possible for solar farms to use less agriculturally productive breeds (such as heritage breeds) and to graze at a lower density than might be required if the sole aim of grazing was a high level of agricultural productivity/revenue.

The grazing flock would be of a suitable density for the land available, rotated as required to ensure that no areas were overgrazed and that the land being currently grazed was sufficiently dry to support them thereby avoiding potential damage to soil structure.

Other methods of grazing/agrivoltaics activities will be considered by the Applicant where practicable.

Grazing is not proposed to be secured in the DCO because farmers are not yet signed up to graze the Principal Site, but as explained above, it is the Applicant's preference and the Proposed Development will seek to maintain grass through grazing. This is set out in the **Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]**.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 100	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Agricultural Land and Soils All arable land of whatever agricultural classification produces food, whether for animal feed or human consumption and this should be protected for its own sake. Within the project boundary is land classified as Best and Most Versatile (BMV) and the use of BMV land for this project would result in it being taken out of agricultural production.</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] clearly sets out the potential effects on agricultural land as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A scoping exercise was undertaken in June 2023 to establish the content, approach and method of the EIA. A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was issued to the Secretary of State through the Planning Inspectorate in June 2023. The Scoping Report is contained within Appendix 1-A of the ES</p>	N
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The use of BMV land should be kept to a minimum to reduce the impact on UK food security. The Council will seek to protect high quality agricultural land in Lincolnshire (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) from development in accordance with its Energy Position Statement.

Landscape consultants have reviewed the Fosse Green PEIR and Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) report on behalf of LCC and NKDC. Full comments provided by Landscape have been attached as an appendix.

The site, including the maximum areas of the cable corridor, is located within the area administered by NKDC in the county of Lincolnshire. It should be noted, this represents the current maximum extent of land being considered and will be further refined as the EIA progresses.

PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings and Chapter 3: The Proposed Development provides a description of the site and its surroundings, which mainly consists of agricultural fields.

The assessment of effects on agricultural land should be clearly and separately defined within any socio-economic assessment in the ES. Effort should be made to agree the methodology, study area and approach to the baseline ALC surveys with relevant consultation bodies.

Any baseline or assessment undertaken should include the grid connection corridor as well as the principal site as there is potential for significant effects to occur over the full Order Limits, for both permanent and temporary use of land, this should be effectively considered and assessed.

[EN010154/APP/6.3]. Comments were received in July 2023, including those received by other stakeholders. The Scoping Opinion is contained within **Appendix 1-B** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA. Comments and responses with reference to Agricultural Land (land use) are summarised in Table 12-1 of **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

With regards to the baseline, an ALC survey has been undertaken of the Principal Site to inform the assessment of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land within the Principal Site and is presented in **Appendix 12-B** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**. With regards to the Cable Corridor, the potential impact upon agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is considered within **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. The agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is only temporarily required during construction and will be restored to the current ALC grade. The soil survey of a defined cable route is proposed post-consent (and restoration to pre-construction condition of the soil resource) and is secured in the **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]**. The development of a detailed Soil Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) will document good practice requirements for soil handling and protection during cabling. Agricultural use above the cable route will continue during operation, with cabling below the depth of agricultural cultivations.

There is no specific policy on food security in the NPSs or NPPF, with the focus being on minimising the usage of BMV land for energy generation. **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. The 1,368 ha of agricultural land in the DCO Site required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands, and therefore the Applicant does not consider the Proposed Development to be a risk to food security. This accords with the DEFRA UK Food Security Report 2024, which says, "It is plausible that with continued growth in output and conducive market conditions, that food production levels could be maintained or moderately increased alongside the land use change required to meet our Net Zero and Environment Act targets and commitments."

02.12.2024	S42LCC 101	Lincolnshire County Council	The ALC has been undertaken by a specialist ALC firm to the standard expected of BSSS and the guidelines set out in MAFF 1988 and TIN049.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) publishes agricultural statistics for the East Midlands. The East Midlands has 1.2 million ha of farmland (England as	N
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As such, the findings are robust in terms of the methodology. It is noted that 22.50% of the site (241ha) is classified BMV land, all of which is Grade 3a. It is however noted that at present, significant areas of the Order Limits have been excluded from the assessment and as such have to assume that the 22.50% would be a minimum figure.

The current assessment excludes the cable corridor to the east (a significant area given that the appendix 12B assessment only covers 1071ha of the site) and excludes a further 16ha which was inaccessible at the time of the survey.

This loss of BMV land is contrary to national policy in the NPS EN1 and EN3 and Policy S67 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The argument that this is only a small percentage of total BMV land in the County (see 12.10.22 volume 1 chapter 12) is considered as flawed to LCC.

The applicant has stated within paragraph 12.10.15 that “the County of Lincolnshire contains approximately 490,000ha of farmland (England as a whole has approximately 9.2 million ha of farmland). With regards to BMV, Lincolnshire contains approximately 366,900ha. Taking this into account, the solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire, together with the Proposed Development account for approximately 1.42% of the BMV land in the County. Whilst this number is not precise, it is illustrative that the solar NSIPs will not take significant amounts of BMV land in the County.” LCC would be grateful for clarification on the source of this data and the methodology for including projects in this calculation. We would like to highlight that there are other solar projects currently in development that are anticipated to impact on BMV land that have not been included within table 12-24. It also does not include any applications made under the Town and Country Planning Act nor the Meridian Solar NSIP proposed in South Holland. It is noted that this table is referenced as BMV land under Solar Infrastructure, however, LCC considers that this should be expanded to include all other NSIP proposals within Lincolnshire and also include the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation. LCC suggests the geographical boundary for such an assessment should be the county boundary.

a whole has 9.0 million ha of farmland). The 1,368 ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands. References have been sourced in **Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use** of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], across pages 12-75 & 12-76.

Cumulative Methodology - The Applicant has followed the Planning Inspectorate's Guidance Nationally Significant Infrastructure projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment on the assessment of cumulative effects, which identifies a four stage approach which included creating a long list based on the following criteria:

- Development currently under construction, approved applications which have not yet been implemented (covering the past five years and taking account of those that received planning consent over three years ago and are still valid but have not yet been implemented), or developments that have been registered with the council or relevant determining authority, and which meet one of the below criteria (b) to (e);
- Listed on the National Infrastructure Planning Programme of Projects within 10km of the DCO Site;
- Applications for EIA development within 5km of the DCO Site Boundary;
- Other, non-EIA applications for ground based solar and/or BESS development within 5km of the DCO Site Boundary; and
- Other schemes that do not meet the above criteria but which the Applicant wishes to include or a statutory stakeholder specifically requests are included. This may include development allocations identified in the relevant Development Plan (and emerging Development Plans) for example, which are aspirational but have not yet reached pre-application or application stage.

To ensure a proportionate approach to the assessment, any developments of a nature or scale without the potential to result in likely significant cumulative effects were excluded from the list, following consideration of:

- The likely Zone of Influence (Zoi) for each environmental topic;
- The nature of the development; and
- Whether there is likely to be overlap in the timing of the construction or operational phases.

The long list and short list was developed in liaison with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The agreed short list of cumulative developments is

LCC also notes the intension for agricultural land located within the cable corridor route to be only temporarily required during the construction phase. The land use can be returned to farming following the construction of the Proposed Development and the land required for construction of the Cable Corridor would be restored to enable agricultural use in this area during operation. This is welcomed.

provided in **Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions** of the ES ([EN010154/APP/6.1]).

02.12.2024	S42LCC 111	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Appendix 1: Landscape Agricultural Land Comments. Fosse Green PEIR Agriculture and land use baseline and assessment The assessment of effects on agricultural land should be clearly and separately defined within any socio-economic assessment in the ES. Effort should be made to agree the methodology, study area and approach to the baseline ALC surveys with relevant consultation bodies. Includes the grid connection corridor where there is potential for significant effects to occur. Soil survey should also consider NE guidance and agreement sought on the locations and numbers of soil samples to be taken with relevant consultation bodies. This should be used to support the assessment of effects on BMV land.</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the potential effects on agricultural land as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A scoping exercise was undertaken in June 2023 to establish the content, approach and method of the EIA. The Scoping Report is contained within Appendix 1-A of the [EN010154/APP/6.3]. A request for an EIA Scoping Opinion was issued to the Secretary of State through the Planning Inspectorate in June 2023. The Scoping Opinion is contained within Appendix 1-B of the [EN010154/APP/6.3]. Comments were received in July 2023, including those received by other stakeholders. The Scoping Opinion has informed the EIA, comments and responses with reference to Agricultural Land (land use) are summarised in Table 12-1 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The potential impact upon agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is considered within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is only temporarily required during construction and will be restored to the current ALC grade. The development of a detailed Soil Management Plan (secured under Requirement 15 of the draft Development Consent Order) will document good practice requirements for soil handling and protection during cabling. Agricultural use above the cable route will continue during operation, with cabling below the depth of agricultural cultivations. The soil survey as reported in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] was carried out in accordance with Natural England guidance by a British Society of Soil Science accredited expert. Further details are provided in Appendix 1-C Statement of Competence of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
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Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes there is no significant effects on soil in the Cable Corridor. The impact is temporary and will not change the ALC following implementation of good soil handling practices. A **Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]** has been prepared as part of the DCO Application and contains industry standard best practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil. Good practice recommendations on soil handling and protection within the Principal Site will be established within the detailed Soil Management Plan (as secured under Requirement 15 of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**) throughout operation and decommissioning with the potential for continued grazing.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 112	Lincolnshire County Council	PEIR Document (Chap 12) States:- 12.4.19 The Proposed Development has the potential to have a range of temporary and permanent socio-economic and land use effects. For the purposes of this PEI Report chapter, based on professional judgement and experience, as well as national planning policy, due consideration is given to the Proposed Development in terms of effects on the following: d. Agricultural land and soils including assessment of the potential temporary and permanent loss, including reference to the results of the ALC survey (presented in PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 12-B) 12.4.38 For the agricultural land resource, the presence of BMV land and the grade of that land determine sensitivity, with Grades 1 and 2 land being of higher sensitivity than land in Grade 3a. The magnitude of change criteria is based on the extent of BMV land lost, with the area of 20 hectares (ha) referred to below being derived from the threshold the former Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) guidance (Ref 12-21) used for intervening in planning decisions, and maintained by Natural England when informing their consultation on projects.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment and notes that no response is required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 113	Lincolnshire County Council	Agricultural Land and Soils 12.5.10 There is a need to minimise the use of BMV agricultural land, which is classification Grades 1, 2, and 3a, however development is not prohibited from being located on BMV agricultural land. Under the ALC system, Subgrade 3a land would form BMV whereas Subgrade 3b would	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment and notes that no response is required.	N

not3 .
12.5.11 With regards to agricultural land and soils, mapping of soils has been prepared based on surveys of the Principal Site and presented in PEI Report Volume 3 Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report.
The land is predominantly Grade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land) with some BMV land present, limited to areas of Grade 3a (good quality agricultural land). No areas of Grade 1 or 2 have been identified.
Overall Findings of ALC
Non-agricultural land 18.2 1.70%
Total BMV agriculture land 303.0 28.35%
Total Non-BMV agriculture land 740.5 69.30%
Landscape Checking the ALC Report to the British Society of Soil Science checklist
BSSS ALC Checklist TABLE

02.12.2024	S42LCC 114	Lincolnshire County Council	Overall ALC Conclusions/Findings The ALC has been undertaken by a specialist ALC firm and undertaken to the standard expected of BSSS and the guidelines set out in MAFF 1988 and TIN049. As such the findings are robust in terms of the methodology. Around 28% of the site (300 hectares is BMV land, all of which is Grade 3a).	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment and notes that no response is required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 115	Lincolnshire County Council	Other Matters NKDC suggests that the East Midlands ALC Map should be referenced. Shows most land is undefined Grade 3 and some Grade 2. This has been referenced ALC soil survey should be carried out over whole red line area not 'discretionary'. This has now occurred. Notes that elsewhere says one will be carried out in line with NE guidance. Has now occurred Some detailed issues for farmers and landowners outlined e.g. land drainage, weed burden, biosecurity for diseases, timeliness of soil stripping, compaction of subsoil and re-instatement to previous quality/standard. This matter will be addressed in ES and through negotiations with landowner(s) representatives such as NFU, CLA and others. 50-100% of cable corridor will be BMV where any loss will be significant.	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	The 'detailed issues for farmers and landowners' noted in this comment have been addressed within the DCO submission documents, such as via control measures within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . In terms of the comment that 50-100% of cable corridor will be BMV where any loss will be significant, this has been assessed in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Chapter concludes no significant effects on the basis that the excavation of the trenches within which the cable will be installed is approximately 2m by 2m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be short-term temporary, with no permanent loss of BMV land.	N

02.12.2024	S42LCC 116	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>PEIR Document States:-</p> <p>12.4.3 The Site, including the maximum areas of the Cable Corridor, is located within the area administered by North Kesteven District Council in the county of Lincolnshire. It should be noted, this represents the current maximum extent of land being considered and will be further refined as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) progresses. PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings and Chapter 3: The Proposed Development provides a description of the Site and its surroundings, which mainly consists of agricultural fields.</p> <p>12.5.7 The Cable Corridor passes through largely agricultural land, to the north of Boothby Graffoe and to the east of Navenby.</p> <p>Agricultural Land</p> <p>12.7.30 From the construction phase, temporary and permanent use of agricultural land will occur. The Proposed Development has been designed to take into account the quality of agricultural land, such as positioning the permanent infrastructure, to avoid BMV land as far as practicable.</p> <p>Temporary Use</p> <p>12.7.31 The total area of agricultural land temporarily required for the construction is defined as the area of agricultural land required from construction and throughout operation of the Proposed Development, which would be returned to use for farming either upon decommissioning (Principal Site including the BESS Compound and the Onsite Substation) or upon completion of construction (Cable Corridor outside of the Principal Site).</p> <p>12.7.32 The agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is only temporarily required during construction and will be restored to enable agriculture use in the area during operation.</p> <p>12.7.57 The land use can be returned to farming following the construction of the Proposed Development and the land required for construction of the Cable Corridor would be restored to enable agricultural use in this area during operation.</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and notes that no response is required.	N
06.12.24	S42CPC 7	Coleby Parish Council	<p>Loss of agricultural land: The Parish Council objects on the basis of the loss of good agricultural land at a time of heightened food anxiety.</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES</p>	Y

The UK needs to be able to feed its population and at a time of geopolitical instability the use of good agricultural land for energy production seems counterproductive.

Lincolnshire is one of the main food producing areas of the UK and the land should be maintained as agricultural land for food production.

ES Chapter 4:
Alternatives and
Design Evolution

Planning
Statement

[EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of best and most versatile agricultural land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. Further detail on how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would not be permanent and is reversible. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order, decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of its the operational period the land would be available for its current use.

Within the Principal Site, the area of BMV land comprises approximately 282.9ha, all subgrade 3a. The withdrawal of the BMV land from agriculture is reversible, with the exception of limited areas of habitat creation (1.5ha of BMV land). The reversible effects of the Proposed Development on the use of BMV land is assessed to be minor adverse and not significant.

Within the PV array, suspension of cultivation for annual crops during the operational period of the Proposed Development creates an opportunity for improvement to soil structure and development of soil organic matter. The benefits in relation to storing more carbon in soils are recognised by the British Society of Soil Science. While operational, the soil resource within the Principal Site will remain under perennial grass cover which will facilitate a recovery in topsoil organic matter. This enforced fallow period will enhance the functional capacity of the soil resource for future arable production.

The 1,368ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East midlands.

As set out in the **Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]**, paragraph 2.10.11 of NPS EN-3 states that “solar and farming can be complementary, supporting each other financially, environmentally and through shared use of land, and encourages deployment of solar technology that delivers environmental benefits, with consideration for ongoing food production or environmental improvement”.

The Proposed Development allows for this shared use of land, in accordance with paragraph 2.10.11 of NPS EN-3, recognising the need to allow current farming practices to

						<p>continue, as well as the critical national priority of solar generation. The Order Limits include areas of new grassland for bird mitigation and a significant portion of retained arable land (the DCO commits to 181ha of retained arable land in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], which will be developed into a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) under requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], which provides mitigation for ground nesting birds whilst also allowing current farming practices to continue. This retained arable land includes approximately 116ha of Subgrade 3a BMV land.</p>	
08.12.24	S42TOT H3	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Loss of Agricultural Land	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The Principal Site has around 1003.7ha of agricultural land, of which approximately 282.9ha is best and most versatile (BMV) land of subgrade 3a. Field surveys did not identify soils of higher grades 1 and 2. The design has been developed to avoid BMV land as much as practicable, with 69% of the project's physical infrastructure proposed to be built on non-BMV land. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be reversible. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of the operational period the land would be available for its current use.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 117	Lincolnshire County Council	Overall Cable Corridor ALC Conclusions/Findings The route has not yet been surveyed for ALC, it is not clear whether this will occur as part of the finalisation of the corridor route, but should occur in order to confirm land quality as soils are restored after laying of cable(s) if the project proceeds.	Agricultural Land	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>As set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], survey of the Cable Corridor would not provide additional information to avoid BMV land because the proposed NatPower Brant BESS scheme (a cumulative scheme discussed in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and shown on Figure 15-2 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]) is located within the Cable Corridor and will have a shared cable corridor. Flexibility is therefore needed at this stage to ensure both the Proposed Development and this scheme are deliverable. It is also necessary to avoid above ground environmental constraints. As such, the ALC grade of this area will not impact the final site of the cable corridor.</p> <p>Planning guidance requires conservation of BMV land reflecting its importance for agricultural production. Whether the corridor would be in BMV or non-BMV land, it would be restored to the same grade through the measures and controls contained within the Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10]. The cable will require</p>	

02.11.24	S42EA5 2	Environment Agency	<p>G2 – Storage of waste batteries Document ref. Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, paragraph 14.6.43 Issue Insufficient information regarding storage of waste batteries. Impact There is a greater risk of pollution associated with storing batteries on site until they are safely disposed of, if this risk is not satisfactorily managed/mitigated. Solution Provide further details on how waste batteries will be stored and disposed of and the risk of pollution to the environment managed/mitigated. Additional narrative / explanation (if required) Presumably waste batteries will be stored on site briefly after being swapped out. These should be separated and ideally stored within a bund. Li-ion batteries contain a lot of energy and burn ferociously, water alone is unlikely to extinguish them. We have experience of battery fires on waste sites that encapsulating the burning batteries in soil is very effective. Li-ion batteries can be recycled in the UK; however, it is an expensive operation to set up, including the permitting and regulatory aspect. Battery recycling operations generally are high risk with fires regularly reported. The risks are sometimes greater than the rewards, depending on the price of materials in the metals sector, so plants are frequently shut down if prices drop, leading to the bulking up of batteries at storage sites. There is a finite amount of storage for waste batteries of this and other battery types in the UK currently. Additional comments Please also refer to Appendix I in relation to licencing requirements. End of Appendix G</p>	Battery safety / Waste and contaminatio n.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>excavation of a trench approximately 2 m by 2 m, which is below the depth of agricultural cultivation, and the disruption to agricultural land would be short-term temporary, with no permanent loss of BMV land.</p> <p>The overarching waste management strategy is covered in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is not proposed to store waste batteries on-site. They will be removed from the containers and taken away straightaway, following the waste duty of care as outlined in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. As such, there is no risk of pollution from the storage of waste batteries on site.</p> <p>A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] has been produced which demonstrates the safety of the battery storage equipment and compliance with the National Fire Chief Council (NFCC) guidelines. The Proposed Development has been designed to allow easy and free access to emergency services, with sufficient firewater onsite and impermeable drainage swales to capture and hold any fire water that is used to cool batteries and avoid fires onsite.</p> <p>The handling of batteries is included in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] (see section 3.2.18) and waste handling measures to avoid contamination risks are presented in the Waste and Materials section of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This also includes an assessment of capacity at waste receiving facilities, and demonstrates that there will be sufficient capacity at the UK's recycling facilities to accommodate the Proposed Development.</p>	Y
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02.12.2024	S42LCC 2	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Battery and Energy Storage System (BESS)</p> <p>It is noted that at this stage that the proposal includes options for both an AC-coupled and DC-coupled BESS.</p> <p>It is also noted that the consultation booklet states that feedback is being sought on these two options.</p> <p>LCC would welcome further dialogue with the developer on these options and information on the advantages and disadvantage of each.</p> <p>We would also be keen to understand whether it is the intention to take one option forward in the Development Consent Order (DCO) application or seek optionality in the DCO.</p> <p>LCC advise that until such time as the proposals have been refined to one option that both options should be fully scoped and assessed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</p> <p>We would also advise that you consult with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) on these options.</p>	Battery safety.	<p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>Requirement 6 of the draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are continuing to evolve and advance, and as such there is a need for the Applicant to maintain commercial flexibility to meet the changing demands of the UK market prior to construction and to enable the Applicant to adopt the most up to date technology at the point of commencement of development. As such, both AC and DC options have been retained for flexibility in the DCO Application and the Environmental Statement considers and assesses both AC and DC BESS options as appropriate. Each assessment within the ES considers the worst case scenario, or where this is not clear assesses both options.</p> <p>The Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] provides for both the AC and DC options in Work No. 2 and 3 in Schedule 1. However, pursuant to Requirement 6 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], the undertaker may only commence either Work No. 2 or Work No. 3 and works on the chosen option must not commence until that choice has been providing in writing to the relevant planning authority.</p> <p>Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) has been consulted during pre-application discussions and as part of the Section 42 Statutory Consultation for the Proposed Development. The Applicant held a MS Teams Meeting with LFR on 04 February 2025 to introduce the Proposed Development and to share preliminary site plans. LFR emailed the Applicant on 20 March 2025 to advise that Draft National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) Grid Scale Energy Storage System Planning should be incorporated into site design and safety documentation. The Applicant emailed a response on 20 March 2025 confirming that this guidance will be followed, and that any deviations will be fully discussed and agreed with LFR. The Applicant confirmed that they will share the Proposed Development BESS safety and site design documentation with LFR when completed after DCO submission. The Applicant has designed the Proposed Development in accordance with NFCC guidelines and engaged with LFR throughout the pre-application phase and will ensure that the detailed BSMP will include any subsequent revisions made to NFCC guidelines. Close consultation will continue with LFR throughout the planning process. As stated in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17], the design of the BESS and its impact are controlled in several ways. Prior to commencement of construction of the BESS, a BSMP</p>
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02.12.2024	S42LCC 108	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>LFR recognises the use of batteries (including lithium-ion) as Energy Storage Systems (ESS) is a new and emerging practice in the global renewable energy sector. As with all new and emerging practices within UK industry the Service would like to work with the developers to better understand any risks that may be posed and develop strategies and procedures to mitigate these risks.</p> <p>LFR works within the guidance of the National Fire Chief's Council (NFCC) who have been working with several government departments to ensure that fire and rescue services are made aware of any new proposals. NFCC have created a guidance document (link below) that constitutes LFR's requirements for new BESS development proposals.</p> <p>Following the work of NFCC, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) has revised its Planning Policy Guidance to include reference to BESS. The guidance is available here: Renewable and low carbon energy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>LFR are aware that large scale BESS is a fairly new technology, and as such risks may or may not be captured in current guidance in pursuance of the Building Regulations (as amended) and the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. This will highlight challenges the FRS have when responding to Building Regulations consultations. For this reason, we strongly recommend applying the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems.</p> <p>Should you wish to discuss adequacy of access or water supplies to your proposed development, please contact the Community Fire Protection department on 01522 553868.</p> <p>LCC considers that an Emergency Management</p>	Battery safety.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics Requirement 7 of the draft Development Consent Order	<p>(substantially in accordance with this Framework BSMP) is required to be submitted to North Kesteven District Council and approved, in consultation with Lincolnshire County Council, the Environment Agency (EA) and Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service (LFR), in accordance with Requirement 7 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. Close consultation will continue with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services throughout the planning process.</p> <p>The local fire and rescue service (LFR) has been consulted during the pre-application process and as part of the Section 42 Statutory Consultation for the Proposed Development. The Draft National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) Grid Scale Energy Storage System Planning - Guidance for Fire and Rescue Services (July 2024 Draft Revision) has been followed. The Applicant has consulted NFCC guidelines and engaged with LFR throughout the pre-application phase, and will ensure that the detailed Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) will include any subsequent revisions made to NFCC guidelines. Close consultation will continue with LFR throughout the planning process.</p> <p>All guidance considered by the Applicant is detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This includes the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 Standard (2023): Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems and the MHCLGs guidance 'Planning for renewable and low carbon energy' (June 2015, updated August 2023) in regard to the paragraphs relating to BESS.</p> <p>An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be developed at detailed design stage, based on national guidance and good practice measures, and is committed to within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]. The ERP requires the detailed design post-consent because it is heavily predicated upon the selected BESS design and final BESS layout.</p> <p>The detailed Battery Safety Management Plan will be developed in accordance with Requirement 7 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], which requires that the chosen BESS work (i.e. Work No. 2 or Work No. 3 must not commence until a Battery Safety Management Plan has been submitted to and approved by LCC, in consultation with LFR and the Environment Agency.</p>	Y
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Plan should be included within the finalised ES, as LCC would expect such a document to be provided with any scheme wherein BESS development is proposed.

02.11.24	S42EA5	Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information is required on waste management, particularly regarding waste battery storage and recycling of solar panels and components. 	Battery safety.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>The overarching waste management strategy is covered in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is not proposed to store waste batteries on-site. They will be removed from the containers and taken away straightaway, following the waste duty of care as outlined in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>As stated in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] the management of waste will be in accordance with the relevant regulations (as outlined in Appendix 14-A: Other Environmental Topics Legislation and Policy [EN010154/APP/6.3]) and waste will be transported by licensed waste hauliers to waste management sites which hold the necessary regulatory authorisation and/or permits for those wastes consigned to them. The Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] requires that a Site Waste Management Plan, be prepared following consent, during detailed design and ahead of construction.</p> <p>Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out that during the operational period of the Proposed Development, it is expected that there will be a requirement for the periodic replacement of some or all of the electrical infrastructure with components being recycled and/or disposed of in accordance with industry good practice and market conditions at the time. Recycling routes are generally available for component replacement waste at present, and it is likely that there will be even greater opportunities for recycling in the future, not least because the recycling market will have expanded to meet demand as solar PV installations increase.</p>	Y
02.11.24	S42EA4 1	Environment Agency	<p>E2 – Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) design Document ref. Chapter 3: The Proposed Development, paragraph 3.3.33 Issue The current BESS design does not comply with current National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) guidance. This may pose an unacceptable fire risk, which could have severe implications on infrastructure and the natural environment.</p>	Battery safety.	<p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>Requirement 7 of the draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>The Draft National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) document 'Grid Scale Energy Storage System Planning - Guidance for Fire and Rescue Services' (July 2024 Draft Revision) has been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has consulted NFCC guidelines and engaged with the local fire and rescue service (LFR) throughout the pre-application phase, and will ensure that the detailed Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) will include any subsequent revisions made to NFCC guidelines. Close consultation will continue with LFR throughout the planning process.</p>	Y

Impact Where the BESS is designed using a lesser spacing than is recommended by NFCC, there might be a greater risk of fires at the site. The greater risk of fire would therefore increase the likelihood impacts to controlled waters and other sensitive receptors by fire water run-off. Solution Redesign the BESS to comply with the current NFCC guidance, or provide further justification, such as the design features that will be used to allow for a reduced spacing. In line with NFCC guidance: “Any reduction in this separation distance should be design based by a competent fire engineer.” Additional narrative / explanation (if required) Paragraph 3.3.33 states: “The battery containers have been spaced with a minimum 3m clearance from each other. This may be reduced for the DCO application if the National Fire Chief Council safety guidance is updated, as expected”. Whereas the current National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) guidance, ‘Grid Scale Battery Energy Storage System planning – Guidance for FRS’, states: “A standard minimum spacing between units of 6 metres is suggested unless suitable design features can be introduced to reduce that spacing.” The applicant should ensure that the design of the BESS fully complies with the current NFCC guidance. Please refer to: <https://nfcc.org.uk/w>

The indicative BESS layout conforms to NFCC revised guidance and exceeds the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 855 (2023): Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems standard. Spacing will be a minimum 3m, which aligns with NFCC guidelines where UL9540A testing and/or 3rd Party Fire and Explosion testing heat flux data can be provided, and the current illustrative design allows for a separation distance of 6m spacing on distributed BESS and 3m spacing on the centralised BESS. Further detail regarding compliance with NFPA 855 is detailed in the Framework BSMP **[EN010154/APP/7.17]**.

24.11.24	S42CM PC4	Carlton le Moorland Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety concerns have not been fully addressed, there have been instances of large-scale uncontrollable fires from storage batteries and the large number of big storage batteries poses a potential risk. <p>Although the individual risk from one battery unit is small, this is multiplied by the number of proposed storage containers and the potential impact from a fire is large.</p>	Battery safety.	Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topic Requirement 7 of the draft Development Consent Order	<p>The risk of Major Accidents and Disasters has been assessed in Section 14.2 (Major Accidents and Disasters) of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. All works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation and guidance and plans will be put in place. The strategy taken to avoid the risk of major accidents during construction, operation, and decommissioning has been addressed through appropriate risk assessments and measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted as part of the DCO Application [EN010154/APP/7.17] which covers the safety measures designed for the BESS and designed in accordance with the</p>	Y
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relevant fire safety guidelines. Consultation has been held with LFR during preparation of the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan.

The detailed BSMP will be developed in accordance with Requirement 7 at Schedule 2 of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**, which requires that the chosen BESS work (i.e. Work No. 2 or Work No. 3 must not commence until a BSMP has been submitted to and approved by LCC, in consultation with LFR and the Environment Agency.

27.11.24	S42HSA 7	UK Health Security Agency	<p>Regarding a potential fire occurring at the Battery Energy System Storage (BESS), it is acknowledged that a Battery System Management Plan (BSMP) is proposed to mitigate this. We would request that this plan includes consideration of likely emissions to air affecting sensitive receptors because of a fire involving the BESS and fires (including wildfires) involving solar panels and associated electrical infrastructure. Consideration should also be given to how firewater runoff is managed from each of these potential scenarios.</p>	Battery safety.	<p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>Unplanned Emissions Report (Appendix 14-B of the ES)</p> <p>Requirement 7 of the draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted as part of the DCO Application [EN010154/APP/7.17] which covers the safety measures designed for the BESS and demonstrates alignment with the relevant fire safety guidelines.</p> <p>Consultation has been held with LFR during preparation of the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17], and a detailed BSMP will be developed in accordance with Requirement 7 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], which requires that the chosen BESS work (i.e. Work No. 2 or Work No. 3 must not commence until a BSMP has been submitted to and approved by LCC, in consultation with LFR and the Environment Agency.</p> <p>An Unplanned Emissions Report [Appendix 14-B EN010154/APP/6.3] has been prepared which presents a review of potential emissions to air from out-gassing and from fire. The measures in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan are designed so that in the unlikely event of a fire in a single module, it is very unlikely that fire would spread to the rest of the modules as a result of the implemented control measures. If all systems fail and a large-scale fire breaks out within a cabinet, the resultant hydrogen fluoride concentration at the closest receptors would be below the level that UKHSA has identified as resulting in notable discomfort to members of the public.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework BSMP [EN010154/APP/7.17], the BESS will integrate an external firefighting water capture drainage system. In the event of a fire, prior to applying the fire water, the outfalls for the BESS areas will be closed by penstock valves (or similar system), isolating the BESS areas drainage from the wider environment. Fire water runoff</p>	Y
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will be tested and released and if necessary, removed by tanker and treated offsite (in consultation with the relevant consultees at the time). Pollution analysis will always be conducted before release to drainage systems or removal from site as secured by the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].

02.11.24	S42NKD C13	North Kesteven District Council	3.3 Paragraph 3.3.33 refers to the draft National Fire Chief Council (NFCC) safety guidance which has been subject to consultation but has not yet been adopted. We would expect the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service to be consulted regarding the required configuration of the BESS in terms of either AC-coupled and DC-coupled arrangements. The applicant is encouraged to develop the final scheme in accordance with the NFCC adopted guidance (and to demonstrate the incorporation of such through the DCO process) specifically in relation to matters such as the spacing of BESS containers and the provision of wate for fire-fighting supply.	Battery safety.	Framework Battery Safety Management Plan Requirement 7 of the draft Development Consent Order ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The local fire and rescue service (LFR) has been consulted during the pre-application process and as part of the Section 42 Statutory Consultation for the Proposed Development. The Draft National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) Grid Scale Energy Storage System Planning - Guidance for Fire and Rescue Services (July 2024 Draft Revision) has been followed. The Applicant has consulted NFCC guidelines and engaged with LFR throughout the pre-application phase, and will ensure that the detailed Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) will include any subsequent revisions made to NFCC guidelines. Close consultation will continue with LFR throughout the planning process and Requirement 7 (battery safety management plan) of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] will be approved in consultation with LFR. All guidance considered by the Applicant is detailed in the Framework BSMP [EN010154/APP/7.17], this includes the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 855 Standard (2023): Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems.	Y
02.11.24	S42NKD C66	North Kesteven District Council	Other matters in relation to major accidents and disasters; telecommunications, television reception and utilities; and electric and electromagnetic fields lie outwith the expertise of the Council.	Battery safety.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 92	Lincolnshire County Council	Health issues The PEIR and associated documents seem to give little consideration to potential health impacts of a substation, e.g. emissions, cooling noise, the impact of electromagnetic fields (EMF). This applies to both adverse physical and mental health impacts. LCC is very concerned about the effect a fire in the BESS facility would have on the Lincoln Heath aquifer which is a source of drinking water for 1,000's of local residents. LCC would encourage the developer to open	Battery safety.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration	Human health and wellbeing has been considered within Chapter 9: Water Environment, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration, Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport, and Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2: Air Quality in the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] with a standalone assessment scoped out of the EIA. Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] identifies the potential impacts and effects of the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development on surface water features (rivers, streams,	Y

dialogue with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR) regarding this matter.

ES Chapter 13:
Traffic and
Transport

ES Chapter 14:
Other Topics

Requirement 7 of
the **Draft
Development
Consent Order
[EN010154]**

ditches, canals, ponds, and lakes) including water quality and hydromorphology, flood risk and drainage. With respect to health, effects on water quality are of most relevance. Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that no significant adverse effects have been identified.

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon landscape character and visual amenity. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes there are significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning for both landscape and visual receptors. Whilst this chapter does not specifically assess the effects on human health, significant landscape and visual effects are predicted for residents of surrounding villages and recreational users of PRowS, particularly during construction. Although the majority of significant effects are short term and temporary, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that one residential receptor and recreational users of some PRow will still be affected during operation by changes to views resulting from the short distance to the Proposed Development, the large exposure to the view or substantial alternation of the current view. Whilst there is no evidence that these effects impact upon human health, the measures proposed in the **Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]**, with a detailed LEMP secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**, will help to minimise effects.

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** considers the noise and vibration impact of the Proposed Development. The chapter concludes that vibration levels during construction are predicted to result in a significant adverse effect at three receptors (R26, R35 and R50) if driven piling is undertaken at a distance of 60m or closer. However, these activities would be temporary, for a very short duration and Best Practice Measures (BPM) would be applied to reduce vibration levels as far as practicable. The mitigation measures are set out in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** with a detailed CEMP to be secured under Requirement 12 at Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. It is also noted that the duration of any construction noise and vibration effects and construction traffic noise effects are considered to be

temporary, short term, and will leave no permanent residual effect once the works are complete. This would also be the case for decommissioning. Therefore, any impacts to health, as a result of noise and vibration, are considered to be temporary.

Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the traffic and transport during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered health and safety impacts of traffic effects, for example road user and pedestrian safety; road safety; health status as part of vulnerable user groups; and people at home and at work. Section 13.6 Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** details the embedded mitigation measures which include activities such as implementing Temporary Traffic Management. These measures will be managed through the implementation of a Framework PRoW Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]**, Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]** secured in detail by Requirements, as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. With the embedded mitigation measures, the chapter concludes there are no significant Traffic and Transport effects as a result of the Proposed Development, and therefore no health impacts are predicted to arise from the Proposed Development.

Section 14.2: Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on air quality as a result of the Proposed Development. The chapter concludes that there are no significant adverse effects upon air quality predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development and therefore no health impacts are predicted to arise from the Proposed Development.

As demonstrated, health impacts have been considered in relevant assessments within the EIA and suitable mitigation measures have been incorporated where appropriate to minimise significant adverse effects.

An EMF assessment is presented in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. All

electric appliances emit electric and magnetic fields (EMF), usually at low levels. Solar panel arrays emit EMF in the same extremely low frequency ranges as electrical appliances and wiring found in most houses and buildings. The Proposed Development would be fully compliant with relevant Government policy and all the EMFs produced would be below the relevant exposure limits and therefore no significant effects are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.

As detailed in the Framework BSMP **[EN010154/APP/7.17]**, the BESS will integrate an external firefighting water capture drainage system. In the event of a fire, prior to applying the fire water, the outfalls for the BESS areas will be closed by penstock valves (or similar system), isolating the BESS areas drainage from the wider environment. Fire water runoff will be tested and released, if necessary, removed by tanker and treated offsite (in consultation with the relevant consultees at the time). Pollution analysis will always be conducted before release to drainage systems or removal from site.

The local fire and rescue service (LFR) has been consulted during the pre-application process and as part of the Section 42 Statutory Consultation for the Proposed Development, and the Applicant will continue to engage with LFR throughout the planning process to ensure any subsequent revisions to National Fire Chiefs Council guidelines are included.

Consultation has been held with LFR during the preparation of the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.17]**, and a detailed Battery Safety Management Plan will be agreed with LCC following consent, in consultation with LFR and the Environment Agency in accordance with Requirement 7 at Schedule 2 of the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

08.12.24	S42TOT H10	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Battery storage too close to habitation and unknown and unacceptable risk & explosion hazard – risk of toxic smoke plus land and water contamination	Battery safety.	Framework Battery Safety Management Plan Unplanned Emissions Report (Appendix 14-B of the ES)	A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted as part of the DCO Application [EN010154/APP/7.17] which covers the safety measures designed for the BESS and demonstrates alignment with the relevant fire safety guidelines. The Applicant has committed to locate the centralised BESS no closer than 200m to residential receptors as set out in (Appendix A of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3]). Given this distance, and the anticipated short-term nature of a fire incident, it is anticipated that there will not be exceedances of safe levels at receptor locations as a result of a BESS fire.	Y
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For distributed BESS, these are required to be located outside of Flood Zone 2, as set out in the Design Commitments in Appendix A of the **Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3]**, which are themselves secured by Requirement 6 at Schedule 2 to the **Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]**. In addition, the Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** requires that they are located so that the operational noise levels at sensitive receptors are no higher than the levels set out in Table 11-21 of Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. The Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** sets out that modelling will be undertaken at the detailed design phase to confirm the noise levels at sensitive receptors will be no higher than the levels presented in Table 11-21 of Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

An Unplanned Emissions Report **[Appendix 14-B EN010154/APP/6.3]** has also been prepared which presents a review of potential emissions to air from out-gassing and from fire. The measures in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan are designed so that in the unlikely event of a fire in a single module, it is very unlikely that fire would spread to the rest of the modules as a result of the implemented control measures. If all systems fail a large-scale fire breaks out within a cabinet, the resultant hydrogen fluoride concentration at the closest receptors would be below the level that UKHSA has identified as resulting in notable discomfort to members of the public.

As detailed in the Framework BSMP **[EN010154/APP/7.17]**, the BESS will integrate an external firefighting water capture drainage system. In the event of a fire, prior to applying the fire water, the outfalls for the BESS areas will be closed by penstock valves (or similar system), isolating the BESS areas drainage from the wider environment. Fire water runoff will be tested and released or, if necessary, removed by tanker and treated offsite (in consultation with the relevant consultees at the time). Pollution analysis will always be conducted before release to drainage systems or removal from site.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 42	Lincolnshire County Council	LCC welcomes the Applicant's commitment to the development mitigation and enhancement measures to various species and species groups but advises that the applicant should ensure clarity around which measures are mitigation and which are genuine enhancement. · Little information is currently presented about the	Biodiversity net gain.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation Requirement 8 of the Draft	In terms of the distinction between mitigation and enhancement, as defined in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] , environmental enhancements are improvements to the environment that are not required to reduce or mitigate adverse effects. These measures are reported separately in the technical chapters of the ES under	Y
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potential design and layout of ecological mitigation and enhancement including opportunities for delivering BNG, but LCC notes the Applicant's intention to develop this area as the environmental assessment work progresses. LCC would welcome the opportunity to provide further input to the detailed design of new habitats to be established on site at the appropriate stage.

- LCC welcomes the Applicant's commitment to deliver at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) as a result of the development stated at Chapter 8 (8.13.6). Whilst this is not currently mandatory for NSIPs it is considered good practice. LCC would encourage the Applicant to maximise opportunities for the delivery of BNG and to seek to deliver significantly in excess of 10% given the scale and nature of the proposed development. LCC advises that the delivery of BNG should be quantified by employing Defra's Statutory Biodiversity Metric.
- Any commitments to the delivery of BNG submitted alongside the DCO application should be sufficiently detailed to give certainty as to the level of BNG that will be delivered if the applicant is seeking weight to be applied to this matter by the Examining Authority.

Any gains in biodiversity and their monitoring and management will need to be appropriately secured in the DCO.

- LCC advises that Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping has been produced by the GLNP and a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) for Greater Lincolnshire is currently being developed. These documents will provide useful guidance when considering opportunities to deliver BNG and the establishment of new habitats.

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separate headings i.e. 'embedded mitigation' and 'additional mitigation and enhancement' to ensure clarity.

As part of the landscape design for the Proposed Development, new habitats will be provided to increase biodiversity compared to the existing baseline. This will include areas of undeveloped land and converting areas of agricultural land around and beneath the solar PV panels into grassland, strengthening hedgerows by planting up any gaps, planting new areas of trees and enhancing habitats next to watercourses, and the designation of natural re-generation areas. The creation and subsequent management of habitats is detailed within a Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, included as part of the DCO application. These measures will benefit species by increasing areas of habitat provision and improving connectivity between habitats within and across the Site.

The Proposed Development will also provide a range of habitat boxes, for bats and birds within existing woodland areas and retained trees to increase the availability of nesting and roosting features and enhance the value of these habitats for these species groups. A number of reptile and amphibian habitat piles and hibernacula will be provided in suitable areas, such as close to ponds or watercourses, using natural materials generated during site clearance site, such as logs, turf, and grass strimming. Offsetting provisions have been embedded within the Proposed Development design for mitigating the loss of arable farmland and providing habitat for ground nesting birds, in particular Skylark and Lapwing. As set out in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, a minimum of 64ha of permanent grassland will be delivered to support ground nesting breeding birds, along with a minimum 181ha of managed arable land created in general alignment with the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** to mitigate for the loss of nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds. Full details of habitat creation, management and monitoring for the lifetime of the Proposed Development are set out in the Framework LEMP. The locations of proposed ecological mitigation and enhancement measures are illustrated on the Framework Landscape Masterplan in Annex A of the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**.

LCC will be a consultee for the discharge of the requirements related to the preparation of a detailed CEMP and LEMP.

The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30%

						<p>biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.3) for the Proposed Development, as set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. This commitment is secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010153/APP/3/1].</p> <p>Both documents referenced in the comment (Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping and a Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Greater Lincolnshire) have been reviewed and referred to in the assessment presented in ES Chapter 8: Ecology [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	
02.12.2024	S42LCC 43	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Specific comments</p> <p>Botanical interest: LCC notes that data from botanical surveys is not included in the PEIR. The applicant should ensure that they have undertaken sufficiently detailed and appropriately timed botanical survey work to be confident that the presence of any scarce arable plant species occurring on the site are detected and to inform the calculation of the baseline biodiversity values.</p>	Biodiversity net gain.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>In accordance with relevant guidance, the project ecologists undertook a series of surveys which have informed the baseline for the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment [EN010154/APP/7.12]. Experienced botanists and ecologists undertook arable plant and hedgerow surveys, as detailed in Appendix 8-B: Terrestrial Habitats and Notable Flora of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Focussed arable plant surveys were undertaken on 19 to 21 June 2023 and 3 and 4 July 2024, to coincide with the peak flowering period for scarce arable flora. A supplementary survey visit was made on 12 September 2024 to re-visit some fields that had been cultivated in July 2024, prior to the sowing of a maize (<i>Zea mays</i>) crop, with data from this visit aggregated for purposes of the analysis. This is an appropriate approach given the ephemeral nature of scarce arable flora and because the occurrence of specific species in specific years can be strongly affected by cultivation regimes, crop types, and weather. Therefore, multiple datasets (where practicable and proportionate to collect) are likely to provide a more robust picture of the scarce arable flora present at a site.</p>	N
M02.11.24	S42EA3 5	Environment Agency	<p>C2 – Missing environmental legislation Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, paragraph 8.2.3</p> <p>Issue Environmental legislation does not list the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024.</p> <p>Impact There is a risk of not considering new environmental definitions in the legislation in respect of planning policy and BNG, such as 'irreplaceable habitat', along with related offences to said habitats.</p>	Biodiversity net gain.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>Irreplaceable habitat is included in the ES and is defined in various documents including the NPPF 2024 updated Feb 2025. The Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 defines irreplaceable habitat for BNG and is included in the BNG report [EN010154/APP/7.12].</p>	N

Solution Please include the Biodiversity Gain Requirements (Irreplaceable Habitat) Regulations 2024 within legislation, policy and guidance, and ensure development proposals meet the requirements of this legislation.

29.11.24	S42NE1 0	Natural England	<p>6. Biodiversity Net Gain</p> <p>6.1. Whilst Biodiversity Net Gain is not yet mandatory for NSIPs, NE welcome the commitment made in PEIR para 8.13.8 to deliver a minimum of 10% BNG across area, linear and river habitat units, using the Statutory Biodiversity Metric Tool.</p> <p>To enable the Planning Inspectorate, and Secretary of State, to consider the beneficial effect of the project on biodiversity, NE recommend this commitment should be secured within the DCO. Where demonstrated to be feasible through the BNG Assessment, NE would support commitment to greater gains than the minimum 10%.</p> <p>6.2. The approach to securing the establishment, long term management and monitoring of habitat creation measures within the LEMP is welcomed.</p>	Biodiversity net gain.	Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report	<p>The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.3) for the Proposed Development, as set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. This commitment is secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010153/APP/3/1].</p>	Y
02.11.24	S42NKD C43	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation 8.1</p> <p>The Council supports the comments made by LCC on ecology which are made on behalf of both authorities.</p> <p>In particular, we would reinforce their comments regard the potential for solar farms to provide significantly in excess of 10% BNG.</p> <p>CLLP policy S14 Renewable Energy seeks to maximise the opportunities for delivering biodiversity net gain.</p> <p>Given that there is land available within the Order Limits that is not being developed, the proposals could seek to maximise BNG beyond 10% as had been proposed on other solar farms within Lincolnshire.</p> <p>We note that paragraph 4.6.3 of EN-1 implies that additional weight will be given to environmental and biodiversity net gain that goes beyond the legal requirement.</p> <p>8.2 We strongly recommend that the evolving scheme design has regard to the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Areas in Local Plan which cover large areas of the site particularly on land to the north of the A46.</p>	Biodiversity net gain.	Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report	<p>The Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12] has considered the Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping Areas.</p> <p>The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.3) for the Proposed Development, as set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. As such, the Proposed Development is providing BNG in excess of the 10% requirement, which is not yet in force and therefore not mandatory for NSIPs such as the Proposed Development. This commitment is secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010153/APP/3/1].</p>	Y

Further information can be found at paragraphs 11.2.8 – 11.2.11, policy S61 and Appendix 4 of the CLLP together with the evidence base document.

This matter was raised in our scoping response and in subsequent meetings with you and we note that it is referenced at paragraph 8.2.11 but it is not clear how the opportunities for wider environmental net gain have been incorporated into the scheme design.

8.3 Whilst we accept that assessment work will continue beyond PEIR stage ahead of the submission of a DCO application, we are disappointed that there are no tangible commitments at this stage beyond meeting minimum BNG requirements.

8.4 By way of comparison, the Heckington Fen solar NSIP project has committed to delivering a minimum of 65% BNG (PINS document reference REP5-056, paragraph 5.5.18).

Consistent with all current DCO solar projects we expect the Fosse Green project to significantly exceed 10% BNG and will continue to push for this to be evidenced.

02.11.24	S42NKD C74	North Kesteven District Council	· 3.1ha of orchards are proposed adjacent to fields NW04, W03 and W04. It is unclear whether these would be managed by the applicant as part of a habitat management and monitoring plan for BNG or whether they would be offered to the respective Parish Council for adoption as a community orchard.	Biodiversity net gain.	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>The proposed community orchards would be managed by the Applicant; however, the Applicant is happy to discuss the transfer of management of the community orchard with the Parish Council while recognising that there may be limitations related to cost and operational management.</p> <p>The creation and subsequent management of orchard habitats is detailed within a Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], included as part of the DCO application. The anticipated orchard area is 1.8ha. The orchard will feature a variety of fruit trees (e.g. apple and pear) suited to the local landscape and climatic conditions. The species chosen will take into consideration the effects of climate change in order to build in resilience and a fruiting tree stock that will provide for future generations to come. The orchard and their grassland below will also provide valuable benefits to local wildlife.</p> <p>A specification for the proposed orchard will be developed during future detailed design work. Planting spacings and densities will depend on the tree species and ground conditions. The mix of species will reflect those of local provenance and use of the fruit (i.e. eating, cooking or juicing). Another key determinant in choosing species will be</p>
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						those that show resilience to climate change and future changing conditions, with species tolerant of drought and warmer weather favoured in order to provide a tree stock that will last. Further details including long-term management would be finalised following DCO consent.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C83	North Kesteven District Council	<p>· Ecology – the scheme should demonstrate how opportunities for wider environmental net gain have been incorporated into the scheme design in accordance with CLLP policy S61.</p> <p>There is insufficient commitment to meeting and exceeding BNG requirements.</p> <p>The Council’s position is that BNG delivery significantly in excess of 10% can and should be delivered on this site.</p>	Biodiversity net gain.	<p>Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report</p> <p>Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>The BNG assessment is submitted as part of the DCO application. The assessment includes the anticipated percentage of biodiversity net gain that will be included as part of the Proposed Development alongside indicative habitat management and delivery mechanisms. The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA’s Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.3) for the Proposed Development, as set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. As such, the Proposed Development is providing BNG in excess of the 10% requirement, which is not yet in force and therefore not mandatory for NSIPs such as the Proposed Development. This commitment is secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010153/APP/3/1].</p> <p>Full details of the BNG assessment are provided in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12] and habitat creation, management and monitoring details are set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], secured as part of the DCO Requirements, to ensure mitigation and enhancement measures are delivered successfully.</p>	Y
02.11.24	S42LWT 5	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	<p>Habitat creation and enhancement</p> <p>We are encouraged to see the hedgerow and scrub enhancement measures as these will likely lead to significant improvement in the biodiversity value of the project area and enhance habitat connectivity to the wider landscape.</p> <p>The aim of creating species rich grassland beneath the PV panels may be somewhat ambitious based on information we have gathered from previous solar projects in Greater Lincolnshire and conversations with experienced ecologists.</p> <p>A more practicable solution considering ongoing habitat management would be to create modified grassland of either moderate or good condition beneath the arrays due to increased shade in these areas.</p> <p>Once the forthcoming BNG assessment has been</p>	Biodiversity net gain.	<p>Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment Report</p> <p>Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>Based on other solar schemes the target of modified grassland is more likely to be achieved between and under the panels. Opportunities exist in other open areas for targeting more species rich grassland. This is further detailed within the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p> <p>As set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], areas of modified grassland are proposed within the solar PV areas. By establishing a diverse sward of grasses and herbs of modified grassland (moderate condition), biodiversity will increase compared to the arable baseline, enhancing value for wildlife beneath and around the PV panels within the fenced areas of the Proposed Development. Areas of grassland proposed beneath the panels are shown in Figure 7.15-1: Landscape Mitigation Plans of the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p>	N

completed we would expect the scheme to fall broadly in line with other solar developments proposed for Lincolnshire (approx. 1.5-2BU per hectare).

These biodiversity units should not be sold onto other development project and should remain with this scheme contributing to the 'additionality' pillar of the BNG framework and the Environment Act 2021.

The Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12] and Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] specify the proposed landscaping including tree planting, pond restoration, and regular monitoring to achieve overall targets for BNG. The Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.3) for the Proposed Development, as set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. This commitment is secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010153/APP/3/1].

Full details of the BNG assessment are provided in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12]. The delivery of BNG is secured under a Requirement in the draft Development Consent Order.

The Applicant will consider any plans for biodiversity units (including whether or not they will be sold) following receipt of any consent. This is not currently part of the Applicant's business model or a current consideration for the Applicant.

02.12.24	S42AW 16	Anglian Water	AWS supports the project's biodiversity aims (page 9) and suggests that a landscape scale project such as Fosse Green should be looking to deliver landscape scale habitat and species connectivity, informed by the priorities in the emerging Lincolnshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS).	Biodiversity net gain.	Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the interested parties for their support. As noted in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], the Proposed Development provides the opportunity to deliver landscape scale nature conservation benefits that can positively contribute to the Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) being developed for Lincolnshire.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 23	Anglian Water	Page 84. The use of underground cable installation would reduce the potential GHG construction stage emissions. It is therefore vital that the project identify and avoid AWS underground assets including for laydown and compound areas.	Cable undergroundi ng / Carbon footprint.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Applicant can confirm that underground cables will be used for the purposes of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected zones, and ground penetrating radar will be utilised before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators will be undertaken regarding construction/demobilisation methods prior to works commencing, including engagement with all statutory undertakers with apparatus that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. The Applicant has already been in contact with Anglian water in order to agree bespoke protective provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water to be included in the DCO. These will be added to Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent	N

							Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once they are in an agreed form.
27.11.24	S42HSA 9	UK Health Security Agency	Electromagnetic Fields It is noted that 400kV connecting cables will be installed, linking the Onsite Substation to National Grid's proposed substation at Navenby. Please ensure that the appropriate assessment is conducted, as defined in the following DECC Code of Practice.	Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	DECC guidance states that underground cables at voltages up to and including 132kV are considered not capable of exceeding the ICNIRP exposure guidelines for electromagnetic fields and that compliance with exposure guidelines for such equipment can be assumed unless evidence is brought to the contrary in specific cases. However, the guidance notes that there is potential for exceedances of 132kV where infrastructure overlaps. The National Grid document 'Undergrounding high voltage electricity transmission lines' states that for a 400kV cable buried at 0.9 m depth, the typical magnetic field is 24 microteslas when on top of the cable and 3 microteslas at 5m from the centreline, with the maximum level known by National Grid being 96 microteslas on top of the cable at 0.9 m depth, and 13 microteslas at 5m. Taking into account this guidance and the UK limits set for safety of members of the public, the maximum reported electromagnetic field for HV cables buried at a minimum depth of 1.4m would comply with the ICNIRP limits even if the cabling were directly under a human receptor. Given that the maximum electromagnetic field for HV cables will comply with safety limits directly on top of the cable, and noting the set back between residences and the cabling (and any users of PRow or permissive paths will only cross the cabling temporarily), no significant impacts are expected to arise from electromagnetic fields as result of the underground cables that form part of the Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].	N
29.11.24	S42NH2 1	National Highways	Cable Route The proposal involves the installation of an underground 10km 400 kilovolt (kV) cable and grid connection cables to be installed between the onsite substation and the proposed National Grids Navenby Substation.	Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Comment noted. No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NH2 2	National Highways	The cable route corridor impacts have not been fully assessed in the PEIR.	Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	The Cable Corridor has now been defined as part of the DCO Application and is shown in Figure 1-2 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]. The Cable Corridor will run in a southeast direction from the Principal Site, crossing the River Brant, Broughton Lane and the A607, proceeding across agricultural land. It is approximately 10km in length and will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby. The Cable Corridor partly	N

						overlaps with the Principal Site and is approximately 351ha. Chapters 6–14 [EN010154/APP/6.1] (technical assessments) of the ES provide an assessment of the impacts resulting from the Cable Corridor based on the 'Rochdale Envelope' assessment approach (i.e. allowing for flexibility of the final design and routing of the cable as necessary), as detailed in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	
29.11.24	S42NH2 3	National Highways	However, there will be potential interaction with the A46 along the routes shared boundary, including a crossing of the SRN.	Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	It is proposed that a cable will be constructed under the A46 to connect the northern and southern parts of the Proposed Development. The Applicant has designed all crossings in compliance with relevant standards and regulations. The Applicant is also currently negotiating Protective Provisions for the benefit of National Highways to cover interactions between the Proposed Development and National Highways' assets. These will be added to Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once they are in an agreed form. Those negotiations have included amendments made to the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] made at the request of National Highways.	N
						Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the forecasted construction traffic impacts as well as the proposed construction traffic management during the construction phase. Further details on how the A46 and other roads within the vicinity of the DCO Site will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] .	
29.11.24	S42NH2 4	National Highways	Once the cable route is more precisely defined, there are several potential issues and areas of interest that will need to be addressed in coordination with National Highways. We welcome continued engagement to understand how the cable routing will interact with National Highways' assets. National Highways can then advise further on the necessary technical approval processes which will be needed to be carried out by the applicant to ensure our assets will not be compromised.	Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant notes this comment and has consulted with National Highways in the development of the Proposed Development. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the consultation undertaken to date and provides an assessment of the Proposed Developments impacts on highways, measures to reduce impacts are secured within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] and Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . The Applicant will continue to engage with National Highways as appropriate and has already commenced the negotiation of bespoke Protective Provisions for the benefit of National Highways for inclusion in the Draft Development Consent Order, and amendments to the Framework CTMP as set out above.	N

29.11.24	S42NH2 6	National Highways	<p>Additionally, the proposed crossing underneath the A46 will be subject to a Section 50 licence. However, this licence cannot be issued until the completion of the CD622 technical approval process and the issuance of the CD622 certificate. In our initial meeting on 15 November 2024, it was queried if the requirements under CD622 can be addressed post-consent. National Highways needs to first understand the proposals for the cable route. This includes the DGA preparing a Statement of Intent (Sol) for the proposed project, followed by a Preliminary Sources Study Report (PSSR) and Ground Investigation Re-port (GIR). These are required to explain the scope of the project at conception stage.</p>	Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>It is proposed that a cable will be constructed under the A46 to connect the northern and southern parts of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is aware of the requirements of National Highways under CD622, and will address these post consent, should consent for the Proposed Development be granted. The Applicant is also currently negotiating Protective Provisions for the benefit of National Highways to cover interactions between the Proposed Development and National Highways' assets, to be included in the Draft Development Consent Order.</p> <p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the forecasted construction traffic impacts as well as the proposed construction traffic management during the construction phase. Further details on how the A46 and other roads within the vicinity of the DCO Site will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p>	N
06.12.24	S42CPC 6	Coleby Parish Council	<p>Grid Connection Corridor The grid connection corridor impacts the Parish of Coleby. Fosse Green Energy have stated that this will be laid underground to the substation proposed by National Grid to be sited at Navenby. The installation of the cables will cause inconvenience to local residents and businesses and damage to the environment during installation.</p>	Cable undergroundi ng.	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	<p>While underground cabling reduces visual and noise impacts, the Applicant acknowledges concerns about potential impacts on the environment, local residents, and businesses. A Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] have been drafted which include environmental management measures during the construction phase. If the DCO application is approved, a detailed CEMP and CTMP will be produced for the Proposed Development to mitigate impacts to local residents and businesses. Impacts on residents and businesses as a result of the construction of the Proposed Development, including the Cable Corridor, have been considered in the ES. Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out that there is the potential for significant adverse residual effects on several landscape and visual receptors during the construction of the Proposed Development. Although significant, these impacts will be temporary, due to the transient nature of the construction works. Additionally, there is the potential for significant moderate adverse vibration effects on three sensitive receptors due to vibration from noise generating construction works associated with construction of the BESS, Solar Stations, and ground mounted solar PV panel arrays, based on worst-case parameters. Again, these significant effects will only occur for the short-term duration during which construction works are happening near to these residences. Management and mitigation measures have been included within the Framework Construction Environmental</p>	N

Management Plan **[EN010143/APP/7.7]** to minimise these impacts as far as practical.

02.12.24	S42AW 15	Anglian Water	Exhibition Panels There is no reference to the embedded (capital) carbon from the manufacture and construction of the solar farm and its supporting infrastructure. Other net zero transition NSIP projects have set this out and the duration for the project to payback its embedded carbon in replacing more carbon intensive electricity generation.	Carbon footprint.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	Further detail in relation to embedded carbon has been provided in the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) assessment and methodology detailed in Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] , including embodied material, replacement, and maintenance emissions. The payback and benefits of the Proposed Development from replacing more carbon intensive electricity generation has been calculated, with the payback period considered to be 2 years.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C19	North Kesteven District Council	3.7 The impact on climate change and disposal of waste panels would be such considerations – specifically estimates of the overall carbon budget associated not only with the initial manufacture and construction phase and decommissioning but also intermediate component replacement/s over a prolonged period.	Carbon footprint.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	Replacement and disposal of panels are included within the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) assessment set out in Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Embodied emissions and waste disposal due to replacements are included in the operational assessment of effects, in line with assumptions detailed in Section 14.5 Materials and Waste of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] , assuming all the solar PV panels will be replaced once during the Proposed Development's operational life. Construction and operational emissions as a proportion of the relevant carbon budgets are provided in Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C37	North Kesteven District Council	Chapter 6: Climate Change 6.1 Overall, we have no significant issues with the general approach proposed as the expected key elements are indicated when considering climate impacts, such as proposed methodology, whole life emissions calculations to covering pre-construction, construction phase, lifetime (including operational and maintenance) and decommissioning.	Carbon footprint.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C39	North Kesteven District Council	6.2 In terms of specific points, we would make the following comments which follow on from our comments made at scoping stage: · The PEIR chapter on climate change has reviewed and provided information on the whole life costing of the development, which provides a clearer overview of the national impact of the development and how it is expected to impact the carbon emissions across the lifetime of the panels. · The Council's comments at scoping stage stated that older conversion factors had been used for calculations. There is no evidence of the carbon factors used in the PEIR. Please ensure that the latest conversion factors	Carbon footprint.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	The latest emission factors from the Inventory of Carbon and Energy (ICE) V4.0 database and the UK Department of Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) greenhouse gas reporting 2024 are used in the calculations provided in Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] . A review of Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and best available data for electronic components has also formed part of the GHG assessment. The IEMA 'Environmental Impact Assessment Guide to: Assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Evaluating their Significance' states that a comparable baseline must be used as a reference point against which the impact of a new project can be assessed, which may be "GHG emissions arising from an alternative project design for a project of this type". Over	N

are used in the final ES.

- The Council requested a mixed measure mix as per the grid electricity contribution, but the solar farm is still compared to gas generation.

The comparison with other similar NSIP developments provided a useful benchmarking tool to an extent.

- The Council's comments at scoping stage suggested they reflect our own NKDC Climate Emergency Strategy and Action Plan.

I am pleased to see that this has been done but there is no recognition of our District's 2030 ambition compared to the national target and how this proposal impacts our District's strategic ambition.

- There was no inclusion in the PEIR of greenhouse gas associated with the manufacture and transport of replacement parts, components, plant and equipment during the operation lifetime of the development (Table 6-1 did not provide clarity on this point).

In addition, it is noted that the development has been given a 60-year lifespan instead of the 40-year lifespan.

- We encourage the developer to consider high carbon sequestering species to be planted on the land.

the last decade, there has been significant decarbonisation of the grid. This trend is set to continue into the future, but only if projects such as the Proposed Development are brought forward. Therefore, comparing a low-carbon electricity project such as the Proposed Development against projections of future grid carbon intensity with decarbonisation fails to recognise that the grid can only decarbonise if additional renewable generation projects are consented.

North Kesteven District Council's 2030 ambition is considered within Chapter 6: Climate Change **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the Proposed Development aligns with the District's ambition on renewable energy. National policies and net zero trajectories have been selected as the appropriate test of significance for the Proposed Development's contribution to net zero as operation is expected to commence post-2030.

Replacement and disposal of panels are included within the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) assessment set out in Chapter 6: Climate Change **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. Embodied emissions and waste disposal due to replacements are included in the operational assessment of effects, in line with assumptions detailed in Section 14.5 Materials and Waste of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, assuming all the solar PV panels will be replaced once during the Proposed Development's operational life.

The Applicant has considered the planting of high carbon sequestering species in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**. The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** includes the indicative species mixes which are typically defined using species characteristic of the local landscape, although consideration has been given to the inclusion of high carbon sequestering species.

In relation to the lifespan of the Proposed Development, the Applicant is seeking a time limited consent for the Proposed Development to be in operation for 60 years, with decommissioning to take place no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning, pursuant to requirement 20 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. A 60-year time limited consent will maximise the renewable energy generation of the Proposed Development and allow for replacement of panels halfway through if there is a loss in output capacity. A 60-year time period also allows flexibility for technological advancements in PV arrays after a few decades, should it be

						available. The operational life of the Proposed Development is anticipated to be 2033 to 2093.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C55	North Kesteven District Council	12.10 The figure of a net positive £9.6m contribution to the local economy (12.7.14) should therefore be adjusted to include any the impact on the farm business.	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	As set out in ES Chapter 12, Socio-economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1] there would be no loss of employment resulting from the removal of agricultural land and farm businesses are not expected to be adversely impacted by the Proposed Development such that there would be a loss to the local economy.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C60	North Kesteven District Council	The applicant is referred to document REP5-062 in relation to the Heckington Fen project which sets out skills, employment and supply chain management plan commitments, and where a s106 Agreement providing for an annual £50,000 per annum skills, education and employment contribution is nearing completion.	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Requirement 19 of the Draft Development Consent Order	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the council for their suggestions which will be considered. The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development, including a community benefit fund. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a ‘community-benefit’ should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p> <p>The Applicant is currently investigating how a community benefit fund could be managed and delivered independently. One way of doing this is by appointing a community foundation which would independently manage the fund using their local knowledge to identify funding opportunities and help maximise benefits for local communities. A community benefit fund would only operate if the Proposed Development received development consent.</p> <p>To maximise the economic benefits to the local community a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (ESSCP) [EN010154/APP/7.16] identifies potential opportunities for activities relating to skills, supply chain and employment which the Applicant could take forward post-consent. This is secured by Requirement 19 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	N

A section 106 agreement containing planning obligations should only be entered into where such planning obligations meet the tests set out in CIL Regulation 122 in that the planning obligations are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development; and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. The Applicant will keep this under review, but is currently of the view that this test would not be met given the impacts of the Proposed Development demonstrated in the Application and the numerous measures to mitigate those impacts and enhancements to be delivered as part of the Proposed Development.

02.11.24	S42NKD C86	North Kesteven District Council	Finally, while it is not part of the planning process, we would draw your attention to the Council's published Community Benefit policy for solar developments – see Solar Energy Community Benefit Policy North Kesteven District Council. We would appreciate the opportunity to start early discussions on this matter on a 'without prejudice' basis.	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this policy. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 94	Lincolnshire County Council	Economic Development LCC set out a position statement in December 2023 on Energy Infrastructure, which was agreed by the Council's Executive. The position statement acknowledges that the County Council has the opportunity to negotiate community benefits from NSIP developments. This response, in line with the Position agreed by the County Council Executive, gives an indication of the community benefit expected from such a development as Fosse Green Energy. The Council's position statement on energy Infrastructure can be found here: https://lincolnshire.moderngov.co.uk/documents/s60096/Energy%20Infrastructure%20Position.pdf LCC's position is that local communities should benefit from national programmes sited in Lincolnshire. Access to local energy supply from electricity generating schemes is both a local and strategic priority. Analysis commissioned by the Council demonstrates that current energy capacity is stretched, impacting on growth, environment, delivery of net zero and fuel poverty. There is a reasonable expectation that NSIP programmes in Lincolnshire should seek to	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Requirement 19 of the Draft Development Consent Order	The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council for its feedback, acknowledges its December 2023 position statement and is considering suggestions for community benefits which could be offered by Fosse Green Energy. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Development to be spent on community benefits, although this does not form part of the DCO Application. The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development, including a community benefit fund. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a 'community-benefit' should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities. The Applicant is currently investigating how a community benefit fund could be managed and delivered independently. One way of doing this is by appointing a community foundation	Y

provide investment and opportunities to help resolve these restrictions.
In relation to the Fosse Green Energy consultation, we acknowledge that there will continue to be a dialogue with LCC on the expected community benefits from such a development.
LCC would like to explore with the developer the potential for local communities (incl. the wider Lincolnshire area) to benefit from this development to deliver against the challenges we have in energy infrastructure.
It is noted that the developer is working with NKDC to develop plans for a community fund, LCC would like to be involved with those discussions.

who would independently manage the fund, who would be able to use their local knowledge to identify funding opportunities and help maximise benefits for local communities. A community benefit fund would only operate if the Proposed Development received development consent. In addition, to maximise the economic benefits to the local community, a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (ESSCP) [EN010154/APP/7.16] identifies potential opportunities for activities relating to skills, supply chain and employment which the Applicant could take forward post-consent. This is secured by Requirement 19 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].

The grid connection agreement allows for import and export directly into the national grid, which will then be distributed across the network where required. Although the Proposed Development will not be able to technically or safely generate electricity into communities, all users of electricity will indirectly benefit from its production.

The Applicant will seek to consult North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council in the further development of a community benefit strategy.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 95	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Below we give some guidance on the type and level of community benefits that we expect this development to produce: The Study Area is evidenced to have a significant shortage of energy supply, restricting existing and potential businesses from achieving their potential growth, and limiting and impacting on the decarbonisation of these businesses. We would like to explore opportunities that will support local businesses and communities to access the energy they need to achieve their growth and net zero ambitions. This may be direct energy supply from the development, or an alternative solution that provides the same outcome, including innovative solutions suitable to our rural communities. In addition to an improved direct energy supply, we would also expect the developer to fund 'energy projects', which will deliver against LCC's strategic priorities and local demand. These contributions will be paid into a strategic energy fund to deliver projects, such as: · Energy & the environment: Exploring opportunities for co-location of businesses or</p>	Community benefits.	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Requirement 19 of the Draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>The Applicant is considering the suggestions received on community benefits, including those set out by Lincolnshire County Council in its feedback that could be provided by the Proposed Development. The grid connection agreement for the Proposed Development allows for import and export directly into the National Grid, which will then be distributed across the network where required. Although the Proposed Development will not be able to technically or safely generate electricity into communities, all users of electricity will indirectly benefit from its production. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. In addition, to maximise the economic benefits to the local community, a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (ESSCP) [EN010154/APP/7.16] identifies potential opportunities for activities relating to skills, supply chain and employment which the Applicant could take forward</p>	N
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residential needs, to enable access to clean energy solutions to enable growth and reduce fuel poverty.

- Energy and the future (housing): An enhanced offer to local retrofit programmes that are delivered by Local Authorities and our partners. This should include expanding the offer to EPC D and above properties, incentivising the 'able to pay' market to be early adopters, building a local supply chain for skills in our hard to reach communities (e.g. over 50's, NEATS and people leaving the Defence sector) and advanced manufacturing sectors, and exploring innovative rural retrofit programmes.
- Fuel Poverty and business growth: Opportunities for innovative rural heating programmes, which may include rooftop solar and rural heat networks. We would look for resources to set these up as community energy programmes, which can be long-term sustainable.
- Rural Net Zero Pathways: Procurement of specialist technical support to identify opportunities for local people to benefit from community led energy projects. Identifying, scoping and providing the business case for sustainable local energy projects requires investment in long term technical support. We will look for investment to help secure this support, to enable local projects to develop at pace, have sustainable, long term outcomes, and directly deliver against evidenced challenges.
- Energy and growth: Access to affordable (possibly subsidised) electricity for low carbon vehicles. This may be via a community led project, with local EV charging points or incentives to make EV more affordable for local people within the study area.
- Skills and raising aspirations: As detailed below in response to the EIA scope, we would like to explore opportunities for investment in the development of the local energy sector to encourage, incentivise, and raise the aspirations of the local workforce. This will include targeted marketing, skills provision and development, and ensuring procurement of the supply chain prioritises local businesses.

post-consent. This is secured by Requirement 19 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].

02.12.2024	S42LCC 96	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Fosse Green Energy PEIR: LCC welcomes the inclusion of a range of non-statutory consultees in the development of the EIA, and recognise the list of local charities and organisations that the developer will seek to engage with. LCC would recommend this is list includes local skills providers, both public and voluntary sector providers. These may include; Lincoln College, The Abby Access Centre, and the Greater Lincolnshire LEP skills team (hosted by LCC). These organisations will be able to support with insight into the current and potential labour market, and identify where gaps in skill provision may require community benefit funding.</p>	Community benefits.	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>Requirement 19 of the Draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council for their suggestions. The Applicant's goal is to ensure that the Proposed Development benefits from the insights and recommendations of leading conservation organisations and other bodies, helping to achieve a balanced approach that supports both renewable energy goals and environmental stewardship. Statutory and non-statutory consultees were provided with the opportunity to comment on the proposals during the statutory consultation. Their feedback was subsequently considered in the final design of the Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As stated in the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] working with external stakeholders will be fundamental to the success of the Employment, Skills and Supply Chain programme. The Applicant will contact several different stakeholders, including training providers (such as those mentioned in the comment), local Chambers of Commerce and Local Authorities. In addition, there may be the potential to engage with local residents and community groups on issues relating to Employment, Skills and Supply Chain, building on the consultation undertaken during the Proposed Development and preparation of the DCO.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 97	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Accessibility of employment sites to rural communities: Should the local workforce/supply chain be encouraged for construction of these site, the EIA should consider how employment be made accessible (in terms of travel) for local people to be able to access employment. We would consider mitigating factors to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Funded travel to work schemes – LCC are able to help scope and identify suitable projects in the study area. · Engagement and partnership with local transport providers · Support for local people to access private transport at reduced cost, where the above solutions are not possible (last resort). · Where possible, these transport schemes should encourage use of a low carbon vehicle, and ensure there is provision for EV charging at the site to encourage use of EVs for the journey to work. 	Community benefits.	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport</p>	<p>The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council for its suggestions and remains committed to improving local employment prospects. Employment opportunities are considered within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO application. The Applicant will investigate measures to promote the take up of jobs generated by the Proposed Development by local people, for which a minor beneficial effect is expected on Employment and Gross Value Added. The Proposed Development is expected to provide employment across a range of professions and skill levels, detailed within the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16], which includes the consideration of local employment and supply chain engagement strategies. However, the Applicant acknowledges that given the technical complexity of some elements of the Proposed Development, local employment is not always possible. The Applicant will continue to work with contractors who have policies in place to encourage local employment where suitable.</p>	N

02.12.2024	S42LCC 98	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The EIA should consider an approach that prepares the local labour market for the forthcoming opportunities. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Local provider engagement at an early opportunity. · Sector development support, to allow local supply chain to prepare existing workforce, and build and encourage opportunities to grow the workforce. · Bespoke activity that encourages our evidenced 'hard to reach' and opportunity potential workforce (over 50's, retired military etc) to access new skills and jobs. · Raising aspirations within the local communities: Evidence shows that low aspirations in the communities is a key blocker to accessing employment. Such an intense, high profile project can help raise aspirations in local communities by supporting local incentives and schemes. This will support the project by unblocking barriers to local people accessing employment. This will need to be funded activity by the developer. 	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>In terms of access to employment (travel), this is assessed within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/7.16]. Mitigation measures include encouraging local construction staff to car share, implementing a shuttle bus service and providing sufficient cycle parking spaces. Further details are contained within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p>	Y
						<p>The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council for its suggestions and remains committed to improving local employment prospects.</p>	
						<p>In terms of local provider early engagement, sector development support, opportunities for those 'hard to reach' and raising aspirations, these all feature within Theme 1 of the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] which discusses potential opportunities for young people and adults to develop skills relevant to the Proposed Development. As stated in the Framework Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] a programme of engagement would be developed post DCO consent in order to identify priority interventions relating to skills and training for inclusion in the full Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan.</p>	
						<p>Employment opportunities are considered within Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] submitted within this DCO application. The Applicant will investigate measures to promote the take up of jobs generated by the Proposed Development by local people, for which a minor beneficial effect is expected on Employment and Gross Value Added. The Proposed Development is expected to provide employment across a range of professions and skill levels, detailed within the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16], which includes the consideration of local employment and supply chain engagement strategies. However, the Applicant acknowledges that given the technical complexity of some elements of the Proposed Development, local employment is not always possible. The Applicant will continue to work with contractors who have policies in place to encourage local employment where suitable.</p>	

08.12.24	S42TOT H25	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>Suggestions of a potential Community Benefit fund sound attractive in principle, but in reality this could be 10 years away in terms of pay- outs as this fund is based upon income derived from power generation.</p> <p>During this period it is likely that house prices in the village will be adversely impacted and amenities damaged.</p> <p>Furthermore, TOTH is reasonably well provided for as a small village, and is not currently in the position of needing extra funds to address shortcomings that require a cash injection from a community benefit fund.</p> <p>At the point of writing, it largely appears as though the “carrot” of a community benefit fund would not be a great benefit to TOTH for the reasons stated.</p>	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The community benefits delivered by the Proposed Development will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise a benefit of the Proposed Development to the wider community. The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a ‘community-benefit’ should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.</p> <p>The Applicant is currently investigating how a community benefit fund could be managed and delivered independently. One way of doing this is by appointing a community foundation which would independently manage the fund using their local knowledge to identify funding opportunities and help maximise benefits for local communities. A community benefit fund would only operate if the Proposed Development received development consent. In 2014, the Centre for Economics and Business Research and Renewable UK conducted a study of over one million homes in the UK to analyse the effect of wind farms on house prices. It found that onshore wind farms had no impact on the value of residential properties within a 5km radius. Given solar panels are less obtrusive than wind turbines, we are confident that local property prices will not be affected by the Proposed Development. Effects on property value is not something taken into account by the Secretary of State when deciding the application, in accordance with s104 of the Planning Act 2008, but would be considered by way of compensation as part of the Applicant’s case for compulsory acquisition, in line with any Category 3 interests identified in the Book of Reference [EN010154/</p>	N
02.12.24	S42TPC 7	Thurlby Parish Council	<p>Financial support for an improved heating installation at our Parish Church - which also serves as a Community Centre for Parish Meetings and similar non-ecclesiastical events would be greatly appreciated.</p> <p>As a general observation, goodwill to Fosse Green is at risk of being lost by your statement that support can only be given when you become</p>	Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The Applicant is considering the suggestions received in relation to the community benefits which could be offered by the Applicant, including suggestions for heating installation at Thurlby Parish Church. The community benefits delivered by the Proposed Development will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development. The</p>	N

"operational" i.e. approx. ten years hence It is our view that on receipt of planning approval, you will benefit from a major gain in asset value (at the expense/blighting of our rural ambience) which should give you financial leverage to fund community projects at a much earlier date than your operational start up.

Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.

Engagement with local communities will be ongoing via a Community Liaison Group (CLG). The CLG is based on the key local parishes that overlap the Proposed Development and will act as a point of contact and enable discussion of relevant topics as the project progresses. Requirement 5 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]** provides the framework for establishing the CLG and its duration. Notwithstanding this requirement, the Applicant has already established the CLG and held the first meeting in order to maintain a dialogue with the local community and it is anticipated that the next meeting will be held post submission of the DCO application.

02.11.24	S42NKD C119	North Kesteven District Council	The effects predicted during construction, for example the lorry movements within the local road network and the need for wider access points at various locations across the Site, would be replicated to accommodate the recon-figuration of the panels. The Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (oCEMP) will be issued as part of the DCO Application, we welcome opportunities to liaise with the application team as the project progresses towards the application stage.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The draft Development Consent Order (DCO) [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes a requirement for the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] and Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] to be developed into a detailed CTMP and CEMP that would be submitted for the approval of North Kesteven and LCC where applicable before construction commences. The DCO therefore includes a requirement to secure compliance with the measures set out in the detailed CTMP.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C122	North Kesteven District Council	It is stated in the PEIR that this would be once, but given the pace of technology, it should be considered if it is likely that the panels could be replaced on numerous occasions. At this stage we would need additional information regarding the phases of replacements in order to consider whether there is one single construction stage, or a series of staged re-construction stages.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	As noted in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] , the indicative design life of solar PV panels and mounting structures is 25-40 years. During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of	N

the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 77	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Preliminary assessment of effects</p> <p>The assessment of effects considers the three phases of the Proposed Development; construction, operation and decommissioning. Each phase is considered in detail, with the expected impacts on landscape and visual receptors identified. Table 10.4 summarises the effects during construction. The landscape and visual receptors are listed separately in logical order alongside a summary of the potential impacts. Reversibility and duration are determined with the likely significance given a classification. We accept the findings of the table as robust and representative of professional judgement based upon desk and field work.</p> <p>However, as the design continues to evolve, we would expect to see a revision and update to this table and the overall assessment process. We welcome the use of a clear table for digesting this assessment rather than a lot of text.</p>	<p>Construction of the Proposed Development / Consultation.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p>	<p>Comment noted. The summary of assessment of effects for landscape and visual amenity (construction) (Table 10-4 of the PEIR) is included in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] as Table 10-11 which reflects the evolved design following PEIR and statutory consultation, as discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
02.12.24	S42NR3	Network Rail	<p>Investigation and Mitigation</p> <p>Network Rail would have an interest in understanding the full impact of Fosse Green Energy's proposed development on all our infrastructure in the vicinity. This further understanding should identify improvements and/or mitigations required to facilitate Fosse Green Energy's proposed development.</p> <p>As such, these will need to be funded by Fosse Green Energy to ensure the safe and efficient running of our operational railway. A Basic Asset Protection Agreement or a Structures Agreement with Network Rail may be required before Fosse Green Energy can proceed</p>	<p>Construction of the Proposed Development / Consultation.</p>	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p>	<p>Note, no improvements and/or mitigations are currently required for Network Rail assets to facilitate the Proposed Development as the Applicant believes that Network Rail's infrastructure is not impacted by the Proposed Development. The Applicant is however awaiting confirmation from Network Rail with regard to this and an abandoned railway that falls within the Order Limits.</p>	N

with any design or construction work alongside, above or below Network Rail's Infrastructure. Therefore, we request that Fosse Green Energy engage with Network Rail's Asset Protection Eastern team (AssetProtectionEastern@networkrail.co.uk).

21.10.24	S42GTC 22	GTC	22. GTC shall be consulted if it is intended to carry out any of the following activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using explosives within 30m of gas pipes or 400m of gas pressure reduction equipment. • Piling or boring within 15m of gas plant. • Excavating within 10m of pressure reduction equipment. • Reducing the cover or protection of a gas pipe. • Carrying out deep excavations nearby (minimum of 2m up to 15m). • Working within 3m of GTC's intermediate pressure (IP) mains. 	Construction of the Proposed Development / Consultation.	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and will there will be an interaction with GTCs assets. Precautionary measures are included to avoid damage to utilities, which includes locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones and the use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. These measures are listed within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . If any GTC assets are affected by the Proposed Development, GTC will be able to rely upon protective provisions contained within Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 32	GTC	45. GTC shall be consulted if it is intended to carry out any of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using explosives within 30m of plant. • Piling or boring within 15m of water plant. • Excavating within 10m of water asset structures. • Reducing the cover or protection of a water main or service. • Carrying out deep excavations nearby (minimum of 2m up to 15m). 	Construction of the Proposed Development / Consultation.	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. Precautionary measures are included to avoid damage to utilities, which includes locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones and the use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. These measures are listed within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . If any GTC assets are affected by the Proposed Development, GTC will be able to rely upon protective provisions contained within Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 38	GTC	56. GTC shall be consulted if it is intended to carry out any of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using explosives within 30m of plant or fibre asset structures. • Piling or boring within 15m of fibre plant. • Excavating within 10m of fibre asset structures (including the OSCP). • Reducing the cover or protection of a fibre asset. • Carrying out deep excavations nearby (minimum of 2m up to 15m). 	Construction of the Proposed Development / Consultation.	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. Precautionary measures are included to avoid damage to utilities, which includes locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones and the use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. These measures are listed within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . If any GTC assets are affected by the Proposed Development, GTC will be able to rely upon protective provisions contained within Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 43	GTC	68. Metropolitan shall be consulted if it is intended to carry out any of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using explosives within 30m of gas pipes or 400m of gas pressure reduction equipment. • Piling or boring within 15m of District Heating pipe. 	Construction of the Proposed Development /	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. Precautionary measures are included to avoid damage to utilities, which includes locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones and the use of ground penetrating radar	N

- Reducing the cover or protection of a District Heating pipe.
- Carrying out deep excavations nearby

Consultation. ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings

before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. These measures are listed within the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**. If any GTC/Metropolitan assets are affected by the Proposed Development, GTC will be able to rely upon protective provisions contained within Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 41	Lincolnshire County Council	The Applicant should ensure that the impacts of the final design and construction methodology are fully assessed in the ES.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	An assessment of the construction and decommissioning effects has been undertaken based on existing knowledge, techniques and equipment and is based on the design parameters listed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] . To ensure a robust assessment of the likely significant environmental effects, as set out in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] , the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been undertaken adopting the principles of the 'Rochdale Envelope', as described in the Planning Inspectorate Advice Note Nine. The Rochdale Envelope involves assessing the maximum (and where relevant, minimum) parameters, including the limits of deviation (e.g., development extents or specific maximum heights) as relevant, for the Proposed Development where flexibility needs to be retained, but whilst ensuring a thorough assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development is carried out.. This Rochdale Envelope approach ensures that the worst-case scenario is assessed and the impacts of the Proposed Development will only be equal to or less than those concluded in the assessments of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 52	Lincolnshire County Council	The final stage of the PIER utilises technical environmental assessments to determine the potential environmental effects across all of the project life stages construction, operation and decommissioning. However, as stated previously, as the design of the scheme is evolving and not fixed at this stage, we have not reviewed the preliminary findings or initial assessments.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 16: Summary of Significant Effects	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 57	Lincolnshire County Council	Given the continuing evolving nature of the project, the design is not fixed and consequently the Rochdale Envelope principle is applied to the PEIR. Within the PEIR a set of broad design principles which include the sensitivity of the local environment, the impact of local communities, supporting the natural and built environment, as well as enriching the ecosystem and identifying opportunities to add value to the local community.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The design parameters have been identified within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The use of design parameters and the Rochdale Envelope approach has been adopted to present a likely worst-case assessment of potential environmental effects of elements of the Proposed Development that require flexibility. The Draft Development Consent Order secures these worst-case parameters via Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2] , Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010154/APP/2.3] and the Proposed	N

We have discussed these in detail below. As the design evolves, we welcome opportunities to discuss the assessment parameters including viewpoint selection and proposed mitigation. The design parameters must be clearly identified within the ES, and subsequently it must be clear and transparent within the LVIA those parameters that have been assessed.

This should include not only the height and size/mass of elements of the scheme, but also areas or zones they will be located, such as on works or parameter plans.

Development Parameters **[EN010154/APP/7.4]**, providing certainty that the impacts of the Proposed Development will be no worse than those assessed as part of the EIA.

For the landscape and visual amenity impact (LVIA) assessment, the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

As the DCO Application progresses, the Applicant will continue to engage with Lincolnshire County Council on these matters.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 58	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The project will be operational for 60 years, paragraph 3.5.2 and Table 3-10 within Chapter 3 detail anticipated operational activities. It is noted that periodic replacement of some or all the principal site elements would be required. We would welcome dialogue on this matter, we seek clarification on whether the replacement of components on the principle site would be a phased replacement over a number of months or a task to be completed over a period of time comparable with the construction phase of the project, which is currently predicted to span 2 years. The effects predicted during construction, for example the lorry movements within the local road network and the need for wider access points at various locations across the Site, would be replicated to accommodate the reconfiguration of the panels.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (fCEMP) will be issued as part of the DCO Application, we welcome opportunities to liaise with the application team as the project progresses towards the application stage.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	<p>Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and is anticipated to generate approximately 10% of the daily HGV/coach and car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p> <p>Site-wide equipment replacement</p> <p>LCC will be a consultee for the discharge of the requirements related to the preparation of a detailed CEMP.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 82	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Residual effects</p> <p>We agree that most significant effects will be experienced during the construction phase. However, we repeat the point that across the operation stage, which spans 60-years, there is potential for intermittent periods of replacement, within which potential large and numerous elements of the development could be replaced.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	<p>The refurbishment or replacement works during the operational phase of the Proposed Development have been considered within the assessments presented in the ES, as set out in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], as part of the operational assessments as relevant.</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12</p>	N

This has not been considered within the PEIR, we would welcome dialogue to discuss this further.

months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.

As the DCO Application progresses, the Applicant will continue to engage with Lincolnshire County Council on these matters.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 84	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The assessments are concise and cover most of the key aspects. We do reiterate the point raised regarding the likelihood of intermittent replacement of equipment, which could be akin to construction. So potentially there could be multiple construction phases. We agree that it is difficult to sequence when other developments will be constructed and decommissioned. But with this in mind, there could be significant periods of construction for the study area and the wider landscape as different developments reach operation at different timescales. Given the local road network within the study area and the rural character of this network (for example soft verges) multiple developments constructed over a significant period of time could amplify the effects significantly and diminish the effects of mitigation measures to minimise effects.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	<p>Site-wide equipment replacement will be infrequent and of shorter duration than the construction period. Site-wide equipment replacement activities are expected to generate in the order of 20 HGVs (or 40 two-way HGV movements) per day and in the order of 20 staff car trips (40 two-way movements) per day. This is much lower than the vehicle trips generated during the peak construction phase, representing approximately 40% of the HGV activity and approximately 10% of car/LGV movements generated during the peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.</p> <p>Any renewal and removal, reconstruction, refurbishment or replacement of faulty or broken equipment would be phased and programmed in stages to maintain the electrical export to the National Grid. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p> <p>The refurbishment or replacement works during the operational phase of the Proposed Development have been considered within the assessments presented in the ES, as set out in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], as part of the operational assessments as relevant.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 105	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>LCC notes the applicant's conclusion that no significant effects are anticipated during the construction phase. However, there is currently</p>	Construction of the Proposed	ES Chapter 14: Other	<p>The full assessment of effects for materials and waste is provided in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1], including how the Applicant has</p>	N

very little information so far to support this, LCC considers this to be too strong of a statement without having sight of the detailed analysis to support this conclusion.
LCC also considers further details regarding the operational phase are also necessary, particularly due to the substantial timeframe of 60 years. It is considered that due to the longevity of the operation consideration should be given to the likely higher failure rate of solar PV panels later in the project, and management of the subsequent waste, such details should be included in any Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP).

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considered the sensitivity and magnitude of the effect and significance. This concludes that with embedded mitigation measures in place. Significant waste effects are not expected during construction of the Proposed Development.

Operational waste is also considered within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1], which includes the assumptions made for the assessment of effects. Component replacement waste has been considered, with failure rates and replacement rates of key infrastructure components detailed. The Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], submitted with the DCO Application, sets out the commitment of the Applicant to maximise recycling and reuse of the Proposed Development components at the end of their life.

During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and is anticipated to generate approximately 10% of the daily HGV/coach and car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 107	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Major Accidents and Disasters LCC has consulted with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue (LFR). Comments relating to fire and rescue are provided below. Recognising that LFR are statutory consultees as a result of the Planning Act 2008 and applications that involve NSIPs, LFR will work and engage with the developer as the project evolves, to ensure it complies with the statutory responsibilities that we enforce. stated in the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. We would also expect that safety measures and risk mitigation is developed in collaboration with LFR. The strategy should cover the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project. During the construction phase the number of daily vehicle movements in the local area will significantly increase. The Service will want to</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics Framework Battery Safety Management</p>	<p>Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services have been consulted in relation to the Proposed Development, as set out in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] submitted with the DCO application. Consultation included a meeting with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services to share preliminary site plans, including discussion around emergency site accesses, which has informed the final design. Further consultation with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services allowed for the development of the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan – for example the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] has been developed in accordance with a table of design expectations/comments from the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services (based on the National Fire Chiefs Council guidance), which included a number of transport-related items. Close consultation will continue with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Services throughout the planning process.</p>	Y
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view the transport strategy to minimise this impact and prevent an increase in the number of potential road traffic incidents. Any development should not negatively impact on the Service's ability to respond to an incident in the local area.

Prior to commencement of construction of the BESS, a BSMP (substantially in accordance with this Framework BSMP) is required to be submitted to Lincolnshire County Council and approved, in consultation with the Environment Agency (EA) and Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service (LFR), in accordance with Requirement 7 of Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be developed for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases in consultation with the relevant local authority emergency planning officer, emergency services (including local fire service), as well as the Environment Agency in relation to responding to environmental incidents and emergencies. The ERP will detail the procedures for responding to incidents and emergencies on site, and any reporting. Further detail is provided in the Construction Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Operational Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, and Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 63	Lincolnshire County Council	We would anticipate that, as the design evolves towards the DCO submission, that the impact of the reconstruction, the mitigation measures to be implemented and the number of reconstructions anticipated throughout the lifespan of the Development is clarified fully. Chapter 5 considers the overall methodology of the PEIR; this is further considered in the Landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) (Chapter 10) and in Appendix 10-1.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	<p>Comment noted. Mitigation measures are outlined in each of the technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 - 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1] and is summarised within the Environmental Commitments Register [EN010154/APP/6.5].</p> <p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and is anticipated to generate approximately 10% of the daily HGV/coach and car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.</p> <p>Table 3-11: Indicative Design Life of the Key Equipment of the Proposed Development in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development summarises the indicative design life of the key equipment of the Principal Site.</p>	N
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02.12.2024	S42LCC 67	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 5.6 identifies three project stages where likely effects have been assessed, these being; construction, operation and decommissioning. The effects for the operational stage have been further categorised into the following; short term, medium term, long term, reversible long term and permanent effects. We accept this approach as providing the best practice methodology. The Proposed operational life of the development is stated as 60 years. It is not stated how replacement parts for the development will be introduced, there could be period(s) of replacements on the scale of construction as technology is upgraded.</p> <p>We would seek clarification on the process of replacement to both the photovoltaics and the larger equipment on site throughout the life of the Development. The baseline year has been stated as 2023/24, the construction years are expected to be 2031- 2033, with a future baseline being 2048, we agree with this approach, given that the application is expected late 2025, and providing a period of 15 years for mitigation planting to mature.</p> <p>We would welcome management policies to ensure the establishment of the planting extend to 2048 and then will be reviewed to address mature planting management.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	<p>ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation</p> <p>Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p>	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. The indicative design life of key equipment is detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p> <p>The Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] sets out the principles for how the land will be managed throughout the operational phase and how mitigation, enhancement, establishment, and management of landscape and biodiversity will be delivered.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 68	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>As mentioned previously we would need to consider the impact of equipment replacement during the lifespan of the Development. Section 5.7 considers the criteria for determining effect significance. Paragraph 5.7.2 details the seven criteria that each topic has developed and agreed, these are Extent and magnitude, duration of effect, nature of effect, are the effects in isolation or cumulative, sensitivity of the receptor and compatibility with environmental policies.</p> <p>We agree with this approach, we welcome the commonality across the different disciplines and confirm that for the landscape and visual chapter they do follow best practice principles.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	<p>Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of the likely impact of component replacement (e.g. panels, batteries) and outlines the measures that will be put in place to ensure that these components are able to be diverted from the waste chain. Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes that there are no potential significant effects have been identified in this Materials and Waste assessment.</p> <p>The agreement in terms of approach is noted.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 72	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The principal of the Rochdale Envelope is clarified in paragraph 10.4.28, again this was introduced in the overall methodology within Chapter 5 and</p>	Construction of the Proposed	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>The Applicant has appreciated the opportunities to discuss the Proposed Development with Lincolnshire County Council. The design parameters, which includes the approach to</p>	N

discussed earlier. We agree, that at this stage, given the evolving design of the development, the approach of assessing the worst-case scenario should be adopted. We would welcome further discussion and clarification to reduce some uncertainty as the design progresses towards submission and assessment.

Many of the assumptions identified from paragraph 10.4.30 have been introduced elsewhere in the PEIR, including the date of survey and likely timeframe of construction and operation.

We find that these are plausible timeframes. For construction impacts we welcome the worst-case scenario of winter assessment as stated in paragraph 10.4.37. We do however, consider that across the lifespan of the development a series of construction periods, potentially not all of equal intensity are likely as technology progresses and necessitates replacement of core elements of the Development. We would seek some clarification on how these potential phases would be considered as part of the assessment process.

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replacement of scheme elements, considered in assessment are outlined in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

As the DCO Application progresses, the Applicant will continue to engage with Lincolnshire County Council on these matters.

During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.

21.10.24	S42GTC 14	GTC	<p>5. Hand-held power tools can damage buried apparatus and shall be used with care until the exact position of a utility has been determined. They may only be used to break a paved or concrete surface above the network, unless there are any indications that the network is particularly shallow; in such circumstances, accuracy of plant location is determined and excavation initiated adjacent to the apparatus.</p> <p>6. No manhole, chamber or other structure shall be built over, around or under the network. Such structures, other pipes, ducts and cables should be laid to provide a minimum clearance from the existing network of 300mm or 1.5 times the diameter of the asset, whichever is the greater. No</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to identify GTC infrastructure and reduce impacts to GTC services during construction, operation and decommissioning. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.</p> <p>Precautionary measures have been included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development,</p>	N
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work should be carried out if this minimum clearance cannot be met or which results in a reduction of cover or protection over the network, without first consulting GTC, please seek advice from GTC.

7. Where an excavation uncovers any network apparatus the backfill shall be adequately compacted, particularly beneath the network, to prevent any settlement, which would subsequently damage the network. Backfill material adjacent to the network shall be selected fine material or sand, containing no stones, bricks or lumps of concrete etc. and shall be suitably compacted to give comparable support and protection to that provided before excavation. No power compaction shall take place until at least 200mm cover of selected fine fill has been suitably compacted by hand tools.

8. If the road construction is close to the top of the network, GTC shall be asked to identify whether any additional precautions are necessary. The road construction depth should not be reduced without permission from the local Highway Authority.

including:

- a. Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones;
- b. The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and
- c. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing

21.10.24	S42GTC 15	GTC	9. Costs incurred by GTC through direct or consequential damage shall be recharged.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to identify GTC infrastructure and reduce risk of damage to GTC infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning will be addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 16	GTC	10. Where utilities are within a duct the duct should be treated in the same manner as live utility cable/pipe/fibre and any work in the vicinity of the apparatus shall be carried out with caution. Any damage caused no matter how insignificant or minor in appearance SHALL BE REPORTED to GTC as soon as possible.	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary.	N

21.10.24	S42GTC 19	GTC	<p>14. If a gas leak is suspected, the following action should be taken immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all people from the immediate vicinity of the escape. If the service connection to a building or the adjacent main has been damaged, warn the occupants to leave the building, and any adjoining building, until it is safe for them to return. It is important to note that a mechanical excavator may not only cause damage/leakage at the point of impact. For example, damage to a service connection outside the building may result in further, unseen damage to the connection inside the building. Gas leaking from the damage inside or gas travelling along the line of the service connection pipe from outside the building may cause a build-up of gas within the building. • Prohibit smoking, and extinguish all naked flames and other sources of ignition i.e. stop excavator and compressor engines within at least 5.0m of the leak. • Inform the National Gas Emergency Service immediately by dialling: 0800 111 999 • Remain on site. • Assist the Gas Emergency Service Provider staff, Police, Fire Services or other Statutory Authorities as requested. 	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. All works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation and guidance and plans will be put in place. Details of fire, police, emergency services and hospitals will be publicised and included in the site induction. The strategy taken to avoid the risk of major accidents or impacts to existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through appropriate risk assessments and measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p>	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 20	GTC	<p>15. Where gas pipes cross or are parallel and close to excavations, changes in backfill etc. may cause differential ground settlement and increased stress in the pipe. For pipes parallel and close to excavations, the degree of risk depends upon the depth of the excavation, the distance of the pipe from the excavation, the type of soil and any excessive loading from heavy construction plant and materials. Wherever excavation works may affect the support of the gas pipe or cause excessive loading over the gas pipe then GTC shall be consulted.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to identify and avoid GTC infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators 	N

						regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing	
21.10.24	S42GTC 21	GTC	<p>16. No concrete or other hard material should be placed or left under or adjacent to any gas pipe as this can cause pipe fracture at a later date. Concrete backfill should not be used within 300mm of a gas pipe.</p> <p>17. Where an excavation uncovers a gas pipe with a damaged wrapping, GTC shall be informed, so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and leakage.</p> <p>18. Pipe restraints or thrust blocks close to gas mains shall not be removed or interfered with as they are a safety feature of the live gas network.</p> <p>19. Anyone who carries out work near underground gas plant should observe any specific requirements made by the site manager, and ensure that access to the plant by the asset owners staff is available at all times. No unauthorised repairs to gas pipes should be made.</p> <p>20. Where excavation is within 5m proximity to above or below ground pressure control equipment, ground workers must be aware of the possibility of encountering small auxiliary pipework that is more susceptible to damage.</p> <p>21. Where PE pipes and cables have been exposed and it is intended that hot work (e.g. welding, grinding, etc) be carried out, contact shall be made with GTC to confirm additional precautions and actions that may require to be undertaken.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 23	GTC	<p>23. Plans do not always show the presence of electric service cables (from the electricity main to premises) but their existence should be assumed.</p> <p>24. In most cases there will be no permanent surface marker posts or other visible indication of the presence of a buried cable. Even if no cables are shown on plans or detected by a locator, there may still be cables present, which could be live and a close watch should be kept for any signs</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning	Please see response S42GTC21.	N

which could indicate their presence such as marker tape, tape tile, concrete tiles and wooden battens. Any marker which is disturbed by our excavations must be replaced once work is completed.

25. Typically underground cables are laid in trenches between 450mm and 1000mm deep, although some high voltage cables will be deeper, however, depths should never be assumed.

26. A cable is positively located only when it has been safely exposed. Even then, digging should still proceed with care as there may be other cables adjacent or lower down.

27. Occasionally, cables are terminated in the ground by means of a seal, sometimes with external mechanical protection. These “pot ended” or “bottle ended” cables should be treated as live and should not be assumed to be abandoned or disused. They can be difficult to detect with locators even when “live”.

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28. Where practicable, such power tools shall only be used 500mm or more away from the indicated line of a cable buried in or below a hard surface. Having done so, the cable shall then be positively located by careful hand digging under the hard surface. The hard surface should be gradually removed until the cable is exposed. If the cable is not exposed then it must be assumed to be embedded within the surface. Where possible a cable locator shall be used as a depth guide down the side of the excavation.

29. Because of the difficulty in confirming depth, hand held power tools shall never be used over the cable unless either:

- The cable has already been exposed by digging under the surface to be broken out and it is at a safe depth (at least 300mm) below the bottom of the hard surface material.
- or
- Physical precautions have been taken to prevent the tool striking the cable.

30. Excavating close to electricity cables buried in concrete is dangerous and shall not be

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Framework
Operational
Environmental
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ES Chapter 14:
Other
Environmental
Topics

The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.

Construction activities are outlined in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/3.1] for the Principal Site Construction and installation of the 400kV cable connection to National Grid's proposed substation near Navenby. The cables are proposed to be installed via trenching in plastic casing without the need for concrete.

N

undertaken unless the cable(s) have been isolated. For this reason alone electricity cables should not be buried in concrete.

31. Where mechanical excavators are used in the possible vicinity of underground cables, the work should be arranged so that damage to cables is avoided so far as is reasonably practicable. To minimise danger to operatives those onsite shall be outside of the reach of the excavator bucket and shall not enter the trench whilst digging is undertaken. Excavator operators shall be instructed to stay in the cab if a cable is struck. If excavator operators have to exit the cab they should jump clear. If excavator operators climb down from the cab the risk of electrocution is significantly increased. If a cable is struck, the machine involved shall be subject to continuous observation and no one shall enter the excavation or approach the machine or the cable until GTC have been contacted and the damaged cable has been made safe.

21.10.24	S42GTC 25	GTC	<p>32. Where cables have been exposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any damage shall be reported to GTC immediately on: 0800 032 6990 <p>And work shall not be undertaken in the vicinity of a damaged cable until GTC has investigated its condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For more than 1.0m and they cross a trench, support shall be provided. If the exposed cable length is shorter than 1.0m support shall still be considered if joints have been exposed or the cable appears otherwise vulnerable to damage. Where advice and help is needed contact GTC. Suitable precautions shall be taken to prevent damage from on-going work in the excavation. This may involve for example the use of physical means (e.g. timber boards, sandbags etc) to prevent mechanical damage. Materials or equipment which could damage or penetrate the outer sheath of the cable shall not be used. Cables lying in the bottom of an excavation are particularly vulnerable and shall be protected by nail free wooden planks, troughing or other suitable means. Cables shall not be moved aside unless the operation is supervised by GTC. 	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to reduce impacts to GTC services and avoid damage to existing utility services during construction, operation and decommissioning. Precautions will be taken to prevent access by members of the public and all works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation and guidance and plans will be put in place. The strategy taken to avoid the risk of major accidents or impacts to existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning will be addressed through appropriate risk assessments and measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing 	N
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- Precautions shall be taken to prevent access by members of the public.

Additionally, measures in relation to safe working beneath overhead lines will be in place at all stages of the Proposed Development, for example ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment is being moved beneath the overhead lines.

Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.

21.10.24	S42GTC	GTC	<p>33. GTC shall be consulted if it is intended to carry out any of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using explosives within 30m of plant or substations piling or boring within 15m of electric plant. • Excavating within 10m of a substation. • Carrying out deep excavations nearby (minimum of 2m up to 15m). • Working near GTC's HV plant. 	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC	GTC	<p>36. Water mains shall be located by hand digging before mechanical excavation begins. When the positions and depth of the pipes have been determined, work can proceed.</p> <p>37. The danger created by damaging a water pipe with an excavator is much greater than if the damage is done with a hand-held power tool. Water pipes may have projections such as valve housings, which are not shown on the plans and to allow for this mechanical excavators shall not be used within 500mm of a water pipe.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to identify and avoid GTC water infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning will be addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing 	N
<p>Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.</p>							

21.10.24	S42GTC 29	GTC	<p>38. If a water leak is suspected, the following action should be taken immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all people from the immediate vicinity of the damage. It is important to note that a mechanical excavator may not only cause damage/leakage at the point of impact. For example, damage to a service connection outside the building may result in further, unseen damage to the connection inside the building. • Shut down all working plant and machinery in the vicinity of the damage • Inform IWNL by dialling: 02920 442 716 • Remain on site. • Do not attempt to make a repair. • Assist Approved Contractors, Police, Fire Services or other Statutory Authorities as requested. 	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to reduce the likelihood of a water leak during construction, operation and decommissioning. The strategy taken to avoid the risk of major accidents or impacts to existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning will be addressed through appropriate risk assessments and measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing <p>Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities. All works will be undertaken in accordance with relevant Health and Safety legislation and guidance and plans will be put in place. Details of fire, police, emergency services and hospitals will be publicised and included in the site induction.</p>	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 30	GTC	<p>39. Where water pipes cross or are parallel and close to excavations, changes in backfill etc. may cause differential ground settlement and increased stress in the pipe. For pipes parallel and close to excavations, the degree of risk depends upon the depth of the excavation, the distance of the pipe from the excavation, the type of soil and any excessive loading from heavy construction plant and materials. Wherever excavation works may affect the support of the water pipe or cause excessive loading over the water pipe then GTC must be consulted.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to identify and avoid GTC infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning, particularly during excavation works. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning will be addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works 	N

						commencing	
						Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	
21.10.24	S42GTC 31	GTC	<p>40. No concrete or other hard material should be placed or left under or adjacent to any water pipe as this can cause pipe fracture at a later date. Concrete backfill should not be used within 300mm of a water pipe.</p> <p>41. Where an excavation uncovers a water pipe with a damaged wrapping, GTC shall be told, so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosion and leakage.</p> <p>42. Pipe restraints or thrust blocks close to water mains should never be removed.</p> <p>43. Anyone who carries out work near underground water plant shall observe any specific requirements made by the site manager, and ensure that access to the plant by GTC staff is available at all times. No unauthorised repairs to water pipes should be made.</p> <p>44. Where PE pipes and cables have been exposed and it is intended hot work (e.g. welding, grinding, etc) be carried out, contact shall be made with GTC to confirm additional precautions and actions that may require to be undertaken.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Please see response S42GTC21.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 33	GTC	<p>Precautions for Fibre Networks.</p> <p>46. Plans may not always show the presence of fibre ducts but their existence should be assumed if GTC advise they have fibre services deployed in the given area. Any planned excavation work should only proceed with due care and attention.</p> <p>47. Chambers with IFNL or OFNL marked lids can be used as an onsite indicator that GTC have fibre plant deployed in a given area however an exclusion of their presence does not necessarily mean there is no plant present.</p> <p>48. In most cases there will be no permanent surface marker posts or other visible indication of</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid impacts to existing infrastructure, including fibre networks, during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	N

the presence of a buried fibre duct. Even if no ducts are shown on plans there may still be ducts present which could have live fibre service installed. A close watch shall be kept for any signs which could indicate duct presence such as marker tape. Any marker which is disturbed by our excavations must be replaced once work is completed.

49. The depth of cover for fibre duct is typically between 350mm and 600mm in footways and grass verges, 600mm in carriageways and 1m in agricultural deployments. Remember these covers are to finished level, you may be working in an area, which will be made up or lowered at a later date.

21.10.24	S42GTC 34	GTC	50. Fibre ducts should be located by hand digging before mechanical excavation begins. When the positions and depth of the ducts have been determined, work can proceed. Even then, digging should still proceed with care as there may be other ducts adjacent or lower down.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 35	GTC	51. If fibre duct damage is suspected, the following action should be taken immediately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all people from the immediate vicinity of the damage. It is important to note that a mechanical excavator may not only cause damage at the point of impact. For example, damage to a fibre connection outside the building may result in further, unseen damage to the connection inside the building. • Shut down all working plant and machinery in the vicinity of the damage. • Inform GTC Fibre immediately on: 02920 028 726 • Remain on site. • Do not attempt to make a repair. • Assist Approved Contractors, Police, Fire Services or other Statutory Authorities as requested. 	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N

21.10.24	S42GTC 36	GTC	52. Where fibre ducts cross or are parallel and close to excavations, changes in backfill etc. may cause differential ground settlement and increased stress on the duct. For ducts parallel and close to excavations, the degree of risk depends upon the depth of the excavation, the distance of the duct from the excavation, the type of soil and any excessive loading from heavy construction plant and materials. Wherever excavation works may affect the support of the fibre duct or cause excessive loading over the fibre duct then GTC must be consulted.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 37	GTC	53. No concrete or other hard material shall be placed or left under or adjacent to any fibre duct as this can cause damage to the duct at a later date. Any backfill should comply with the requirements of NRSWA. Concrete backfill should not be used within 300mm of a fibre duct. 54. Anyone who carries out work near underground fibre plant should observe any specific requirements made by the site manager, and ensure that access to the plant by GTC staff is available at all times. No unauthorised repairs to fibre ducts should be made. 55. Where fibre ducts have been exposed and it is intended hot work (e.g. welding, grinding, etc) be carried out, contact must be made with GTC to confirm additional precautions and actions that may require to be undertaken.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 39	GTC	Precautions for District Heating Networks For information with respect to District Heating Networks this could also include District Cooling. 57. Plans do not always show the presence of District Heating service pipes (from the District Heating main to premises) but their existence should be assumed. 58. The depth of cover for District Heating mains is typically a minimum of 600mm under normal light carriageways and during construction activities, additional temporary protective bridging should be placed over DHN pipe runs. The depth	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N

of cover for District Heating services is typically 6000mm. Remember these covers are to finished level, you may be working in an area, which will be made up or lowered at a later date.

59. District Heating mains shall be located by hand digging before mechanical excavation begins. When the positions and depth of the pipes have been determined, work can proceed.

60. The danger created by damaging a District Heating with an excavator is much greater than if the damage is done with a hand-held power tool. District Heating pipes may have projections such as valve housings, which are not shown on the plans and to allow for this mechanical excavators should not be used within 600mm of a District Heating pipe.

21.10.24	S42GTC 40	GTC	<p>61. If a water leak is suspected, the following action should be taken immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove all people from the immediate vicinity of the damage. It is important to note that a mechanical excavator may not only cause damage/leakage at the point of impact. For example, damage to a service connection outside the building may result in further, unseen damage to the connection inside the building. • Shut down all working plant and machinery in the vicinity of the damage. • Inform Metropolitan by dialling: 02920 100 346 • Remain on site. • Do not attempt to make a repair. • Assist Approved Contractors, Police, Fire Services or other Statutory Authorities as requested. 	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 41	GTC	<p>62. Where District Heating cross or are parallel and close to excavations, changes in backfill etc. may cause differential ground settlement and increased stress in the pipe. For pipes parallel and close to excavations, the degree of risk depends upon the depth of the excavation, the distance of the pipe from the excavation, the type of soil and any excessive loading from heavy construction plant and materials. Wherever excavation works may affect the support of the District Heating or cause excessive loading over the water pipe then Metropolitan must be consulted.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N

21.10.24	S42GTC	GTC	<p>63. No concrete or other hard material should be placed or left under or adjacent to any District Heating as this can cause pipe fracture at a later date. Concrete backfill should not be used within 300mm of a District Heating.</p> <p>64. Where an excavation uncovers a District Heating pipe with a damaged insulation, Metropolitan should be told, so that repairs can be made to prevent future corrosions and leakage.</p> <p>65. Pipe restraints , Anchor blocks or foam padding close to district heating mains shall never be removed.</p> <p>66. Anyone who carries out work near underground district heating plant shall observe any specific requirements made by the site manager, and ensure that access to the plant by the asset owners staff is available at all times. No unauthorised repairs to district heating pipes shall be made.</p> <p>67. Where District Heating pipes have been exposed and it is intended hot work (e.g. welding, grinding, etc) will be carried out, contact shall be made with Metropolitan to confirm additional precautions and actions that may require to be undertaken.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Please see response S42GTC21.	N
02.12.24	S42WD B3	Witham & Humber Drainage Boards	<p>Works adjacent to EA main river water course may require an environment permit from the EA. While the supplied Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report states minimum offset distances for any proposed construction relative to varying landscape and ecological features in section 3.2.40 / Table 3.1 (Pg 23), it is worth noting that current Byelaws relating to IDB water courses state a minimum clear distance of 9m should be maintained 'from the top of the watercourse bank' (rather than the watercourse centreline).</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. This includes both flood risk activity permit(s) and water activity permit(s) from the Environment Agency under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016. Further discussions are being undertaken with the Environment Agency with regards to disapplication, and will be continued through the Statements of Common Ground for the DCO.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to ensure an adequate buffer between potential construction and operational activity and watercourses across the site (including the grid connection route). This is reported in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] with a minimum 10m buffer from the</p>	N

						top of bank or landward toe of any defence, other than where there are crossings or drainage outfalls.	
02.12.24	S42WD B4	Witham & Humber Drainage Boards	<p>It is noted that potential development could be located within flood plain (Zones 2 and 3 of the Environment Agency flood map) and that any critical infrastructure should be located above the design flood level.</p> <p>Within the Board's district for ordinary watercourses under the terms of the Land Drainage Act. 1991 the prior written consent of the Board is required for any proposed temporary or permanent works or structures within any watercourse including infilling or a diversion. It is recommended that an access of appropriate width is left adjacent to all watercourse to allow for mechanical maintenance.</p> <p>Within Lincolnshire under the provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, and the Land Drainage Act. 1991, the prior written consent of the Lead Local Flood Authority (Lincolnshire County Council) is required for any proposed works or structures in any watercourse outside those designated main rivers and Internal Drainage Districts.</p> <p>Within the catchment draining to the Board's area (extended area) of Upper Witham and Witham First District Internal drainage Board acts as Agents for the Lead Local Flood Authority and as such any works, permanent or temporary, in any ditch, dyke or other such watercourse will require consent from the Board.</p> <p>Should you require further information relating to IDB water courses, we can provide mapping in the form of Jpeg or G.I.S. shape files.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>All proposed buildings/compound areas, substation, transformers stations, BESS and the majority of panels have been located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3. The majority of the Principal Site is located within an area classified as Flood Zone 1 (Low Risk).</p> <p>A buffer of 10m has been included around all watercourses, measured from the top of bank or landward toe of any defence, except where crossings are required or drainage outfalls. The consents and permits that considered to be required are detailed in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 6	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Emergencies</p> <p>In the event of occurrences such as a cable strike, coming into contact with an overhead line conductor or identifying any hazards or problems with National Grid's equipment, phone our emergency number 0800 404 090 (option 1). If you have apparatus within 30m of a National Grid asset, please ensure that the emergency number is included in your site's emergency procedures.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] sets out emergency protocol.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 7	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Consider safety</p> <p>Consider the hazards identified in this document when working near electrical equipment.</p>	Construction of the	ES Chapter 14: Other	<p>Comment noted. Telecommunications and utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Framework</p>	N

				Proposed Development	Environmental Topics	Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] sets out the protocol to be followed in an emergency.	
02.12.24	S42NG2 2	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Part 2: Statutory requirements for working near high-voltage electricity</p> <p>The legal framework that regulates electrical safety in the UK is The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations (ESQCR) 2002. This also details the minimum electrical safety clearances, which are used as a basis for the Energy Networks Association (ENA) TS 43-8. These standards have been agreed by CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation) and also form part of the British Standard BS EN 50341-1:2012 Overhead Electrical Lines exceeding AC 1kV.</p> <p>All electricity companies are bound by these rules, standards and technical specifications. They are required to uphold them by their operator's licence.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>Comment noted. As detailed within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1], safe working beneath overhead lines would be in place including ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment are being moved beneath overhead lines and limited any planting beneath to low growing species. These mitigation measures are captured within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7].</p>	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 4	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Your Responsibilities - Overhead lines</p> <p>Work which takes place near overhead power lines carries a significant risk of coming into proximity with the wires.</p> <p>If any person, object or material gets too close to the wires, electricity could 'flashover' and be conducted to earth, causing death or serious injury.</p> <p>You do not need to touch the wires for this to happen.</p> <p>The law requires that work is carried out in close proximity to live overhead power lines only when there is no alternative, and only when the risks are acceptable and can be properly controlled. Statutory clearances exist which must be maintained, as prescribed by the Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002. Under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, you are responsible for preparing a suitable and sufficient risk assessment and safe systems of work, to ensure that risks are managed properly and the safety of your workforce and others is maintained. Your risk assessment must consider and manage all of the significant risks and put in place suitable precautions/controls in order to manage the work</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>Comment noted. As detailed within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1], safe working beneath overhead lines would be in place including ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment are being moved beneath overhead lines and limited any planting beneath to low growing species. These mitigation measures are captured within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7].</p>	N

safely.
You are also responsible for ensuring that the precautions identified are properly implemented and stay in place throughout the work.
Work near overhead power lines must always be conducted in accordance with GS6, 'avoiding danger from overhead power lines', and any legislation which is relevant to the work you are completing.

02.12.24	S42NG3 4	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Maintenance access National Grid needs to have safe access for vehicles around its assets and work that restricts this will not be allowed.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Comment noted. Access to National Grid assets will not be affected by the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4 4	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Solar farms While there is limited research and recommendations available, there are several key factors to consider when designing Solar Farms in the vicinity of Overhead Power Lines. Developers may be looking to build on arable land close to National Grid's assets. In keeping with the safety clearance limits that we outlined earlier for solar panels directly underneath overhead line conductors, the highest point on the solar panels must be no more than 5.3m from the lowest conductors. This means that the maximum height of any structure will need to be determined to make sure safety clearance limits aren't breached. This could be as low as 2m. National Grid will supply profile drawings to aid the planning of solar farms and determine the maximum height of panels and equipment.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	Comment noted. As detailed within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] , safe working beneath overhead lines would be in place including ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment are being moved beneath overhead lines and limited any planting beneath to low growing species. The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] sets out that consultation and a desk-based study will be undertaken prior to construction so that appropriate mitigation such as buffers can be incorporated into the design. Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scans will also be used by Contractors to check for buried utilities prior to earth breaking site activities. The Applicant will endeavour to engage with utilities providers as appropriate. Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; b. The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and c. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing d. Additionally, measures in relation to safe working beneath overhead lines will be in place at all stages of the Proposed Development, for example ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment is being moved beneath the overhead lines. The Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	N

02.12.24	S42NG4 6	National Grid Electricity Transmission	As all our towers are earthed, a weather event such as lightning can cause a rise in the earth potential around the base of a tower. Solar panel support structures and supply cables should be adequately earthed and bonded together to minimise the effects of this temporary rise in earth potential. Any metallic fencing that is located under an overhead line will pick up an electrical charge. For this reason, it will need to be adequately earthed to minimise microshocks to the public.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Comment noted - solar panel support structures and supply cables will be adequately earthed.	
02.12.24	S42AW 5	Anglian Water	The design of the project should seek to avoid such conflicts and for example minimise the need for asset diversion and protection works which generate greenhouse gases (GHG).	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	Comment noted. The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected areas, and ground penetrating radar will be used before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods will be undertaken prior to works commencing. The Applicant is in the process of negotiating protective provisions with Anglian Water to provide protection to Anglian Water's apparatus and address where any diversion or protective works may be required.	Y
02.12.24	S42AW 13	Anglian Water	Feedback Form On question 1 can the project confirm that the locations, construction and operation of the panels, substation and associated infrastructure including the connection corridor has considered the location of utilities and altered the layout to avoid or minimise the need to relocate utilities which would cause GHG and the need to protect utility assets and services for local residents including water supply and wastewater? On question 6 can the project confirm that planting does not reduce the access to water and wastewater assets including the Swinderby WRC? On question 7 can the project confirm that the arrangements for construction stages of the project have considered the location of utility assets in roads and verges?	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	A meeting was held to identify any conflict between Anglian Water utilities and infrastructure and the Proposed Development on 29/04/25. As part of consultation with Anglian Water, it has been noted that AW have identified 50 assets impacted:- 36 clean water assets & 14 foul water assets (including two sewerage pumping stations). Full clash detection work would be undertaken in advance of the detailed design, including consideration of utility assets within roads and verges. The Applicant is comfortable carrying out a detailed asset interaction search post consent, ahead of detailed design. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods will be undertaken prior to works commencing, including Anglian Water. These precautionary measures are included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] and are applicable to all construction works. The precautionary measures include locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones, and the use of ground penetrating radar before excavation. With these measures included, utilities will not require relocation and therefore there would be no associated GHG emissions. In addition, the Applicant is in the process of negotiating	Y

						Planting will not reduce the access to water and wastewater assets including the Swinderby WRC. The location of planting is shown in Landscape Mitigation Plans Figure 7.15-1 of the Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] .	
02.12.24	S42AW 27	Anglian Water	Construction Site Runoff 9.6.11 The statement at f. contradicts the previous assertion that no public sewer connection is required by the project.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	This statement has been amended to remove the public sewer connection and thus remove the contradiction in ES Chapter 9 [EN010154/APP/6.1]	Y
02.12.24	S42AW 28	Anglian Water	Table 9-16 Cumulative Effects Entry 13 refers to the Anglian Water pipeline from Lincoln to Grantham. AWS considers that the two projects would not have significant cumulative impacts as the AWS pipeline construction will be completed in or about September 2026, before the Fosse Green project could receive consent. AWS considers the AWS Swinderby WRC should be listed in the Fosse Green projects list of foreseeable projects for assessment by Fosse Green. A further 17 AWS investment projects planned for 2025 to 2030 (AMP8) are within or near to the Fosse Green project sites. AWS notes that entry 95 includes utility diversions.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Comment noted, and the list of cumulative impacts has been updated within the ES. Refer to Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] for details of the long list and shortlisting process. The cumulative effects assessment is included in Section 9.10 of Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] . All cumulative developments within the Zone of Influence have been accounted for in the Cumulative Effects assessment, as presented in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] , where there is an active planning application for the development. There is currently no active planning application for the Swinderby Water Treatment Works, or the future planned 17 AWS investment projects referenced. This was discussed during the meeting held with Anglian Water on 29 April 2025 and was confirmed to be an acceptable approach.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 30	Anglian Water	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport AWS notes that the PEIR does not consider the potential impact on water and wastewater networks from project construction traffic or heavy plant used for maintenance during the operational stage whether this is on the public highway or in gaining access to the NSIP site.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the potential impacts of the Proposed Development, including from project construction traffic or heavy plant used for maintenance during the operational stage, during construction, operation and decommissioning upon relevant receptors.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 31	Anglian Water	Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics 14.1.2 Part f of the paragraph identifies that the impact of the project on utilities will be assessed in Section 14.7.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42AW 32	Anglian Water	Table 14.14 Major Accidents, references Utilities failure including water and sewage and with the Receptor being Employees and Local residents and states that 'The Proposed Development has the potential to affect existing utility infrastructure below ground.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	A meeting was held to identify any conflict between Anglian Water utilities and infrastructure and the Proposed Development on 29/04/25. As part of consultation with Anglian Water, it has been noted that AW have identified 50 assets impacted:- 36 clean water assets & 14 foul water assets (including two sewage pumping stations). Full clash	N

To identify any existing infrastructure constraints, both consultation and a desk-based study will be undertaken, and this will be presented within the ES.'

AWS welcome this commitment albeit late in the day when the existing layout and design fix may prevent or limit opportunities for redesign to avoid the risk if impacts and that mitigation may now cause additional impacts.

detection work would be undertaken in advance of the detailed design and the Applicant is in the process of negotiating protective provisions with Anglian Water to provide protection to Anglian Water's apparatus and address where any diversion or protective works may be required. These will be contained in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Consultation will continue throughout the examination and post consent, as will be set out in a Statement of Common Ground. Further details regarding consultation and outcomes are given in Chapter 9: Water Environment **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

02.12.24	S42AW 33	Anglian Water	<p>14.6.33 The statement that 'The Applicant will endeavour to engage with utilities providers as appropriate' is an inadequate approach to seeking to remove impacts on water and wastewater assets and jeopardises the uninterrupted provision of these services to local residents and businesses.</p> <p>14.7.2. AWS disagrees that the failure to identify and protect water and wastewater infrastructure and so to cause environmental, economic, and social harm should construction or operational activities cause a burst pipe is not an environmental effect.</p> <p>14.7.3. There is a significant quantity of legislation, policy, and guidance in NPS, Local Plan and construction sector guidance on utilities. This includes the Water Industry Act 1991 and for example the duties to main supply and the protection of works and apparatus and offences caused for interference with works.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The Applicant has subsequently undertaken further consultation with Anglian Water regarding the location of its utilities/assets, and the consultation will continue throughout the examination of the Application and post consent as will be set out in the Statement of Common Ground. Further details regarding consultation and outcomes are given in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding construction or operational activities causing a burst pipe, it is considered that there are adequate measures included the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] that ensure good construction practice will be followed, and utilities searches and surveys will be undertaken pre-construction to the mitigate the risk of damage to Anglian Water infrastructure. It should be noted that the scope of the Water Environment assessment, as presented in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] was agreed as part of the EIA Scoping Opinion (see Appendix 1-B of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]).</p>	N
02.12.24	S42MO D6	Ministry of Defence	<p>Technical safeguarding zones</p> <p>Technical safeguarding zones are designed to ensure that new development will not impact on the operation and capability of technical assets (transmitter/receiver equipment) which may include communications, navigation, or radar systems.</p> <p>The operation and capability of these technical assets may be impacted by both the physical properties of a development such as their position, massing, and external materials, and the electro-</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>RAF Waddington has been considered within the Major Accidents and Disasters assessment detailed in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1]. The Ministry of Defence has been consulted during the pre-application stage of the Proposed Development and where applicable the Applicant will consult with the Ministry of Defence as the Proposed Development progresses.</p>	N

magnetic fields or electrical noise emissions produced by development.
The development area partially occupies a statutory technical safeguarding zone surrounding a navigational aid deployed at and operating in support of RAF Waddington.
There is the potential that the construction and decommissioning phases of the development outlined may impact upon the effective operation of this safeguarded technical asset.
It will be necessary for the MOD to be consulted in advance on the use of any cranes, tall construction equipment or temporal structures to be used in this development, to ensure defence capability and operations are not adversely affected.

02.11.24	S42EA4 7	Environment Agency	<p>E8 – Grid connection cable route Document ref. Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment -Groundsure reports, pages 911-1017 and 1018-1113 Volume 2 Figures, Figure 2-1: Environmental Constraints Issue There is a discrepancy with the location of the proposed cable connection to the grid, between the Groundsure search reports and the relevant Figures (e.g. Figure 1-2). Impact If the Groundsure search does not cover the whole site area, it is possible that sensitive land uses or potential sources of contamination will be missed. Such features would therefore not be included in intrusive investigation works. This could cause delays during the construction phase if previously unidentified contamination is found during ground works. Solution If the final route design extends outside the Groundsure search area, further searches should be made to include the areas not covered. The scope of the intrusive investigation works may need to be updated dependent on the findings of the additional desk study.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	A new Groundsure data and map search has been commissioned with the resultant information used to update Appendix 14-C: Phase I Preliminary Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] .	Y
02.11.24	S42EA6 5	Environment Agency	<p>The use of drilling muds for the directional drilling may require a groundwater activity permit unless the 'de minimis' exemption applies. Early discussion about this is also recommended.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics.	The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. An initial discussion took place with the Environment Agency on 11 July 2025 about disapplication for various permits, and these discussions will continue through examination of the DCO. The progress of these discussions will be set out in the relevant Statement of Common Ground.	N

							The consents, permits, and licences required as part of the Proposed Development are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3].
21.10.24	S42GTC 3	GTC	[IMAGE - This drawing shows: GTC Network Contestable.]	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 4	GTC	[IMAGE - This drawing shows: GTC Network.]	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 5	GTC	[IMAGE - Drawing Number / Title: N0017251-1_1_of_1_appendix]	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 6	GTC	[IMAGE - Witham St Hughs. N0023833-1, N0022560-1.]	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 7	GTC	[IMAGE - N7011047-2]	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 8	GTC	[IMAGE - Navenby. N0001711-1, N0012936-1, 35mm squared LV Plain concentric.]	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 9	GTC	<p>[Response slip to FGE]</p> <p>Our reference: 60718772-RFI-053.</p> <p>Company Name and Registration Number: GTC 029431</p> <p>Full address for Notice Service: Synergy House, Woolpit Business Park, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP30 9UP</p> <p>Most appropriate point of contact within the company, for requests relating to company assets</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N

and equipment: plant.enquiries@bu-uk.co.uk.

The above company has an interest in the land included within the indicative Order limits for the Project.

██████████ Project Officer, 16/09/2024.

21.10.24	S42GTC 10	GTC	<p>SAFE WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF UTILITY NETWORKS (Refer to the HSE Guidance Document HSG47)</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>This document should be issued to anyone intending on working in the vicinity of GTC and associated entities' utility networks and should be used in conjunction with HSG47, NJUG guidance and industry recognised practices.</p> <p>Confirmation should be sought from the asset owner in any instance of ambiguity or if there is confusion.</p> <p>Any queries regarding diversions, alterations, and disconnections for Gas, Water, Distributed Heat and Fibre please contact: Network_Variations@gtc-uk.co.uk</p> <p>Any queries regarding diversions, alterations, and disconnections for Electric, please contact: Electricity.diversions@gtc-uk.co.uk</p> <p>For more information please see the GTC website: https://www.gtc-uk.co.uk/ or alternatively contact plant.enquiries@bu-uk.co.uk</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 2	GTC	<p>I can confirm GTC does have assets within the vicinity of the order limits of your project's search area.</p> <p>Please follow your company policy generally and for GTC owned assets please follow the guidelines for safe digging practices including just hand excavation and follow HSG47 at all times. As I am sure you are aware the drawings / plans are only a guide of the route.</p> <p>Once you have confirmed that your proposed</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary.	N

works will have an impact on our network, please submit your C2 / C3 diversion request along with a copy of this letter / email to network_variations@gtc-uk.co.uk. If this is for an electricity only network, please send to electricity.diversions@gtc-uk.co.uk.

The following must be submitted in order for us to escalate this to our design team.

- An outline of your proposed works.
- Highlighted GTC drawing with the area in question.

Our designer can then quote for costs for diversion works and respond back to you directly with the necessary information.

21.10.24	S42GTC 11	GTC	<p>The Dangers</p> <p>Damage to services can cause significant disruption and project delays and therefore incur considerable costs as well as the potential for severe or fatal injury to not only to those directly involved but also the general public.</p> <p>Damages often have instantaneous reactions like explosive arcing with cables or leaks for gas and water mains however latent reactions due to damages that are ignored, concealed, or unnoticed can have much greater consequences.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	The strategy taken to avoid impacts to existing infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] , Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] . The draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 12	GTC	<p>General</p> <p>1. It is imperative that all works are carried out in accordance with the guidance provided by the HSE (Health and Safety Executive) in their document HSG47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", ISBN 978 0 7176 6584 6, 3rd Edition 2014. No party shall carry out any excavation works or other intrusive works such as piling, blasting or demolition without following the guidance in HSG47.</p> <p>2. We own gas, electricity, water, waste water, fibre, and district heating apparatus located in the highway, private property and through the countryside. Some plant may be located in land for which a wayleave or easement has been granted and there may be no surface evidence of</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid impacts to existing infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] , Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] . The draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.	N

the presence of apparatus.

3. Ensure that you have obtained detailed plans of existing and proposed gas, electricity, water, waste water, fibre, and district heating networks before any works commence.

21.10.24	S42GTC 13	GTC	<p>4. The position of the networks shall be pinpointed as accurately as possible by visually surveying the area for indications of apparatus, by means of a locating device, and reference the information gathered to the plans. Locating equipment must be tested and calibrated within the manufacturer's calibration date. Excavation work should be carried out where applicable, carefully following recognised safe digging practices. Once a locating device has been used to determine position and route, excavation may proceed; trial holes should be dug using suitable hand tools to confirm the position of buried networks.</p> <p>During excavation the locating device should be reused to check position and route of buried apparatus. Once the apparatus has been located, appropriate marking be made on the covering hard surface confirming location and any errors in plans identified, GTC should be advised to allow plans to be updated.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid impacts to existing infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.</p>	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 17	GTC	<p>Precautions for Gas Networks</p> <p>11. Plans do not always show the presence of gas service pipes (from the gas main to premises) but their existence should be assumed with consideration given to the increased height of the service off-take fitting on the main.</p> <p>12. The depth of cover for gas mains is typically 750mm in carriageways and grass verges, 600mm in footways and 1.1m in open field. The depth of cover for gas services is typically between 375mm and 600mm . Reference should always be made to the network drawing. Remember these covers are to finished level, you may be working in an area, which will be made up or lowered at a later date.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid impacts to existing infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.</p>	N
21.10.24	S42GTC 18	GTC	<p>13. Gas pipes should be located by hand digging before mechanical excavation begins. When the</p>	Construction of the Proposed	Framework Construction	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary. The strategy taken to avoid impacts to existing infrastructure during construction,</p>	N

positions and depth of the pipes have been determined, work can proceed.

Development
Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan

operation and decommissioning has been addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. The draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.

06.11.24	S42VO D3	Vodafone	[scanned in FGE S42(d) and S44 letter] FB213576375GB	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	No response required	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 6	Health and Safety Executive	Consideration of risk assessments Regulation 5(4) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 requires the assessment of significant effects to include, where relevant, the expected significant effects arising from the proposed development's vulnerability to major accidents.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The risk of Major Accidents and Disasters has been assessed in Section 14.2 (Major Accidents and Disasters) of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] in accordance with The EIA Regulations 2017. The possibility of a major accident or disaster from the Proposed Development is low, and any such disaster (in the unlikely event that one did occur) would be short term and infrequent.	N
23.10.24	S42UPD 2	UK Power Distribution	Please refer to our asset search UK Power Distribution.	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
28.11.24	S42ST W2	Severn Trent Water	Please keep any proposed building 5m clear of pressurised sewers, and 15m from any pumping station. We do not allow building over of public sewers or water mains. Please note the following protective strips where no building will be allowed. SEWERS Our records are a guide only, therefore you should carry out site investigation to confirm position, depth and size of sewers. For sewers up to and including 225mm diameter Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 6m placed centrally over the pipe. For sewers over 225mm diameter but less than 1000mm Severn Trent requires a protective strip	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected areas, and ground penetrating radar will be used before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods will be undertaken prior to works commencing. These precautionary measures are included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] and are applicable to all construction works. Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the benefit of statutory undertakers. Which Severn Trent would be able to rely upon.	N

of 10m placed centrally over the pipe.
For sewers greater than 1000mm Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 15m placed centrally over the pipe.
For Pumping Stations Severn Trent requires 15m protective strip from the edge of the compound.
To apply for a sewer diversion (S185) please contact our Developer Services Team-
new.connections@severntrent.co.uk

WATER

Our records are a guide only, therefore you should carry out site investigation to confirm position, depth and size of water mains (we require RAMS for this).
Please note the following protective strips where no building will be allowed.
For water mains less than 300mm diameter Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 6m placed centrally over the pipe.
For water mains 300mm diameter and above Severn Trent requires a protective strip of 12m placed centrally over the pipe.
Should you find the proposed work is within proximity to our assets, please consult with us.

29.11.24	S42NH1 8	National Highways	In addition, further information would be required with reference to BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. This is to ensure that our tree stock and associated root systems are protected.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been completed and the results of which are included within Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with The British Standards Institute's Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837:2012).	N
29.11.24	S42NH1 9	National Highways	Lighting It is proposed during winter months, mobile lighting towers may be used during construction. This is in addition to lighting at the main construction compounds while construction is underway.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Details of the lighting strategy are included in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C18	North Kesteven District Council	3.6 It is noted that the solar panels will have a life span of 25-40 years (Table 3.10), consequently, there will be at least one cycle of wholesale solar panel replacement during its life span. The ES should be more explicit as to the number of replacement cycles that are likely to take place within the description of development, their expected duration and ensure that the	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and	N

environmental effects are considered within the assessment chapters.

would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES **[EN010154/APP.6.1]**. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.

02.11.24	S42NKD C20	North Kesteven District Council	3.8 The extended duration of the solar farm will also have implications for the management plans both in terms of timescales and the potential for the asset to be sold to different operators and run by different management companies.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Comment noted. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Development would be run by different management companies. It is too early to say whether any part of the Proposed Development would be sold, but it is normal practice to encourage investment in solar farms after consent. Any person operating the Proposed Development would be required to comply with the terms of the Development Consent Order and any management plans secured by this. Section 161 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that it is an offence if without reasonable excuse a person carries out development in breach of the terms of a DCO or if a person does not comply with the terms of a DCO. If a person is found guilty of an offence in respect of the breach of a DCO, they may be subject to a fine or the local planning authority may apply for an injunction to prevent any further unauthorised works being carried out. It is not in the Applicant's interest to fail to comply with the terms of a DCO, or carry out works in breach of a DCO.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C30	North Kesteven District Council	ID2.0.1 within the PINS Scoping Response states that the ES should make clear which elements are temporary and permanent, together with indicative timescales for all temporary works.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides a description of the proposed programme works, and the key activities that would be undertaken during all phases of the Proposed Development. This includes details of temporary work areas in sufficient detail to enable assessment. The technical assessments of the ES (presented in Chapter 6-15 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) subsequently set out the temporal nature of the effects established as relevant.	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C33	North Kesteven District Council	<p>5.2 Section 5.6 discusses the temporal scope of the project. It categorises the effects into three main areas: construction, operational and decommissioning.</p> <p>Given the proposed duration of the solar farm and the life span of the solar panels, this approach fails to recognise that there will be potential environmental impacts from the partial or wholesale replacement of solar panels and associated equipment that should form part of the ES.</p> <p>It is not stated how replacement parts for the development will be introduced as there could be period of removal and replacement on the scale of the initial construction as technology is upgraded. We would like to see clarification on the process of replacement to both the photovoltaics and the larger equipment on site throughout the life of the development.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C50	North Kesteven District Council	<p>At this stage, additional information regarding the phases of replacement would be welcomed in order to consider whether there will be one single construction stage, or a series of re-construction stages.</p> <p>10.13 One example of where panel replacement may have a significant environmental impact is from the impact of access movements on existing vegetation.</p> <p>A 60-year lifespan could create an unexplained proportion of the construction period at least once, probably more due to advancement in technology. We would anticipate that as the design evolves, the impact of the construction effects from panel replacement, the mitigation measures to be implemented and the number of replacement construction periods anticipated throughout the lifespan of the development is fully clarified.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1].</p> <p>All Principal Site accesses used in the construction phase will remain open for operational access and no vegetation</p>	N

						<p>removal is anticipated, other than general vegetation management as outlined in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] and as shown within the vegetation management areas on the Hedgerow Plans [EN010154/APP/2.9]</p> <p>As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p>	
02.11.24	S42NKD C58	North Kesteven District Council	<p>12.12 While the applicant has supplied data (12.7.17-22 and the Tables 12-20 and 12-21) which suggest the impact of the construction phase of the development on the availability of serviced accommodation will not be harmful, the figures cover a 30 min drive time from the site and therefore the specific impact on North Kesteven is unclear, but it is reasonable to assume that the impact on serviced accommodation in the district, that is, the area closest to the development, will be proportionately greater.</p> <p>12.13 Availability after the workforce has been accommodated (shown in Tables 12-20 and 12-21) ranges from 28% off-season to 4% in the peak summer season but given local bias is likely to be an underestimation of the impact in North Kesteven, exacerbating existing shortages and directly affecting the potential growth of visitor numbers and spend.</p> <p>Given the 4% availability quoted for peak season the margin for error is extremely small.</p> <p>12.14 Given the importance of the visitor economy to a rural district like North Kesteven, the cumulative impact of a number of large scale NSIP developments on the availability of serviced accommodation across the district is a cause for very serious concern.</p> <p>These impacts both local to the proposed development and cumulatively across the district should be quantified more accurately by the applicant if a balanced picture of the potential harms to our visitor economy are to be firmly established.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>12.12 – 12.14 The impact on the availability of serviced accommodation during the construction phase has been reviewed and the assessment is presented in Chapter 12: Socio Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The socio-economics assessment has been undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance detailed in Appendix 12:A: Socio-Economics and Land Use Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The assessment concludes that there would be no effect on the hotel, bed and breakfast and inns accommodation sector. Furthermore, occupancy during quieter months could provide a positive benefit to hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector. This conclusion also applies to North Kesteven despite being in close proximity to the Proposed Development. In addition, the assessment of effects has used a worst-case scenario, and therefore this may mean the impacts have been overestimated.</p> <p>12.14 - Impacts on the visitor economy in respect of impacts on local visitor accommodation, visitor attractions and recreation have been assessed. The villages of Coleby, Basingham, Navenby and Aubourn have been identified as having visitor and recreational attractions. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] finds that views of construction activity will be visible from these villages at a distance, although activity will be largely screened by vegetation. Overall, the assessment establishes a Negligible effect on the amenity of visitor attractions and recreational facilities, which is Not Significant.</p> <p>Regarding LM modelling, the assessment presented in Chapter 12: Socio Economics and Land use of the</p>	N

These comments are additional to previous comments made in respect of: · Opportunities for local businesses during the Construction Phase: While some benefit for local businesses and workers is implied by the data in 12.7.2-12.7.5 more detail is required.

The use of local construction companies would not constitute new jobs but existing jobs 'safeguarded'.

The proportion of construction spend contracted locally is of potentially significant value – how is the figure of £21.3m derived?

· Supporting Local Procurement: What proportion of the total spend on construction will be contracted locally? What criteria or weighting will be used to encourage local companies to apply for contracts?

· Financial Benefits of the Development to the Local Economy – including LM3 modelling: the information submitted on the overall economic impacts, direct, indirect and cumulative is inadequate to achieve a balanced view. LM3 modelling has not been used.

· Opportunities for apprenticeships: No reference is made in the PEIR

· Economic Benefits of on-going maintenance: Comments noted and accepted; there is minimal economic impact arising from this element.

12.15 We note that no adverse effects are anticipated within the PEIR and therefore no mitigation is proposed.

The Council, however, considers that this chapter of the ES has not assessed the likely impacts sufficiently and further clarification is still required in areas such as the opportunities for local businesses and labour during the construction phase; the opportunities for education, training and apprentices in the renewable energy sector; and the impact on the tourism economy.

Environmental Statement **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** aligns with other assessments of economic impacts on solar projects across England.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of the value of what the labour force produces and the output it generates within a geography, which would be that within the Proposed Development itself during construction in this context.

Estimated GVA per construction worker (£21.3m in the Study Area) has been derived from identifying total output from the ONS Labour productivity by region by industry dataset for 2022 for the East Midlands and dividing this by jobs in the construction industry in the same region reported by the Business Register Employment Survey. The East Midlands is considered the appropriate benchmark for the local 60-minute Study Area, as data is published at this level rather than the more granular, LSOA-derived, Study Area itself; this approximates to local benefit. The approach ensures that the assessment reflects the direct economic contribution of the Proposed Development, particularly in terms of employment and productivity within the construction sector. This aligns with industry best practices for measuring economic impact, as it allows for a precise evaluation of the Proposed Development's contribution to job creation and economic output.

The assessment of GVA per construction worker is not a reflection of the proportion of construction spend to be contracted locally.

The Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.16]** details the opportunities for local companies during the construction phase to apply for contracts. Whilst it is not readily possible to estimate spend procured locally as this will depend on the appointed contractor's procurement and availability of materials, the Plan will serve to maximise the proportion of total spend on construction contracted from local companies including from such businesses engaged in, for example, production and/or supply of fencing and civil materials.

12.15 - A Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.16]** has been submitted as part of the DCO application which details the opportunities for businesses and labour during the construction phase and opportunities for education, training and apprentices in the renewable energy and tourism sector. Local companies will

be encouraged to apply for contracts through networking and market information events, which will be detailed in the Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan following receipt of any future consent.

02.11.24	S42NKD C79	North Kesteven District Council	<p>· Replacement panels – the proposed 60-year operational lifespan increases the likelihood that there will be a wholesale replacement of photovoltaics, BESS, solar stations and onsite substation during that period.</p> <p>It is unclear from the PEIR as to what form this may take, for example, it may comprise a single reconstruction period of a similar duration to the initial construction period or a number of repeated reconstruction events over a longer period or something else altogether.</p> <p>This will give rise to implications for several chapters of the ES including the description of development, methodology and individual topic chapters such as landscape, traffic and transport, ecology and built heritage among others.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C131	North Kesteven District Council	<p>It is not stated how replacement parts for the Development will be introduced, there could be period(s) of replacements on the scale of construction as technology is upgraded.</p> <p>We would seek clarification on the process of replacement to both the photovoltaics and the larger equipment on site throughout the life of the Development.</p> <p>The baseline year has been stated as 2023/24, the construction years are expected to be 2031-2033, with a future baseline being 2048, we agree with this approach, given that the application is expected early 2025, and providing a period of 15 years for mitigation planting to mature.</p> <p>We would welcome management policies to</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement. Wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These works</p>	

ensure the establishment of the planting extend to 2048 and then will be reviewed to address mature planting management.
As mentioned previously we would need to consider the impact of equipment replacement during the lifespan of the Development.
Section 5.7 considers the criteria for determining effect significance.

have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES **[EN010154/APP.6.1]**. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.

The Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** and Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** will be applicable throughout the 60 year operational phase of the Proposed Development.

02.11.24	S42NKD C140	North Kesteven District Council	<p>We do consider it likely that throughout the operation period, there will be elements of reconfiguration, replacement and removal as technology advances or elements become obsolete.</p> <p>Whilst we accept this is a difficult process to quantify, we do consider that, in a worst case scenario these stages of intervention would parallel the effects of construction and decommissioning.</p> <p>The PEIR has not addressed this matter and we do seek this as a discussion thread prior to application submission.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1]. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p>	N
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02.11.24	S42NKD C142	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Residual effects: We agree that most significant effects will be experienced during the construction phase.</p> <p>However, we repeat the point that across the operation stage, which spans 60-years, there is potential for intermittent periods of replacement, within which potential large and numerous elements of the Development could be replaced.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1]. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C145	North Kesteven District Council	<p>We do reiterate the point raised regarding the likelihood of intermittent replacement of equipment, which could be akin to construction. So potentially there could be multiple construction phases.</p> <p>We agree that it is difficult to sequence when other developments will be constructed and decommissioned.</p> <p>But with this in mind, there could be significant periods of construction for the study area and the wider landscape as different developments reach operation at different timescales.</p> <p>Given the local road network within the study area and the rural character of this network (for example soft verges) multiple developments constructed over a significant period of time could amplify the effects significantly and diminish the effects of mitigation measures to minimise effects.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and is anticipated to generate approximately 10% of the daily HGV/coach and car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1]. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for</p>	N

the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.

Site-wide equipment replacement will be infrequent and of shorter duration than the construction period. Site-wide equipment replacement activities are expected to generate in the order of 20 HGVs (or 40 two-way HGV movements) per day and in the order of 20 staff car trips (40 two-way movements) per day. This is much lower than the vehicle trips generated during the peak construction phase, representing approximately 40% of the HGV activity and approximately 10% of car/LGV movements generated during the peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.

02.12.24	S42NG8	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Any proposed buildings must not be closer than 5.3m to the lowest conductor. National Grid recommends that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines.</p> <p>These distances are set out in EN 43 – 8 Technical Specification for “overhead line clearances Issue 5 (2019)”, which publicly available..</p> <p>§ If any changes in ground levels are proposed either beneath or in close proximity to our existing overhead lines, then this would serve to reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Safe clearances for existing overhead lines must be maintained in all circumstances.</p> <p>§ The relevant guidance in relation to working safely near to existing overhead lines is contained within the Health and Safety Executive’s (www.hse.gov.uk) Guidance Note GS 6 “Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Lines” and all relevant site staff should make sure that they are both aware of and understand this guidance.</p> <p>§ Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of our high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum “sag” and “swing” and overhead line profile (maximum “sag” and “swing”) drawings should be obtained using the contact details</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>Comment noted. As detailed within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1], safe working beneath overhead lines would be in place including ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment are being moved beneath overhead lines and limited any planting beneath to low growing species. These mitigation measures are captured within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant notes the comment that drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or ‘pillars of support’ of any existing tower.</p>	N
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above.

§ If a landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the proposal, we request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances.

§ Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or “pillars of support” of any existing tower.

These foundations always extend beyond the base area of the existing tower and foundation (“pillar of support”) drawings can be obtained using the contact details above.

02.12.24	S42NG3 1	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Impressed voltage Any conducting materials installed near high-voltage equipment could be raised to an elevated voltage compared to the local earth, even when there is no direct contact with the high-voltage equipment.</p> <p>These impressed voltages are caused by inductive or capacitive coupling between the high-voltage equipment and nearby conducting materials and can occur at distances of several metres away from the equipment.</p> <p>Impressed voltages may damage your equipment and could potentially injure people and animals, depending on their severity.</p> <p>Third parties should take impressed voltages into account during the early stages and initial design of any development, ensuring that all structures and equipment are adequately earthed at all times.</p> <p>The undergrounding of electricity cables at Ross-on-Wye [image].</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Telecommunications and utilities, including impressed voltages, have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42NG3 2	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Earth potential rise Under certain system fault conditions – and during lightning storms – a rise in the earth potential from the base of an overhead line tower or substation is possible.</p> <p>This is a rare phenomenon that occurs when large amounts of electricity enter the earth.</p> <p>This can pose a serious hazard to people or equipment that are close by.</p> <p>We advise that developments and works are not</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Telecommunications and utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] . The detailed design will be carried out in accordance with National Grid guidelines and in liaison with National Grid, avoiding impacts on existing assets such as tower bases.	N

carried out close to our tower bases, particularly during lightning storms.

02.12.24	S42NG3 5	National Grid Electricity Transmission	In terms of our overhead lines, we wouldn't want to see any excavations made, or permanent structures built, that might affect the foundations of our towers. The size of the foundations around a tower base depends on the type of tower that is built there. If you wish to carry out works within 30m of the tower base, contact National Grid for more information.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Telecommunications and utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42NG3 7	National Grid Electricity Transmission	30m: If you wish to carry out work within this distance of the tower base, you must contact National Grid for more information	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Telecommunications and utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42NG3 8	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Fires and firefighting National Grid does not recommend that any type of flammable material is stored under overhead lines. Developers should be aware that in certain cases the local fire authority will not use water hoses to put out a fire if there are live, high-voltage conductors within 30m of the seat of the fire (as outlined in ENA TS 43-8). In these situations, National Grid would have to be notified and reconfigure the system – to allow staff to switch out the overhead line – before any firefighting could take place. This could take several hours. We recommend that any site which has a specific hazard relating to fire or flammable material should include National Grid's emergency contact details (found at the beginning and end of this document) in its fire plan information, so any incidents can be reported. Developers should also make sure their insurance cover takes into account the challenge of putting out fires near our overhead lines.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Battery Safety Management Plan	The Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/7.17] notes that the detailed BSMP will include National Grid's emergency contact details in case of an incident which could affect their assets.	N
02.12.24	S42NG3 9	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Excavations, piling or tunnelling You must inform National Grid of any works that have the potential to disturb the foundations of our substations or overhead line towers. This will have to be assessed by National Grid engineers before any work begins. BS ISO 4866:2010 states that a minimum	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Telecommunications and utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] . The Proposed Development will be appropriately earthed; the detailed design will align with National Grid guidelines, and National Grid will be consulted on the proposed works, particularly in the vicinity of NGET infrastructure.	N

distance of 200m should be maintained when carrying out quarry blasting near our assets. However, this can be reduced with specific site surveys and changes to the maximum instantaneous charge (the amount of explosive detonated at a particular time). All activities should observe guidance layed out in BS 5228-2:2009.

The Applicant acknowledges the need to inform National Grid of any works with the potential to disturb the foundations of substations or overhead towers.

02.12.24	S42NG4 0	National Grid Electricity Transmission	200m: The minimum distance that should be maintained from National Grid assets when quarry blasting	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Applicant notes this comment but confirms that no quarry blasting will be undertaken.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4 1	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Microshocks High-voltage overhead power lines produce an electric field. Any person or object inside this field that isn't earthed picks up an electrical charge. When two conducting objects – one that is grounded and one that isn't – touch, the charge can equalise and cause a small shock, known as a microshock. While they are not harmful, they can be disturbing for the person or animal that suffers the shock. For these reasons, metal-framed and metal clad buildings which are close to existing overhead lines should be earthed to minimise the risk of microshocks. Anything that isn't earthed, is conductive and sits close to the lines is likely to pick up a charge. Items such as deer fences, metal palisade fencing, chain-link fences and metal gates underneath overhead lines all need to be earthed. For further information on microshocks please visit www.emfs.info .	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Telecommunications and utilities have been considered within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1] . The Applicant notes the comment re. earthing underneath overhead lines. The Proposed Development will be appropriately earthed; the detailed design will align with National Grid guidelines, and National Grid will be consulted on the proposed works, particularly in the vicinity of NGET infrastructure.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4 2	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Specific development guidance Diagram not to scale [image] .	Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	N/A	N
02.12.24	S42AW 29	Anglian Water	Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration AWS notes that the PEIR does not consider the potential impact from construction work, plant and machinery on underground utilities, such as water and wastewater pipes, whether these are public or within private property.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration	An assessment of construction vibration on residential receptors is presented within Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . As set out in that chapter, the potential impact upon underground services was scoped out on the basis that that a commitment has been made within the Framework Construction Environmental	Y

Again, we note entry 13 in table 11-19 references the Anglian Water pipeline project.

Management Plan ([EN010154/APP/7.7]) to undertake a risk assessment of potential damage to underground services due to construction induced vibration which could arise as a result of driven piling or Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD), being the only mechanisms that could potentially damage underground services due to construction vibration.

02.12.24	S42AW 38	Anglian Water	14.7.15 The potential for operational plant and machinery crossing underground assets to cause damage cannot at this stage be discounted.	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	Comment noted. The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected areas, and ground penetrating radar will be used before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods will be undertaken prior to works commencing. These precautionary measures are included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] and are applicable to all construction works.	Y
02.12.24	S42MO D4	Ministry of Defence	It is recognised that cranes, other tall construction equipment or associated temporal structures that may be used during the construction of this development. It will be necessary for the MOD to be consulted in advance on the use of any such tall construction equipment or temporal structures to be used in this development, to ensure defence capability and operations are not adversely affected. The proposal submitted does not provide full details of the structures which may ultimately be erected. Once further details on the height and scale of the proposed development are made available, the MOD will need to be consulted again so that an assessment can be completed.	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development		N
02.11.24	S42EA5 9	Environment Agency	Control of emissions from non-road going mobile machinery (NRMM) The applicant should be aware of the following in relation NRMM: Where development involves the use of any non-road going mobile machinery with a net rated power of 37kW and up to 560kW, that is used during site preparation, construction, demolition, and/ or operation, at that site, we strongly recommend that the machinery used shall meet or exceed the latest emissions standards set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 (as amended). This shall apply to the point that the machinery	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Mitigation measures relevant to air quality, including the control of emissions, are incorporated into the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and the Framework DEMP ([EN010154/APP/7.9]. A qualitative assessment of Construction Non-Road Machinery (NRMM) emissions has been undertaken in accordance with IAQM guidance and is presented in Section 14.2 Air Quality of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics. The IAQM assessment approach is based on modern ways of working, including the use of NRMM to undertake earthworks and other construction activities. The risk-based	N

arrives on site, regardless of it being hired or purchased, unless agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

This is particularly important for major residential, commercial, or industrial development located in or within 2km of an Air Quality Management Area for oxides of Nitrogen (NOx), and or particulate matter that has an aerodynamic diameter of 10 or 2.5 microns (PM10 and PM2.5).

Use of low emission technology will improve or maintain air quality and support LPAs and developers in improving and maintaining local air quality standards and support their net zero objectives.

We also advise, the item(s) of machinery must also be registered (where a register is available) for inspection by the appropriate Competent Authority (CA), which is usually the local authority.

The requirement to include this may already be required by a policy in the local plan or strategic spatial strategy document.

The Environment Agency can also require this same standard to be applied to sites which it regulates.

To avoid dual regulation this informative should only be applied to the site preparation, construction, and demolition phases at sites that may require an environmental permit.

Non-Road Mobile Machinery includes items of plant such as bucket loaders, forklift trucks, excavators, 360 grab, mobile cranes, machine lifts, generators, static pumps, piling rigs etc.

The applicant should be able to state or confirm the use of such machinery in their application to which this then can be applied.

approach and distance criteria include consideration of NRMM, and assessment conclusions assume the use of NRMM. As such, NRMM emissions have not been modelled separately nor are required to be considered in isolation within this assessment.

The adoption of good Site practice will be implemented via the detailed CEMP and DEMP through measures to control dust as outlined within the IAQM guidance. It is proposed that the measures from the IAQM “High Risk Site” category are adopted where relevant, regardless of the level of risk identified in the assessment and the construction phase activities for the Proposed Development. This is a precautionary approach and involves adopting widely used good practice measures, without any additional site-specific mitigation. As decommissioning operations are predicted to be similar to construction, the same good practice measures are predicted to apply.

02.11.24	S42NKD C64	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport 13.1 The Council supports the comments made by Lincolnshire County Council on traffic and transport matters.</p> <p>We would draw your attention to the narrow width and poor condition of the central section of Clay Lane.</p> <p>It is noted that two construction access points are located at either end of Clay Lane close to Bassingham and Norton Disney where the road is in better condition.</p> <p>We would be concerned if it was proposed that construction and decommissioning traffic were to</p>	Construction traffic and road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>The construction access points on Clay Lane are located on the northern extents of the road (Bassingham) and avoid the central section of Clay Lane also. HGV usage along Clay Lane has been limited as far possible and replaced by Light Goods Vehicle (LGVs).</p> <p>The routes along Bridge Road and Butts Lane have been reviewed and subjected to a swept path analysis (see Annex C of the Framework CTMP) and are suitable for HGVs to use, with the road currently being used by HGVs. See HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p> <p>Details of the swept path analysis are included in the</p>	N
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travel between the two access points via the central section of Clay Lane which is narrow and in poor condition.

13.2 We note from Figure 13.4 'Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) Routing' that this route is not proposed for use by HGV.

However, the Figure suggests that Bridge Road and Butts Lane via Haddington and parts of Aubourn will be used by HGV traffic associated with construction activities in the area served by construction access C-009.

These are narrow rural roads and their suitability for use must be demonstrated through swept path analysis as necessary and informed by LCC as Highway Authority.

Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] as well as Annex A, B and C of the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].

A meeting was held with LCC, as local highway authority, on 28 February 2025 regarding access and related swept path analysis, and following further email correspondence, LCC is satisfied with the proposed access arrangements.

HGV routing has also been agreed with LCC, see Appendix 13-B [EN010154/APP/6.3].

02.11.24	S42EA5 8	Environment Agency	Nearby Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) site The Environment Agency, together with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), are part of the COMAH competent authority. The applicant should be aware of the presence of a COMAH site at nearby Morton Hall and whether there are any comments raised on the safety aspects of COMAH by the HSE. However, in regard to the environmental issues of COMAH, we have no comment to make.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The COMAH site at Morton Hall is recorded and considered as relevant within Appendix 14-C: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. Due to the nature of the Proposed Development and no dangerous substances will be present, it is not subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 2015.	N
29.11.24	S42NH6	National Highways	Development Proposal The proposed development involves the construction, operation, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm, accompanied by a dedicated Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), an onsite substation, and other associated infrastructure. Additionally, the development includes a 10km cable corridor that will house a 400kV underground cable, which will connect the site to a new National Grid substation near Navenby. The proposed Navenby Substation is not included in the current submission and will be addressed through a separate application. This project is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) due to its capacity to generate over 50MW of electricity. As such, planning consent must be obtained through a Development Consent Order (DCO), which will be reviewed and approved by the Planning Inspectorate.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 1: Introduction	No response required	N

This represents the first statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy.

29.11.24	S42NH2 9	National Highways	<p>Additionally, we look forward to receiving more detailed information regarding the estimated number of construction vehicles for the cable routing as it becomes available.</p> <p>Land agreements for the proposed cable crossing will need to be finalised, and suitable traffic management arrangements will also need to be established to ensure safe and efficient construction on the SRN.</p> <p>Information for arrangements for road space requirement notices and these timings can be made by contacting Area7NetworkOccupancy@nationalhighways.co.uk.</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>Further details regarding anticipated construction vehicle trips have been presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], as well as the proposed construction traffic management during the construction phase. Further details on how roads will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p> <p>The Applicant is continuing to engage with landowners along the Cable Corridor and has been able to agree access for environmental surveys to facilitate the EIA. This engagement will carry on during Examination and post-determination.</p>	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 2	National Highways	<p>Traffic and Transport</p> <p>We have reviewed the Traffic and Transport chapter (PEIR chapter 13).</p> <p>The proposal anticipates that the greatest impacts will occur during the construction and decommissioning stages.</p> <p>The construction of the Principal Site will take approximately twenty-four months, between 2031 and 2033, with peak construction in 2032. We accept that this timeframe can be considered a worst-case scenario as it will produce the highest number of trips.</p> <p>National Highways consider the proposed assessment scenarios are appropriate for estimating construction-related impacts on the SRN (paragraph 13.4.11).</p> <p>Additionally, we are content with the criteria provided in Section 13.4.15 for the impact assessment methodology, which are based on the criteria set out in Section 3 of the 2023 Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Guide-lines.</p> <p>The growth factors proposed for the 2032 model have been extracted from the TEMPro database. Different factors have been provided for AM peak, PM peak, average weekday, average day and for each different road type.</p> <p>In addition, different factors have been used to factor up the DfT data from 2022 and the traffic counts from 2023.</p> <p>We are content with this approach and accept the</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>As set out in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], three different survey years have been used for the assessment (2022, 2023 and 2025), which have each been factored up to the future baseline year of 2032 using growth factors extracted from TEMPro as agreed. Section 13.6 and 13.7 of Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the embedded mitigation measures of the Proposed Development as well as the assessment of likely impacts and effects. Trip numbers are included within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Details regarding the proposed minibus service, trip distribution and the construction staff vehicle split have been reviewed and confirmed for the assessment as part of the meeting with National Highways held in March 2025.</p> <p>Distribution and staff vehicle split (the modal split) was discussed during the latest meeting held with National Highways, meeting minutes are presented within Appendix 13-B of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. During this meeting, no additional comments were raised.</p> <p>Regarding the requested geometric review of the A46/Fosse Lane/Haddington Lane junction, the Applicant team have discussed this matter further with National Highways in June/July 2025. Following further discussions and consideration, National Highways confirmed the requirement for a geometric review at the A46/Fosse Lane/Haddington Lane junction will not be necessary in this instance.</p>	N

factors provided.

However, no factors are provided to factor up the 2022 data to 2023.

National Highways will require confirmation that the data will be factored up for the 2023 base year model.

The designated route for all traffic associated with the construction phase is via the local highway network and the A46 Fosse Lane/Haddington Lane compact grade-separated junction.

The potential increase of traffic highlighted in the PEIR, necessitates a geometric review of the junction layout which is currently absent from the submitted information.

National Highways requests that the geometric review should be undertaken to determine its appropriateness and ensure compliance with DMRB requirements.

Operational and Maintenance Phase – Trip Generation

During the operation and maintenance phase, the findings of the PEIR report anticipate up to four permanent staff visits per day.

However, the exact trip numbers have not yet been specified.

In view of this, we are unlikely to have any concerns relating to traffic impacts on our network once the site is operational.

However, National Highways would appreciate the inclusion of specific trip generation numbers in the forthcoming Transport Assessment.

Construction Phase – Traffic Impact (construction workers)

The report estimates a daily peak of 575 construction workers at the Principal Site, with an additional 25 workers at the Cable Corridor works, both accessing the local highway network.

For the Principal Site, it is estimated that 14 two-way trips will occur during the AM peak (8-9am) and 13 two-way trips during the PM peak (5-6pm).

The highest number of two way trips (218) is expected outside peak hours, between 7-8am.

The staff travel origins have been derived from 2021 census data for construction workers within a 60-minute catchment area, cross-referenced with 2011 Census journey-to-work data for North Kesteven MSOA 003.

This approach is considered acceptable.

National Highways notes that additional vehicle movements will be required to transport construction workers and subcontractors. According to paragraph 13.7.2, staff travel origins are currently unknown, but it is understood that many workers will be accommodated locally and travel to the site in minibuses. Around 330 staff members (55% of the workforce) are expected to use eight shuttle buses during peak times. National Highways supports this approach and the commitment to encouraging sustainable transport modes to reduce single-occupancy vehicle use, thereby minimising the impact on the SRN's safe and efficient operation. However, further details about the proposed minibus service, including trip distribution figures, should be provided for review.

29.11.24	S42NH3 3	National Highways	Additionally, we request further clarification on how these measures will be implemented in practice to ensure that construction worker traffic impacts on the SRN are not underestimated.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	A Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] has been prepared to set out the key measures which will be adopted in the detailed CTMP which will be secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order. Construction of the Proposed Development will be required to be carried out in compliance with the detailed CTMP in accordance with Requirement 14.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 4	National Highways	Further to this, based on our independent checks we would expect a different modal split than that proposed in Table 13-15. Therefore, National Highways requests further information and evidence on the reference site used for this assumption for our review. Construction Phase - Traffic Impacts (materials/deliveries) The report estimates a daily peak of 25 LGVs and 50 HGVs associated with the Principal Site, with 12 LGVs and 16 HGVs related to the Cable Corridor works, all using the local highway network. For the Cable Corridor works, it is estimated that there will be two HGVs during the AM peak and three HGVs during the PM peak. However, it is unclear whether these represent one-way or two-way trips. For the Principal Site, 10 two-way trips are expected during the AM peak and nine two way trips during the PM peak. Waste removal during construction is estimated to	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Sources of baseline data for traffic assumptions are provided in Section 13.4 of Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES. Forecast HGV trips have been broken down into hourly two-way trips, and the distribution of HGV and non-HGV trips along the SRN (A46) have been split across different routes dependent on where the works across the Principal Site are taking place (as different zones utilise different vehicle routing). The HGV trip window has been adjusted to eight hours (09:00-17:00) so that no trips occur within the SRN during the traditional AM and PM network peaks. However, during the assessed AM and PM development peaks, our assessment also indicates that there are negligible impacts for all link and junction receptors in the SRN.	N

require up to 400 HGV loads over 12 months, averaging just over one HGV load per day (two-way trips).

To assess potential impacts on SRN junctions, HGV trip generation should be broken down into hourly two-way trips, with an assessment of how these trips will affect SRN junctions.

Additionally, to understand which route(s) to the site will be most utilised, we need to see evidence of how HGVs and non-HGVs will be distributed across the SRN (A46).

National Highways acknowledges that for trip distribution calculations, HGV movements have been spread across a 12-hour window (7am–7pm).

We also note the commitment in Section 13.7.2 that HGV movements will be managed to avoid peak network hours (8am–9am and 5pm–6pm).

We support this approach, and welcome a commitment to ensure deliveries to the site are managed outside of peak network hours, thus minimising the impact on the A46.

29.11.24	S42NH3 7	National Highways	<p>Summary Traffic and Transport In light of the above comments, it is advised that further evidence be presented to demonstrate how construction trip generation has been estimated and distributed on the SRN.</p> <p>We have noted that based on the trip distribution provided, there are currently expected to be more than 30 extra trips at A46 East and West of the Halfway House roundabout; A46 East of Fosse Lane and at the A46 slip roads with Fosse Lane. However, the report concludes that no significant effects are expected at these sites.</p> <p>We disagree with this statement and welcome further information to ensure the impacts on the SRN are considered.</p> <p>To further understand the impacts on the A46 junctions, namely the Halfway House roundabout and Fosse Land / Old Haddington Lane Junction we would welcome further information regarding trip distribution, modal splits, and assessment of potential impacts on the proposed accesses in close proximity to these junctions.</p> <p>National Highways would expect to be consulted on a Traffic Flow Diagram, this will inform if a junction capacity assessment is required to determine whether mitigation is needed.</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>Engagement with National Highways has continued throughout the preparation of the ES, including with regards to how potential impacts upon junctions will be managed and cumulative developments for consideration as relevant. Further commentary and analysis on trip generation and distribution and the modal split (in particular the A46) is presented within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and supporting appendices which includes traffic flow diagrams for the whole study area. See Section 13.4 and 13.7 of the ES chapter, as well as Appendix 13-C: Traffic and Transport Significance Assessment Summary [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Appendix 13-D: Receptor Traffic Flow Tables [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Also, Section 13.10 of the ES chapter sets out the cumulative assessment. A Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] has been produced which includes all the information requested.</p> <p>An HGV Routing Plan is provided in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Measures to manage HGV movements are contained in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]. HGV movements are assessed in Chapter 13: Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes no significant effects for all assessment categories.</p>	Y
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Additionally, we would welcome further engagement to agree on the methodology to assess cumulative impacts during the peak construction period.

Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)
We understand that a Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and a Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be provided with further details on activities related to the management of traffic, noise, and use of land, as part of the DCO application.

National Highways welcomes this approach and looks forward to receiving further information. The CTMP should include the following details at a minimum:

- Hours of working; date works will commence & anticipated completion date/ duration.
- Anticipated average two-way daily traffic numbers associated with the construction phase of the project.
- Confirmation of the intended construction access arrangements to and from the site from the A46 trunk road.
- The arrangements for routing of construction vehicles to and from the site.
- Details of any special or abnormal deliveries or vehicular movements utilising the SRN.
- Site Contact Details responsible for ensuring Health & Safety and handling of complaints.
- Signage Plan– details of both temporary and permanent signage should be provided.

National Highways must review and approve the proposed signage.

Therefore, full details, including the dimensions of the signs, must be submitted for approval.

All signage must be designed in accordance with the Department for Transport's requirements, as outlined in the Traffic Signs Manual Chapter 8, and must also comply with DMRB requirements. Traffic Management which is greater than 3 months is classified as permanent by National Highways, therefore signage proposals may be subject to a Road Safety Audit.

Abnormal Loads

As part of Fosse Green proposals, it is estimated that there will be a requirement for Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs), categorised in the PEIR

With regards to Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AIL), the Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]** sets out that a detailed assessment of the abnormal vehicles required for the Principal Site and/or the Cable Corridor will be carried out post consent once an appropriate haulage company has been identified and the specific dimensions of the AIL are known. The haulage company will assess the movement associated with the delivery of a transformer as well as cable drums once the point of entry has been confirmed (this will most likely be Immingham Port, however this is not confirmed at this current stage). The nature of the delivery is such that an AIL will only be required when the transformer is transported to the Principal Site, as the vehicle will be disassembled and take the form of a standard vehicle prior to its departure, a preliminary assessment of this has been undertaken, reviewing the routing from the A46 to construction access C-009, in order to test the viability of this routing, presented in Annex C of the Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**. Similarly, an assessment of the routing for the cable drums from the A15 was undertaken to highlight any potential constraints and pinch points along the route. The abnormal vehicles relating to the Cable Corridor will be associated with the delivery of the cable drums. A summary of the assessment of abnormal vehicles for the Cable Corridor is as follows:

- Swept path analysis has been undertaken based on a 16.5m articulated vehicle – additionally, pinch-point areas along the AIL route have been reviewed to assess the suitability of the route to accommodate the cable drums;
- Swept path analysis will be carried out post consent using a vehicle at overall 24.6m length and 2.85m width, transporting a cable drum which will be 4.7m in width and 4.47m in height to check if additional accesses are sufficient to receive the cable drums;
- Vehicles will travel to/ from the A15 to the east and then travel via the designated routes set out within the AIL figure, adopting the same routes as the HGVs for the Cable Corridor access points (Figure 13-5 **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**);
- Traffic Management and temporary localised closures/diversions of affected footways will be implemented where necessary to facilitate turning manoeuvres at junctions. Any damage to existing pavement infrastructure such as kerblines or tactile paving would subsequently be reinstated to the satisfaction of the LHA; and

report as Large Loads.
The routing of any AILs needs to be considered, both at the A46 Fosse Lane/Haddington Lane compact grade-separated junction and along the SRN network.
We look forward to receiving the routing of the abnormal loads within the transport assessment. Arrangements for transporting abnormal loads via National Highways network can be made by contacting
abnormal.loads@nationalhighways.co.uk
A46 Newark Bypass
The A46 Newark Bypass is a key component of National Highways' investment program to enhance major road networks.
The proposed improvements include widening the existing single carriageway to a dual carriageway between the Farndon and Winthorpe roundabouts near Newark-on-Trent.
National Highways expects a decision on the Development Consent Order (DCO) in Q4 2025, with major construction work scheduled to begin in 2026.
The project is anticipated to be open to traffic by 2029.
As outlined in the Fosse Green proposals, construction is not set to commence until 2031.

- Vegetation clearance will be undertaken and passing places provided where necessary to accommodate construction vehicles (including abnormal vehicles) travelling to/ from the Cable Corridor.

29.11.24	S42NH3 8	National Highways	Therefore, we do not anticipate any impact on the A46 Newark Bypass project at this time.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	This comment is noted. No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 9	National Highways	A46 North Hykeham Relief Road The North Hykeham Relief Road project will connect the Lincoln Eastern Bypass with the existing Western Bypass, creating a ring road around the city. Additionally, it will form part of the Lincolnshire Coastal Highway. This project is led by Lincolnshire County Council, not as a National Highways major project scheme. The current projected completion date for the contract is 2029.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Long and Short List of cumulative developments has been prepared and consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Long List is presented in Appendix 15-A: Long List of Cumulative Developments [EN010154/APP/6.3] and the Short List of cumulative developments is presented in Table 15. 8 of Chapter 5: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Locations of the cumulative developments are shown on Figure 15-2: Long List of Cumulative Developments [EN010154/APP/6.2] and Figure 15-3: Short List of Cumulative Developments [EN010154/APP/6.2].	Y

Both authorities have reviewed the lists and provided feedback which was incorporated into the assessment.

						<p>Consultation on the Long and Short Lists of cumulative developments with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council was undertaken in February 2025. The cut-off date for inclusion of developments on the Long and Short Lists presented in the ES was 09 May 2025. An exception to this was made for any proposed developments that were requested for inclusion within the ES by the local authorities.</p> <p>North Hykeham Relief Road has been included in the cumulative short list due to the location, scale, and nature of the development and the potential for construction phases to overlap. Further information is provided in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES.</p>	
29.11.24	S42NH4 0	National Highways	Based on this timeline, we do not anticipate that the proposed development will have any impact on the construction of the North Hykeham Relief Roundabout.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	This comment is noted.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C47	North Kesteven District Council	<p>10.5 Access is an important consideration, given the potential for vegetation removal, road reconfiguration and large vehicles on a local road network.</p> <p>Figure 3.1 identifies a number of access points and some of these correlate with selected viewpoints.</p> <p>The PEIR is light on the extent of vegetation loss (existing and proposed) expectant of the movement of large and numerous vehicles over a significant period of time.</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>Vegetation removal will be avoided wherever possible. Where vegetation removal cannot be avoided, this has been discussed with Lincolnshire County Council Highways. The design parameters, including vegetation loss, are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Areas of vegetation to be removed to facilitate access are shown in Figure 3-17: Maximum Vegetation Removal Plan [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Vegetation removal required at access points is assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] and is detailed within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p>	Y
02.11.24	S42NKD C113	North Kesteven District Council	The construction phase will require one main compound, several secondary compounds and the formation of access tracks; these are shown on figure 3-1.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	No response required.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 103	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Chapter 13 - Traffic and Transport LCC as Highway Authority have reviewed the PEIR and have the following comments to make. The methodology and assessment set out within Chapter 13 is appropriate and the scale of traffic impact in terms of construction trips and distribution seems reasonable. LCC notes that the assessment is based upon embedded mitigation measures which would encourage staff to use</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>The assessment and methodology has been confirmed and outlined in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] as well as the embedded mitigation measures. The HGV routing has also been finalised, and the forecast vehicle numbers for both the Principal Site and Cable Corridor are detailed.</p> <p>It should also be noted that access C-019 has been moved, and a new location has been agreed with LCC highways.</p>	Y

sustainable modes of transport, restrict HGV routes and other measures (13.6.1). This would be controlled by a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will need to be conditioned and to be enforced, ensuring the proposal is delivered in accordance with the plan and should, for example, keep most of the construction traffic scheduled outside of peak network hours.
LCC wishes to raise concern with the routing for HGVs accessing C-019 on a single lane track from the A15. The vehicle numbers for the cable corridor are not provided and will be assessed in detail in the ES (13.7.51), however given this is a single-track road, passing places may be necessary. LCC would suggest access via C-018 should be used instead.

See sections 13.6,13.7 and 13.8 of Chapter 13, as well as HGV routing plan presented in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2].

See also the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].

Access C-019 has been moved from the unnamed road south of Green Man Road to Green Man Road, and C-018 has been agreed with LCC highways.

08.12.24	S42TOT H6	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Traffic and Transport Disruption – there will be additional traffic, congestion, environmental damage, dust, and an increased risk of accidents to pedestrians, cyclists and drivers during the construction phase. The Construction period will see the worst-case scenario	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction traffic including on accidents and safety is presented within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place. Details on how construction traffic will be managed to mitigate impacts (including dust) are set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18] and Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7].	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H17	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Creating means of access to the site that avoids construction and maintenance traffic going through the village	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	HGV construction traffic will be required to use defined routes, as set out in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], the routes do not permit HGV traffic through Thorpe on the Hill.	Y
08.12.24	S42TOT H22	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	[image showing access points, avoiding village congestion] In order to avoid all construction and maintenance traffic, an alternative means of accessing the site must be found. An example is shown below. Mitigation [image showing direct access to heart of solar farm from A46 which avoids the village and Clay Lane]	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Please note that Clay Lane (off Station Road) in Thorpe on the Hill is not used for construction access. The closest proposed construction access to the DCO Site to Thorpe on the Hill is from Fosse Lane to the south of Thorpe on the Hill. The potential to provide direct construction access from the A46 has been reviewed and has been discussed with National Highways. It has been decided not to provide direct access from the A46 for a number of reasons including the potential to disrupt traffic flows mid link where traffic speeds are higher and the geometric requirements for providing a new access junction. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers and discusses this alternative access.	Y

During the operational phase, activity on the Principal Site will be limited and would be restricted principally to vegetation management, equipment maintenance and servicing, periodic replacement of components, periodic fence inspection, and monitoring to ensure the continued effective operation of the Proposed Development.

During the operational phase, the Proposed Development will be serviced by a nominal number of staff (up to four permanent staff per day), predominantly undertaking day-to-day maintenance tasks. In addition, there is expected to be around two visitors per week. Staff vehicles and those used for maintenance will primarily be four wheeled drive vehicles and vans, with HGVs rarely accessing the site during the majority of the operational phase. Vehicle movements during the operation of the Proposed Development will be managed by the detailed OEMP (which will be secured under Requirement 13 of the Development Consent Order) substantially in accordance with the Framework OEMP which has been submitted as part of the Application **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**.

02.12.24	S42TPC 9	Thurlby Parish Council	<p>There will be significant access activity on Clay Lane, (which links Thurlby to Norton Disney), for construction work.</p> <p>This road is already in a very poor state of repair and your making good of construction damage might also include general improvements to the road surface.</p> <p>We take it as agreed that construction damage to roads etc. throughout the solar park area will be made good and that you will liaise with Lincolnshire CC Highways Department on this matter.</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>As stated in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] a road condition survey will be undertaken pre-construction, during construction, and post-construction to identify for reinstatement any defects that arise to highways assets/verges during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. This is secured by Requirement 14: Construction Traffic Management Plan of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C40	North Kesteven District Council	<p>7.2 We note at paragraph 7.3.2 that a meeting was held with heritage stakeholders from LCC, Historic England and the Council.</p> <p>Our Conservation Officer has confirmed that he did not attend that meeting nor receive any meeting notes, indeed, from his records he has not had any contact with representatives from the developer. In light of the comments at paragraph 7.4.8, we suggest that further consultation with the Council's Conservation Officer is undertaken to agree the study area.</p>	Consultation	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>The meeting included the archaeological officers from LCC, Historic England and the Council, but it is acknowledged that the Conservation Officer was not invited and did not attend. The Applicant has carried out separate consultation with the Conservation Officer following statutory consultation, which is outlined in Chapter 7 Archaeology and Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>All key issues raised by NKDC during statutory consultation are presented within ES Chapter 7 Archaeology and Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] and further consultation has been conducted on archaeological matters as demonstrated with that Chapter.</p>	N

02.12.24	S42NR4	Network Rail	<p>Network Rail have their own standard protective provisions for third-part development that could potentially have an impact on Network Rail's operational railways, land and/or assets, and these must be included on the face of the DCO, as a minimum.</p> <p>To request a copy of our protective provisions and discuss any other agreements that will need to be entered with Network Rail, it is recommended that you contact both [REDACTED] through each of their respective email addresses: [REDACTED]@networkrail.co.uk and [REDACTED]@networkrail.co.uk.</p> <p>Several legal and commercial agreements might also need to be entered, for example, method statements, connection agreements, property agreements as well as any other relevant legal and commercial agreements that are deemed necessary.</p> <p>Please note that this list is not exhaustive and will need to be reviewed after further details of the scheme are discussed between both parties. In addition, any easements required by Fosse Green Energy are required to go through Network Rail's business and technical clearance processes, as well as all other relevant rail industry processes.</p>	Consultation / Construction of the Proposed Development	N/A	<p>The Applicant has already been in discussions with Network Rail in order to identify any potential assets that may be affected by the Proposed Development. The Applicant has provided detailed information to demonstrate that Network Rail's assets are not affected and that the only interaction is with a disused railway.</p> <p>The Applicant has also sought to commence discussions on the negotiation of bespoke protective provisions for Network Rail, and any accompanying agreements that may prove necessary.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 7	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Part 3 What National Grid will do for you and your development Provision of information National Grid should be notified during the planning stage of any works or developments taking place near our electrical assets, ideally a minimum notification period of 8 weeks to allow National Grid to provide the following services: Drawings National Grid will provide relevant drawings of overhead lines or underground cables to make sure the presence and location of our services are known. Once a third party or developer has contacted us, we will supply the drawings for free.</p>	Consultation / National Grid infrastructure	N/A	This response is noted. The Applicant is already engaging with National Grid as further explained below.	N

Risk or impact identification
National Grid can help identify any hazards or risks that the presence of our assets might bring to any works or developments.
This includes both the risk to safety from high-voltage electricity and longer-term issues, such as induced currents, noise and maintenance access that may affect the outcome of the development.
National Grid will not authorise specific working procedures, but we can provide advice on best practice.
400kV: The maximum nominal voltage of the underground cables in National Grid's network

02.11.24	S42LWT 7	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	The Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust hopes these comments are helpful at this stage and welcomes further discussion relating to the points covered. LWT are keen to discuss this application further with the Local Planning Authority, the developer and others as a joint endeavour to achieve more for the natural environment in Central Lincolnshire.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust for their comments and welcomes their suggestions. Details of how feedback from consultees has informed the design and assessment processes for the natural environment is included in ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42NG5	National Grid Electricity Transmission	We remain committed to working with the promoter in a proactive manner, enabling both parties to deliver successful projects wherever reasonably possible. As such we encourage that ongoing discussion and consultation between both parties is maintained on interactions with existing or future assets, land interests, connections or consents and any other NGET interests which have the potential to be impacted prior to submission of the Proposed DCO.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and will continue to work with National Grid throughout the progression of the application and detailed design process of the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 0	National Grid Electricity Transmission	I hope the above information is useful. If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me. In the meantime, we look forward to receipt of further information and consultation relating to potential impacts on our assets.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Design Approach Document	The Applicant thanks National Grid for their comments and welcomes their suggestions. Details of how feedback from consultees has informed the design and assessment processes for the natural environment is included in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] . Discussions with National Grid are on-going in relation to protection of their assets and protective provisions for the benefit of National Grid to be included in Schedule 14 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once they are in an agreed form.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 4	Anglian Water	We write with reference to our email dated 3 September 2024 to which we only had an automated response and no follow up on the six	Consultation.	Consultation Report	Consultations with Anglian Water are ongoing and have informed the ES and will continue to be reflected through Statements of Common Ground. The Applicant met with	N

matters raised.
It is unfortunate that the project has not proactively engaged with Anglian Water (AWS) and as a consequence AWS may need to object to the application to ensure that construction or operation does not damage water assets and so disrupt water and wastewater services for customers.

Framework
Surface Water
Drainage Strategy

ES Chapter 9:
Water
Environment

Anglian Water in April 2025 to discuss the Water Resource Assessment requirements, which at the time of the meeting were being considered by the pre-planning team. Further checks are to be undertaken to identify any conflict between Anglian Water's infrastructure and the Proposed Development. The interested parties also discussed that a foul water connection was not required, and a new mains connection required at the Maintenance and Welfare Building, and the Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9-D **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**) development. Anglian Water subsequently confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's water requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.

02.12.24	S42AW 35	Anglian Water	As indicated above the next year before the application is submitted does though enable the project to engage with AWS to jointly assess the impacts and agree appropriate mitigation.	Consultation.		Consultation with Anglian Water is ongoing and has informed the assessment undertaken in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] . That on-going consultation will continue to be reflected through Statements of Common Ground. A request to submit a Water Resources Assessment was issued by Anglian Water. A Water Resource Assessment was later submitted to Anglian Water on 28 April 2025 detailing the water supply requirements for the Proposed Development. Anglian Water responded on 28 May 2025 stating confirmation that the water demand for potable and non-potable uses can be supplied to the Proposed Development. A meeting with Anglian Water was held on 29 April 2025 to discuss the comments received on the PEI Report and during the Statutory Consultation period. Follow up engagement was undertaken via email to identify potential clashes with Anglian Water assets. It was subsequently agreed that a full asset clash exercise would be undertaken with Anglian Water at the detailed design stage for the Proposed Development. At this stage of Planning, the design of the Proposed Development incorporates spatial flexibility within the development parameters if localised constraints are identified later in the process.	Y
02.12.24	S42AW 37	Anglian Water	14.7.13 AWS notes the three step approach to enabling the project to establish mitigation measures and requests that the project use Digdat information to identify asset interactions and then starts engagement with AWS on how design and layout of the project can be revised to remove this impacts, reduce the risk of impacts	Consultation.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment and will continue to work with Anglian Water throughout the detailed design process of the Proposed Development, including consideration of the use of Digdat information to identify asset interactions. The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected zones, and ground penetrating radar will be used prior to excavation to identify any unknown utilities. A meeting with Anglian Water was held on 29 April 2025 to	Y

and for the project to relocate assets which now cannot be protected as that aspect of the NSIP is considered by the project to be fixed. Further advice on minimising and then relocating (where feasible) Anglian Water existing assets can be obtained from: connections@anglianwater.co.uk

discuss the comments received on the PEI Report and during the Statutory Consultation period. Follow up engagement was undertaken via email to identify potential clashes with Anglian Water assets. It was subsequently agreed that a full asset clash exercise would be undertaken with Anglian Water at the detailed design stage for the Proposed Development. At this stage of Planning, the design of the Proposed Development incorporates spatial flexibility within the development parameters if localised constraints are identified later in the process.

02.12.24	S42AW 39	Anglian Water	<p>Engagement</p> <p>Anglian Water would welcome the instigation of discussions with the prospective applicant, in line with the requirements of the 2008 Planning Act and guidance.</p> <p>Experience has shown that early engagement and agreement is required between NSIP applicants and statutory undertakers during design and assessment and well before submission of the draft DCO for examination.</p> <p>Consultation at the statutory PEIR stage could in our view be too late to inform design and may result in delays to the project.</p>	Consultation.	<p>Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy</p> <p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment</p>	<p>As explained above, the Applicant's engagement with Anglian Water has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation during the Statutory Consultation on the PEIR Report and other consultation material; - The submission of a Water Resource Assessment on 28 April 2025; - A meeting on 29 April 2025 to discuss the Water Resource Assessment requirements, to identify any conflict between Anglian Water utilities/infrastructure and the Proposed Development, to discuss potential cumulative impacts and to discuss the comments received on the PEI Report and during the Statutory Consultation period; - Confirmation from Anglian Water on 28 May 2025 that the water demand for potable and non-potable uses can be supplied to the Proposed Development; - Follow up engagement with Anglian Water via email to request Anglian Water asset maps to identify potential clashes with Anglian Water assets. 	Y
<p>Details of how feedback from consultees has informed the design and assessment processes is included in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution and Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>							
<p>In addition, the Applicant has been engaging with Anglian Water regarding the agreement of bespoke protective provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water to be include in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] as set out in the Schedule of Negotiations and Powers Sought at Annex A to the Statement of Reasons [EN010154/APP/4.1].</p>							
<p>Consultations with Anglian Water are ongoing and have informed the ES and will continue to be reflected through</p>							

						Statements of Common Ground. The Applicant will continue to work with Anglian Water throughout the detailed design process of the Proposed Development.	
02.12.24	S42AW 40	Anglian Water	On the basis that fuller consideration of water supply and water recycling matters does identify resources, assets and services may be impacted by the project we would recommend discussion on the following issues: 1. Impact of development on Anglian Water's assets and the need for mitigation 2. The design of the project to minimise interaction with Anglian Water assets/critical infrastructure/ sewer and flood easements and land ownership and specifically to avoid the need for diversions which have associated carbon costs. 3. Requirement for potable and raw water supplies (if any) 4. Requirement for water recycling (surface water/foul drainage) connections (if any) 5. Confirmation of the project's cumulative impacts with Anglian Water projects, which will be clearer following approval of AWS's five-year investment plan in December 2025. For example, a project at [incomplete sentence] 6. Draft Protective Provisions	Consultation.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	1. This matter is currently under discussion with Anglian Water - Anglian Water has confirmed asset interactions and discussions are underway regarding carrying out a more detailed asset interaction search. 2. Given the spatial flexibility built into the DCO Application the Applicant is comfortable carrying out a detailed asset interaction search post consent, ahead of detailed design in order to minimise the interaction between the Proposed Development and utility undertakers' assets, such as those of Anglian Water. 3. A Water Resources Assessment has been provided to Anglian Water and Anglian Water has confirmed they are able to supply the water required for construction and operation of the Proposed Development. 4. As set out in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] , foul water flows will be dealt with via a sealed cesspit which would be regularly emptied under contract with a registered recycling and waste management contractor. As the site compound is more than 30m from a public sewer, a connection to the network is not required. 5. All cumulative developments within the Zone of Influence of the Proposed Development have been accounted for in the Cumulative effects assessment (presented in Chapter 15 'Cumulative Effects and Interactions' of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) where there is an active planning application for the development. This was discussed during a meeting held on 29 April 2025 with Anglian Water. 6. The Applicant is currently in discussions with Anglian Water regarding bespoke protective provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water to be included at Schedule 14 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once they are in an agreed form.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 33	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 7.8.6 states that 'The strategy and approach for appropriate measures to mitigate the identified impacts from construction and operation of the Proposed Development upon heritage assets, will be agreed (where possible) with the heritage stakeholders from the respective local planning authorities and, where required, Historic England.' This is unacceptable. The mitigation strategy must be agreed by local planning authorities and Historic England and we strongly recommend a consistent programme of	Consultation.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The Applicant has engaged with the County Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council and Historic England throughout the pre-application stage. Tables 7-1, 7-2 and 7-3 in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] detail this engagement. In addition to responses to statutory consultation, the archaeological advisors at LCC and NKDC were engaged with on the geophysical survey WSI in July 2023, the approach to the assessment in November 2023, the trial trenching WSI at various points between November 2024 and May 2025, and with Historic England on the approach and assessment in October 2024 and March 2025.	N

engagement with the heritage stakeholders throughout the NSIP process.

Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** details the design evolution of the Proposed Development. In addition, Sections 7.3 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** provides a summary of consultation feedback and responses on heritage matters, which have continued through statutory consultation and prior to submission of the Application.

Mitigation for archaeology is secured by way of requirement 11 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. That requirement provides for approval by Lincolnshire County Council in consultation with Historic England.

02.11.24	S42EA6	Environment Agency	<p>• Further information is required to fully understand permitting and licencing requirements. Further information is required for the Environment Agency to provide a definitive response on relevant environmental impacts. This is important so we can provide the best possible advice to the Planning Inspectorate. It is strongly recommended that any further reports, statements or surveys that require our review and / or agreement are submitted as soon as possible to resolve any issues, before the Development Consent Order (DCO) is submitted. We strongly recommend that you consult us, well in advance of DCO submission, on draft documents which include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk assessment (including flood modelling) • Biodiversity net gain strategy • Ecological assessments (water-based ecology/habitats; water vole assessments; fish) • Outline/framework environmental management plans (EMPs) for all phases (including construction, operational and decommissioning) • Contaminated land assessments (e.g. risk assessments, site investigations, remediation strategies) • Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment • Waste management strategy • Consents and agreements position statement / permitting and consents strategy (or similar) • Details (including plans) identifying the location and nature of proposed works which are likely to require flood risk activity permits. • Statement of Common Ground 	Consultation.	Consents and Agreements Position Statement Consultation Report	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. Further discussion regarding the Potential Main Issues for Examination and the proposed Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP) disapplication were undertaken during a meeting held with the Environment Agency on 11 July 2025. It was noted during this meeting that once formally notified of the request to disapply the FRAP, the Environment Agency would progress with the process and provide their draft Protective Provisions. Discussions with the Environment Agency will continue through examination of the DCO and the progress of these discussions will be set out in the relevant Statement of Common Ground. The consents, permits, and licences required for the Proposed Development are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3].</p> <p>The Applicant has and will continue to consult the Environment Agency. Details of all consultation undertaken with respect to the Proposed Development is provided in the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Details of the correspondence and meetings held with public bodies to date, for example to discuss and agree assessment methodologies, are contained in the relevant technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]). Engagement with stakeholders following statutory consultation continued throughout the preparation of the ES and is summarised as relevant in the technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>Due to programme constraints, documents will be shared upon acceptance of the DCO Application with the Environment Agency to allow sufficient time for review prior to examination.</p>	N
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• Development Consent Order

Any requests to disapply any permits or consents should be sent to us in writing as soon as possible to allow us sufficient time to consider them (minimum 6 months).

Depending on the outcome this will have implications for the content of the DCO.

Sufficient time is required to ensure we can appropriately respond to discharge of requirements and protective provision consultations.

Please ensure in your DCO a minimum of 21 days is stipulated as a response time for the discharge of requirements and a minimum of 61 days for protective provisions.

We look forward to continuing to work with you as the detailed proposals continue to develop, and to reviewing and providing advice on relevant supporting documents as these are generated.

If you have any questions about any of our comments, please contact us.

Please note this response does not represent our final view in relation to any future DCO, or any environmental permit applications made to us.

Our final views will be based on all relevant information including applications and guidance available at the time of submission.

We have provided this statutory planning advice under our chargeable service agreement:

ENVPAC/1/NIT/00057.

We trust this advice is useful.

02.11.24	S42EA6 1	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix I – Permitting/licensing requirements A number of permits and licenses may be required to facilitate this scheme. Should you wish to disapply any element of these proposals and bring within the scope of the Development Consent Order (DCO) details of this should be provided to the Environment Agency a minimum of 6 months prior to DCO submission. We will require a consenting strategy document to be submitted in support of the proposals which outlines a programme of managing the various consents and permits, and confirmation of whether this will be subsumed within the DCO process or as standalone permits. We recommend early engagement with our National Permitting Service (NPS) and full use of their enhanced pre-application advice service to</p>	Consultation.	N/A	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and is in dialogue with the Environment Agency on these points. A meeting was held as recently as 11 July 2025 between the Applicant and Environment Agency to discuss the main issues for examination, including permits and licenses that may be required to facilitate this scheme. Further discussion regarding the Potential Main Issues for Examination and the proposed Flood Risk Activity Permit (FRAP) disapplication were undertaken during this meeting. It was noted that once formally notified of the request to disapply the FRAP, the Environment Agency would progress with the process and provide their draft Protective Provisions. Discussions with the Environment Agency will continue through examination of the DCO and the progress of these discussions will be set out in the relevant Statement of Common Ground. The consents, permits, and licences required for the Proposed</p>	N
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ensure the permitting requirements and implications are fully understood and addressed in good time to inform the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) decision making process. Twin tracking is recommended for those applications considered fundamental to the DCO. Please refer to PINS Annex D advice note for further information on how the Environment Agency's planning and permitting process can be best aligned within DCOs: Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice on working with public bodies in the infrastructure planning process, Annex D: Environment Agency - GOV.UK. Permitting pre-application advice: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/get-advice-before-you-apply-for-an-environmental-permit>.

Development are set out in the **Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3]**.

The Applicant will continue to engage with the EA throughout the Examination period and following consent.

30.10.24	S42CAA 2	Civil Aviation Authority	Other than the consultation required by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011, it is not necessary to consult the CAA about: Strategic Planning Documents (e.g., Local Development Framework and Core Strategy documents) other than those with direct aviation involvement (e.g. Regional Renewable Energy Plans); Waste Plans Screening Options Low-rise structures, including telecommunication masts. With the exception of wind turbine developments, the CAA is unlikely to have any meaningful input re-lated to applications associated with structures of a height of 100 feet or less that are situated away from aerodromes or other landing sites Orders affecting Rights of Way or Footpaths Sub-surface developments General planning applications not affecting CAA property Solar Photovoltaic Panels (SPV) In all cases where the above might affect an airport, the airport operator is the appropriate consultee.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
30.10.24	S42CAA 5	Civil Aviation Authority	It is necessary to consult the CAA in the following situations: When a Local Planning Authority is minded to grant permission for a development to which a statutorily safeguarded airport or NATS Plc has	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and will contact the CAA, if applicable, during detailed design works.	N

objected, Email (preferred option)
asddocs@caa.co.uk or write to:
Airspace, Aerodromes and ATM
Civil Aviation Authority
Aviation House
Gatwick Airport
West Sussex RH6 0YR
When a Local Planning Authority is considering a proposed development involving wind turbines, email windfarms@caa.co.uk (preferred option) or write to:
Airspace Regulation
Airspace, Aerodromes and ATM
Civil Aviation Authority
Aviation House
West Sussex RH6 0YR
When a development involves structures of a height of 90 metres or more, lasers or floodlights, email air-space@caa.co.uk (preferred option) or write to:
Airspace Regulation
Airspace, Aerodromes and ATM
Civil Aviation Authority
Aviation House
Crawley
West Sussex RH6 0YR

06.11.24	S42NSD C9	Newark and Sherwood District Council	I can confirm that Newark and Sherwood District Council has no comments to make on the above application.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
06.11.24	S42NSD C10	Newark and Sherwood District Council	Please note that this matter has not been formally reported to the District Council's Planning Committee. In these circumstances the comments are those of an Officer of the Council under delegated power arrangements.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
08.11.24	S42CRT 2	Canal & River Trust	Having reviewed the location of the project and the relationship of the proposed solar farm and its as-sociated infrastructure with our network, we do not believe that the proposals as shown would cross land owned or operated by the Trust or impact our interests. Our closest waterways are the River Trent approximately 6.5km to the west and the Fosssdyke Canal approximately 8 kilometres northeast of the site boundary.	Consultation.	Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
08.11.24	S42CRT 4	Canal & River Trust	We can advise that as drafted the proposal would not affect our waterways and we would not need	Consultation.	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

to be an Interested Party as part of the Development Consent Order Examination.

10.11.24	S42THP C3	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>1. We would like you to consider extending the consultation deadline. Not all the residents were able to attend yesterday's event and some will join at Bassingham or Witham. There will then be precious little time for them to construct responses. In addition, our own meeting with residents will provisionally take place on 24th Nov which is just a week away from the deadline.</p>	Consultation.	Consultation Report	<p>The Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] sets out the timings of the consultation undertaken, which has followed the relevant/required process and timings, and sets out how the Applicant has complied with the PA 2008, APFP Regulations and EIA Regulations.</p>	N
<p>The Applicant prepared a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) as part of the preparation for statutory consultation setting out the proposed approach to statutory consultation for the Proposed Development. Prior to sending them the initial draft of the SoCC, the Applicant engaged with the host local authorities, North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The host local authorities provided feedback to the Applicant on a range of consultation issues, including the timing and the duration of statutory consultation. The host local authorities were issued with the draft SoCC and provided comments which the Applicant took into account when producing the final SoCC. Further details regarding the development of the SoCC and the Applicant's response to the comments received from the host local authorities are set out at sections 6.3 and 6.4 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>							
<p>In response to a comment received from North Kesteven District Council on the draft SoCC, the Applicant extended the duration of the statutory consultation from 30 days to 43 days, as shown in Table 6-1 (Comments received on the draft SoCC) of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>							
<p>Additionally, when coordinating the second Parish Council briefing (27 November 2024) the Applicant made the decision to extend the consultation feedback deadline for the Parish Councils invited to the briefing to ensure that there was sufficient time for detailed responses to be finalised and submitted following the briefing. The consultation feedback deadline, originally 2 December 2024, was extended by one week, meaning that the consultation feedback deadline for these Parish Councils was 9 December 2024. Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council was invited to the briefing and was notified of the extension by the Applicant on 15 November 2024. Information regarding this extension, including the list of the relevant Parish Councils, is set out in section 8.8.7 - 8.8.9 of the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1].</p>							

Section 12.2 of the Consultation Report
[EN010154/APP/5.1] refers to the Adequacy of Consultation Milestone, which both host local authorities agreed has been met.

12.11.24	S42HSE 2	Health and Safety Executive	HSE does not comment on EIA Scoping Reports, but the following information is likely to be useful to the applicant.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	This response is noted.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 3	Health and Safety Executive	HSE's land use planning advice: Will the proposed development fall within any of HSE's consultation distances? According to HSE's records, the proposed DCO application boundary for this Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project does not fall into the consultation zones of any Major Accident Hazard Site ['MAHS'] or Major Accident Hazard Pipeline ['MAHP'] .	Consultation.	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment. The Proposed Development does not require the use and storage of chemical or hazardous substances above the thresholds set out within the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations and therefore a Hazardous Substances Consent would not be required.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 5	Health and Safety Executive	Further information on HSC should be sought from the relevant Hazardous Substances Authority (often the local planning authority) if re-quired or if changes to the scheme are made.	Consultation.		If any changes to the Proposed Development are made during detailed design that would require contact to be made with the HSE, the Applicant will consult them at that time.	N
21.11.24	S42CA3	Coal Authority	On the basis that the proposed Solar Farm does not lie within the defined coalfield I can confirm that the Planning team at the Coal Authority have no specific comments to make on this project. As the sites which form the Solar Farm fall outside of areas of past, present or future coal mining, as identified in Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009, there is no requirement to consult the Coal Authority further on this project.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	This response is noted.	N
27.11.24	S42HSA 3	UK Health Security Agency	We have assessed the submitted documentation and wish to make the following comments: Environmental Public Health UKHSA was not consulted at scoping stage.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	UK Health Security Agency is not a statutory consultee under the PA 2008. In addition, the Applicant notes that, as described in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) and accepted in the Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), potential effects to human health are considered in the ES technical chapters with a standalone assessment scoped out of the EIA. For clarity, potential effects to human health are set out in the following technical assessments of the ES ([EN010154/APP/6.1]) :	N

- Chapter 9: Water Environment;
- Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity;
- Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration;
- Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport; and
- Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2: Air Quality.

29.11.24	S42NH7	National Highways	Prior to this, we provided a response in November 2023 to the EIA Scoping consultation. Additionally, a meeting was held on 15 November 2024 to further discuss the Fosse Green proposals and begin our assessment on the impact of the proposals upon the Strategic Road Network (SRN).	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and has consulted with National Highways in the development of the Proposed Development. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the consultation undertaken to date. That consultation has continued throughout statutory consultation and in the period leading up to the submission of the Applicant and has included amendments made to the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] made at the request of National Highways.	N
29.11.24	S42NH4 1	National Highways	Legal Protective Provisions We have been in contact with Fosse Green Energy with the contact details to National Highways legal team, a member of the team has been designated to assist Fosse Green Energy. National Highways has a standard set of protective provisions which we require to be secured on the face of the DCO. We encourage Fosse Green to engage early with us on these and to any changes to these protective provisions should be agreed within a Side Agreement with National Highways. If contact has not yet been made, National Highways legal team can be contacted via LegalServicesInbox@nationalhighways.co.uk.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant has been in discussions with National Highways to negotiate Protective Provisions for the benefit of National Highways to cover interactions between the Proposed Development and National Highways' assets. These will be added to Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once they are in an agreed form.	N
29.11.24	S42NE2	Natural England	It is noted that Natural England have not been engaged by the applicant via our Discretionary Advice Service. If you would like to discuss any of the content of this response prior to submission, please complete this charged service request form and send to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk. For any queries regarding this letter, contact me on [REDACTED]. For new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	Natural England were consulted during scoping and statutory consultation, details of this are presented in Table 8-1 and Table 8-2 of Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Further engagement has also been carried out, with meetings held in February 2025 to discuss ALC and the comments received during statutory consultation.	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C4	North Kesteven District Council	As a District Authority, we will not be providing substantive comments on traffic and transport, minerals and waste, and public rights of way as these matters are under the remit of LCC and they will provide comments as appropriate. We will, however, point out matters of local importance as appropriate.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	This comment is noted.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C5	North Kesteven District Council	Secondly, we note in the PINS Scoping Opinion that recommendations were made to yourselves to consult with the relevant consultation bodies in respect of agreeing suitable methodologies for certain elements of the Environmental Statement. The relevant references in the Scoping Opinion where consultation was recommended are: 3.0.4, 3.1.2, 3.1.6, 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.4.3, 3.5.6, 3.6.2, 3.6.5 and 3.6.6. It is disappointing that this does not appear to have been fully carried out. As you will see from the comments below, we have repeated the same comments as made at Scoping stage whereas we would have expected these matters to have been progressed further through consultation with the relevant officers or consultants to the Council during the intervening period.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant has continued to consult with the relevant consultation bodies throughout the preparation of the ES. Details of all consultation undertaken with respect to the Proposed Development is provided in the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . Details of the correspondence and meetings held with public bodies to date, for example to discuss and agree assessment methodologies, are contained in the relevant technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]). This also includes responses to all comments raised in the Scoping Opinion. Engagement with stakeholders following statutory consultation continued throughout the preparation of the ES and is summarised as relevant in the technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]).	Y- methodologi es agreed
02.11.24	S42NKD C6	North Kesteven District Council	We note that the PEIR represents the preliminary environmental information available to date and it will be developed as the scheme design is finalised following this current consultation exercise, therefore our officers remain available to discuss any of the matters raised in our response or the PINS Scoping Response prior to the completion of the final ES.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	This comment is noted and the Applicant has and will continue to maintain contact with North Kesteven District Council throughout the development of the ES and the Proposed Developments detailed design. Details of consultation undertaken with respect to the Proposed Development is provided in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . Details of the correspondence and meetings held with public bodies to date, for example to discuss and agree assessment methodologies, are contained in the relevant technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]).	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C29	North Kesteven District Council	Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation 5.1 Paragraph 5.7.2 states that specific effect significance criteria for each technical discipline have been developed and agreed with the Planning Inspectorate through the EIA Scoping process.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	No response required.	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C62	North Kesteven District Council	Consultation with the Council's economic development officers would be welcomed following the PEIR consultation and prior to the final ES being prepared.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	Comments received from NKDC during Statutory Consultation, including economic development officers, have been considered within the assessment presented within Chapter 12: Socio Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C75	North Kesteven District Council	Summary and Conclusion to NKDC Response 18.1 The Council thanks the applicant for the opportunity to comment on the PEIR and associated documents. As mentioned at the start of this letter, we consider that the opportunity to discuss individual environmental topics with our officers has been missed despite them being raised in the PINS Scoping Response.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	The Applicant thanks North Kesteven District Council for their inputs and welcomes continued consultation throughout the detailed design process. Details of consultation undertaken in respect to the Proposed Development is provided in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . Details of the correspondence and meetings held with public bodies to date, for example to discuss and agree assessment methodologies, are contained in the relevant technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]).	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C104	North Kesteven District Council	2. The PEIR is prepared in advance of submission of the DCO, forming part of the preapplication process, and follows on from consultation periods. AAH Consultants have subsequently provided consultation feedback to both the applicant, LCC and NKDC.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Further correspondence has taken place with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings, as set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C108	North Kesteven District Council	However, as stated previously, as the design of the scheme is evolving and not fixed at this stage, we have not reviewed the preliminary findings or initial assessments.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	Noted.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C143	North Kesteven District Council	This has not been considered within the PEIR, we would welcome dialogue to discuss this further.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The Applicant thanks North Kesteven District Council for their inputs and welcomes continued consultation throughout the detailed design process. Details of consultation undertaken in respect to the Proposed Development is provided in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] . Details of the correspondence and meetings held with public bodies to date, for example to discuss and agree assessment methodologies, are contained in the relevant technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]).	N
02.11.24	S42LWT 3	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	We wish to highlight that Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT) have had early discussions with the project team regarding the ecology and biodiversity of the scheme. These comments follow on from those discussions in light of the documents produced at this consultation stage. The comments below are based on Chapters 3: The Proposed Development, 6: Climate change,	Consultation.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

8: Ecology and associated figures and include representations from multiple staff at LWT.

02.12.24	S42WD B5	Witham & Humber Drainage Boards	We have now received your GIS shapefiles for the project and look forward to further discussions regarding your proposals in due course.	Consultation.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG2	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Due to the proximity of some of our existing or future assets, NGET wishes to express their interest in further consultation while the impact on our assets is still being assessed.</p> <p>Where the Promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with or work within close proximity to any of NGET's apparatus and land, this will require appropriate protection and further discussion on the impact to its apparatus and rights.</p> <p>NGET assets form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales.</p> <p>Please continue to consult NGET in regards to this development.</p> <p>NGET will require an adequate form of Protective Provisions included within the Order.</p>	Consultation.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant has already commenced discussions with NGET to agree protective provisions for the benefit of NGET to be included Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN01054/APP/3.1] . The Applicant will continue to consult National Grid for its input and welcomes continued consultation throughout the development of the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 2	Anglian Water	Please could you contact me as a matter of urgency to look to progress work with colleagues on the project's design, assessment and DCO.	Consultation.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Contact was since made with Anglian Water as discussed in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] and set out in detail in the responses above.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 3	Anglian Water	<p>In addition to the template Protective Provisions and mandatory Water Resources Assessment, I attach Anglian Water's SLA template for the project to complete and return.</p> <p>Section 42 and Preliminary Environmental Information Report consultation Fosse Green Energy Limited</p> <p>Anglian Water consultation response</p> <p>Anglian Water is a statutory consultee on nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP).</p>	Consultation.	Consultation Report	Noted. The Applicant has been engaging with Anglian Water throughout the pre-application period in order to come to an agreed position and to negotiate the template protective provisions provided. Protective Provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water will be included in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once these are in an agreed form.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 19	Anglian Water	<p>Statement of Community Consultation</p> <p>AWS considers that as well as being a statutory consultee we are also a local stakeholder (page 6).</p> <p>Construction work on the solar farm which say resulted in a burst water supply pipe would have a major impact on the local community, for example. AWS identified in summer 2024 that the project had sought a Scoping response from the Planning Inspectorate (page 10) and at that time AWS</p>	Consultation.	Consultation Report	<p>The Applicant notes the point about identification in the SoCC. Further engagement has been undertaken with Anglian Water as discussed in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As explained above, the Applicant's engagement with Anglian Water has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation during the Statutory Consultation on the PEIR Report and other consultation material; 	N

sought to engage with the project.
That approach has not been followed up by the Fosse Green team.
We note that AWS is not listed on page 15 as a statutory consultee.
We note the planned further iteration of the scheme and its assessment (page 19) over the next year before submission (Autumn 2025) of the NSIP application seeking a DCO.
This does provide sufficient time for the AWS assets to be identified and impacts to be designed out, for appropriate Protective Provisions to be agreed and progression of water and wastewater connections (if required) to be initially assessed.

- The submission of a Water Resource Assessment on 28 April 2025;
- A meeting on 29 April 2025 to discuss the Water Resource Assessment requirements, to identify any conflict between Anglian Water utilities/infrastructure and the Proposed Development, to discuss potential cumulative impacts and to discuss the comments received on the PEI Report and during the Statutory Consultation period;
- Confirmation from Anglian Water on 28 May 2025 that the water demand for potable and non-potable uses can be supplied to the Proposed Development;
- Follow up engagement with Anglian Water via email to request Anglian Water asset maps to identify potential clashes with Anglian Water assets.

02.12.24	S42AW 34	Anglian Water	<p>14.7.5 AWS considers that proactive consultation by the project should have been undertaken before the statutory consultation. AWS does not agree that consultation needs to continue during the Examination phase as the NSIP process is designed to be front loaded in order to resolve matters prior to submission and so reduce the matters before the Examining Authority to those which cannot be agreed.</p>	Consultation.	Consultation Report	<p>Details of all consultation undertaken with respect to the Proposed Development is provided in the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1]. Consultation on the Proposed Development was not limited to Statutory Consultation. Prior to Statutory Consultation, the Applicant conducted an initial, 'Non-Statutory' stage of consultation on its early plans and proposals, to ensure that feedback could shape the plans presented at Statutory Consultation. In addition, the Applicant engaged with a range of stakeholders and the local community outside of formal consultation prior to Statutory Consultation.</p> <p>The Applicant has been engaging with Anglian Water throughout the pre-application period in order to come to an agreed position and to negotiate protective provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once these are in an agreed form. Those discussions are on-going and the Applicant hopes they can be concluded before the Examination starts.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA6 0	Environment Agency	<p>Consistency of information Please ensure information is consistent across chapters and appendices, to avoid misinterpretation or information being missed. Examples of where information is not consistent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst the indicative foundation details and depth for the Onsite Substation are provided in paragraph 9.6.47g of Chapter 9, they are not given in Chapter 3, yet they have been for other infrastructure. • The requirement for a Materials Management Plan (MMP) under CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: 	Consultation.	Consultation Report	<p>This comment is noted. The Application has been the subject of a detailed consistency check prior to submission.</p>	N

Development Industry Code of Practice, is referred to in paragraph 14.5.39 of Chapter 14 and Appendix 3-A 3.12 Table 11, but not in Chapter 3.
End of Appendix H

02.12.2024	S42LCC78	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The same process is repeated for operation and maintenance effects with year 1 initially assessed and then followed by year 15, which is the stated future baseline following the maturity of mitigation planting. Finally, the decommissioning phase, which has an anticipated date of 2093, is assessed.</p> <p>We do consider it likely that throughout the operation period, there will be elements of reconfiguration, replacement and removal as technology advances or elements become obsolete. Whilst we accept this is a difficult process to quantify, we do consider that, in a worst case scenario these stages of intervention would parallel the effects of construction and decommissioning.</p> <p>The PEIR has not addressed this matter and we do seek this as a discussion thread prior to application submission.</p>	Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and is anticipated to generate approximately 10% of the daily HGV/coach and car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1]. The indicative design life of key solar infrastructure components is included within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p> <p>Site-wide equipment replacement will be infrequent and of shorter duration than the construction period. Site-wide equipment replacement activities are expected to generate in the order of 20 HGVs (or 40 two-way HGV movements) per day and in the order of 20 staff car trips (40 two-way movements) per day. This is much lower than the vehicle trips generated during the peak construction phase, representing approximately 40% of the HGV activity and approximately 10% of car/LGV movements generated during the peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.</p> <p>Typically, decommissioning phase effects are similar in nature to the construction phase, although may be of shorter duration and of slightly less intensity. Decommissioning</p>	N
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						assumptions and good practice measures are detailed in the Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.9] .	
02.12.2024	S42LCC 69	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Paragraphs 5.7.3 to 5.7.7 detail the process related to determining significance, we agree with this approach and accept the table presented (table 5.1) which classifies significance as best practice. We agree with the determination of moderate and above as being classed as 'significant'. Table 5.2 describes the four descriptions (major, moderate, minor and negligible) presented in table 5.1. The baseline effect is then re-assessed following the expected impact of the mitigation measures to determine residual effect.</p> <p>Construction and decommissioning have been assessed on a worst-case basis. It is stated that decommissioning will follow the process of construction but likely comprising a shorter duration.</p> <p>We agree with this approach, but do consider that over the period of 60 years there are likely to be numerous construction and decommissioning phases. These intermediate stages are likely to be of shorter duration, but it is considered to be of a scale that would have adverse impacts on the landscape and visual amenity.</p> <p>We would welcome some discussion regarding the renovation of the Development as technology advances.</p>	Decommissioning / Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	The Applicant notes the feedback regarding the EIA methodology. Any renewal and removal, reconstruction, refurbishment or replacement of faulty or broken equipment would be phased and programmed in stages to maintain the electrical export to the National Grid. These works have been considered as relevant within the technical assessments presented in chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP.6.1] . Site-wide equipment replacement will be infrequent and of shorter duration than the construction period. Further information and detail of environmental management during the operational phase is provided in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] . The Applicant is committed to submitting a planned maintenance schedule to the relevant planning authorities for the year ahead every 12 months from the date of final commissioning. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning. The Applicant will further notify the relevant planning authorities of any maintenance that has been undertaken as a result of unforeseen circumstances, the notification shall be given within 14 days of the emergency maintenance being carried out.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 5	National Highways	<p>Decommissioning Phase</p> <p>The decommissioning is assumed to be in 2093 (60 years from opening).</p> <p>We accept the proposed approach, and so far, the construction phase is a useful estimate to determine the anticipated impact of the decommissioning phase.</p>	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Comment noted. No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 6	National Highways	<p>We look forward to reviewing the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) will be prepared as part of the EIA and submitted with the DCO application.</p> <p>This will set out the general principles to be followed in the decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p>	Decommissioning	Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	Comment noted. A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] has been submitted as part of this DCO application.	N
29.11.24	S42NE8	Natural England	<p>5.3.4. It is noted in the Non-Technical Summary (para 3.4.1) that the proposed development has a</p>	Decommissioning	Framework Soil Management Plan	The 60 year operational life of the Proposed Development is set out in the Draft Development Consent Order (DCO)	N

proposed lifespan of 60 years, with decommissioning to commence 60 years after the development becomes operational. This time limit is welcomed; NE advise this must be secured within the DCO.

5.3.5. PEIR para 12.7.71 states 'The land used for the Proposed Development will be returned to its former use after decommissioning. Ground physical infrastructure (including the standalone BESS compound, solar station compounds and on-site substation) will be removed, and the Principal Site returned to landowners in the condition as at the end of operation'. The commitment to return all land, including physical infrastructure, to its former use is welcomed, however, NE advise that a commitment should be made to return all agricultural land to its current ALC grade following decommissioning. Without this, any impacts to BMV land from physical infrastructure that were considered temporary, may become permanent if land quality is degraded following decommissioning.

Framework
Decommissioning
Environmental
Management Plan

[EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.10]**, secured by Requirement 12 in the Draft DCO contains industry standard good practice measures to reduce impacts on soil which will ensure that the ALC grade will be unaltered through operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. A post-restoration survey of agricultural land would be undertaken, as per commitments in the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DMEP) **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**.

02.11.24	S42NKD C15	North Kesteven District Council	3.5 EN-3 advises that solar farms typically have an upper limit of 40-year lifespan (para 2.10.65). The guidance also states that the period of time that the applicant is proposing to operate a solar farm will be an important matter for the SOS to consider.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational term for the Proposed Development and as such decommissioning will start 60 years from the date of commencement of commercial operations. During the operational term there will be replacement of key equipment used in the Proposed Development as set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Replacement of equipment will be required during the operational phase, although this is anticipated to be infrequent. A planned maintenance schedule will be submitted to the relevant planning authorities on an annual basis.</p> <p>The 60 year consent for a solar NSIP has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State's decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved.</p> <p>NPS EN-3 also supports this position at paragraph 2.10.66 which states that: "time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed."</p>	N
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02.11.24	S42NKD C23	North Kesteven District Council	3.11 As a general observation on this point the Council raises concerns that the proposed operational period is 50% longer than common practice across both TCPA 1990 and PA2008 NSIP projects, from our experience. Whilst paragraph 2.10.149 of EN-3 suggests that longer operational periods can be sought, the caveat is that the time limited nature of such proposals is likely to be an important consideration for the Secretary of State – including in our experience when considering and weighting the degree to which impacts on matters such as BMV land are ‘temporary’ and ‘reversible’. A 60-year timeframe is arguably beyond a ‘generational’ period of change and as currently considered and assessed across the PEIR documents we are unable to support it.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes reversible effects as long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but which cease once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned. The reference to temporary is correct in planning terms as although the infrastructure will remain for 60 years, it will be removed at decommissioning. The conversion of arable land to grassland during the 60 year operational period has the potential to accrue improvement to soil function over a large area. The and reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60 year consent has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State’s decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved. A 60 year time limited consent will maximise the renewable energy generation of the Proposed Development to support resilience, security, and affordability of electricity supplies.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C31	North Kesteven District Council	The timeframe for a 60-year operational duration, as stated above, rather exceeds the accepted definition of a temporary use. This will have knock on effects for the assessments made in the ES based on the methodology applied for ‘temporary effects’ which may lead to an underplaying of effects that will be in place for a time period that is more akin to a ‘permanent effect’.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes reversible effects as long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but which cease once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned. The reference to temporary is correct in planning terms as although the infrastructure will remain for 60 years, it will be removed at decommissioning. The non-permanent and reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60 year consent has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State’s decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved. NPS EN-3 also supports this position at paragraph 2.10.66 which states that: “time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed.”	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C78	North Kesteven District Council	· 60-year operational lifespan – it is difficult to perceive that a development of this duration can be considered to be temporary in nature. This has implications for the restoration of the land back to agricultural use which are not fully explored in the PEIR.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	While the site will be used for solar energy generation, the land is not permanently changed to industrial use in land use planning terms. The Proposed Development comprises a temporary installation and once the Proposed Development’s operational life ends, the infrastructure will be removed, and the land returned to its previous use in accordance with the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9]	N

						During operation of the Proposed Development, Chapter 12: Socio-economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out that suspension of cultivation for annual crops within the solar array areas creates an opportunity for improvement to soil structure and development of soil organic matter. The decommissioning process will enable the majority of the Principal Site to be returned to the landowner, available for its original use, with the only areas of agricultural land considered to be permanently lost due to the Proposed Development are areas of planting and habitat creation introduced as part of the Proposed Development if these are not removed as part of the decommissioning works.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C120	North Kesteven District Council	10. Given the stated operational time of 60 years, there is the question of reversibility and duration. Having reviewed the sections relating to this from GLVIA3 and other related guidance, it is clear that this project is long term. Given that 60 years is comparable to two generations as a minimum, there is some strength to the consideration that this would amount to a permanent project, especially considering the average lifespan of building design is circa 50 years.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology	Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes reversible effects as long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but which cease once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned. The reference to temporary is correct in planning terms as although the infrastructure will remain for 60 years, it will be removed at decommissioning.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C123	North Kesteven District Council	11. Decommissioning is considered within the PEIR as a whole and the LVIA chapter. Our assumption is that this will include all aspects of the project. Permissive paths would be removed, but underground cables may remain.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	As set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] , all PV panels, onsite substation, mounting structures, inverters, transformers, and BESS would be removed from the site. Buried cables would either be removed or left in situ. The current practice is to remove cables (leaving the ducting in place) and recycle the metals within them. Permissive paths would remain up until the land position is established, following this the then landowners would choose how the land is to be used and managed. A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] has been prepared and submitted with the DCO application. This Framework DEMP sets out the general principles to be followed in the decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C130	North Kesteven District Council	The Proposed operational life of the Development is stated as 60 years.	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 4	Lincolnshire County Council	Proposed Lifespan LCC notes that the proposed lifespan of the Solar Farm is 60 years. NPS EN-3 states that 'Applicants should consider the design life of solar panel efficiency over time when determining the	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology Framework Decommissioning	Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes reversible effects as long-term effects, which endure throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development, but which cease once the Proposed Development has been decommissioned. The reference to temporary is correct in	N

period for which consent is required. An upper limit of 40 years is typical, although applicants may seek consent without a time-period or for differing time-periods of operation'. It goes on to say that 'Time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed'. LCC notes that a time limited consent is being sought, although would highlight that the additional 20 years to a total of 60 years' operating as a solar farm is a significant amount of time. LCC questions the land use being considered as temporary as the suggested timeframe would be multi-generational. LCC considers further details should be provided within the ES regarding the likely impacts of this extended lifespan, and the consideration of how the land would be reinstated to its original form

Environmental Management Plan

planning terms as although the infrastructure will remain for 60 years, it will be removed at decommissioning. The non-permanent and reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60 year consent has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State's decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved.

NPS EN-3 also supports this position at paragraph 2.10.66 which states that: "time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed."

The lifespan of 60 years has been identified as being a suitable period of time during which the Proposed Development can provide energy to the national electricity grid. During the operational phase, as components approach its design life there will be an evaluation to determine if the components require maintenance and/or replacing. Any replacement would be programmed in stages to maintain the electrical export to the National Grid.

When the Proposed Development is decommissioned at the end of its operating life, it will be done so in accordance with the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9]. This is a legally enforceable requirement secured by the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].

02.11.24	S42NKD C21	North Kesteven District Council	3.9 With reference to section 3.6, the ES should specify measures for early decommissioning of the solar farm in the event of early cessation of energy generation including the timescales and long stop periods for early decommissioning commencing. This should take into consideration force majeure events including downtime, accidents/operations issues etc at the NGNS or other third-party infrastructure on which the solar farm relies. The applicant is referred to the Heckington Fen 'Outline Decommissioning and Restoration Plan' (February 2024) - PINS document reference REP5-058 – as an example of the triggers and remedial measures to be engaged should there be a cessation of energy production.	Decommissioning and National Grid infrastructure	Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan	The Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] is applicable to the decommissioning process at any point in the Proposed Developments lifespan, and includes the actions to be taken should there be a cessation of energy production.	N
02.11.24	S42EA5 1	Environment Agency	Appendix G – Waste management G1 – Design life and replacement frequency for	Decommissioning /	ES Chapter 14: Other	The overarching waste management strategy is provided in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	N

key components
Document ref. Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Table 14-13
Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, paragraph 14.5.81
Issue The Table 14-13 indicates that everything on site will require replacement at least once and some items twice during the life of the project. However, there is uncertainty around how the key infrastructure components will be recycled.
Impact It is assumed that specialist regional or national facilities would be in place at the time of decommissioning, and these would be developed in response to demand generated by the UK-wide solar panel industry and waste solar panels would be reused, recycled, or recovered and not disposed of to landfill.
However, this may not be the case.
As such, there is a risk of pollution if there is an inadequate waste management strategy in place.
Solution Provide further explanation on how the key components will be recycled / waste will be managed.
Additional narrative / explanation (if required)
Solar panels are recyclable, however the percentage recoverable depends very much on the manner of construction, with 'cheaper' panels having a lower recovery rate.
Thin film panel recovery is about 95% of the semiconductor and 90% of the glass.
Silicon panel recovery is 100% of the aluminium, 95% of the glass, 80% of the cell modules and 85% of the silicon.
(the ecoexperts.co.uk) – 99% overall is an over estimation.
Currently the company quoted in the report, Recycle Solar, are the only industrial scale panel recycler in the UK.
They operate on waste exemptions only so have a limited capacity.
Quite a large percentage are exported to France by Veolia.
The fact that such a large company has not invested in UK facilities brings the assumption at 14.5.81 into question. Studies in the USA suggest a cost per panel to recycle at \$10-20.
This is a considerable financial burden to have at the end of the project.
We recommend that the applicant, and other

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[EN010154/APP/6.1], the **Framework CEMP** [EN010154/APP/7.7], **Framework OEMP** [EN010154/APP/7.8], and **Framework DEMP** [EN010154/APP/7.9]. As confirmed in **Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics** [EN010154/APP/6.1], the Proposed Development will aim to prioritise waste prevention, followed by preparing for reuse, recycling and recovery and lastly disposal to landfill as per the waste hierarchy.

The manufacture and design specification of the solar PV panels are not yet confirmed, however The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013 and The Waste Batteries and Accumulators (Amendment) Regulations 2015 place obligations on those who place solar PV panels and batteries on the market to finance the costs of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal; and the landfill tax strongly incentivise reuse, recycling and recovery. Potential recycled content for the main construction materials is outlined in Table 11 of Appendix 14-E: Materials and Waste Impact Assessment Methodology and Baseline [EN010154/APP/6.3]. Recycling routes are generally available for component replacement waste at present, and it is likely that there will be even greater opportunities for recycling in the future, not least because the recycling market will have expanded to meet demand as solar PV installations increase. A recovery rate of 70% is assumed be achievable for the purpose of the waste assessment.

The solar PV panels are very robust and unlikely to become broken, and even in the event this does occur, would not leach metals into the surroundings.

energy companies, consider investing in the processes required to fully recycle the large number of panels in this and other schemes. Dependent on the type of solar panel used, it is possible that materials with hazardous properties could be used in their construction, such as cadmium telluride or copper indium gallium selenide. Panels broken on site may leach this material. All waste must be assessed following WM3 waste assessment guidance and transported and disposed of following duty of care and hazardous waste regulations.

24.11.24	S42CM PC6	Carlton le Moorland Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'End of life' decommissioning of the solar panels and storage units has not been fully quantified or addressed and the full cost of any decommissioning need to be suitably guaranteed. 	Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics Framework Decommissioning Management Plan	<p>The decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be subject to measures and procedures defined within the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.8] secured by Requirement 20 in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. A detailed DEMP will be prepared and agreed with the relevant authorities at that time of decommissioning, in advance of the commencement of decommissioning works, and would include timescales and transportation methods.</p> <p>The wastes generated at decommissioning will primarily be the electrical components of the Principal Site, the solar PV frames, and fencing. Wastes will be managed, recycled or disposed of in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidance at the time. At this time, it is not possible to identify either the waste management routes or specific facilities that would be used, as these are liable to change over such a timescale. The waste types generated, and effects of decommissioning are likely to be similar or of a lesser magnitude than the construction effects.</p> <p>The Applicant is committed to setting aside money for decommissioning the Proposed Development.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 30	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 7.7.160 states that 'It is not expected that the operation of the Proposed Development will result in any further intrusive ground activities. As such, no further physical impact to the archaeological resource is anticipated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development and is not further assessed in this section.' LCC does not agree.</p> <p>The lifetime of mounting structures is listed in Table 3-10: Indicative Design Life of the Key</p>	Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Maintenance work and replacement of infrastructure during the operational period has been considered with Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Impacts upon potential buried archaeological remains would be confined to the construction phase of the Proposed Development, during which the impacts upon the buried archaeological features would occur within the footprint of the ground breaking works. Potential for additional below ground impacts during the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development is limited, but may include activities associated with the replacement of the key equipment.</p>	N

Equipment of the Proposed Development in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development as 25-40 years.

Given the proposed lifetime of this scheme all of the PV mounting structures will be removed and replaced at least once, doubling the ground impact of piling and the associated cables across the solar array areas.

Section 7.7.161 states that 'It is assumed for the purpose of this preliminary assessment that there will be no additional impacts on buried heritage assets during decommissioning activities.' LCC does not agree.

The mounting structures will be removed, the cables may be removed and the planting may be removed.

These impacts and the associated groundworks will cause intensive site-specific impacts which cannot be mitigated during the decommissioning. Mounting structures for example will presumably simply be pulled out or pushed over and the metal piles will after many years in the ground have concretions so will cause considerably more deep ground disturbance than they made when going into the ground.

Replacement piling (if not placed in the exact same location) could potentially result in localised additional impacts to archaeological remains. Any such additional impacts would be of permanent, but very low adverse magnitude and are considered not significant.

The implementation of any relevant mitigation and management measures, ensuring any replacement and maintenance activities are carried out in a way that avoids impacts upon the archaeological remains, is detailed within the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8]. This document will be updated during the lifespan of the project, allowing for appropriate mitigation to be put in place (reflecting, for instance, the potential different methodologies which may be available at the time).

A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) is provided as part of the DCO application, and has taken into account archaeological considerations during the phase of the development. The document will be updated during the lifespan of the project in order to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place (depending on methodology used and available at the time). It is considered that removal works will be done in a way that will not cause further impacts to archaeological resource and appropriate measures are secured by the **Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]**, such agreeing the detailed DEMP with the Archaeological Advisor at the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning, which will detail best practice measures sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 31	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 7.7.161 goes on to say that 'Decommissioning will be undertaken within the same footprint used during construction of the Proposed Development and therefore any impact to buried heritage assets would have occurred, and have been mitigated, during the construction phase.' For this statement to be true there needs to be an adequate programme of evaluation across the full redline boundary. Archaeology evaluation consists of a standard suite of techniques that moves from Desk Based Assessment (DBA) through to field evaluation by geophysical survey and a programme of trial trenching. The trenching must target potential archaeology identified from the DBA and the geophysics	Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	A geophysical survey has been completed and the approach to trial trenching has been informed by government, and has been approved by the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeologist within a Written Proposed Development of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 7-H: Written Proposed Development of Investigation (WSI) for an Archaeological Evaluation [EN010154/APP/6.3]). The results of these investigations (including ongoing trial trenching) inform the Environmental Statement and further archaeological mitigation. The interim results of the trial trench evaluation are included within Appendix 7-I: Trial Trenching Report (Interim) [EN010154/APP/6.3] and the full results will be used to update the conclusions of the Environmental Statement, where required. Requirement 11 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] provides that, amongst other things, where additional trial trenching is	N
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results and it must also evaluate the so-called 'blank' areas where previous evaluation techniques have not identified or determined archaeological potential and which therefore remain areas of unknown unevaluated risk. Burials for example do not show up in geophysical survey and cropmarks and earthwork sites may mask underlying archaeology.

required, the scheme for this must be approved by Lincolnshire County Council (in consultation with Historic England) prior to commencement of the authorised development.

A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) is provided as part of the DCO application, and has taken into account archaeological considerations during the phase of the development. The document will be updated during the lifespan of the project in order to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place (depending on methodology used and available at the time). It is considered that removal works will be done in a way that will not cause further impacts to archaeological resource and appropriate measures are secured by the **Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]**, such agreeing the detailed DEMP with the Archaeological Advisor at the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning, which will detail best practice measures sufficient to safeguard any archaeological remains during the decommissioning phase.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 35	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 7.10.5 states that 'During decommissioning, it is not anticipated that there would be any impact beyond the already-disturbed footprint of the Proposed Development.' LCC does not agree, please see above comment for Section 7.7.161.	Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Comment noted. Please see Applicants response in S42LCC31.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 60	Lincolnshire County Council	Decommissioning is considered within the PEIR as a whole and the LVIA chapter. Our assumption is that this will include all aspects of the project. Permissive paths would be removed, but underground cables may remain. Figure 3.1 clarifies the access points to the Site, which will be used during all phases of the project. These will be accessed from existing and upgraded strategic points on the public road network. At this stage the impact of the access points appears vague and would need to be clarified further as the design evolves, we welcome further dialogue on this matter.	Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The impacts on landscape and visual receptors during decommissioning have been considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Buried cables would either be removed or left in situ. The current practice is to remove cables (leaving the ducting in place) and recycle the metals within them. Permissive paths would remain whilst the Applicant is in control of the land and, following this the landowners would choose how the land is to be used and managed. The design parameters including access points are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The landscape and visual impact of the Proposed Development has been assessed from key viewpoints agreed with the host councils and includes consideration of access points; this is presented within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N

						A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] has been prepared and submitted with the DCO application. This Framework DEMP sets out the general principles to be followed in the decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	
08.12.24	S42TOT H2	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>Residents Opinions Following the pre-consultation event in our Village Hall in 2023, the PC organised a series of public meetings and conducted a survey of residents.</p> <p>Recognising that many people express a view when asked, but are insufficiently prepared to construct a written response, members of the PC, supported by active residents, canvassed every household in the village by visiting them and asking for their opinions.</p> <p>The results are shown below.</p> <p>The category of “not opposed” includes those broadly in favour of the development, and those without a preference one way or another. [pie chart of TOTH FGE survey responses]</p> <p>The survey indicated a 76% contingent opposed to the development, and the PC interpreted this as a clear mandate and adopted a position of opposition.</p> <p>Opposition The opposition to the scheme is not based upon a rejection of solar panels, nor on a failure to recognise the need to urgently address climate change, it is based on a range of factors as listed below.</p>	Expressing an objection.	Statement of Need	This comment is noted. The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1].	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H1	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council (TOTH PC) Response to Fosse Green Energy Consultation Process</p> <p>Introduction: The Parish Council have consulted with Parishioners and discussed this matter at length.</p> <p>As a result, TOTH PC formally opposes the development of the proposed solar farm in the village.</p> <p>In recognition of the classification as a NSIP, the PC also proposes a series of mitigations which would reduce the impact on the village, should consent be granted.</p> <p>There is anger in the village because the density of solar panels in the area north of the A46 has increased from that indicated in the pre-consultation phase.</p>	Expressing an objection.	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES</p> <p>Consultation Report</p>	<p>The layout of the Proposed Development Principal Site has evolved iteratively taking into consideration environmental effects, the Proposed Development’s objectives and functionality, and feedback from stakeholders during both the non-statutory and the statutory consultation process, including the residents of Thorpe on the Hill, as set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] An example of design changes in response to feedback received is the removal of solar infrastructure within the field south of Thorpe on the Hill, which is now an area of managed arable fields for bird mitigation purposes (i.e. no solar infrastructure proposed).</p> <p>The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] explains the design principles that were developed at an early stage, and which provided a framework for evolution of</p>	N

Indeed, it now appears that TOTH will have the highest density within the FGE scheme, despite the fact it is the area most remote from the grid connection.
It appears to residents that their previous feedback has been completely disregarded. This has strengthened the adverse reaction to the project.

the design of the Proposed Development. The design principles were informed by national and local planning policy and the outcomes of environmental assessment. The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in residual adverse effects on those within the surrounding rural communities as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). Despite this the Applicant has committed to mitigating impacts wherever possible, and the impacts to local communities have been carefully evaluated by technical assessments. Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts on residential amenity. This includes considering effects from Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].

Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, traffic and noise management, economic opportunities and management plans (such as a Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP[EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]), no significant effects on residential amenity have been identified. However, the Applicant will work with the Local Authorities to ensure that the local community is affected as little as possible, whether that be by targeting contractors with social value commitments during construction or wider community benefit initiatives. Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site.

06.12.24	S42CPC 12	Coleby Parish Council	The Parish Council requests that the company consider its objections constructively when dealing with this Statutory Consultation.	Expressing an objection.	Consultation Report ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The Applicant notes these comments and has considered all consultation feedback in the development of the design. Details on how feedback has helped to inform the detailed design process is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Details of the correspondence and meetings held with public bodies to date, for example to discuss and agree assessment methodologies, are contained in the relevant technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14 [EN010154/APP/6.1]) and details of all consultation undertaken with respect to the	N
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						Proposed Development is provided in the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] .	
08.12.24	S42TOT H27	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	In order to assuage the genuine levels of frustration and anger expressed by residents, we urge FGE to pay the utmost attention to the requests for mitigation, otherwise opposition to the development will remain at an elevated level.	Expressing an objection.	Consultation Report	<p>The Applicant has committed to mitigating impacts wherever possible, and the impacts to local communities have been carefully evaluated in technical assessments. Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts on residential amenity. This includes considering effects from Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, traffic and noise management, economic opportunities and management plans (such as a Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]), no significant effects on residential amenity have been identified. However, the Applicant will work with the Local Authorities to ensure that the local community is affected as little as possible, whether that be by targeting contractors with social value commitments during construction or wider community benefit initiatives. Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site.</p>	Y amended design-removed panels
02.11.24	S42EA1 7	Environment Agency	<p>A11 – Mill Dam Dyke: catchment details Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.11 (Fluvial flood risk for Mill Dam Dyke)</p> <p>Issue Catchment detail is missing; correct catchment outlet coordinates are not presented in the Pre-liminary FRA.</p> <p>Please see Additional explanation below.</p> <p>Impact It is therefore difficult to appraise the flow estimation calculations provided and the hydrological calculations within the Preliminary FRA.</p> <p>As such, we cannot verify the conclusions made.</p> <p>Solution Please include the grid reference to the catchment outlet in the FRA, so that appropriate</p>	Flooding	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Annex E ‘Fluvial Flood Risk Technical Note’ of Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] includes coordinates and a figure of the location and concludes that there is no flood risk from Mill Dam Dyke to the solar infrastructure, including allowances for climate change.</p>	N

checks on the calculated design flows can be undertaken.
Please also include a map of the catchment.
Additional narrative / explanation (if required)
This section notes that a catchment area of 4.38km² has been defined using Lidar map data and FEH catchment boundaries.
The grid reference for this catchment is not included within the Preliminary FRA, however, analysis of the Flood Estimation Handbook (FEH) webservice suggests this is the catchment to just upstream of Morton Hall.
It is difficult to fully appraise the flow estimation calculations provided as the catchment detail is not presented in the Preliminary FRA.
The catchment area of 4.38km² suggests a catchment outlet grid reference of east 488150 north 363750, however, the latitude and longitude coordinates in Appendix D (of the Preliminary FRA) suggest a location further downstream.
It is difficult to fully appraise the hydrological calculations within the Preliminary FRA, as the catchment outlet coordinates are not provided in section .A latitude and longitude is provided in Appendix D (of the Preliminary FRA), but this does not align with the catchment area suggested.

02.11.24	S42EA9	Environment Agency	<p>A3 – Grid connection cable and launch pits Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraph 9.4.63 Issue The grid connection cable will be constructed beneath the River Brant and River Witham. It is likely that these will be 5m or greater below bed levels, and that launch pits will be set back 16m and 100m respectively. However, the potential impacts of on these main rivers/associated flood defences is unclear. Impact There is potential impact on the bed and banks of the watercourses which should be minimised through detailed design of the construction works. These works may require a flood risk activity permit (FRAP). If we are unable to understand the potential impacts of the works on main rivers/flood defences, there is uncertainty as to whether there are any fundamental issues which would prevent us from granting a FRAP.</p>	Flooding / Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The depth of cable installation below each watercourse would be finalised at detailed design based on site specific risk assessment at each crossing location in order to minimise groundwater interactions where practicable. Information will be sought from the Environment Agency on the construction details of the flood defence embankments that may need to be crossed to inform the drilling approach and confirmation of the design and construction methodology for the cable routes under the main rivers/flood defences will be given to the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Mitigation for trenchless crossings and launch pits is outlined in this chapter (Section 9.6 of Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). This includes a site-specific Hydraulic Fracture Risk Assessment, continuous monitoring of the water column above the drill path during drilling and send and receive pit excavations for drilling/boring to be located at least 10m from the watercourse edge, as measured from the top of bank (or 16m from the landward toe of flood defences or 100m for the River Witham where the potential otter holt is located).</p>	N
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Solution Confirmation will be required of the design and construction methodology for the cable routes under main rivers/flood defences.
"Additional narrative / explanation (if required)"
Please also refer to Appendix I in relation to FRAPs for works impacting on and proximal to main rivers/flood defences.

Once the cable is installed beneath the watercourse the pits and any cable trenches will be backfilled to the original ground level and seeded to reduce the risk of runoff and fine sediments entering the watercourse.

Consents and license requirements are also outlined in Section 9.6 of Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the **Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3]** sets out which additional licence, consents and permits will be required for carrying out the Proposed Development, including the position the Applicant is taking in regards to the requirement for a FRAP.

02.11.24	S42EA5 4	Environment Agency	<p>Culverting and removal of culverts Culverting works against the natural processes of watercourses. It can exacerbate the risk of flooding and increase maintenance cost and complexity. It can also destroy wildlife habitats, hinder fish passage, reduce amenity value, interrupt the continuity of the linear corridor of a watercourse and can affect channel stability. It can also significantly reduce resilience to the effects of drought, floods and pollution. We will therefore take this into account in our decision making.</p>	Flooding / Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment.	<p>No new culverts are proposed in the illustrative masterplan and indicative layout, so this will allow continued connectivity and fish passage along the watercourses. However, an existing culvert may require extending but would adopt an environmentally sensitive design. For cable crossings, the avoidance of intrusive trenching techniques will minimise impacts on fish species and maintain connectivity of habitats for fish, e.g., Eels. However, fish rescue may be required under a FR2 permit granted by the EA during construction where de-watering or over-pumping is required. Where any over-pumping is required, Eels (England Wales) Regulations 2009 compliant screens will be used on any pump used for drain-down or over pumping of watercourses.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA2	Environment Agency	<p>Our headline comments are listed below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk impacts have not been sufficiently assessed. Design changes and/or further mitigation may be required to ensure flood risk is not increased on or off/site. • Further information is required in relation to main rivers within/adjacent to the site in relation to flood risk and ecology, to demonstrate that there are no fundamental issues which would prevent us from granting a flood risk activity permit. • Further consideration is required regarding culverting. We would be unlikely to permit culverts on any main rivers, as we have a policy which opposes culverting due to its detrimental impact on flood risk and the aquatic environment. We would also strongly advise against culverting of non-main rivers for those reasons. • Further consideration is required in relation to impacts on fish and appropriate mitigation. 	Flooding / Wildlife and land animal habitats.	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation</p> <p>Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>Flood risk has been assessed further within Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], which has been prepared in accordance with feedback received by the Environment Agency, and consultation with the Environment Agency has been undertaken throughout the preparation of the document.</p> <p>The design and construction methodology for the cable routes under main rivers/flood defences has been discussed and detailed during the meeting held with the Environment Agency on 6 March 2025. The need for a Flood Risk Activity Permit has been disappplied under the draft DCO, with matters relating to flood risk to be agreed by way of protective provisions for the benefit of the EA in the draft DCO.</p> <p>No new culverts are proposed in the illustrative masterplan and indicative layout as part of the Proposed Development. One culvert extension is proposed based on the illustrative</p>	N

- Further consideration is required regarding the enhancement of watercourses with particular regard to riparian habitat for water vole and otter, water dependent habitats and geo-morphology. There is a lack of ambition regarding such enhancements which would contribute to the delivery Water Framework Directive improvements and biodiversity net gains.

layout, and the feedback received during consultation with the EA has been considered and appropriate measures included within the **Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]**.

Regarding potential impacts on fish and appropriate mitigation, this matter was discussed at a meeting held on 6 March 2025 where further information was provided. It was confirmed that where any over-pumping or water drain down is required, fish rescues will be included in the mitigation requirements in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**. Works would be carried out under an FR2 permit application for authorisation to use fishing instruments other than a rod and line (under S27A of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975).

Regarding the enhancement of watercourses, where there are watercourses within the site the proposal is to enhance these by a minimum of 10%. The Biodiversity Net Gain assessment **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** includes a commitment to 10m buffer of Other Neutral Grassland habitat as an enhancement measure for watercourse habitat. The Proposed Development will include other enhancements delivered through the WFD Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is secured within the **Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]**. This includes measures such as the cessation of pesticide and fertiliser inputs which will have a significant benefit to the ecology and water quality of watercourses downstream of the Proposed Development.

02.11.24	S42EA10	Environment Agency	A4 – Development lifetime Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, ES 4 Issue The site has a proposed lifetime of 60 years, however in accordance with relevant national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), climate change should be assessed for a 75-year period. The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) refers to climate change uplifts to fluvial flows using the 2080's epoch. The results of this modelling has not been presented to provide sufficient consideration of climate change impacts. Impact Climate change impacts have not been sufficiently assessed, which could impact the development and the requirement for any mitigation. Solution Further work is required in order to show	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The design life is confirmed in the draft DCO as 60 years. Climate Change is assessed for 100 years for fluvial and pluvial risk in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] so the FRA remains as it is for this assessment. The Environment Agency have been consulted on this approach.	N
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that sufficient allowance for climate change over the lifetime of the development has been assessed.

Climate change allowances for fluvial flows using the 2080's epoch have been referred to later within the FRA, and these should give an appropriate assessment.

The results of updated modelling should be submitted for review and further comment.

Additional narrative / explanation (if required)

For further information, please refer to Flood risk and coastal change - GOV.UK.

02.11.24	S42EA1 1	Environment Agency	<p>A5 – Impact of solar panel infrastructure on flood extents</p> <p>Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, Table 1:</p> <p>Proposed Development Flood Risk Summary Issue No evidence is provided to qualify the statement that solar panel infrastructure in Flood Zone 3 and 2 is not envisaged to alter the existing flood extents in relation to fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Impact Insufficient assessment of the development's impact on fluvial flood risk, which could impact the development or flood risk elsewhere, and any required mitigation.</p> <p>Solution With regards to the alteration of existing flood extents, evidence should be provided to qualify the statement that solar panel infrastructure will not influence flood extents.</p> <p>This could take the form of incorporating the solar panel infrastructure within a hydraulic model to demonstrate the impact or alternatively presenting a volumetric assessment of the volume lost to the design flood level because of solar panel supports.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>A calculation sheet is included in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] to reflect the volume the panel legs occupy in the climate change flood extents. With tilting panels having three support legs, at 300mm typical flood depth, 1ha of panels results in approximately 1.5m³ of floodplain loss. Previous NSIP FRAs have been assessed on this basis with it being accepted that 1.5m³ is acceptable as not significant.</p> <p>The potential volume loss would be considered to be inconsequential within a hydraulic model, with depth increases of less than 0.5mm across the floodplain – this would be well outside the typical tolerance of a model.</p> <p>For this assessment, the 2015 Fluvial model has been applied, re-run with current climate change allowances, with the FRA being tested against the new extents. Extents do not impact the original conservative assessment used in the FRA to use the 1 in 1000 year extent to assess extreme sensitivity for flood risk. Using the current climate change allowance extents, the overall impact on panels is less than currently assessed. The Environment Agency have been consulted on this approach.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA1 2	Environment Agency	<p>A6 – Tidal flood risk</p> <p>Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, Table 7:</p> <p>Pre-development Flood Risk Mapping – Tidal Issue The FRA does not satisfactorily take tidal flood risk into account.</p> <p>It is stated that the residual risk of tidal flooding is considered low as the River Witham and River Trent are protected up to a 300-year event with an allowance for climate change by the Grand Sluice tidal defence in Boston.</p> <p>The River Trent is not protected by this sluice,</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been updated to reflect tidal assessment and no longer suggests the River Trent is protected by the Grand Sluice. The further assessment does not impact FRA outcomes since the PEI Report at statutory consultation.</p>	N

however.

Impact Inaccurate information with regards to the protection of tidal flooding by Grand Sluice for the River Trent.

Therefore, the flood risks posed by the development have not been satisfactorily assessed.

Solution Please correct the text within the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment which suggests the River Trent is protected by the Grand Sluice.

Additional narrative / explanation (if required)

The Mill Dam Dyke, which is a tributary of the tidal River Trent, is subject to some tidal influence, however, at the location of the proposed development site, the bed level of the Mill Dam Dyke is much higher when compared to the bed level elevation at the outfall with the tidal River Trent some 8km downstream.

On this basis the tide is not likely to be influential on the Mill Dam Dyke at the development location.

02.11.24	S42EA1 3	Environment Agency	<p>A7 – Witham Washlands Flood Storage Area Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, Table 7: Pre-development Flood Risk Mapping – Artificial Sources Issue The flood risks posed by the development in relation to Witham Washlands Flood Storage Area (FSA), which is designated functional floodplain, has not been satisfactorily assessed. "Whilst the main solar panel infrastructure part of the development is outside the Witham Washlands area, the grid connection cable area does fall within this area and has not been considered." Impact Flood depths within the Witham Washland FSA are likely to be significant during times of flooding. This could impact on construction activities associated with the cable route, which has not been considered. Solution Take into account the construction of the cable route within Witham Washlands FSA and demonstrate that this would not increase the risk of flooding on/off site. Additional narrative / explanation (if required) In the 2009 North Kesteven Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), washlands are designated as functional floodplain.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Flood protection measures are included in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] which sets the following mitigation for potential flooding during construction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Construction works undertaken adjacent to, beneath and within watercourses will comply with relevant guidance, including Environment Agency and Defra guidance documents; Topsoil and other construction materials will be stored outside of the 1 in 100 year floodplain extent where feasible. If areas located within Flood Zone 2/3 are to be utilised for the storage of construction materials, this would be done in accordance with the applicable flood risk activity regulations, if required; Connectivity will be maintained between the floodplain and the adjacent watercourses, with no changes in ground levels within the floodplain as far as practicable; During the construction phase, the contractor will monitor weather forecasts on a monthly, weekly and daily basis, and plan works accordingly. For example, works in the channel of any watercourse will be avoided or halted were there to be a significant risk of high flows or flooding; and The construction laydown area site office and supervisor will be notified of any potential flood occurring by use of the Floodline Warnings Direct or equivalent service. 	Y- mitigation measures detailed
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Please take into account the requirements in the NPPG (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#para79>):

In Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain) essential infrastructure that has passed the Exception Test, and water-compatible uses, should be designed and constructed to:

- remain operational and safe for users in times of flood;
- result in no net loss of floodplain storage;
- not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.

As the proposed development is shown to have potential impact on the Witham Washland FSA. The applicant should be aware there are specific legal agreements in place relating to the operation, arrangements, agriculture, and land ownership within the flood storage area. We would therefore encourage the applicant to engage with the Environment Agency and other landowners in this regard.

The applicant should contact the local Customers and Engagement Team at LNenquiries@environment-agency.gov.uk for further information.

As the Witham Washlands FSA is designated under the Reservoirs Act, the Reservoir Supervising Engineer would need to be consulted about the proposal.

The contractor will be required to produce an Emergency Response Plan following receipt of DCO consent and prior to construction, which will provide details of the response to an impending flood and will include:

- a. A 24-hour availability and ability to mobilise staff in the event of a flood warning;
- b. The removal of all plant, machinery and material capable of being mobilised in a flood for the duration of any holiday close down period where there is a forecast risk that the site may be flooded;
- c. Details of the evacuation and site close down procedures;
- d. Arrangements for removing any potentially hazardous material and anything capable of becoming entrained in floodwaters, from the temporary works areas;
- e. The contractor will sign up to Environment Agency flood warning alerts and describe in the Emergency Response Plan the actions it will take in the event of a flood event occurring. These actions will be hierarchical meaning that as the risk increases the contractor will implement more stringent protection measures;
- f. If water is encountered during below ground construction, suitable de-watering methods will be used. Any groundwater dewatering required in excess of the exemption thresholds will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the Environment Agency (under the Water Resources Act 1991 as amended) (Ref 18) and the Environmental Permitting Regulations (2016) (Ref 19); and
- g. Safe egress and exits are to be maintained at all times when working in excavations. When working in excavations, a banksman is to be present at all times.

No permanent above ground infrastructure is located in the Witham Washlands Flood Storage Area.

The Applicant has been engaging with the Environment Agency as it set out in other responses above, and will review any legal agreements notified to it by the affected landowners with regard to the flood storage area management.

02.11.24	S42EA1 4	Environment Agency	A8 – West Brant Syke (main river) Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, Section 3.4 Watercourses, paragraph 3.4.2 Issue The main river, West Brant Syke, has not been identified as crossing the site boundary. Impact Flood risk could be underestimated, and	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The 2015 hydraulic model considers the main rivers including West Brant Syke and it is noted on the flood defences in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] and flood risk has been assessed for all modelled extents. However, the FRA has been	Y FRA amended
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the consideration of any works requiring flood risk activity permits could be overlooked.
Solution Please consider and acknowledge the flood risk associated with all main rivers which cross the site, including West Brant Syke.
Additional narrative / explanation (if required)
Please note the flood risk activity permitting requirements (see Appendix I).

amended to make it clearer the West Brant Syke is included in the assessment.

02.11.24	S42EA1 5	Environment Agency	<p>A9 – Solar panel structures: impact on flood flows/flood storage Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.1.3 Issue Whilst the majority of solar panels and associated infrastructure will also be located within Flood Zone 1 (low probability of flooding), some solar panels will be within Flood Zone 3 (high probability of flooding) and Flood Zone 2 (medium probability of flooding). Impact Any development, including solar panels, within Flood Zones 2 and 3 may result in an impact on floodplain storage capacity and flood flows, therefore potentially impacting flood risk elsewhere. Solution It will need to be satisfactorily demonstrated that the development would not increase flood risk elsewhere. Solar panels are located within areas at risk of flooding over the lifetime of the development, an assessment of potential impact of infrastructure i.e. panel supports, on flood storage should be undertaken. Any loss of floodplain as a result of the development, will need to be compensated within the development site.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>A calculation sheet is included in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] to reflect the volume the panel legs occupy in the climate change flood extents. With tilting panels having three support legs, at 300mm typical flood depth, 1ha of panels results in approximately 1.5m³ of floodplain loss. FRAs for previous NSIPs such as Sunnica Energy Farm, Longfield Solar, Gate Burton Energy Park, and East Yorkshire Solar Farm have been assessed on this basis with it being accepted that 1.5m³ is acceptable as not significant.</p> <p>For the assessment, the 2015 Fluvial model has been applied, re-run with current climate change allowances, with the FRA being tested against the new extents. Extents do not impact the original conservative assessment used in the FRA to use the 1 in 1000-year extent to assess extreme sensitivity for flood risk. Using the current climate change allowance extents, the overall impact on panels is less than currently assessed. The Environment Agency have been consulted on this approach.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA1 6	Environment Agency	<p>A10 – Fluvial flood risk: climate change allowances Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.7 – Flood Zone 3a (Fluvial Flood Risk to the Proposed Development Infrastructure) Issue Incorrect climate chance allowances have been used. The impact of climate change on fluvial flood risk has therefore not been satisfactorily taken into account. Impact Flood risk could be underestimated if the correct climate change allowances are not used.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	<p>Noted – The 2015 model has been re-run to include current climate change allowances and this is set out in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The FRA has been updated to assess flood risk with revised climate change extents. The outcomes are not altered, therefore no additional mitigation is required.</p> <p>Annex F ‘Hydraulic Modelling with climate change allowances technical note’ of Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] sets out updated modelling on which the latest climate change allowances have been assessed to inform the Flood Risk Assessment set out in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk</p>	Y FRA updated

The use of incorrect climate change allowances could have implications for site design and layout. Solution The applicant should update the 2015 model to account for the latest climate change allowances for the Witham Management catchment for the 2080's epoch.

As the development would be classed as 'essential infrastructure' both the higher central and upper climate change allowances should be used for the 2080s epoch.

"The higher central allowance would form the design scenario, and the upper allowance would act as a sensitivity test."

This updated modelling and the outputs should be supplied to the Environment Agency for review, as soon as possible.

Additional narrative / explanation (if required)

This section describes how the Environment Agency have confirmed that the preliminary FRA can utilise the 2015 model data (Mott Macdonald), which is correct.

However, the applicant has not yet updated this modelling to account for the updated climate change allowances for the Witham management catchment.

This should be undertaken, and we welcome the opportunity to review this updated modelling as soon as possible.

Please also please note that new modelling is currently being developed by the Environment Agency for the Upper Witham, although this is not expected to be available until later in 2025 at the earliest.

Should this new modelling become available before the Environmental Statement stage it would be sensible to review the outputs of the 2015 modelling against any updated modelling data to check that the conclusions outlined in any draft FRA and the associated mitigation are still reasonable, prior to submitting the DCO application.

Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The Applicant consulted the Environment Agency during its preparation of the technical note.

02.11.24	S42EA1 9	Environment Agency	A13 – Mill Dam Dyke: channel cross-section Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.19 & Plate 11: Example Analysis Cross-section Issue It is not clear where the cross-section of Mill Dam Dyke, as presented in Plate 11, has been	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	A Fluvial Flood Risk Technical Note has been prepared and issued to the Environment Agency and is appended to Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. Annex E 'Fluvial Flood Risk Technical Note' of Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] includes coordinates and a	Y Amended assessment
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taken from.
It is therefore difficult to cross check the channel profile and the associated level calculations presented in Table 12 against the LiDAR data. Furthermore, no units of elevation or chainage information is provided for the cross-section in Plate 11.
The channel profile looks very uniform and “trapezoidal” for a natural river channel.
Impact It is difficult to fully appraise the level calculations presented in Table 12 of the Preliminary FRA, as the cross-section location is not presented.
Solution Please provide the location of the cross section shown in Plate 11.
Furthermore, please include units of chainage and elevation for Plate 11 within the FRA.

figure of the location and concludes that there is no flood risk from Mill Dam Dyke to the solar infrastructure, including allowances for climate change.

The channel profile has been revised to the LiDAR assessed profile with most recent LiDAR data to provide a narrow base to the channel. Calculations have been revised for the new profile within Annex E ‘Fluvial Flood Risk Technical Note’ of Appendix 9-C: **Flood Risk Assessment** of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3].

02.12.2024	S42LCC 47	Lincolnshire County Council	Chapter 9 - Water Environment LCC as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) has reviewed the PEIR documentation and have the following comments to make. LCC notes that the majority of the proposed site lies within flood zone 1, although areas of flood zone 2 and 3 associated with the River Witham floodplain, Mill Dam Dyke and the River Brant floodplain are within the proposed red line boundary. LCC considers that flood risk has been adequately addressed within Chapter 9 of the PEIR. LCC notes that the water environment has been adequately considered and welcomes the embedded mitigation measures proposed. LCC notes the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (Appendix 9-C) and the Preliminary Surface Water Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9-D) prepared as part of the PEIR documentation and welcomes further engagement on the design and of the project relating to flood risk and drainage design.	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Refer to Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] for an updated version of the Flood Risk Assessment. Refer to Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Appendix 9-D: Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] for an updated version of the assessment of impacts on the water environment, proposed mitigation, the Flood Risk Assessment and surface water drainage strategy. As the DCO Application progresses, the Applicant will continue to engage with Lincolnshire County Council on these matters.	N
02.11.24	S42EA7	Environment Agency	A1 – New culverts Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraph 9.4.68 Issue There is a potential for new culverts to be constructed as part of the development to facilitate watercourse crossing. Impact Potential impact on flood flows and volumes, resulting in increased flood risk in areas both on and off site.	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	No new culverts are proposed in the illustrative masterplan and indicative layout, so this will allow continued connectivity and fish passage along the watercourses. However, an existing culvert may require extending. Existing crossings will be used where possible or otherwise open span bridges. Where length-for-length watercourse enhancements are required wherever existing culverts may require extension for strengthening, in order to mitigate the impacts and to ensure compliance against WFD objectives (see Appendix 9-B: WFD Assessment of the ES	N

Solution We would object to any new culverts on main river watercourses.
Any main river crossing would need to be clear span.
Additional narrative /explanation (if required):
Please also refer to Appendix H (culverts) and Appendix I (flood risk activity permits).

[EN010154/APP/6.3]). This length-for-length watercourse enhancement will be outlined in the WFD Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (to be produced post consent).

02.11.24	S42EA8	Environment Agency	<p>A2 – Watercourse buffer zone Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraph 9.4.69 Issue There is uncertainty as to the potential impacts on main rivers and associated flood defences. The 10m buffer zone should not be measured from the water’s edge or channel. Impact In the absence of a suitably defined buffer zone, there is a risk of structural impacts on flood defences, riverbanks, and habitat. Suitable buffer zones also maintain access to and along watercourses for maintenance purposes. There is a risk we may not be able to grant a flood risk activity permit if potential impacts on main rivers/flood defences are not clarified up front. Solution The proposed 10m width buffer zone is considered appropriate, but it should be measured from the top of bank, or the landward toe of a flood defence, rather than the water or channel. This point will vary depending on the presence and nature of any embankments or flood defences. The buffer zone should be clearly indicated on relevant plans, so we can understand what development is proposed in relation to main rivers/flood defences. Additional narrative / explanation (if required) We will object to any development which unacceptably restricts our access for maintenance/repair/improvement purposes or have an unacceptable impact on flood risk or the natural environment. Please also refer to Appendix I in relation to flood risk activity permits for works impacting on and proximal to main rivers/flood defences. The applicant should be aware works affecting ordinary watercourses may require the prior consent of the lead local flood authority (LLFA / internal drainage board (IDB)). Please see GOV.UK for further information:</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Noted and agreed. Buffers from watercourses will be measured from the top of bank, and buffers from flood defences measured from the most landward extent of the flood defence and clearly indicated on relevant plans. These measures are set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7].</p> <p>The Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3] sets out those additional permits, licences and consents that the Applicant will be seeking as part of the Proposed Development, including any additional consents required from the LLFA / internal drainage board (IDB) where applicable.</p>	N
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<https://www.gov.uk/permission-work-on-river-flood-sea-defence>

02.11.24	S42EA6 2	Environment Agency	<p>Flood risk activity permits</p> <p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 require a permit to be obtained for any activities which will take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On or within 8 metres of a main river (16 metres if tidal) • On or within 8 metres of a flood defence structure or culvert (16 metres if tidal) • On or within 16 metres of a sea defence • Involving quarrying or excavation within 16 metres of any main river, flood defence (including a remote defence) or culvert • In a floodplain more than 8 metres from the river bank, culvert or flood defence structure (16 metres if it's a tidal main river) and you don't already have planning permission <p>For further guidance please visit https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-activities-environmental-permits or contact our National Customer Contact Centre on 03702 422 549.</p> <p>The applicant should not assume that a permit will automatically be forthcoming once a Development Consent Order has been granted, and we advise them to consult us at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>If any of the works are likely to require a FRAP under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2016, we recommend that the applicant informs the Environment Agency whether they are seeking disapplication at the earliest opportunity.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. An initial discussion took place with the Environment Agency on 11 July 2025 about disapplication for various permits, and these discussions will continue through examination of the DCO. The progress of these discussions will be set out in the relevant Statement of Common Ground.</p> <p>The Applicant is seeking to disapply the requirement for a FRAP through the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and agree protective provisions with the Environment Agency. The consents, permits, and licences are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3].</p>	N
08.11.24	S42CRT 3	Canal & River Trust	Our interests in the River Witham only affect the stretch from Brayford Pool, Lincoln to Grand Sluice, Boston.	Flooding.	Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant confirms that the proposals as shown do not cross land owned or operated by the Canal and Rivers Trust or otherwise impact the Trust's interests.	N
08.11.24	S42CRT 5	Canal & River Trust	Should the scheme be amended to potentially affect our waterways we would welcome further consultation on the proposals, so that we can advise about any potential impact for our interests.	Flooding.	Consultation Report	The Applicant confirms that the proposals as shown do not cross land owned or operated by the Canal and Rivers Trust or otherwise impact the Trust's interests. If this changes the Applicant will consult the Canal and Rivers Trust in accordance with legislation and guidance.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 8	Health and Safety Executive	<p>Within the PEIR Chapter 14: "Other Environmental Topics"</p> <p>[FGE_PEIR_Chapter_14_Other+Environmental+Topics.pdf] Section 14.6 Major Accidents and Disasters, contains discussion of events emanating from the new development, e.g. fire or external events impacting the new development</p>	Flooding.	Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Applicant notes this comment. The Proposed Development does not require the use and storage of chemical or hazardous substances above the thresholds set out within the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations. Advice Note Annex G has been considered in the Assessment Methodology of Section 14.2 (Major	N

e.g. flood. Reference is made to Volume 3 Appendix 3-A “Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan” which makes some mention of ‘major accidents’ during construction under Section 3.14. There are none related to chemical substances. HSE would advise these matters are considered further in line with Advice Note 11 Annex G taking account of the following: “it may be beneficial for applicants to undertake a risk assessment as early as possible to satisfy themselves that their design and operation will meet the requirements of relevant health and safety legislation as design of the Proposed Development progresses.”.

Accidents and Disasters) of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].

24.11.24	S42CM PC5	Carlton le Moorland Parish Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increasing pace of climate change means that further studies are needed to quantify and address the impact of surface water drainage following large amounts of rainfall. 	Flooding.	Chapter 6: Climate Change	<p>A Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy has been prepared within Appendix 9-D [EN010154/APP/6.3] and has informed the Flood Risk Assessment, which has been prepared within Appendix 9-C [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The FRA assesses flood risk from all sources and ensures that the Proposed Development does not increase flood risk, to the Proposed Development or elsewhere, in line with national and local planning requirements.</p> <p>A sequential approach has been taken in locating infrastructure to avoid areas of flood risk, in line with NPS EN-1 and the National Planning Policy Framework. All proposed buildings/compound areas, substation, transformers stations, BESS and the majority of panels have been located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3. The majority of the Principal Site is located within an area classified as Flood Zone 1 (Low Risk).</p> <p>Solar PV panels and mounting structures will not increase surface water risk as they are not considered to alter the existing drainage regime. Flood risk levels from all sources within and surrounding the Order Limits will remain unchanged with the embedded mitigation proposed.</p>	N
29.11.24	S42NH1 1	National Highways	<p>Drainage</p> <p>We have reviewed the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) submitted with the PEIR. Drainage proposals are particularly important for National Highways to ensure that surface water runoff from the site does not affect the integrity of our drainage assets.</p> <p>As stated in Paragraph 59 of DfT Circular 01/2022, National Highways does not accept surface water runoff arising from a change of use</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Please refer to Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Appendix 9-D: Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES for further detail on the surface water drainage proposals.</p> <p>The provision of surface water storage is detailed in Section 9.6 of Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] as part of the embedded mitigation measures. Section 69.6 of the chapter proposes the use of swales to drain surface water from proposed impermeable areas. The water will be discharged following a hierarchy with</p>	N

into our highway drainage systems, nor new connections from third-party developments to those systems.

We have noted the proposed drainage for fields adjacent to the A46 trunk road (fields 7, 29, 33, and 34), will include swales designed for infiltration drainage.

Ground conditions are sandy/loamy, which are suitable for this type of drainage.

National Highways would like to see further design details for the swales and their locations to assess the potential interaction with SRN assets.

Swale locations relative to the SRN are shown on the general arrangement drawing in Annex C of the Drainage Strategy (Vol 3, Appendix 9-D).

Maintenance of the swales is essential for their efficient operation. A maintenance agreement with National Highways may be required if the swales are located near the SRN network, as part of the Protective Provisions.

For other fields, where drainage is gravity-fed to a watercourse, National Highways requests further details on these drainage proposals, including identification of the relevant watercourses, to assess any potential interaction with SRN assets and surface water runoff risks.

National Highways looks forward to receiving an updated drainage strategy and further consultation on the surface water drainage proposals for the site.

infiltration as the priority. The rate of discharge will be maintained at existing greenfield runoff rates by restricting rates using a flow. Further details of the surface water storage are provided in Appendix 9-D: Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

The swales will be managed as part of mitigation contained in the Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** which is secured by Requirement 13 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The Applicant has been in discussions with National Highways in relation to proposed protective provisions to be included in the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]** for the benefit of National Highways. The Applicant agrees with the principal of including protective provisions but the detail of these is to be agreed. Discussions are ongoing.

02.11.24	S42NKD C27	North Kesteven District Council	<p>4.6 Whilst flood risk is not a matter set out in the key factors influencing site selection and design listed in EN-3, these are not exclusive as considerations specific to individual projects should be taken into account.</p> <p>For this project, flood risk is an important consideration given the close proximity to main rivers prone to flooding and the Witham Washland Flood Compensation Area which is the highest flood risk category.</p> <p>EN-1, at section 5.8, sets out detailed guidance on flood risk and reiterates the principles of the NPPF to development and flooding.</p> <p>4.7 It reiterates the purpose of the sequential test to steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding and where it is not possible to locate development in low-risk areas, then the test should compare sites in medium risk areas and</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] demonstrates the Principal Site passes both the Sequential and Exception Test. Further details are provided in Section 6 of Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The role of the Sequential Test in the site selection process is further detailed in Section 3 of the Site Selection Report Appendix A of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2].</p>	N
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then in high-risk areas.
Clearly, this important policy test is a relevant consideration in the site selection process.

02.11.24	S42NKD C45	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 9: Water Environment 9.1 The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), at paragraph 6.1.2 concludes that the sequential and exception tests have been carried out to fulfil the requirements of EN-1 and the NPPF.</p> <p>9.2 Paragraphs 2.2.42-50 describe the requirements of the sequential and exception tests but do not apply them.</p> <p>Indeed, paragraph 2.2.50 states that the sequential approach in selecting the location of the site for the Proposed Development will be set out in the ES and the Planning Statement, to be submitted as part of the DCO application.</p> <p>9.3 Paragraph 6.1.10, at the end of the section on The Sequential Test and Exception Test concludes with the same conclusion set out in paragraph 2.2.50.</p> <p>There appears to be an inherent contradiction between paragraph 6.1.2 and the conclusions in paragraphs 2.2.50 and 6.1.10.</p> <p>9.4 Paragraph 6.1.4 explains that the site selection process took account of wider planning and environmental matters but does not mention the Sequential Test.</p> <p>Paragraph 6.1.6 explains that a sequential 'approach' has been applied to the layout and design of the Principal Site whereby the on-site substation, BESS and the majority of the solar PV arrays located in areas with the lowest risk of flooding from any source.</p> <p>Paragraph 6.1.7 explains that there would be ecological benefits which would meet the exception test.</p> <p>None of these paragraphs can purport to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of EN-1 and the NPPF in respect of the sequential test.</p> <p>9.5 As a result, it appears that neither the Sequential Test nor the Exception Test for flood risk has been carried out in order to inform the site selection process.</p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.10 of EN-1 states that 'the Exception Test is only appropriate for use where the Sequential Test alone cannot deliver an acceptable site.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The Flood Risk Assessment has been updated for the ES. Refer to Appendix 9-C Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] for the updated version of the FRA. Further explanation regarding the sequential and exception tests are given within Appendix 9-C.</p> <p>In terms of a figure which overlays the Scheme components on flood risk information, please refer to Appendix 9-D Access C Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>In terms of how the Scheme has sought to avoid areas of high flood risk, there is a design commitment (Design Principle 6) in Appendix A of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] which states "All proposed buildings, compound areas, the Onsite Substation and centralised and distributed BESS and the majority of the solar PV panels will be located in Flood Zone 1". This is secured by Requirement 6 as set out in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>With the exception of solar panels, no above ground solar infrastructure is proposed within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>The Site Selection Report (Appendix A of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]) sets out the approach to assessing the suitability of the site for the Proposed Development and potential alternative sites against a range of planning, environmental and operational criteria for generating stations with capacity of more than 50MW. The site selection process for the consideration of potential alternative sites was undertaken in five stages. Following identification of an area of search (Stage 1), all planning and environmental constraints including areas at risk of flooding (Flood Zones 2 and 3) were excluded in order to seek to identify a site with no constraints (Stage 2). Following identification of potential sites with all constraints excluded (Stage 3) and their evaluation (Stage 4), it was concluded that the search needed to be widened as it was not possible to identify an appropriate site within the parameters defined for Stages 1 to 4 (Stage 5). Alongside other criteria, land within Flood Zones 2 and 3 was reintroduced back into the area of search. With constraints reintroduced, the Site Selection Report (Appendix A of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]) concludes that the location of the Proposed Development comprises the preferred site when compared with other potential alternative</p>	N
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It would only be appropriate to move onto the Exception Test when the Sequential Test has identified reasonably available, lower risk sites appropriate for the proposed development where, accounting for wider sustainable development objectives, application of relevant policies would provide a clear reason for refusing development in any alternative locations identified’.

9.6 Paragraph 5.8.11 of EN-1 then confirms that both elements of the Exception Test will have to be satisfied for development to be consented.

To pass the Exception Test it should be demonstrated that: • the project would provide wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk; and • the project will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible will reduce flood risk overall. 9.7 Whilst footnote 216 references the inherent benefit of renewable energy schemes in the context of applying the Exception Test, the PEIR does not draw together benefits in a coherent way.

The applicant is encouraged to further develop and highlight the ‘benefits to the community’ (that can be delivered through the DCO itself) in the ES and DCO application.

9.8 In addition, we recommend that a figure is produced with overlays the areas of solar arrays, solar stations, BESS and onsite substation across the flood risk information to better appreciate how the scheme design has sought to avoid areas of high flood risk.

sites when taking into account planning and environmental constraints and operational considerations. Given the efforts made to identify a suitable site in initial consideration of areas at low risk of flooding and then higher risk areas, it has been demonstrated that the sequential test has been applied and satisfied as part of site selection.

Section 6 of the Planning Statement **[EN0154/APP/7.2]** sets out the Proposed Development’s compliance with the Sequential and Exception tests.

02.11.24	S42NKD C61	North Kesteven District Council	12.17 There would appear to be an opportunity to improve the wider sustainability benefits of the scheme which may help in meeting the Exception test for flood risk.	Flooding.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment. Section 6 of the Planning Statement [EN0154/APP/7.2] sets out the Proposed Development’s compliance with the Sequential and Exception tests. Regarding wider sustainability benefits, as set out in section 5.3 of the Planning Statement [EN0154/APP/7.2] these include low carbon renewable energy generation, contribution to decarbonisation, ecological enhancements, provision of permissive paths, job creation and economic benefits.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C92	North Kesteven	Have gradients, micro-relief and flooding been considered / acknowledged? PASS	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	In terms of gradients and micro-relief, as stated in Appendix 9-C Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] LiDAR data has been utilised to assess topography. The Existing	N

		District Council				Flood Risk within the Order Limits has also been assessed within Appendix 9-C Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]	
02.12.24	S42AW 22	Anglian Water	<p>Page 52 and 78.</p> <p>We note the Anglian Water reference on the flood risk category for the southern (option B) corridor and that this has informed the decision to select the northern option.</p> <p>AWS would need to be a consultee – along with the Environment Agency – in the pre-commencement DCO Requirement for the project to submit a final Surface Water Drainage Strategy for approval by the two Councils (as planning authority and lead local flood authority).</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. Refer to Appendix 9-D Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The Applicant has been liaising with Anglian Water in relation to the impacts on their apparatus of the Proposed Development. Protective provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water have been proposed and whilst the Applicant agrees to the principle of their inclusion in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], the detail of these is to be agreed. Discussions are ongoing. The Applicant notes Anglian Water's request to be a consultee as part of the discharge of requirements of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Applicant will review and discuss further with Anglian Water.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA1 8	Environment Agency	<p>A12 – Mill Dam Dyke: upstream analysis location Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.13 (Fluvial flood risk for Mill Dam Dyke)</p> <p>Issue It is unclear where the analysis location is upstream of Mill Dam Dyke regarding the runoff discharge rate to this catchment.</p> <p>Impact Whilst the calculated flows for Mill Dam Dyke presented in Table 9 of the Preliminary FRA appear conservative, it is difficult to fully appraise the hydrological calculations within the assessment.</p> <p>Solution Please provide a grid reference and map with the FRA for the analysis location, as it is not clear where this is.</p> <p>Additional narrative / explanation (if required)</p> <p>The section of the Preliminary FRA outlines that the catchment runoff discharge rate to the Mill Dam Dyke upstream of the analysis location has been calculated using the HR Wallingford Greenfield Runoff Rate discharge tool (using FEH data).</p> <p>The detail presented in this section of the report and in Annex B is quite limited.</p> <p>Typically, for design flood estimation we would also expect another method for comparative purposes.</p> <p>As part of the review of this Preliminary FRA by the Environment Agency, a check was undertaken comparing the peak flow values presented in Table 9 (page 48) and in Annex B against flows</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>A technical note was prepared and issued to the EA and is appended to Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] which provides additional detail of the analysis method and its findings predicting the estimated flood levels of the Mill Dam Dyke associated with Flood Zone 2 and 3 extents, when taking into account climate change. The revised assessment provides sufficient evidence to demonstrate the predicted flood levels will not cause additional flood risk to the PV Panel infrastructure for the design life of the Scheme, as requested by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Coordinates and a figure of the location are provided in the technical note.</p>	N

derived using the Revitalised Flood Hydrology (ReFH2) approach for the catchment to 488150 363750 (assumed catchment outlet). This suggests the peaks flows presented in table 9 are conservative with respect to flows derived using ReFH2. For example, using ReFH2 with FEH 22 rainfall gives a 1% (1 in 100) AEP peak flow for the catchment to 488150 363750 of 1.07 m³/s. With FEH 13 rainfall this is slightly increased to 1.13m³/s. This is based on an 11-hour storm duration.

02.11.24	S42EA2 0	Environment Agency	<p>A14 – Field 61 (solar panel area) Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.24 (Fluvial Flood Risk for River Brant and Witham) Issue This section notes that there are no solar panels within Flood Zone 3b or Flood Zone 3a, however, the northwestern edge of Field 61 appears to encroach into Flood Zone 3a (Plate 15: 2015 Model Fluvial Flood Extents Field 57, 61, 62). Impact Flood risk to solar panels in Field 61 could be underestimated. Solution Please double check the statement in section 4.3.24 (page 50)of the Preliminary FRA. Please confirm if it is correct that all solar panel areas are outside of Flood Zone 3a, particularly considering Field 61 in Plate 15 appears to intersect Flood Zone 3a.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Flood Zone areas have been checked and Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been updated accordingly, as the northwestern edge of Field 61 which contains solar panels does encroach into Flood Zone 3a. Other than solar PV panels, the Proposed Development design does not propose any permanent above ground infrastructure within Flood Zone 2, 3a or 3b.</p> <p>As set out in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] the vast majority of the Principal Site lies within Flood Zone 1. Small areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 associated with main rivers are present in areas near the boundary of the Principal Site, including the Witham Washlands Flood Storage Area. The Principal Site also has flood plain associated with ordinary watercourses (Mill Dam Dyke) and along field boundaries. Areas where the extents of Flood Zone 2 overlap with solar PV Panels in the Principal Site have been identified within Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] and are referred to as “interaction zones”. No other permanent built development is located within Flood Zone 2 or 3. Small sections of the Cable Corridor lie within Flood Zone 2 and 3 extents, including the Witham Washlands Flood Storage Area; however, the cable route will not involve permanent above ground, built development during the operational phase of the Proposed Development within these areas.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA2 1	Environment Agency	<p>A15 – Estimated flood depths Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.29 & Table 13: Flood Zone 2 Interaction Zone Depths Issue The analysis presented in Table 13 regarding estimated flood depths for the 0.1 % (1 in 1000) annual exceedance probability (AEP) flood is useful. However, this analysis should be cross checked against the updated hydraulic model runs, which</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The levels in this area are almost exactly the same or less than the 1 in 1000-year extent. The cross-check exercise has been completed and Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been updated to reflect the assessment with the current allowances, to confirm current and future flood risk as appropriately assessed.</p>	N

include the 57% climate change scenario, to ensure the assessment of credible maximum flood depths is robust.
Impact Flood depths and therefore flood risk could be underestimated if climate change impacts are not adequately taken into account.
Solution Please cross check the estimated flood depths presented in Table 13 (page 54) with the 1% (1 in 100) AEP 57% climate change scenario from updated hydraulic model runs once available.

02.11.24	S42EA2 2	Environment Agency	<p>A16 – Solar panel flood risk mitigation Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.30 Issue Solar panels are noted to be set 800mm above ground level across the site. The exception to this is at Field 55, where flood depths are greater, and an additional 250mm freeboard has been applied to raise the panels at this location. Impact This is considered appropriate mitigation where panels are located within areas at risk of flooding, however this will need to be checked once updated climate change flood scenarios have been modelled. Solution Updated data and confirmation of mitigation measures should be provided in an updated FRA.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Noted and agreed. Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been updated for this section and there is no difference to the proposed mitigation for minimum panel height in this area.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA2 3	Environment Agency	<p>A17 – Flood defence assets: assessment of construction activities Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.3.34 Issue The FRA identifies flood defences along the River Witham and River Brant and notes the defence type and standard of protection. This is presented in the context of potential breach and likely flood impact. Further detail should be provided for relevant flood defence assets in order to assess potential impacts from construction activities. Impact Construction activities, proposed cable routes, and horizontal drilling under watercourses has potential to impact the structural integrity of existing flood defences and the banks and bed of watercourses. Solution The FRA should provide further detail on the types of flood defence impacted by the development, including details of construction and current condition.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] includes appropriate mitigation measures for trenchless crossings of the River Witham and River Brant. The send and receive pit excavations for drilling/boring will be located at least 16m from the landward toe of flood defences (or 100m for the River Witham where the potential otter holt is located).</p> <p>The Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] has not considered the likelihood of a defence failure along with the construction details, other than they are assumed to be well maintained defences, because we consider the failure to be a residual risk for flood risk (in an extreme event they will be overtopped anyway, the 2015 model corroborates this). As only cable routes will cross beneath defences, the Framework CEMP includes detail of crossings and mitigation.</p>	N

This will allow assessment of potential impacts to defences from construction activities, particularly proposed cable routes and horizontal drilling under watercourses.

02.11.24	S42EA2 4	Environment Agency	<p>A18 – Anglian River Basin District: sea level rise Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.4.15 (Anglian River Basin District)</p> <p>Issue In relation to the sea level rise estimates, the predicted climate change water levels are based on the 1% (1 in 100) AEP tidal scenario rather than the 0.5% (1 in 200) AEP tidal scenario. Impact The calculations seem reasonable, however as the incorrect starting scenario has been used, tidal flood risk could be underestimated.</p> <p>Solution Please update the calculations to consider the 0.5% (1 in 200) AEP tidal scenario. Additional narrative / explanation (if required) This section notes that a sea level rise of 1026.4mm would provide a predicted peak flood level of 7.07 metres above Ordnance Datum (mAOD). Within Annex A it appears that coastal node 3994 has been used. This node is located at the outfall of the Boston Barrier in the Wash. The confidence interval 2 “C2” level appears to have been used for the 1% (1 in 100) AEP scenario. Technically, as we are considering tidal flood risk here the 0.5% (1 in 200) AEP tide should be considered. For the C2 scenario this is 6.28mAOD.</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	Noted. 1 in 100 year was used due to scheme design life and development type and location; however, Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been updated to reflect correct catchments for the Boston barrier and the River Trent sea level rise impacts. Use of the 1 in 200-year level of 6.28m results in 200mm increase in panel mitigation in field 55 (i.e. minimum height of panels set to 8.30m AOD); no other mitigation is required.	N
02.11.24	S42EA2 5	Environment Agency	<p>A19 – Humber River Basin District: sea level rise Document ref. Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment, paragraph 4.4.22 (Humber Basin District)</p> <p>Issue In relation to the sea level rise estimates, the predicted climate change water levels are based on the 1% (1 in 100) AEP tidal scenario rather than the 0.5% (1 in 200) AEP tidal scenario. Impact Whilst this suggests tidal flood risk could be underestimated, the impact of this on the Mill Dam Dyke catchment is likely to be minimal, given how the land raises towards the development site. However, incorrect information affects the validity of this part of the FRA. Solution For completeness the calculations should</p>	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Noted. 1 in 100 year was used due to scheme design life and development type and location; however, Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been updated to reflect correct catchments for the Boston barrier and the River Trent sea level rise impacts. No additional mitigation is required for fields in this catchment. Refer to Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] for further details.	N

be updated to reference the 0.5% (1 in 200) tidal scenario.

However, we consider the impacts will not be significant for the development site, but this is for the FRA to adequately demonstrate.

Additional narrative / explanation (if required)

Additional comments

Our previous comments provided on EIA Scoping remain relevant, and any issues identified there remain valid if they have not been addressed at this stage.

Please also refer to Appendix I for advice on flood risk activity permitting.

End of Appendix A

08.12.24	S42TOT H11	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Concern for flooding – there will be an increased flood risk caused by water run-off from panels	Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Appendix 9-D Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3] has been developed to manage runoff from the Principal Site. A calculation sheet is included in Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] to reflect the volume the panel legs occupy in the climate change flood extents. With tilting panels having three support legs, at 300mm typical flood depth, 1ha of panels results in approximately 1.5m ³ of floodplain loss. Previous NSIP FRAs including Tillbridge Solar have been assessed on this basis with it being accepted that 1.5m ³ is acceptable as not significant. The potential volume loss would be considered to be inconsequential within a hydraulic model, with depth increases of less than 0.5mm across the floodplain – this would be will outside the typical tolerance of a model. For the assessment, the 2015 Fluvial model has been applied, re-run with current climate change allowances, with the FRA being tested against the new extents. Extents do not impact the original conservative assessment used in the FRA to use the 1 in 1000 year extent to assess extreme sensitivity for flood risk. Using the current climate change allowance extents, the overall impact on panels is less than currently assessed. The Environment Agency have been consulted on this approach.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C72	North Kesteven District Council	Some potential areas that may have different environmental effects following a change to methodology are agricultural land, landscape, ecology, built heritage, climate change and waste.	General Environment & Cumulative Effects	ES Chapter 16: Summary of Significant Effects ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	A full Environmental Impact Assessment is provided within the following chapters: Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, Chapter 6: Climate Change, and Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] . A summary of all significant residual effects is provided within Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects.	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C129	North Kesteven District Council	<p>It is therefore acceptable that the 'Rochdale Envelope' approach has been applied. This is in accordance with the Planning inspectorate's advice note 9. We consider this, alongside a worst-case scenario for assessment to be acceptable at this stage of the assessment process.</p> <p>Section 5.4 details the methodology for determining the baseline conditions, utilising online/digital resources, data searches, on-site surveys alongside the review of information submitted as part of other planning applications within the study area of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>This is an acceptable process for determining the baseline.</p> <p>Section 5.5 considers the Proposed Development design and sets out the rationale to avoid, reduce or prevent likely significant effects on the environment.</p> <p>The first expectation is to avoid or prevent, where effect is unavoidable, mitigation measures will seek to reduce the significance of the effect. Where it is considered that the effects can be neither avoided nor mitigated the final approach would seek to offset impacts.</p> <p>We accept this approach as best practice; however, we would seek reassurances that mitigation measures had strong and robust long-term management strategies to ensure successful establishment.</p> <p>We also seek to ensure that mitigation is not overly relied upon to the detriment of the baseline character of the landscape within the study area. We shall address these further in the following sections of this review.</p> <p>Section 5.6 identifies three project stages where likely effects have been assessed, these being; construction, operation and decommissioning. The effects for the operational stage have been further categorised into the following; short term, medium term, long term, reversible long term and permanent effects.</p> <p>We accept this approach as providing the best practice methodology.</p>	General Environment & Cumulative Effects	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	<p>The Applicant notes these comments.</p> <p>Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the approach to establishing the baseline, with each technical chapter of the ES setting out the specific method and sources used in establishing the baseline for that technical assessment as relevant. The baseline conditions have been established using a mixture of secondary data and primary data collection, as described in each technical chapter of the ES.</p> <p>The approach to mitigation, and specifically the mitigation hierarchy approach adopted in the design of the Proposed Development and reflected in the ES, is set out in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant has committed to vegetation management within the Proposed Development, including strong and robust long-term management strategies to ensure successful vegetation establishment, details of which are included in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 109	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Chapter 15 - Cumulative Effects</p> <p>The applicant approach to the assessment of cumulative effects is set out within Chapter 15. It</p>	General Environment &	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative	<p>This comment is noted and has been considered in the ES where appropriate, in particular in the assessment of cumulative effects of the Proposed Development with other</p>	N

is noted that the cumulative effects for each topic area are also considered within those topic chapters. However, an overarching topic chapter is to be included within the finalised ES.

The shortlist of cumulative developments as listed within table 15-6, has been reviewed, LCC currently do not consider this to be adequate. Only 3 other NSIP projects have been listed, there are several other NSIP applications currently proposed or consented within Lincolnshire, whilst the principal sites are located outside of the proposed ZOI wider implications, particularly traffic and transport may have some interactivity and cumulative impact. Consideration should be given to the geographical scale of all the other NSIP projects within Lincolnshire and in adjacent authority areas. The cumulative assessment and the impact of this proposal cumulatively with these other projects should be kept under review.

LCC notes that consideration has been given to the quarry sites in close proximity to the proposed scheme, such as Swinderby Airfield, Whisby and Norton Bottoms. It is however noted that these sites have been assessed in terms of individual ancillary planning applications rather than the overall impact each of these industrial quarry operations will have on the locality in conjunction with the proposed solar farm. These quarry sites are large operations, the original planning applications for these sites were granted some time ago, as a result, these overarching applications have fallen outside of the search parameters for the cumulative assessment. LCC considers that this is an oversight as the planning permissions for these sites are still active and later ancillary applications have been picked up, assessed, and appointed on the shortlist for cumulative development.

LCC is of the opinion that the operations underway at Swinberby Quarry, Whisby Quarry and Norton Bottoms Quarry should be considered under the cumulative assessment. They are large operations that encompass many hectares and undertake industrial activities. Consideration should be given to this cumulative effect, particularly in regard to traffic and transport and local amenity (particularly noise impacts). Of relevance to large scale solar development in

Cumulative
Effects

Effects and
Interactions

solar schemes in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] as relevant.

The short list of cumulative developments has been agreed with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The agreed short list of cumulative developments is provided in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES ([EN010154/APP/6.1]).

In terms of the comment regarding the cumulative effects of the construction and operation of Navenby substation, as stated within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] due to the distance, scale and nature of the development and potential for construction phases to overlap, the prospective application for the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby is acknowledged in the Cumulative Effects Assessment shortlist presented in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] (Table 15-8) and is assessed as relevant within the ES. It should be noted that a full Planning Application has not yet been submitted and as such sufficient environmental information is not available at this time to allow for a detailed, quantitative Cumulative Effects Assessment to be undertaken. However, a qualitative cumulative assessment has still been undertaken (where relevant) based upon the information available at this time, in line with the assessment methodology presented in Section 15.4 and Section 15.5.

Lincolnshire, the applicants attention is drawn to the interrelationship report entitled 'Joint Report on Interrelationships between Nationally Significant' that has been jointly prepared by the developers of the Cottam, West Burton, Gate Burton and Tillbridge solar schemes and can be viewed on the National Infrastructure Planning website under the relevant applications. The ES will need to take into account the cumulative effects of construction and operation of the new Navenby substation with the Fosse Solar Energy development under the relevant topic areas as well as in the overall cumulative assessment. The substation will be a permanent feature and not decommissioned at the end of the project period (60 years) unlike the 'temporary' solar development. Therefore, the ES will need to make a clear distinction between those impacts which it might view as temporary and those which would be permanent. There are also likely to be interactions between other developments that will be seeking to connect into the Navenby substation such as the Springwell solar scheme.

02.11.24	S42EA4 3	Environment Agency	E4 – Consideration of groundwater levels Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraphs 9.5.59 – 9.5.65 and 9.5.71 Issue Groundwater levels in the region are discussed, along with SPZs within the site and nearby, but no conclusions are made. Impact The impact of the development on groundwater and SPZs is unclear, as the information has not been adequately considered. Groundwater levels may affect design and placement of infrastructure. Shallow groundwater and shallow aquifers may be more susceptible to infiltration of contaminants, so additional protection may be required. Solution Groundwater levels to be considered further at the design stage. We recommend that groundwater level monitoring and chemical characterisation is included in the proposed intrusive ground investigation works (Appendix 14-B 15.1.2).	General Environment & Cumulative Effects	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	An assessment of the potential impacts of the Scheme on groundwater has been included within Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The assessment concludes no significant effects on groundwater (including SPZ's) are expected. Nonetheless, due to no site-specific ground investigation information currently being available, groundwater levels will be considered further at the detailed design stage and groundwater level monitoring and chemical characterisation will be included in the scope of works for the ground investigation which is secured by the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . Production of a detailed CEMP is secured under Requirement 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 39	Lincolnshire County Council	· LCC is of the opinion that survey work undertaken to date employs appropriate methods and appears to have been undertaken to a good standard.	General Environment &	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	The Applicant notes this and thanks LCC for their comment.	N

				Cumulative Effects			
02.12.24	S42AW 10	Anglian Water	<p>The project's utilities team need will need to engage with AWS to consider design changes to reduce asset interactions and then agree design options for the diversion and protection of assets. This will include above ground assets and land interests as well as future projects which could have cumulative impacts with the Fosse Green project.</p> <p>It is for the project to identify, assess and design out interactions with utility assets and to seek to reduce the impacts of construction and operation of the project.</p> <p>One asset which we note will be potential impacted is the Swinderby Water Recycling Centre (WRC).</p> <p>AWS is also currently progressing the designs for the upgrade and expansion of the Swinderby WRC – accessed off of Moor Lane - and its consenting and permitting approvals prior to enable construction in or about 2028.</p> <p>The Swinderby WRC project should therefore be included in the list of projects assessed by the Fosse Green team as part of the cumulative assessment in the Fosse Green project's EIA.</p>	General Environment & Cumulative Effects	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	<p>A meeting was held to identify any conflict between Anglian Water utilities and infrastructure and the Proposed Development on 29 April 2025. As part of consultation with Anglian Water, it has been noted that AW have identified 50 assets impacted: 36 clean water assets and 14 foul water assets (including two sewage pumping stations). Full clash detection work would be undertaken in advance of the detailed design and the Applicant is currently negotiating Protective Provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water to be included in Schedule 14 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>All cumulative developments within the Zone of Influence have been accounted for in the Cumulative effects assessment, which is presented in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], where there is an active planning application for the development. There is currently no active planning application for the Swinderby Water Treatment Works. This was discussed during the meeting held with Anglian Water on 29 April 2025 and was confirmed to be an acceptable approach.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 53	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The Site is described in detail in Chapter 2, with the Site details highlighted in Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1. The Site encompasses land within the district of North Kesteven. A number of villages alongside isolated properties and hamlets are identified as receptors.</p> <p>The list is comprehensive and covers the properties, within the study area, however there is no analysis of properties beyond 2km, and considering the design is evolving, it needs to be clear that the project will not have a detrimental impact on properties beyond 2km.</p> <p>Key transport features encompassing strategic roads as well as public rights of way are identified. Existing features of the Site are briefly described. The energy produced will connect to the National Grid at the proposed Navenby substation (separate application).</p> <p>A feature within the Site boundaries and local area are numerous pylons and overhead power lines.</p>	General Environment & Cumulative Effects	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings Site Selection Report	<p>The technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14, [EN010154/APP/6.1]) describe their spatial scope, including their rationale for determining the specific area within which the assessment is focussed (the 'Study Area'). The Study Areas are a function of the nature of the potential impacts and the locations of potentially affected environmental resources or receptors. Justification for the spatial scope considered appropriate for each topic is documented in each respective technical chapter (Chapters 6 to 14, [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The 2km study area is in line with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3). To ensure the 2km study area was proportionate and representative, an initial search area of 5km was first investigated. This initial search showed that the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development becomes very limited beyond 2-3km due to landform patterns, built form and woodland. The extent of the LVIA Study Area is shown on Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p>	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C124	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Similarly, as mentioned previously, the anticipated panel replacement is not addressed; the potential to change a significant proportion of the Development throughout the 60-year lifespan of the Development would recreate an unexplained proportion of the construction period at least once and possibly more given the pace of technological Development.</p> <p>We would anticipate that, as the design evolves towards the DCO submission, that the impact of the reconstruction, the mitigation measures to be implemented and the number of reconstructions anticipated throughout the lifespan of the Development is clarified fully.</p>	General Environment & Cumulative Effects		<p>Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes details of the design life of the key equipment of the proposed development, including the solar PV panels which is 25-40 years.</p> <p>As explained in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1], it is anticipated that maintenance and servicing would include the inspection and, if required, renewal and removal, reconstruction, refurbishment or replacement of faulty or broken equipment, but not the removal, reconstruction or replacement of Work No. 1 (as defined in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]) at the same time. If full panel and BESS replacement is required activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and is anticipated to generate approximately 10% of the daily HGV/coach and car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. Further discussion on operational transport movements is presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
02.12.24	S42AW 11	Anglian Water	<p>The response seeks to identify matters which should be covered in the consultation materials and the subsequent application and its assessment to reduce the environmental impacts of the project.</p> <p>At this point in the project, we consider that if the application is submitted without resolving the connection and asset protection points, the application would have failed in its procedural requirements and AWS would consider advising the Planning Inspectorate to not register the application or proceed to Pre-Examination. We would want to avoid this delay to the project given Anglian Water's industry leading approach on tackling GHG and supporting the net zero transition.</p>	General negative comment.	Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/ 6.1]	<p>Further engagement has been undertaken with Anglian Water, including the discussion of the connection and asset protection points, as discussed in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Further engagement will continue throughout the examination and post consent, as will be set out in a Statement of Common Ground.</p>	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 11	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>LCC is very concerned with some of the elements laid out in the Non-Technical Summary of the PEIR.</p> <p>Under the Site Access section there is this statement: 'Where drainage is required a ditch or a swale may be located downhill of the internal access track to control any potential for surface water run-off' (3.3.5). Any excavation work has the potential to damage and destroy archaeological remains without identification or recording. This statement therefore is an excellent example</p>	General negative comment.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Thank you for your comment. The ES considers impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development which have the potential to affect the archaeological resource and areas of potential impact have been targeted within the WSI, which has been agreed with LCC. At the time of submission of the Application trenching has been inspected by LCC. An interim report is due to be submitted to LCC and a final report will be submitted during the course of the examination of the Application. Full details of the archaeological impacts assessed can be found in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the</p>	N

of why the applicant needs adequate trenching across the full redline boundary. Surviving archaeological deposits are usually less than a metre from the ground surface and often significantly shallower particularly in agricultural land where topsoil has been reduced.

ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3].

In terms of the concern regarding damage to archaeological remains, mitigation for this is secured in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], which is included below. The Proposed Development aims to minimise impacts upon buried archaeological remains through preservation in situ, however, where impacts are not avoidable, mitigation through archaeological recording will be implemented.

Proposed and potential measures to minimise impacts on buried archaeological remains during construction include:

- a. Existing hedgerows and woodland will be retained wherever possible;
- b. Exclusion of areas of complex archaeological remains from development where feasible;
- c. Use of horizontal directional drilling (HDD);
- d. Use of low-level piling and avoidance of archaeology from key areas of impact within Solar PV Areas (such as Solar stations or access tracks);
- e. Additional areas where preservation in situ is the preferred strategy will be informed through the ongoing and planned evaluation. These could include small exclusion zones (around remains of particular significance) or no-dig solutions such as ballast footings (to be discussed with the archaeological advisor).
- f. Where exclusion zones or non-intrusive methods are required, the detailed CEMP(s) will include a strategy which will detail appropriate good practice measures during construction (such as use of appropriate equipment or limiting avoiding heavy plant movements during inclement weather on sensitive areas to avoid damage to below ground remains etc.) and ways of monitoring of this. The detailed CEMP(s) will include an action plan detailing the required mitigation in the event that unplanned activities threaten the preservation of known buried archaeological remains.
- g. Where impacts to below ground archaeological remains as a result of the Proposed Development cannot be avoided, an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken, with the objective of advancing the understanding of the significance of archaeological remains within the DCO Site that may be disturbed or either wholly or partially lost. The fieldwork will be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works but may also include monitoring and recording works during

construction. The detailed CEMP(s) will reflect mitigation required during construction which will be set out in the WSI and include measures such as ensuring monitoring is in place where required.

02.12.24	S42AW 8	Anglian Water	The project is within the North Kesteven Council and Lincolnshire County Council area. Anglian Water is supporting the Council and others in our region to deliver their net zero plans through the development of their Local Plan to apply the sustainability hierarchy and to reduce capital (embedded) carbon in infrastructure to support growth. AWS is the appointed water and sewerage undertaker for the site from Morton Hall in the northwest to the BESS and the cable route/grid connection to the east at the Navenby substation.	General point to note / References to Local Plans.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C7	North Kesteven District Council	The Council's comments on PEIR Volume 1 chapters are as follows: Chapter 1: Introduction 1.1 According to recent announcements in the planning press, it is likely that a new version of the National Planning Policy Framework will be released shortly in December 2024.	General point to note and references to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	ES Chapter 1: Introduction	The most up to date NPPF has been considered within the ES as relevant.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 38	Lincolnshire County Council	Main overarching comments	General point to note.	N/A	required.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 70	Lincolnshire County Council	Cumulative effects are considered from paragraph 5.8.12, the methodology follows Planning Inspectorate's guidance Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessments (Ref 5-6), this is a fourstage approach. We welcome this approach and accept its robustness and appropriateness in assessing the cumulative effect on landscape and visual amenity.	General point to note.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 110	Lincolnshire County Council	I trust the information and comments set out above are useful and should you require clarification on any of the issues highlighted above please feel free to contact	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant thanks Lincolnshire County Council for its comments and will continue to communicate with LCC throughout the examination and as part of the ongoing Proposed Development.	N
21.11.24	S42CA4	Coal Authority	Disclaimer The above consultation response is provided by the Coal Authority as a statutory consultee and is	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

based upon the latest available data and the electronic consultation records held by the Coal Authority since 1 April 2013.
The comments made are also based on the information provided to the Coal Authority by the Local Planning Authority and/or information that has been published on the Council's website for consultation purposed in relation to this specific planning application.
The views and conclusions contained in this response may be subject to review and amendment by the Coal Authority if additional or new data/information (such as a revised Coal Mining Risk Assessment) is provided by the Local Planning Authority or the applicant for consultation purposes.

23.10.24	S42NRA 1	Network Records Administrator	We have received a letter in the mail regarding a proposal for development consent. Please refer to our asset search UK Power Distribution	General point to note.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 3	National Grid Electricity Transmission	In the case of electrical assets, National Grid does not authorise or agree safe systems of work with developers and contractors. However, we will advise on issues such as electrical safety clearances and the location of towers and cables. We also work with developers to minimise the impact of any National Grid assets that are nearby.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 5	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Contact National Grid Plant protection. For routine enquiries regarding planned or scheduled works, contact the Asset Protection team online, by email or phone. www.lsbud.co.uk Email: assetprotection@nationalgrid.com Phone: 0800 001 4282	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 5	National Grid Electricity Transmission	What National Grid will provide National Grid can supply profile drawings in PDF and CAD format showing tower locations and relevant clearances to assist you in the risk assessment process.	General point to note.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 6	National Grid Electricity Transmission	What National Grid will not provide National Grid will not approve safe systems of work or approve design proposals	General point to note.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

02.12.24	S42NG4 3	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Wind farms National Grid's policy towards wind farm development is closely connected to the Electricity Networks Association Engineering Recommendation L44 Separation between Wind Turbines and Overhead Lines, Principles of Good Practice.</p> <p>The advice is based on national guidelines and global research. It may be adjusted to suit specific local applications.</p> <p>There are two main criteria in the document: (i)The turbine shall be far enough away to avoid the possibility of toppling onto the overhead line (ii)The turbine shall be far enough away to avoid damage to the overhead line from downward wake effects, also known as turbulence.</p> <p>The toppling distance is the minimum horizontal distance between the worst-case pivot point of the wind turbine and the conductors hanging in still air.</p> <p>It is the greater of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the tip height of the turbine plus 10% • or, the tip height of the turbine plus the electrical safety distance that applies to the voltage of the overhead line. <p>To minimise the downward wake effect on an overhead line, the wind turbine should be three times the rotor distance away from the centre of the overhead line.</p> <p>Wake effects can prematurely age conductors and fittings, significantly reducing the life of the asset. For that reason, careful consideration should be taken if a wind turbine needs to be sited within the above limits.</p> <p>Agreement from National Grid will be required. Commercial and housing developments</p> <p>National Grid has developed a document called Design guidelines for development near pylons and HVO power lines, which gives advice to anyone involved in planning or designing large-scale developments that are crossed by, or close to, overhead lines.</p> <p>The document focuses on existing 275kV and 400kV overhead lines on steel lattice towers, but can equally apply to 132kV and below.</p> <p>The document explains how to design large-scale developments close to high-voltage lines, while</p>	General point to note.	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment and does not consider it relevant to the Proposed Development. No response required.	N
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respecting clearances and the development's visual and environmental impact.

[image of turbine].

The advice is intended for developers, designers, landowners, local authorities and communities, but is not limited to those organisations.

Overall, developers should be aware of all the hazards and issues relating to the electrical equipment that we have discussed when designing new housing.

As we explored earlier, National Grid's assets have the potential to create noise.

This can be low frequency and tonal, which makes it quite noticeable.

It is the responsibility of developers to take this into account during the design stage and find an appropriate solution.

02.12.24	S42AW 43	Anglian Water	<p>Water Resource Assessment</p> <p>We prefer to be provided with a report detailing the Water Resources Assessment, which will be used to support the planning application process, including engagement with environmental regulators.</p> <p>To guide this, we have set out below the information we expect to be included.</p> <p>For those that already have an existing site supply and discharge, and are seeking to amend or increase this, please complete all sections 1 through 4.</p> <p>For those without an existing site supply and discharge, please ignore section 2.</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	As set out in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/7.7] a Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that it is able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and operation.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 52	Anglian Water	<p>2.3 Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs)</p> <p>Every 5 years water companies create a WRMP which sets out how water companies intend to achieve a secure supply of water for customers and a protected and enhanced environment. This includes consideration of which abstraction licences are being reduced or removed and predictions for requirements from new homes and businesses.</p> <p>There have always been requests for new or increased water connections after the WRMP has been drafted and we build in an element of flexibility into the plan for unforeseen changes. However, due to the changes in the EA's abstraction reduction strategy the number of requests received by Anglian Water for non-</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

domestic connections has increased in the last year as business are also having their licences reduced or revoked, or simply cannot access any other source of water.

At the same time we have seen new requests related to the 'onshoring' of production following Brexit and other supply chain issues, as well as new demands relating to net zero ambitions.

02.12.24	S42AW 56	Anglian Water	<p>6.0 What we need from government? There are several things Anglian Water is calling on the government to do to help address this challenge and protect water resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include every sector in a national campaign to reach the 20% water demand reduction target published in the Environment Act 2021. 2. Introduce a mandatory water efficiency labelling system for water using products, similar to the scheme already in place for energy using products. 3. Tighten building regulations and enforcement so that new homes are built to ambitious water efficient standards, as set out in the government's EIP (Environment Improvement Plan) 2023. 4. Make a commitment to link water efficiency with existing and new energy efficiency policies and retrofitting programmes. 5. Recognise the need to create new headroom to enable non-domestic growth. 6. Support us in delivering large scale strategic water resources options (for example, Anglian Water's two new reservoirs and new pipelines). 	General point to note.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 36	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>In conclusion, and as stated in our Scoping Opinion response, the EIA will require the full suite of comprehensive desk-based research, non-intrusive surveys, and intrusive field evaluation for the full extent of the redline boundary. The results should be used to minimise the impact on the historic environment through informing the project design and an appropriate program of archaeological mitigation. The provision of sufficient baseline information to identify and assess the impact on known and potential heritage assets is required by Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Regulation 5 (2d)), National Planning Statement Policy EN1 (Section 5.8), and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The EIA will need to contain sufficient information</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>The ES has been informed by desk-based assessment (which included review of previous archaeological investigations), a LiDAR and aerial photograph report, a geophysical survey and (ongoing) trial trench evaluation, which inform the understanding of potential impacts to archaeological remains and the identification of the appropriate mitigation measures in relation to archaeological resource. The approach to archaeological evaluation via trial trenching has been agreed with the County Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council.</p> <p>In terms of the comment that the EIA will require the full suite of comprehensive desk-based research, non-intrusive surveys, and intrusive field evaluation for the full extent of the redline boundary, as stated in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.3] the ES has been informed by desk-based assessment (which included review of previous archaeological investigations), a LiDAR and aerial photograph</p>	N

on the archaeological potential and must include evidential information on the depth, extent and significance of the archaeological deposits which will be impacted by the development. The results will inform a fit for purpose mitigation strategy which will identify what measures are to be taken to minimise or adequately record the impact of the proposal on archaeological remains. Sufficient baseline information on the archaeology to be impacted across the site is required by NPPF, EIA Regulations and National Policy Statement EN-1 which states "The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents (5.8.10)."

report, a geophysical survey and (ongoing) trial trench evaluation. The methodology of the evaluation, presented in the WSI (Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) was submitted to the LCC archaeologist and approved on 7 May 2025.

As stated in Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] the evaluation has been split into three phases. The first phase of trenching focused on the Solar Farm only and has informed the Environmental Impact Assessment. A second phase of evaluation will be undertaken in late summer/ early autumn 2025 (post-harvest), following further work to better define the actual cable route to be used within the current corridor. Further evaluation will then be undertaken after the DCO is granted, but in advance of construction, to inform the detailed scheme design and requirements for archaeological mitigation measures. At the time of submission of the Application trenching has been inspected by LCC. An interim report is due to be submitted to LCC and a final report will be submitted during the course of the examination of the Application.

The Rochdale Envelope Assessment approach is detailed in Chapter 5: EIA methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Please see responses regarding the suite of assessment and investigation surveys which informed the ES in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and its Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3].

02.12.2024	S42LCC 37	Lincolnshire County Council	Chapter 8 - Ecology and Nature Conservation LCC's Infrastructure ecologist has reviewed the following documents provided by the Applicant in relation to ecology: · Chapter 1: Introduction · Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings · Chapter 3: The Proposed Development · Chapter 5: EIA methodology and Consultation · Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation · Chapter 15: Cumulative effects and interactions · Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects · Appendix 3A: Framework CEMP · Appendices 8A – 8J: Ecological surveys · Appendix 8K: HRA pre screening	General point to note.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 48	Lincolnshire County Council	Chapter 10 - Landscape and Visual Amenity AAH Consultants have reviewed the Fosse Green Energy: Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) & North Kesteven District Council (NKDC), in relation to Landscape and Visual	General point to note.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

matters. Information downloaded from:
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents and the documents that have been referenced, are as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings
- Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
- Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution
- Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation
- Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity
- Chapter 10: Appendices 10-A to 10-F
- Chapter 10: Figures 10-1 to 10-8

The review takes into account previous AAH comments (Refer to AAH Technical Memos TM01 and TM02), as well as meetings/workshops held with the Applicant team and any subsequent meeting minutes. The comments provided are intended to assist in guiding the next stage of the Development process, refinement of the content of the LVIA chapter and the overall development proposals. It is not a final review of any of the preliminary findings or initial assessments.

02.11.24	S42EA1	Environment Agency	<p>Please find attached Environment Agency response to the above.</p> <p>Fosse Green Energy – Located to the north and south of the A46, on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire Section 24 of the Planning Act 2008: Statutory consultation (21 October to 2 December 2024) on proposed application for development consent – Preliminary Environmental Information Report</p> <p>Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the Fosse Green Energy solar and energy storage project.</p> <p>We have reviewed the documentation available, insofar as it relates to our remit, and we have provided our comments as set out below.</p> <p>Documents reviewed are outlined in Appendix J). Detailed comments are provided in Appendix A-G, additional and informative comments in Appendix H, and advice relating to permitting/licencing is provided in Appendix I.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant thanks the Environment Agency for their comments, which have been categorised and addressed separately in this document.	N
02.11.24	S42EA6 8	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix J – Documents reviewed</p> <p>We have reviewed the Stage two consultation documents (October to December 2024) insofar as it relates to our remit. In particular, we have reviewed the following documents and their</p>	General point to note.	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

relevant appendices:
 Document Name Reference/Date/Version
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 1, Chapter 1: Introduction October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings
 October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report,
 Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Proposed Development
 October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 1, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature
 Conservation October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 1, Chapter 9: Water Environment October
 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental
 Topics October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 2, Figures October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 3, Appendix 3-A: Framework Construction
 Environmental Management Plan October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 3, Appendix 8-C: Aquatic Ecology
 October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 3, Appendix 8-I: Riparian Mammals
 October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 3, Appendix 9-C: Preliminary Flood Risk
 Assessment October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 3, Appendix 14-A: Other Environmental
 Topics Policy and Legislation October 2024
 Preliminary Environmental Information Report
 Volume 3, Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary
 Risk Assessment October 2024
 End of Appendix J

21.10.24	S42GTC 1	GTC	Thank you for the letter you sent GTC recently in regards to the Statutory Consultation notification for the Fosse Green Energy Project. We have already received correspondence regarding the Fosse Green Solar farm from Aecom. I attach our previous response which	General point to note.	Consultation Report	Comment noted. No response required.	N
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includes the asset plans and asset map screenshots showing the potential conflicts with the project's order limits and the GTC network's.

24.10.24	S42SKD C1	South Kesteven District Council	1 page from document 2298881 are attached to this email. FGE. Case Officer: [REDACTED]. E-Mail: p.jordan@southkesteven.gov.uk. Tel Ext: [REDACTED] Date: 24 Octo-ber 2024. Application No: S24/1829	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
24.10.24	S42SKD C2	South Kesteven District Council	Proposal: Construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement. Location: Administrative Boundaries Of Lincolnshire County Council And North Kesteven District Council, , , , Application Type: Adjoining Authority Consultation The above proposal has been considered by this Authority and on the 24th October 2024 it was resolved that this Council wishes to make the following comments:-	General point to note.	ES Chapter 1: Introduction	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42MM O5	Marine Management Organisation	If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me using the details provided below.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
30.10.24	S42CAA 1	Civil Aviation Authority	CONSULTATION ON PLANNING MATTERS: While the CAA has a duty to provide aviation safety advice when requested, it is not a statutory consultee for planning applications (unless its own property is affected). In order to reduce the time devoted to unnecessary consultations, the following guidance aims to clarify requirements.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
N30.10.24	S42CAA 3	Civil Aviation Authority	Where the above might affect a NATS installation the consultee is: NATS, Mailbox 27, NATS Corporate and Technical Centre, 4000 Parkway, Whitely, Fareham, Hants, PO15 7FL	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and will contact NATS where applicable.	N
30.10.24	S42CAA 4	Civil Aviation Authority	Please be advised that we will no longer respond to future correspondence received regarding the above subjects. Where consultation is required under Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 the	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

CAA will only respond to specific questions (but will nevertheless record the receipt of all consultations).

30.10.24	S42CAA 6	Civil Aviation Authority	Further information on consultation requirements can be found on the CAA website, including document entitled Guidance on CAA Planning Consultation Requirements. Please could you ensure that your Planning Officers are aware of these principles and the revised policy and that any associated procedures are amended with immediate effect.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
06.11.24	S42VO D1	Vodafone	Please note - We have created an electronic response for you in reply to your postal enquiry. For ALL future plant enquiry requests please email to osm.enquiries@atkinsglobal.com. Please accept this email as confirmation that Vodafone: Fixed does not have apparatus within the boundary of your pro-posed works detailed in the reference/location above. For all future requests please include a 12-digit grid reference and location details within the body of the actual email.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
06.11.24	S42VO D2	Vodafone	IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ = Your Next Step?: Where apparatus is affected and requires diversion, please send all the scheme related proposals that affects the Vodafone Network to c3requests@vodafone.com with a request for a 'C3 Budget Estimate'. Please ensure you include a plan showing proposed works. (A location plan is insufficient for Vodafone to provide a costing). These estimates will be provided by Vodafone directly, normally with-in 20 working days from receipt of your request. Please include proof of this C2 response when re-requesting a C3 (using the 'forward' option). Diversionary works may be necessary if the existing line of the highway/railway or its levels are altered.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
06.11.24	S42NSD C1	Newark and Sherwood District Council	Please find attached the decision letter for the above application. Please note that any advice is given at officer level only and will not prejudice any future decision made by the Council.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
06.11.24	S42NSD C3	Newark and Sherwood District Council	Notice of intention to submit a Development Consent Order for development comprising the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite sub-station and associated	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

infrastructure including landscaping, biodiversity enhancement and cable corridor. For further details please see link; <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/> I refer to the above consultation received by this Authority on 18th October 2024. The site is located to the east, and outside of Newark and Sherwood District. The proposed development would be located on land within North Kesteven District Council, to the north of Norton Disney, east of William St Hughes, and would extend to Thorpe on the Hill at its most northern point.

08.11.24	S42CRT 1	Canal & River Trust	Please find attached the response of the Canal & River Trust to the Stage 2 Consultation for your pro-posal. Thank you for your consultation relating to the above scheme. The Canal & River Trust ("the Trust") is a statutory party for the purposes of s.88(3) of the Planning Act 2008 and the Trust is a statu-tory undertaker for the purposes of s.127 of this Act. We are the charity who look after and bring to life 2000 miles of canals & rivers.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
10.11.24	S42THP C1	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Thank you for the productive discussions yesterday afternoon at the event in Thorpe on the Hill. As Chair of Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council, I will be writing to you, on behalf of the PC, with a more comprehensive response to the consultation. We plan to hold our own public meeting as a follow on to yesterday's session, so we can hear residents' views and concerns, but this will be in a couple of weeks, or so.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
10.11.24	S42THP C2	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	This mail is just to reiterate a couple of the points we discussed:	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
10.11.24	S42THP C7	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	I know that you understand what I have in mind, but I attach an image to confirm the proposal.	General point to note.	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	No response required.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 1	Health and Safety Executive	Thank you for your email on 21/10/2024 regarding the information to be provided in an environmental statement relating to the above project.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 7	Health and Safety Executive	HSE's role on NSIPs is summarised in the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note 11 Annex G - Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects - Advice Note Eleven, Annex G: The Health and Safety Executive - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). This document includes a section "Risk Assessments"	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

describing the applicable legislation containing the requirement for risk assessment and the role of the HSE.

12.11.24	S42HSE 9	Health and Safety Executive	Note, that there are no requirements for any risk assessments submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority to also be considered by HSE.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	This comment is noted. No response required.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 11	Health and Safety Executive	At this time, please send any further communication on this project directly to the HSE's designated e mail account for NSIP applications at nsip.applications@hse.gov.uk. We are currently unable to accept hard copies, as our offices have limited access.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	This comment is noted. No response required.	N
23.10.24	S42UPD 1	UK Power Distribution	We have received a letter in the mail regarding a proposal for development consent.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
21.11.24	S42CLC 1	City of Lincoln Council	<p>Please see attached response regarding 2024/0711/LAC.</p> <p>Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Location: NKDC Proposal: Scoping Opinion for the installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating panels and on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Thank you for your consultation on the above and I would confirm that the City of Lincoln Council has no objections to this proposal.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	This comment is noted.	N
21.11.24	S42CA1	Coal Authority	<p>Please find attached the comments of the Coal Authority on the consultation received for Fosse Green Solar Farm.</p> <p>As noted in our previous correspondence on this matter, dated 5th November 2024, now that our formal response has been issued an invoice will be provided in due course for recovery of costs. Our ref: ENSIP-04</p> <p>Thank you for your notification of the 21st October 2024 seeking the views of the Coal Authority on the above.</p> <p>The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero.</p> <p>As a statutory consultee, the Coal Authority has a duty to respond to planning applications and</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

development plans in order to protect the public and the environment in mining areas.

The Coal Authority are a statutory consultee under Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009, where projects fall within areas of past, present or future coal mining.

24.11.24	S42CM PC1	Carlton le Moorland Parish Council	<p>Find attached feedback from Carlton le Moorland Parish Council.</p> <p>Statutory Consultation between Monday 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on Sunday 2 December 2024 on proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited This response is from Carlton le Moorland Parish Council.</p> <p>The council has discussed the Fosse Green Energy proposals, obtained comments from residents and this response represents the majority view.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
27.11.24	S42HSA 1	UK Health Security Agency	<p>Please find attached the UKHSA response for the statutory consultation. Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project Fosse Green Energy Public Consultation Section 42 Stage Thank you for your consultation regarding the above development. The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) welcomes the opportunity to comment on your proposals and Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) at this stage of the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). Please note that we request views from the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) and the response provided is sent on behalf of both UKHSA and OHID.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
28.11.24	S42NHT C1	North Hykeham Town Council	<p>Re: Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent by Fosse Green Energy Ltd in relation to a new solar and energy storage project, south west of Lincoln, near Navenby.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above matter.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

The Council discussed the application at its recent Community and Planning Committee and it was agreed that the Council was not in favour of the proposal.

29.11.24	S42NH1	National Highways	Thank you for providing National Highways with the opportunity to respond on the proposal for a new solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure. The proposed project is within the boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council. National Highways has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport as a strategic highway company under the provisions of the Infrastructure Act 2015 and is the highway authority, traffic authority and street authority for the Strategic Road Network (SRN). It is our role to maintain the safe and efficient operation of the SRN whilst acting as a delivery partner to national economic growth.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NH8	National Highways	National Highways' Considerations We have reviewed the October 2024 Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). Upon review we offer the following comments:	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NE1	Natural England	Please see attached Natural England's response to the statutory section 42 consultation for the Fosse Green Energy Project. Planning consultation: Statutory pre-application consultation 21st October 2024 until 2nd December 2024. Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 21 October 2024 which was received by Natural England on 21 October 2024. Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. We understand that you are consulting us in line with paragraph 37 of the Planning Act 2008 "Guidance on pre-application consultation", and that further consultation may be required in line with paragraph 85, particularly if/when the draft Environmental Statement has been prepared. We also appreciate that this consultation under S42 of the Planning Act 2008 encompasses consultation on the preliminary environmental	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

information, and that some overlap exists between these various requirements.

We have reviewed the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and supporting documents, and have provided comments on the areas relevant to our remit based on this information.

Our comments are provided in Annex 1 to this letter. Key recommendations are shown in red.

29.11.24	S42NLC 1	North Lincolnshire Council	<p>Please find the attached response from North Lincolnshire Council on the Fosse Green Energy Limited Statutory Consultation. Planning Application Reference: CON/2024/1266 Statutory consultation on the proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited for the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. Location: land 5.6miles (9km) south west of Lincoln. Officer: [REDACTED]. Thank you for your email dated 21st October 2024 giving North Lincolnshire Council (NLC) the opportunity to feedback Statutory consultation on the proposed application for development consent by Fosse Green Energy Limited for the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement under Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008. I can confirm that after consultation with our internal technical consultees that North Lincolnshire Council has no comments or objections to raise in respect of this project with the proposed development not likely to result in any significant impact upon North Lincolnshire.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks North Lincolnshire Council for their feedback.	N
29.11.24	S42RC C1	Rutland County Council	<p>2024/1213/ADJ - Land 5.6 Miles (9km) South West Of Lincoln - Proposed Application for a Development Consent Order in Accordance with</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks Rutland County Council for their feedback.	N

Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008. Consultation response deadline 23:59 on Monday 2nd December 2024.

Proposal: Construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement – in addition a cable corridor of approx.. 10km in length.

Thank you for consulting Rutland County Council Planning Department regarding the above development.

I can confirm that the Rutland Local Planning Authority do not have any specific comments to make at this time.

29.11.24	S42HE1	Historic England	Fosse Green Energy Project: Preliminary Environmental Information Report Consultation Historic England Advice Thank you for consulting Historic England on the S42 PEIR for the Fosse Green Energy Project. Please see our advice below.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes thanks Historic England for their feedback.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C1	North Kesteven District Council	Please find attached North Kesteven District Council's response to the PEIR consultation along with the 2 x appendices referred to. Thanks for consulting us on this matter and please come back to [REDACTED] (copied in) or I should you have any specific queries at this stage. Application Ref: 23/0325/NSIP PINS Ref: EN010154	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C2	North Kesteven District Council	Proposal: Construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility, with on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and other associated infrastructure, with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW), along with an import and export connection to the national transmission network at the proposed Navenby substation. Location: Approximately 9km to the south and southwest of Lincoln, in the proximity to the villages of Thorpe on the Hill, Witham St Hughs, Haddington, Thurlby, Navenby and Bassingham. I write in respect of the s42 Planning Act 2008 consultation to North Kesteven District Council	General point to note.	ES Chapter 1: Introduction	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

relating to the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) for the proposed Fosse Green Energy Park.

The Council's response is set out under the relevant chapter headings, with an overall summary of the key points and conclusion at the end.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our views on the environmental information that has been gathered to date in relation to the proposals. By way of introductory remarks, I would advise you that the Council has a close working relationship with Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) that has enabled us to share resources on this project.

02.11.24	S42NKD C3	North Kesteven District Council	Please note the following shared resources on topics which are relevant to both authorities: • Landscape – external agricultural consultants representing both authorities on agriculture. • AAH – external landscape consultants representing both authorities on landscape. • [REDACTED] – LCC archaeologist who is also representing NKDC on archaeology. • [REDACTED] – LCC ecologist who is also representing NKDC on ecology and BNG.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C96	North Kesteven District Council	Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) & North Kesteven District Council (NKDC). Fosse Green Energy: PEIR Landscape and Visual Comments. Introduction: AAH Consultants have reviewed the Fosse Green Energy: Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) & North Kesteven District Council (NKDC), in relation to Landscape and Visual matters. Information downloaded from: www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents and the documents that have been referenced, are as follows: o Chapter 1: Introduction o Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings o Chapter 3: The Proposed Development o Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution o Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation o Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity ▪ Chapter 10: Appendices 10-A to 10-F ▪ Chapter 10: Figures 10-1 to 10-8 The review takes into account previous AAH comments (Refer to AAH Technical Memos TM01	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

and TM02), as well as meetings/workshops held with the Applicant team and any subsequent meeting minutes.

The comments provided are intended to assist in guiding the next stage of the Development process, refinement of the content of the LVIA chapter and the overall Development proposals. It is not a final review of any of the preliminary findings or initial assessments.

Summary of AAH TM02 September 2024

02.11.24	S42NKD C101	North Kesteven District Council	A. Main Overarching Comments on the PEIR:	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C111	North Kesteven District Council	6. The Proposed Development is considered briefly in Chapter 3, providing an overview before stating the need to decarbonise energy production amid the global context.	General point to note.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42LWT 1	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	Please find the attached response to the Fosse Green development application. Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation – Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust Comments Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust wishes to make the following comments with reference to the above statutory consultation. The following comments are informed by guidance from both government and independent organisations: BRE (2014) Biodiversity Guidance for Solar Developments. Eds G E Parker and L Greene Natural England TIN101 (2011) Solar parks: maximising environmental benefits.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42WD B1	Witham & Humber Drainage Boards	Many Thanks for your email dated 21 October 2024, and the opportunity to make comments as part of the statutory consultation into the above project. As part of the EIA scoping consultation, we sent comments on 13/07/2023, which we would like to reiterate below: Our ref UD-6513-2023-PLN EIA scoping Report :Fosse Green Energy Ref EN010154 - 20 June 2023 Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above application.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

02.12.24	S42NR1	Network Rail	<p>Please find attached Network Rail's response to Fosse Green Energy's S.42 and S.44 Consultations concerning the proposed solar farm and energy park DCO.</p> <p>Fosse Green Energy Ltd – Proposed Solar Farm and Energy Storage Park DCO under Sections 42(d) and 44 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).</p> <p>I write in respect of the above consultations under Sections 42(d) and 44 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) concerning the proposed solar farm and energy storage park DCO being made by Fosse Green Energy Ltd.</p> <p>Having considered all details of these consultations, I can confirm that Network Rail wishes to make the following comments: Network Rail is a statutory undertaker responsible for maintaining and operating the railway infrastructure as well as both its associated assets and estates. Network Rail owns, operates, maintains, and develops the main rail network. Since Network Rail aims to protect and enhance the railway infrastructure, any proposed development from a third-party developer to be built either near the railway line or which could potentially affect our specific assets and/or land interests, will need to be carefully considered.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42NR5	Network Rail	<p>Please note that Network Rail reserves the right to change its position in relation to any further information received about Fosse Green Energy's proposed DCO and/or its impacts on Network Rail's operational railways, land and/or assets.</p> <p>On another note, Fosse Green Energy should be made aware of the likely possibility that they may be responsible for all charges and/or costs associated with Network Rail in relation to their proposed DCO.</p> <p>Thank you again for providing Network Rail with the opportunity to comment on this Section 42 Consultation.</p> <p>I trust that the above comments have been made clear, however, if you do require any further information or have any other queries, then please do not hesitate to contact me.</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42MM O1	Marine Management Organisation	<p>Please find attached MMO's response to the consultation between 21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response required.	N

FOSSE GREEN ENERGY SOLAR AND ENERGY STORAGE PARK – RESPONSE TO SECTION 42 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008 CONSULTATION
Thank you for your letter dated 21 October 2024, notifying the Marine Management Organisation (the “MMO”) of Fosse Green Energy Limited’s intention to submit an application for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 (the “2008 Act”).

The application is to undertake the construction, operation, and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50 Megawatts (MW) electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

It includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10 kilometres (km) in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 kilovolt (kV) underground cable corridor.

Fosse Green Energy will then export and import electricity to the national grid.

The solar and energy storage park will be located south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire.

02.12.24	S42MM O2	Marine Management Organisation	<p>The MMO’s role in Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>The MMO was established by the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the “2009 Act”) to make a contribution to sustainable development in the marine area and to promote clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas.</p> <p>The responsibilities of the MMO include the licensing of construction works, deposits and removals in English inshore and offshore waters and for Welsh and Northern Ireland offshore waters by way of a marine licence, Under Part 4 of the 2009 Act.</p> <p>Inshore waters include any area which is submerged at mean high water spring (“MHWS”) tide.</p> <p>They also include the waters of every estuary, river or channel where the tide flows at MHWS tide.</p> <p>Waters in areas which are closed permanently or intermittently by a lock or other artificial means</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
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against the regular action of the tide are included, where seawater flows into or out from the area. In the case of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (“NSIPs”), the 2008 Act enables Development Consent Order’s (“DCO”) for projects which affect the marine environment to include provisions which deem marine licences, Section 149A of the 2008 Act.

As a prescribed consultee under the 2008 Act, the MMO advises developers during pre[1]application on those aspects of a project that may have an impact on the marine area or those who use it.

In addition to considering the impacts of any construction, deposit or removal within the marine area, this also includes assessing any risks to human health, other legitimate uses of the sea and any potential impacts on the marine environment from terrestrial works.

Where a marine licence is deemed within a DCO, the MMO is the delivery body responsible for post-consent monitoring, variation, enforcement and revocation of provisions relating to the marine environment.

As such, the MMO has a keen interest in ensuring that provisions drafted in a deemed marine licence (“dML”) enable the MMO to fulfil these obligations. Further information on licensable activities can be found on the MMO’s website

<https://www.gov.uk/planning-development/marine-licences>

Further information on the interaction between the Planning Inspectorate and the MMO can be found in our joint advice note

<http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Advice-note-11-v2.pdf>

02.12.24	S42MM O3	Marine Management Organisation	<p>Comments on the Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation</p> <p>1. The MMO has reviewed the consultation documents received 21 October 2024 and sets out our initial comments below.</p> <p>The MMO reserves the right to make further comments on the Project throughout the pre-application process and may modify its present advice or opinion in view of any additional information that may come to our attention.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the Marine Management Organisation for their feedback.	N
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02.12.24	S42NG1	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Please see attached response on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET). If you have any questions or queries, please don't hesitate to contact me directly. Ref: Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation Planning Act 2008 Section 42 I refer to your notice dated 20th October 2024 regarding the Proposed Development. This is a response on behalf of National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC (NGET).</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks National Grid for their feedback.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 1	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>The information in this letter is provided notwithstanding any discussions taking place in relation to connections with electricity customer services. "National Grid Web Map [image] Technical Guidance Note 287" Third-party guidance for working near National Grid Electricity Transmission equipment</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 2	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Purpose and scope The purpose of this document is to give guidance and information to third parties who are proposing, scheduling or designing developments close to National Grid Electricity, Contact National Grid Transmission assets. The scope of the report covers information on basic safety and the location of our assets – and also highlights key issues around particular types of development and risk areas.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 1	Anglian Water	<p>I attach Anglian Water's response to the statutory and PEIR consultation.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 7	Anglian Water	<p>One of AWS's four environmental pillars is to tackle climate change as through project design we have reduced capital (embedded) carbon emissions by 63% and AWS is on track to achieve net zero operational emissions by 2030, partly through the companies own renewable energy generation of some 40% of our energy consumption. Our target is to reduce capital carbon by 70% by 2030 and this is one of our drivers to minimise the impact of other projects on AWS assets.</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

02.12.24	S42AW 9	Anglian Water	<p>The following response is submitted on behalf of AWS in its statutory capacity and relates to potable water and water assets along with wastewater and water recycling assets. We would urge you to contact planningliaison@anglainwater.co.uk to discuss the need for water and wastewater connections. The pre planning team will take you through the Inflow registration process, the need to submit a Pre-Planning Enquiry request and the requirement – as of Autumn 2024 - to draft a Water Resources Assessment (WRA) which will also need to be included in the project's EIA. May I request that you contact me by return to set up a meeting to progress discussions on Protective Provisions in the draft Development Consent Order (DCO). I attach again our template provisions for legal teams' inclusion in a draft DCO and for progression and agreement of the draft DCO before submission of the Fosse Green NSIP application.</p>	General point to note.	<p>Consultation Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment - A Water Resources Assessment has since been submitted to Anglian Water and further engagement undertaken, as set out in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has received copies of the protective provisions proposed by Anglian Water and whilst the Applicant agrees to the principle of the inclusion of protective provisions in the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1, the content is still to be agreed.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42AW 41	Anglian Water	<p>On AWS easements and above ground land interests' further information can be provided by Savills, AWS's agent via AWSEstates@savills.com Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require clarification on the above response or during the pre- application to decision stages of the project.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 49	Anglian Water	<p>2.0 Background 2.1 Anglian Water Anglian Water serves 20% of the total landmass of England and Wales and covers the largest geographical area of any water company. The Anglian Water region is the driest area in the country, receiving around two thirds of the average national rainfall. The population in the East of England has increased by 8.3% between 2011-2021, according to census data, which is the highest rate of growth in the UK. At Anglian Water we are committed to catering for this population growth and subsequently enabling growth in the economy. Agriculture and agri-food processing are vital industries in the East of England and require high volumes of water.</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

02.12.24	S42AW 50	Anglian Water	<p>2.2 The EA's Abstraction Reduction Strategy Water abstraction from the environment provides essential water for public water supply, agriculture and industry. However, unsustainable levels of abstraction impact the ecology and resilience of our rivers, wetlands and aquifers. Having the right flow in our rivers and protecting groundwater levels is essential to supporting healthy ecology, enhancing natural resilience to drought, and ensuring that rivers continue to support recreation and wellbeing. The Environment Agency (EA)'s abstraction reduction strategy is therefore essential for the health of our environment, but it does present some challenges for both ourselves and other businesses, especially as changes have been made to the EA's approach since we developed our last long term water resources management plan.</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 51	Anglian Water	<p>We also have three public water supply groundwater licences which require closure by June 2024. A further two public water supply groundwater sources have been identified at potential risk of closure by 2030. This, as well as the other pressures on our water supply, adds even greater pressure to the gap between demand for water and our ability to supply.</p>	General point to note.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Water Supply has been scoped into the assessment presented in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which includes details regarding water demand.</p> <p>A Water Resources Assessment has been submitted to Anglian Water and Anglian Water confirmed it is able to supply the water required during operation and construction of the Proposed Development.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42MO D1	Ministry of Defence	<p>DIO ref: 10059350 Your ref: Fosse Green Energy Proposals Please find attached my letter, confirming the safeguarding position of the Ministry of Defence, in respect of the above statutory consultation. Could you please keep us informed over any updates on the project? MOD Safeguarding – RAF Waddington and RAF Cranwell</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and will provide updates to the MOD. The Applicant has been liaising with the MOD throughout the pre-application stage and will continue to liaise with the MOD as part of the examination of the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.24	S42MO D2	Ministry of Defence	<p>Proposal: Statutory consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order (DCO) to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park the construction, operation (including maintenance), and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response needed.	N

storage, onsite substation and associated infrastructure to generate in excess of 50MW of electricity, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

The proposed development also includes a cable corridor of approximately 10km in length within which a 400kV underground cable will connect to the proposed new national grid substation near Navenby.

Location To the North and South of the A46, on land approximately 9km south of Lincoln, North Kesteven.

Thank you for consulting the Ministry of Defence (MOD) on the proposed Fosse Green solar farm development.

The Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) Safeguarding Team represents the MOD as a consultee in UK planning and energy consenting systems to ensure that development does not compromise or degrade the operation of defence sites such as aerodromes, explosives storage sites, air weapon ranges, and technical sites or training resources such as the Military Low Flying System.

This objective is supported by the provisions of Paragraph 101 of the National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) and the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarded aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas) Direction 2002.

It is understood that the current consultation is being carried out in accordance with the requirements of section 42 and Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and forms part of the pre-application procedure leading toward an application to obtain a development consent order.

The development forming the subject of this pre-application consultation would comprise a solar and battery storage project, underground cabling in interconnecting cable corridors between the solar PV array areas, areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, and a 400kV underground grid connection cable.

At this time the precise details of the types of PV arrays, other infrastructure and their precise locations has yet to be finalised.

The proposed development areas identified

occupy the statutory height, technical, and birdstrike safeguarding zones that surround RAF Waddington, and the statutory height and birdstrike safeguarding zones surrounding RAF Cranwell.

At this stage and on the basis of the information provided, the MOD has the following observations relating to MOD safeguarding requirements.

02.12.24	S42MO D8	Ministry of Defence	<p>We acknowledge that this proposal is currently at the pre-application consultation stage and full details of the proposed plans are not available. At this pre-application stage, where minimal details are available, MOD representations are limited to the principle of the development only. As the design of the development evolves details of all the proposed infrastructure (including any cable corridors, inverters, batteries and substations) defining their locations, material composition, physical size, (including the orientation and angle of the proposed PV panels), should be provided.</p> <p>Upon further assessment of this additional information the MOD may request that conditions are applied to any consent that might be issued through which additional information on the equipment installed, how it is to be installed, and how it will be maintained will be required. The MOD must emphasise that the advice provided within this letter is in response to the data and information detailed in the emailed developer's document "Fosse Green Energy Proposals" dated 21st October 2024 from Fosse Green Energy.</p> <p>Should you wish to submit further information or provide any updated proposals, the MOD will gladly review these and advise of our safeguarding position.</p> <p>The MOD should be consulted, via the above multiuser email address, at any future stages. I trust this is clear however should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and will provide updates to the MOD as necessary.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 1	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Dear Sir/Madam, Thank you for your letter dated 21 October 2024 inviting Lincolnshire County Council's (LCC) comments in respect of the above proposal.</p> <p>LCC as host authority has reviewed the information provided and set out the comments below in response to the statutory consultation</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

held between 21 October and 02 December 2024 pursuant to Section 42 (1) (b) of the 2008 Planning Act for the above project.

This response sets out the detailed technical comments and advice from LCC in-house staff and consultants employed by the council to provide advice on landscape and visual impacts and agricultural land and soils based upon the information provided at this stage in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR).

As anticipated, further assessment work and information about the development has yet to be presented and this will need to be completed and form part of the final Environmental Statement (ES).

LCC does not have in-house specialists or advisors for all topic areas covered by the PEIR and general comments are therefore provided on other topic areas where the council feels this is necessary.

However, we support the comments made by North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) on topics/areas that fall outside of our statutory remit or expertise at this stage.

Further comments will continue to be provided as the project continues and as the ES is completed. LCC has the following comments on the topic chapters as presented in the PEIR.

02.12.24	S42TPC 1	Thurlby Parish Council	Your statutory consultation documents (updated 29.10.24) were reviewed at a recent well attended Parish Meeting and some easing of concerns were noted when compared with your October 2023 proposals. However, by a substantial majority, Thurlby Parish remains opposed to your Energy Park proposals.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks Thurlby Parish Council for its feedback.	N
04.12.24	S42FC1	Forestry Commission	Thank you for consulting the Forestry Commission on this proposal. As a Non-Ministerial Government Department, the Forestry Commission provide no opinion supporting or objecting to an application. Rather we provide advice on the potential impact that the proposed development could have on trees and woodland including ancient woodland.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the Forestry Commission for its feedback.	N
04.12.24	S42FC4	Forestry Commission	We hope these comments have been useful to you.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks Forestry Commission for their feedback.	N

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

02.11.24	S42NKD C118	North Kesteven District Council	<p>8. Given the continuing evolving nature of the project, the design is not fixed and consequently the Rochdale Envelope principle is applied to the PIER.</p> <p>Within the PEIR a set of broad design principles which include the sensitivity of the local environment, the impact of local communities, supporting the natural and built environment, as well as enriching the ecosystem and identifying opportunities to add value to the local community. We have discussed these in detail in Section C below.</p> <p>As the design evolves, we welcome opportunities to discuss the assessment parameters including viewpoint selection and proposed mitigation.</p>	General Point to Note	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p>	<p>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] further sets out the design evolution of the Proposed Development since the PEIR.</p> <p>The Rochdale Envelope Assessment approach is detailed in Chapter 5: EIA methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Viewpoints selected for the assessment of landscape and visual impacts are set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Applicant has been in discussions with North Kesteven District Council and will continue to work with the Council throughout the examination of the Application.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C118	North Kesteven District Council	<p>9. The project will be operational for 60 years, despite the longevity there is no detail of the number of times the elements of the scheme will be replaced during the operational period. Similar Developments have stated that elements will in all likelihood be replaced once in the operational period.</p> <p>We would welcome dialogue on this matter and clarification regarding if replacements were anticipated and if so, would this be a phased replacement over a number of years or a task to be completed over a period of time comparable with the construction phase of the project, which is currently predicted to span 2 years.</p>	General Point to Note	Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor. As detailed in the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], every 12 months from the date of final commissioning and before undertaking the maintenance for the year ahead, the Applicant will submit a planned maintenance schedule for the year ahead to the relevant planning authorities. As part of the maintenance schedule, the Applicant will also inform the relevant planning authority when a component is no longer operational and requires final decommissioning.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42AW 35	Anglian Water	<p>14.7.7 AWS considers that the experts on whether the construction and operation of the project may or will cause an impact on utilities are the utility companies.</p> <p>Consequently, a desk-based study followed by the projects own qualitative assessment is inadequate.</p>	General Point to Note	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The desk-based assessment undertaken was considered appropriate at the PEIR stage. Further consultation with Anglian Water has been undertaken since the PEIR, and is also ongoing, which has informed the ES, relevant next steps and measures secured via the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and will continue to be reflected through Statements of Common Ground. The Applicant met</p>	N

with Anglian Water in April 2025 and discussed resolving any potential conflicts with utility assets, amongst other issues. The Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] ensures that good construction practice will be followed, and utilities searches and surveys will be undertaken to mitigate this risk with regards to potential impact upon utilities as required.

02.11.24	S42NKD C102	North Kesteven District Council	1. Chapters 1-5 of the PIER succinctly introduce the project, the site and the legislative context. The project is proposed to generate in excess of 50MW of energy, which will be exported to the proposed Navenby substation.	General Point to Note	Consultation Report	No response required.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 50	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Main Overarching Comments on the PEIR: Chapters 1-5 of the PEIR succinctly introduce the project, the site and the legislative context. The project is proposed to generate in excess of 50MW of energy, which will be exported to the proposed Navenby substation. Comprising approximately 1426ha of land, where 1065ha is classified as 'Principal Site'. It is located 9km to the south and south west of Lincoln City Centre. Close to the villages of Thorpe on the Hill, Witham St Hughs, Haddington, Thurlby, Navenby and Bassingham.</p> <p>The PEIR is prepared in advance of submission of the DCO, forming part of the preapplication process, and follows on from consultation periods. AAH Consultants have subsequently provided consultation feedback to both the applicant, LCC and NKDC.</p> <p>Chapter 1 introduces the scheme and describes the structure of the PEIR. The PEIR is the publication of initial findings considering the preliminary likely significant effects of the project. Feedback from the PEIR will then inform the preparation of the final ES which will be submitted as part of the DCO application. Our response to the PEIR will be used to assist in the delivery of the final ES, and we welcome additional opportunities to consult with the applicant throughout the process, which may include collaborative site visits to finalise viewpoint selections or further design workshops.</p>	General Point to Note	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	No response required.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 65	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Methodology</p> <p>The overall PEIR methodology is considered in Chapter 5, we have assessed this in conjunction with specific landscape and visual methodology within Chapter 10, section 10:4. The PEIR</p>	General positive comment.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	The Application notes this comment and thanks Lincolnshire County Council for their feedback.	N

methodology confirms in paragraph 5.1.5 that each of the technical assessments follows a systematic approach with the following steps; assessing the baseline, assessing likely significant effects, identifying appropriate mitigation, assessing the residual effects and then assessing the cumulative effects. We accept this approach and find that it confirms to best practice principles. This approach is also consistent with the visual receptors and viewpoints report, which we assessed in our TM02. We welcome that the approach has remained consistent. Following the Scoping Opinion, landscape and visual matters were taken forward to the PEI report, we agree with this, given the scale of the development and the likely impacts on both landscape and visual amenity. Paragraph 5.1.16 reiterates the use of a common chapter structure throughout the EIA. We confirm that the structure used in chapter 10 of the EIA conforms to best practice and we accept this approach. At this stage, the project technical parameters are not yet finalised, such is the evolving market for solar voltaic and BESS and the specific requirements of the UK energy market. It is therefore acceptable that the 'Rochdale Envelope' approach has been applied. This is in accordance with the Planning inspectorate's advice note 9. We consider this, alongside a worst-case scenario for assessment to be acceptable at this stage of the assessment process. Section 5.4 details the methodology for determining the baseline conditions, utilising online/ digital resources, data searches, on-site surveys alongside the review of information submitted as part of other planning applications within the study area of the Proposed Development. This is an acceptable process for determining the baseline.

29.11.24	S42NH4 2	National Highways	Summary In summary, we welcome the consultation on the proposal for Fosse Green Solar Farm and we look forward to working with you. We hope this is useful in the progression of the DCO application.	General positive comment.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant thanks National Highways for its comments and will continue to consult with it throughout the DCO and design process.	N
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02.11.24	S42NKD C38	North Kesteven District Council	The development would have a positive impact to our national generation of renewable energy.	General positive comment.	ES Chapter 6: Climate Change	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks North Kesteven District Council for its feedback. The Government recognises in NPS EN-1 that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK's energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. The need for the Proposed Development is set out fully in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42AW 36	Anglian Water	14.7.9 AWS welcomes the recognition of four of AWS's assets within or near to the NSIP site.	General positive comment.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks Anglian Water for its feedback.	N
02.12.24	S42TPC 3	Thurlby Parish Council	We were pleased to note the comprehensive measures proposed to limit damage in Volume 3 Oct. 2024 Preliminary Environmental Information Report. Although these are termed "preliminary", we strongly wish to see them embraced in your DCO Application to the Planning Inspectorate. Although most of these proposals will only evidence themselves some years ahead of the Planning Approval e.g. visual, noise and lighting pollution and construction disruption. As you will appreciate Parish and Community goodwill will obviously be conditional on these issues being captured in your planning application/approval. In the meantime, we would hope to maintain a constructive dialogue with the Fosse Green team.	General positive comment.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Framework LEMP Framework CEMP Framework OEMP Framework DEMP	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks Thurlby Parish Council for its feedback. Mitigation measures have been incorporated throughout the design of the Proposed Development as well as in framework management plans such as the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] , Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] , Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] , and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] . The development of detailed versions of these management plans is secured under Requirements 8, 12, 13 and 20 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order.	N
02.12.24	S42MO D5	Ministry of Defence	Glint and glare The introduction of solar PV development, in the vicinity of RAF Waddington has the potential capacity to have an impact on aviation safety through glint and glare effects. Such glint and glare emissions might affect air traffic using RAF Waddington and the Air Traffic Control Tower (ATCT). The developer has provided a Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 3 Appendix 14-C: Glint and Glare Assessment which identifies potential green glare impact (low potential for after image) on the ATCT at RAF Waddington. This would be a major concern to the MOD.	Glint & Glare	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	RAF Waddington has been assessed in Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . This is supplemented by a dedicated Glint and Glare Assessment, provided in Appendix 14-D: Glint and Glare Assessment Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] . The assessment includes the approach path into the two runways, ATCT and two circuit paths (east and west). Based on the modelling, without considering existing vegetation and visibility, green glare impacts were predicted for the Runway 20 approach path, eastern circuit path and ATCT at RAF Waddington. Green glare and yellow glare impacts were predicted for the western circuit path at RAF Waddington. Green glare is considered to be an acceptable	N

The applicant has conducted an assessment of the intervening topography between the development site and the ATCT. This has identified a terrain feature that will screen the ATCT from any reflections that might be produced. The assessment also considers possible impacts to air traffic approaches to runways 02 and 20 at RAF Waddington. This identifies that some green glare may occur that affects these approaches. The assessment does not evaluate circuit patterns for air traffic using RAF Waddington. As full, precise details are not yet available, the design of any solar PV development should take these potential impacts into account and, where necessary, incorporate mitigation measures.

impact upon runways, according to Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) guidance.

Upon reviewing the actual visibility of the receptors, including local obstacles such as hedges, trees, buildings, and ground elevation, the glare impacts are reduced to None and Not Significant. They are adequately mitigated by the existing surroundings.

Appendix 14-D: Glint and Glare Assessment of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]** concludes that the overall impacts on aviation assets, including RAF Waddington, are acceptable and not significant.

02.12.2024	S42LCC9	Lincolnshire County Council	Specific issues raised in the PEIR submission documents LCC notes in the Decommissioning section of the Fosse Green Energy Non-Statutory Consultation Information Booklet that 'Any planting we have done will also be retained where practicable.' In the event that trees are not retained there would be significant below ground impacts which would damage or destroy any surviving archaeology without recording or identification. It is essential therefore that any area of proposed planting is included in the evaluation programme so that areas of archaeological sensitivity can be avoided.	Heritage / Decommissioning.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	It should be noted that much of the proposed planting falls alongside existing boundaries where current constraints (i.e. buffers from existing vegetation) would prevent comprehensive evaluation at this stage. Further investigation, such as additional evaluation, and or mitigation (for example monitoring during any excavations associated with planting) would be secured under Requirements of the Development Consent Order, where relevant, to ensure archaeological remains are appropriately investigated and recorded in areas of planting. Requirement 11 secures additional trial trenching and updates to the framework WSI to account for the results of such trenching, and Requirement 12 secures a detailed CEMP (to be substantially in accordance with the framework CEMP, which includes measures to minimise impacts on built archaeology), both required prior to commencement. With regard to potential impacts from removal of vegetation, if this is required (i.e. vegetation is not retained), a detailed Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.9]) would be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor to the relevant Local Planning Authority prior to decommissioning, to ensure that any removal of trees that are not retained would be carried out in a manner appropriate to archaeological remains.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC7	Lincolnshire County Council	5. Potential Setting and Visual Impacts on the Historic Landscape The PEIR outlines limited mitigation measures to protect the historic landscape from long-term setting alterations.	Heritage / Visual impact.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report comprised a preliminary assessment. A detailed assessment of setting of assets sensitive to the Proposed Development and historic landscape, is presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The iterative assessment process	N

The open agricultural fields and scattered woodlands within the site provide an uninterrupted landscape that holds historical value. We are concerned that the current mitigation does not adequately resolve the issue of transition from a rural setting to a semi-industrial solar landscape. While setback buffers and screening are welcomed, the ES will need to cover this in much more detail. In summary, expanding the study area would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the setting impacts on heritage assets within the proposed development area. To preserve the cultural significance of certain asset types, a thorough group value analysis should be conducted. Additionally, agreeing on definitive distances for the study area and for individual assessments of designated and non-designated assets will enhance transparency and consistency in the assessment process.

has informed the approach to mitigation, with the resultant embedded mitigation measures in relation to the cultural heritage resource, presented in Chapter 7. Commentary on the flexible approach to study areas and assessment is also provided within the Chapter and has been supported by Historic England.

Furthermore, regarding the transition to the Proposed Development, the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] sets out proposals that seek to integrate the Proposed Development into the landscape setting, thereby aiming to avoid or minimise adverse effects on the landscape, biodiversity, heritage and visual effects as much as possible.

The settings assessment and cumulative assessment presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] followed the Historic England (2017) guidance (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (second edition)) with group value considered where relevant to the assets and the Proposed Development.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 26	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Chapter 9: Water Environment includes a number of proposed works which will have significant ground impacts. There will be connections for surface water drainage (9.4.70) which may be for temporary works or from the operational Proposed Development. Section 9.6.11 b states there will be 'A temporary drainage system will be developed to prevent runoff contaminated with fine particulates from entering surface water drains without treatment.'</p> <p>Section 9.6.51 states that 'a series of boundary (and some routing) swales will be constructed to mimic natural drainage conditions.'</p> <p>In Appendix 9-D: Surface Water Drainage Strategy there are many more ground impacts. Section 4.1.7 proposes to 'construct a swale around the Solar Station Compounds, the single BESS area and Onsite Substation. The swales will collect and treat surface water before discharge.' Section 4.1.9 proposes 'Swales around all of the BESS areas' and section 4.1.10 proposes 'to discharge flows from the lined swales to infiltration swales lining the boundaries of these eight fields.' Section 4.1.13 refers to 'a new open green ditch.'</p> <p>These relatively fixed impacts as well as those</p>	Heritage / Waste and contamination.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Noted. The assessment in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and its Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3], informed by assessment work, geophysical survey and trial trenching (ongoing), considers impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development (including ditches, swales and new land drains) which have the potential to affect the archaeological resource and areas of impact have been targeted within the trial trenching Written Scheme of Investigation (which has been agreed with LCC). Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] also discusses appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	N
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proposed drainage works which are reactive to site-specific conditions across the redline boundary in the form of swales, drainage ditches and ditches connecting to watercourses all have the potential for archaeological harm. Again, full evaluation and an effective agreed mitigation strategy across the full redline boundary is required.

02.11.24	S42NKD C16	North Kesteven District Council	As it is anticipated that the solar farm will have a proposed operational life of 60 years (paragraph 3.6.1), the ES should provide further details on the likely impacts of the extended lifespan that is proposed for this project, as well as the extent to which the site will return to its original state, when assessing impacts such as landscape and visual impacts and potential effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed effects during the construction, operation (over 60 years) and decommissioning of the Proposed Development, and where relevant has identified suitable mitigation to minimise effects. This includes impacts and potential effects on the setting of designated heritage sites. As noted in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1, all infrastructure within the Principal Site will be removed upon decommissioning, with the only areas of agricultural land considered to be permanently lost due to the Proposed Development are areas of planting and habitat creation introduced as part of the Proposed Development if these are not removed as part of the decommissioning works. A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] has been prepared and submitted with the DCO application. This Framework DEMP sets out the general principles to be followed in the decommissioning of the Proposed Development, including demonstrating how the mitigation measures will be implemented and outlining the monitoring and auditing activities designed to ensure that such mitigation measures are carried out, and that they are effective. A detailed DEMP, substantially in accordance with the Framework DEMP, will be prepared and agreed with the relevant authorities at that time of decommissioning, in advance of the commencement of decommissioning works, and would include timescales and transportation methods. The detailed DEMP will be secured by Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 6	Lincolnshire County Council	Chapter 7 - Cultural Heritage Built Heritage Comments LCC notes that whilst all above ground heritage assets are recorded in the PEIR, there is a need for more comprehensive heritage scoping, cumulative impact analysis, and individual assessments for built heritage and landscape,	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Local List and other heritage assets (i.e. those recorded within the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER)) are included in the ES. The ES and its appendices present a detailed assessment of setting of assets sensitive to the Proposed Development, historic landscape as well as cumulative assessment in conjunction with Cumulative Schemes. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES	N

which we expect will be reflected in the ES.

1. Scoping and Study Area

The current proposal defines a 1km study area for identifying all heritage assets within and surrounding the site, extending to 3km and 5km for higher-value assets (e.g., scheduled monuments, Grade I listed buildings). Given the geographical spread, topography of the proposed site, and proximity to various historic settlements, a minimum 2km study area for all above-ground non-designated heritage is suggested.

LCC also recommends a single fixed distance of 5km rather than the current format of two different distances for designated assets.

2. Cumulative Impact

The study area currently does not account for cumulative impacts beyond 1-3km of the boundary, overlooking the area's open rural landscape's connectivity and broader visual and experiential effects on its heritage assets.

This is particularly concerning given the proximity to Springwell Solar Farm and other developments, and the absence of assessment on how kinetic experiences between settlements affect heritage settings.

Greater work is needed in this area to appreciate the impact this scheme may have on the historic environment, particularly from a cumulative perspective. LCC would expect to see more detail on this in the ES.

Close-Proximity Assets and Individual Assessments Greater clarity is needed in terms of what is taken forward for assessment in the ES.

The 1km study area contains numerous non-designated assets that will require assessment, and this is not adequately reflected in the PEIR. We expect that all above-ground designated and non-designated heritage assets located near the order limits will be included in the ES assessment. The specific threshold distance for inclusion, such as 250m or 100m, should be agreed upon in advance.

3. Group Value and Heritage Cluster Analysis

[EN010154/APP/6.1] includes detailed consideration of the setting presented in Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment, and historic landscape in Appendix 7-E Historic Landscape Character Assessment **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

1. A tiered study area is considered more appropriate for the assessment of above ground non-designated heritage assets; a blanket 5km study area is not considered necessary. The study areas proposed align with other solar farm schemes in Lincolnshire. Applying a 5km study area for both designated and non-designated assets would scope in thousands of heritage assets and is not proportionate. A 5km study area has been applied for designated assets of highest significance around the Principal Site. Supporting this, Historic England's Scoping Report Consultation Response confirmed the suitability of the approach to the Study Areas and further information is provided in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and accompanying Figures 7-1 to 7-3.

2. The study areas considered in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** align with other solar farm schemes in Lincolnshire. Applying a greater study area for both designated and non-designated assets would scope in thousands of heritage assets and is not considered proportionate. A 5km study area has been applied for designated assets of highest significance around the Principal Site. Historic England's Scoping Report Consultation Response confirmed the suitability of the approach to the Study Areas. It should be noted that there are no heritage assets beyond 1km of the DCO Site which would be subject to any harm from the Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, and so accordingly there would be no potential for cumulative effects in relation to Cumulative Schemes in combination with the Proposed development at this distance. Detailed assessment of the setting of assets sensitive to the Proposed Development, as well as cumulative assessment in conjunction with relevant Cumulative Schemes, is set out in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, with detailed consideration of the setting presented in Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

3. The settings assessment and cumulative assessment presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** followed the Historic England (2017) guidance (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in

The cumulative assessment (7.10) acknowledges effects arising between the proposed development and other plans and projects, but it lacks a group value approach.

We would expect to see this component for assessing heritage assets in the ES, particularly those contributing to the coherent historic environment, such as historic farmsteads. A holistic treatment in assessments to prevent fragmentation of cultural narratives is required for the ES.

4. Cumulative Impact Assessment on Rural Landscape and Historic Farmsteads
LCC would expect this Cumulative Impact Assessment to be developed further for the ES. Its current scope in the PEIR is minimal. Given the ongoing solar development projects in the region, cumulative impacts should be examined more thoroughly, particularly for Non designated heritage assets like historic farmsteads. These assets, when clustered around a site, contribute to the landscape’s historic agrarian character and are likely to experience visual and experiential impacts. A more detailed account is needed for the ES.

Planning Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (second edition)) with group value considered where relevant to the assets and the Proposed Development.

4. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report comprised a preliminary assessment of non-designated heritage assets. A detailed assessment of setting of assets sensitive to the Proposed Development, as well as cumulative assessment in conjunction with Cumulative Schemes, is presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A flexible approach to the assessment, based on sensitivity of assets to likely impacts, has been utilised, with Historic England’s comments on the Scoping Report Consultation approving of this approach. It should be noted that the ES includes consideration of non-designated heritage assets where these were considered, following initial scoping, to be sensitive to the Proposed Development. A cumulative effects assessment is contained within ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes that once construction is complete there are no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 32	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 7.8.4 b states that ‘Appropriate archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works wherever possible but may also include monitoring and recording works during construction.’ This is unacceptable. As stated elsewhere the phrase ‘wherever possible’ is unenforceable. As well as construction works no other works can be undertaken which may impact currently surviving archaeology across the redline boundary including habitat creation, drainage and water management, planting, landscaping or other preparatory works. Again, sufficient evaluation and the mutually agreed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (AMS) will determine if and where monitoring would be an appropriate site-specific mitigation response given the detailed understanding of the archaeological potential and the impact of the proposed development works. We are pleased to see in section 7.8.5 that there will be a ‘forthcoming programme of preapplication archaeological evaluation comprising geophysical	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The ES has been informed by desk-based assessment (which included review of previous archaeological investigations), a LiDAR and aerial photograph report, a geophysical survey and (ongoing) trial trench evaluation. The methodology of the evaluation, presented in the WSI (Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) was submitted to the LCC archaeologist and approved on 7 May 2025. The Framework CEMP commented on was prepared to accompany the PEI Report (which is preliminary). An updated Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] is included as part of the DCO application, and detailed consideration of the likely impacts, based on surveys completed, and mitigation is presented within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].	N
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survey and archaeological trial trenching.
The results of the programme of archaeological evaluation will identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological assets within the Site and characterise their extent, depth, date, state of preservation and significance.
The results of the archaeological evaluation will also inform the design of an appropriate Archaeological Mitigation Strategy to be submitted with the DCO application or during examination.’
LCC looks forward to engaging as early as possible with the Applicant so that the trenching results are available in good time to inform the AMS.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 34	Lincolnshire County Council	LCC does not agree with a number of aspects of Table 7-4: Summary of Significant Residual Effects (construction), for example regarding ‘the Earthworks associated with the settlement at Morton.’ There are no embedded mitigation measures and archaeological investigation and recording is listed as the proposed mitigation. LCC does not agree that the substantial impact on significant archaeology can result in a Residual effect of this course of action which is ‘Minor Adverse.’ The earthworks would be flattened and damaged by groundworks and associated plant movement. Earthwork restoration is essential and standard mitigation for this type of impact and LCC is disappointed that such simple measures have not been included in the approach or in the Cultural Heritage chapter itself.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report contained preliminary assessment, and further information is provided within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] , with further details obtained in the course of geophysical survey and trial trenching done as part of the assessment. It should be noted, however, that the impacts of the Proposed Development on this asset (the earthworks associated with the settlement at Morton) were deemed limited, resulting in partial loss, which has been assessed as not significant.	N
29.11.24	S42NH2 7	National Highways	Additionally, the A46 trunk road follows the old Roman road (Fosse Way), therefore National Highways will need to consider these archaeological impacts.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Archaeological impacts, including those to Fosse Way have been considered within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The use of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is proposed to install the high voltage interconnector cables beneath the A46 and the River Witham, avoiding surviving remains of the Fosse Way Roman Road (MLI60943) and settlement remains south of Haddington (AEC018). Good practice measures regarding the protection of buried archaeological remains during construction and decommissioning works, as well as any maintenance works during operation, are detailed within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] , Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] .	N

						Trial trenches are proposed within the HDD corridor alongside the A46, as per the WSI agreed with LCC on 7 May 2025.	
29.11.24	S42HE2	Historic England	<p>Sources of information (7.4.9)</p> <p>In sources of information (7.4.9) it is noted that the British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer will be examined for information on the geological conditions within the site. We would encourage the use of the BGS GeolIndex as an alternative.</p> <p>The GeolIndex includes a wider range of data, including borehole scans, and will be more appropriate for developing an understanding of the nature of the deposits and sediments within the scheme in line with Historic England guidance such as that on Geoarchaeology (2015) and Deposit Modelling (2020).</p> <p>Archaeological and Historical Background (7.5.10)</p> <p>"In areas where evidence has been recovered from fieldwalking (particularly earlier prehistoric material) it should be borne in mind that standard archaeological methodologies (such as trial trenching) may not be sufficient to ensure the effective identification and characterisation of any similar lithic scatters elsewhere within the landscape."</p> <p>Historic England's guidance on managing lithic scatters (2024) may be helpful in this regard.</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Noted. Further sources of information have been consulted, including the BGS GeolIndex, in the preparation of the ES, and ongoing trial trench investigation (with methodology agreed within Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) provides further insight into the deposits within the DCO Site. See Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and results of the trial trench evaluation (ongoing), Appendix 7-I: Trial Trenching Report (Interim) [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>There is no indication from the resource recorded to date of specific potential for early prehistoric lithic scatters. The approach to evaluation was approved by the LCC archaeologist within the WSI on 7 May 2025.</p>	N
29.11.24	S42HE3	Historic England	<p>Embedded Mitigation Measures (7.6)</p> <p>It is noted that long views toward Lincoln Cathedral have been considered along with broad views from Somerton Castle and Coleby Hall. It is also noted that the proposed scheme avoids the medieval Dovecote and area surrounding Hall Close in general, and avoids ridge and furrow. We welcome your engagement on these points.</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42HE4	Historic England	<p>On the basis of our site inspection, it is recommended that further assessment is undertaken of views toward the village of Aubourn.</p> <p>When approaching from the south, proposed solar infrastructure in the field at grid reference SK 91590 62042 has the potential to impact views towards the medieval Old Church, NHLE listing entry number 1360538.</p> <p>It is recommended to further assess the impact of</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>This comment has been taken into account, with detailed assessment of the setting of the Grade II Listed Old Church in Aubourn presented in Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>As stated in Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] the Proposed Development will introduce areas of solar panels and a BESS compound and substation into fields c. 450m to the south west of the building. The Proposed Development will not physically or experientially alter the church's immediate churchyard</p>	N

proposed solar infrastructure in this location in relation to the GII listed former church.

setting or the fields immediately surrounding the churchyard, retaining the landscape character of the church's closer rural setting.

The Proposed Development will not be visible in close views to and from the church from its immediate surroundings, and as such these views will be unaffected. It is also anticipated that those views towards the spire in the wider landscape which have been identified as important will not be impacted by the Proposed Development. In a wider context, it is possible that the Proposed Development including vegetation screening may obscure some of the longer-distance views of the church spire. However, above and beyond those important views, these views are considered to be largely incidental and do not particularly contribute to the significance of the Church. The Proposed Development will introduce a very limited degree of change to the wider rural landscape, which lies beyond the setting that meaningfully contributes to the significance of the church. The Proposed Development will not affect any of the contributors to the significance of the Church and will not alter the setting of the church in a way which would negatively affect its significance or the appreciation and understanding of its special interest, and as such no harm is found.

The assessment presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that the Scheme would not alter the setting of the church in a way which would negatively affect its value, resulting in a neutral significance of effect which is not significant.

29.11.24	S42HE5	Historic England	It is mentioned that preservation in situ may be required for significant remains. Historic England's guidance (2016) on preserving archaeological remains will be useful to consider and will help guide the decision-making process.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Historic England's guidance, including the guidance from 2016 "Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-taking for Sites under Development", has informed the preparation of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and ongoing and future archaeological investigations will inform the understanding of the archaeological remains and appropriate mitigation measures, including where preservation in situ is required.	N
As stated in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] the Proposed Development aims to minimise impacts upon buried archaeological remains through preservation in situ, however, where impacts are not avoidable, mitigation through archaeological recording will be implemented.							
29.11.24	S42HE6	Historic England	Where significant archaeology is known or suspected to exist, and it is planned to preserve it in situ there is a need to consider more than construction related impacts.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	No particularly 'sensitive' burial environments (such as those that might preserve remains via waterlogging) are anticipated and none have been encountered in the investigations (trial trenching) completed to date as reported in Appendix 7-I: Trial	N

Any changes to the burial environment that the development introduces could lead to the degradation of materials and the loss of information beyond the development boundary (particularly if there are any remains dependent on a stable water environment).

To ensure that such impacts (if present) are properly accounted for we would recommend ensuring that opportunities are taken to seek synergies with other topic areas, such as hydrology and hydrogeology.

Integrating models from this with an understanding of any potential water dependent heritage assets identified in desk based work will enable effective early identification of and engagement with any sites or areas that may need greater consideration of preservation approaches.

Trenching Report (Interim) of the Environmental Statement EN010154/APP/6.3]. This will be reviewed during the on-going investigations.

29.11.24	S42HE7	Historic England	<p>Operation and Maintenance (7.10.10) Section 7.10.10 states that impacts on buried archaeology are limited to the construction phase, with no potential for significant cumulative effects during operation. However, if buried remains are to be preserved in situ, a management plan is essential to prevent harm from post-construction remedial and maintenance activities. This plan must be clearly documented to ensure its consideration throughout the scheme's lifespan. Historic England. 2015. Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record. London: Historic England. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/. Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-taking for Sites under Development. London: Historic England. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/ Historic England 2020. Deposit Modelling and Archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits. London: Historic England. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/deposit-modelling-and-archaeology/</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>The assessment in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the potential for impacts upon buried archaeological remains during the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development. The Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] has taken into account archaeological considerations during the operational phase of the development and requires the detailed OEMP (which must be substantially in accordance with the Framework OEMP and will be secured under Requirement 13 of the Development Consent Order) to include an action plan detailing the required mitigation in the event that unforeseen activities associated with maintenance and replacement of components threaten the preservation of known buried archaeological remains. If potential for archaeological impacts is identified, appropriate mitigation measures would be agreed with the relevant local authority.</p>	N
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Historic England 2024. Managing Lithic Sites: Archaeological guidance for commercial and research projects, planning authorities, land management agencies and developers. London: Historic England.
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images/books/publications/managing-lithic-sites/>
We refer you also to the expert advice of our local government curatorial colleagues.

02.11.24	S42NKD C9	North Kesteven District Council	The Council maintains information on a large number of Locally Listed buildings which would be relevant environmental information. These are not available on our website but may be provided upon request (see comments on Chapter 7).	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Non-designated heritage assets, including those which are on the Local List, are included in the assessment presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C42	North Kesteven District Council	7.7 At paragraph 7.4.9, it states that non-designated heritage assets have not been included in this preliminary assessment, but it is not clear whether they will be included within the final ES. Please note that the Council does hold a Local List and has adopted criteria for the identification of locally listed (Non designated) heritage assets. The means by which our Local List may be obtained and the adopted Criteria may be obtained can be found on the Council's website: Local List of Non-Designated Heritage Assets North Kesteven District Council 7.8 We would expect to see that non-designated heritage assets are assessed within the final ES. Our recommendation is that a minimum study area of 2km is used. 7.9 At paragraphs 7.6.2 and 7.6.3, the reliance on embedded mitigation is apparent. From the information in the PEIR, there appears to be a lack of considered and bespoke mitigation to an acknowledged impact on a heritage asset with a reliance on embedded mitigation to cover any eventualities. Whilst there is more detail in Chapter 5 on what embedded mitigation means, there is no detail of when or how it is to be applied, and what the result of the approach will be. This limits the ability to understand the impacts on the heritage assets subject to this "mitigation". We note in paragraph 7.7.157 that there will be further assessment as the design develops and following additional consultation with heritage stakeholders.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	7.7 Non-designated heritage assets, including those within the Local List and those recorded within the HER, within 1km of the DCO Site have been considered within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the detailed heritage asset settings assessment in Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] . 7.8 The study areas considered in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] align with other solar farm schemes in Lincolnshire. Applying a greater study area for both designated and non-designated assets would scope in thousands of heritage assets and is not considered proportionate. It should be noted that there are no heritage assets beyond 1km of the DCO Site which would be subject to any harm from the Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES. Historic England's Scoping Report Response confirmed the suitability of the approach to the study areas and appropriate study areas were discussed and agreed with Historic England through consultation. Embedded mitigation comprises measures that form part of the design of the Proposed Development which have been incorporated in order to reduce impacts on a range of receptors, including known heritage assets. Examples include setbacks from Listed Buildings, vegetation planting and improvements or designing the Proposed Development to avoid the locations of complex archaeological remains and thereby avoiding any related impacts. The assessment has been undertaken on the assumption that the embedded mitigation is applied and before later mitigation is introduced. The implementation of the embedded and additional mitigation measures results in no significant residual effects	N

Given our concerns, this is to be welcomed.
7.10 In summary there seems to be a very limited approach to the understanding of the impact on heritage assets to date, both through approach and actual analysis.
When adverse impacts are found, there is a lack of detailed mitigation to balance the impact.
The Council agrees with the comments made by LCC's heritage advisor which are in line with our PEIR response regards transparency and consistency in approach.
Their comments on cumulative impacts and close proximity impacts are also useful.
7.11 With regard to archaeological effects, we would draw your attention to the attached comments of LCC's archaeologist which provide a fully comprehensive assessment of the PEIR information.
These comments are made on behalf of both LCC and the Council.
7.12 In view of the absence of prior engagement with the Council and the divergence of views in approach, We would strongly recommend that further consultation is carried out with the Council's Conservation Officer together with LCC's heritage advisor and archaeologist following the PEIR consultation and prior to the final ES being pre-pared.

as presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** details the design evolution of the Proposed Development. In addition, Sections 7.6 and 7.8 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** discuss appropriate mitigation measures which have been incorporated into the Proposed Development (embedded mitigation; informed by assessment of sensitive receptors), or are proposed as additional measures (additional mitigation), with regard to the cultural heritage resource.

7.10 Detailed assessment of impacts on receptors sensitive to the Proposed Development is presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

7.11 & 7.12 The iterative assessment process has informed the approach to mitigation, with embedded mitigation measures in relation to the cultural heritage resource presented in Section 7.6 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. Detailed assessment of impacts on receptors sensitive to the Proposed Development is also presented in the Chapter. All key issues raised by NKDC are presented within Chapter 7 and further consultation has been conducted with LCC on archaeological matters.

02.11.24	S42NKD C82	North Kesteven District Council	· Built heritage – there is still a gap between the approach in the methodology set out in the PEIR and the professional views of the Council's Conservation Officer.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The ES has been undertaken with reference to relevant industry guidelines and best practice, as detailed within Appendix 7-A: Cultural Heritage Policy and Legislation [EN010154/APP/6.3] . The assessment work and methodology are presented in Appendix 7-B Cultural Heritage Desk-based Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] .	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 8	Lincolnshire County Council	6. Archaeology Comments LCC is concerned that at this stage of the NSIP process we find that Fosse Green has undertaken a limited amount of archaeological evaluation, so far consisting of the Desk Based Assessment and some geophysical survey. This proposed Development and Cable Corridor is over 1400ha and sufficient evaluation is essential to inform an understanding of the surviving archaeology across the full redline boundary. The evaluation trenching results will form the baseline site-specific evidence and should be	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The ES has been informed by desk-based assessment (which included review of previous archaeological investigations), a LiDAR and aerial photograph report, a geophysical survey and (ongoing) trial trench evaluation, which inform the understanding of potential impacts to archaeological remains and the identification of the appropriate mitigation measures in relation to archaeological resource. The approach to archaeological evaluation via trial trenching has been agreed with the County Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council, including trenches targeting anomalies of suspected archaeological interest as well as	

used both to inform the design process and to minimise the impact on the historic environment through an appropriate program of archaeological mitigation.

This is in accordance with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) which states that 'The results of predetermination archaeological evaluation inform the design of the scheme and related archaeological planning conditions.' (footnote 94)

The standard suite for archaeological evaluation consists of a competent desk based assessment followed by geophysical survey and a trenching programme across the full impact zone. Scaling up the size of the development and therefore the developmental impact means that evaluation must proportionally scale up in order to provide sufficient baseline evidence.

This is the basis for reasonable mitigation of the developmental impact across the redline boundary.

The impacts of this proposed solar farm are considerable and sufficient field evaluation will be an essential aspect of effective project management, particularly as unevaluated areas of unknown archaeological potential leave a high degree of risk to the development. Evaluation will need to include not only trenching across known or suspected archaeology to determine their presence or absence, depth, extent and significance but also across the 'blank' areas to obtain baseline evidence where previous evaluation techniques have not identified archaeological remains.

This is required to get a full understanding of the archaeology which will be impacted across the full impact zone and will inform the archaeological mitigation strategy which must be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Significant areas of archaeology have been identified in these blank areas in every other NSIP across Lincolnshire, for example, Heckington Fen Solar Farm NSIP, significant areas of archaeology were only identified through evaluation trenching of the so-called 'blank' areas.

Archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching is

blank areas. As set out in Appendix 7-I Trial Trenching Report (Interim) [EN010154/APP/6.3] the archaeologically relatively quiet or blank areas identified by the geophysical survey also have also been confirmed as such by the results of the trial trenching to date.

The approach to trial trenching has also been informed by government policy, including EN-3 (Ref 7-10) which notes that below ground impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment are generally likely to be limited (paras. 2.10.109 - 2.10.110). The results of these investigations (including ongoing trial trenching and interim report) inform Chapter 7 and further archaeological mitigation.

Embedded and proposed mitigation measures are presented in Chapter 7, informed by the results of the investigations.

required as trenching results are essential for effective risk management, project management, programme scheduling and budget management. Failure to adequately evaluate the site at the application stage could lead to unnecessary destruction of heritage assets, potential programme delays and excessive cost increases that could otherwise be avoided. There is no public benefit in the destruction of unknown heritage assets. Historic England Advice Note 17: Planning and Archaeology states that 'Appropriate evaluation can support the smooth and speedy progression of the development and help to manage the developer's risk early in the planning process'. It also states that 'Data gathered can also help to inform a costed mitigation strategy, the benefits of which include a reduction in the chances of unexpected risks and associated costs, and potentially the scope to allocate the cost of archaeology appropriately into financial forecasts'.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 10	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>The Risk Management section of the Programme Document states that 'The Applicant will produce an Issues Tracker during the pre-application period, which will be informed by consultation with key stakeholders and detailed consideration from the Project team.</p> <p>The identified risks will carry a Red, Amber, Green status that reflects the degree of risk with each issue, as well as the Applicant's intended approach to resolve the issues.'(section 5.1.1). LCC notes that archaeology will need to carry a Red status until there is sufficient evaluation to provide enough baseline evidence to inform a reasonable site-specific mitigation strategy across the redline boundary.</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	See Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation and (ongoing) evaluation: Appendix 7-I: Trial Trenching Report (Interim) [EN010154/APP/6.3]. Sufficient evaluation has been designed and agreed in the WSI and is ongoing. Further evaluation of the risk will form part of forthcoming WSIs, which will be secured under Requirement 11 of the Development Consent Order.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 12	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 3.5.2 states that 'Buried cables would either be removed or left in situ....the cables can be removed by opening up the ground at regular intervals and pulling the cable through to the extraction point.'</p> <p>If the cables are to be removed they must not cause any ground disturbance to any archaeological preservation in situ areas in the event of removal of a section of cable installed by horizontal directional drilling (instead of open cut trenching.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures section 3.5.6 include the</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Inputs with regard to archaeology, informed by the assessment work and fieldwork surveys, have been included within the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.9] which will be revised as appropriate (based on the proposed methodologies at the time of decommissioning) within the detailed DEMP (which will be secured under Requirement 20 of the Development Consent Order).	N

statement that 'A Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) will be produced with the DCO application outlining measures to mitigate effects associated with decommissioning of the Proposed Development.' Archaeology will need to be included in all of the management plans for the scheme.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 13	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 6.3.5 part f includes the statement that 'Early definition of areas of archaeological preservation in which development is excluded.' While we are pleased that preservation in situ will be one of the mitigation options for this scheme, more will be required than just the exclusion of development. Please see LCCs detailed comments on the requirements for preservation in situ areas below on the Framework CEMP.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Inputs with regard to archaeology, informed by the assessment work and fieldwork surveys, have been included within the Cultural Heritage section of the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] .	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 14	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 6.3.5 part g states that 'The proposed use of horizontal directional drilling (HDD) to install the high voltage interconnector cables beneath the A46, avoiding surviving remains of the Fosse Way Roman road.' The extent of the area of archaeological significance around the Roman road cannot be determined without ground-truthing by trial trenching as at any point along a Roman road there may be associated activity such as roadside burials and roadside developments.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Trial trenches are proposed within the HDD corridor alongside the A46, as per the WSI agreed with LCC on 7 May 2025.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 15	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 6.3.6 discusses potential embedded mitigation measures, which may include: 'Use of concrete blocks rather than ground piles at locations of sensitive heritage assets (and where feasible), to reduce the depth of the infrastructure so the PV panel mounting structures sit on the surface rather than needing to be piled into the ground.' The use of concrete blocks may be not be appropriate mitigation. The site will need to be adequately evaluated to determine whether concrete blocks would be adequate and appropriate mitigation for the surviving archaeology and its context. Mitigation measures must be arrived at through site-specific understanding of the surviving archaeology and its context for them to be proportionate and fit for purpose. Some types of archaeology are robust, at a depth	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The Preliminary Environmental Information Report contained preliminary assessment and discussed a range of options which could be available, depending on impacts of the Proposed Development and the archaeological resource. The mitigation measures as proposed within the ES are informed by further surveys and an understanding of the archaeological remains which may be affected by the Proposed Development. Chapter 3 The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES sets out that some panels may be mounted on concrete blocks, however this is not the default and would be subject to archaeological survey and agreement with the relevant stakeholders at detailed design stage.	N

and in a type of soil where compaction is not a potential issue for the decades-long placement and subsequent removal of concrete blocks. Other types of archaeology, such as the unexpected Saxon skeletons found during trenching for another Lincolnshire NSIP solar scheme (Cottam) which were revealed at a depth of only 20cm from the ground surface, would be crushed as well as unrecorded.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 16	Lincolnshire County Council	Under the Assessment of Effects the Construction Section includes a list of below ground impacts (6.3.8). LCC would highlight there will be a number of ground impacts which have not been listed, including habitat creation, tree planting, landscaping and drainage, which would damage and destroy any surviving archaeology across the impact zone through ground disturbance and compaction.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The mentioned paragraph provides a summary and lists a range of impacts stating this is not exhaustive - 'any below ground activities including but not limited to'. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers all likely below ground impacts from the Proposed Development, including habitat creation, tree planting, landscaping and drainage.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 17	Lincolnshire County Council	The Construction section makes reference to only one specific archaeological site: 'Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosures' with the impact of 'potential disturbance or loss of buried archaeological remains resulting in partial loss of the asset.' (6.3.9) It is a particular concern that there is no mention of any other archaeological impact apart from the above site and Hall Close. The proposed development is over 1400 ha and there will be effects from this development on known and currently unknown archaeology across the redline boundary. Moderate adverse effects have been identified for the named sites above. For unknown currently unevaluated archaeology the proposed value should be High until sufficient work is undertaken to determine it is not.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The paragraph mentioned in the comment provides a summary and lists assets which may be subject to significant effects. Further detail is provided within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The ES considers the impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development which have the potential to affect the archaeological resource and areas of impact have been targeted within the Written Scheme of Investigation which has been approved by the County Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 18	Lincolnshire County Council	The Framework CEMP, Table 2: Cultural heritage (pp10-11) is not acceptable. If the phrase 'development-free zones' means preservation in situ archaeological mitigation the CEMP must include the specific mitigation measures required to ensure the preservation in situ areas are protected from development works such as machine tracking or plant storage which could damage or destroy the surviving archaeology. The full extent of the archaeological areas must be determined and each area must be fenced off	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan commented on was prepared to accompany the PEI Report (which was preliminary). An updated Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] is included as part of the DCO application. This specifies that the detailed CEMP(s) will include a strategy detailing measures during construction (such as use of appropriate equipment or avoiding heavy plant movements during inclement weather on sensitive areas to avoid damage to below ground remains etc.) and ways of monitoring of this. The detailed CEMP(s) will include	N

and subject to a programme of monitoring throughout the construction, operation and the decommissioning phases, and there will be no ground disturbance whatsoever which may disturb or affect the archaeological remains, including plant movement or storage.

The fencing will need to remain in place and be maintained throughout the lifetime of the scheme. The appointed Archaeological Clerk of Works would be responsible for monitoring archaeological mitigation measures for the preservation in situ areas and will need to be included in the CEMP to ensure the protection measures stay in place throughout the development.

Section 'b' of the above table states that the 'Appropriate archaeological investigation and recording will be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works wherever possible but may also include monitoring and recording works during construction.'

Phrases such as 'wherever possible' are unacceptable and unenforceable. This is an inadequate commitment to undertaking adequate mitigation measures for surviving archaeology across the impact zone in advance of developmental impact which will damage or destroy it before it's adequately preserved by record.

LCC also takes issue with this section regarding archaeological monitoring during construction. LCC considers that this should only be used where the evaluation results indicate this approach is appropriate.

an action plan detailing the required mitigation in the event that unplanned activities threaten the preservation of known buried archaeological remains. The detailed CEMP must be substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP and will be secured under Requirement 12 of the Development Consent Order.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 19	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>A fit for purpose proportionate archaeological mitigation strategy must be based on sufficient baseline evidence informed by trial trenching results.</p> <p>This will provide site-specific understanding of the location, extent, depth and significance of the archaeology.</p> <p>A range of mitigation options is essential and only once mitigation areas have been identified and their archaeological potential understood will it be possible to select effective mitigation measures. There are no references to the other types of standard archaeological mitigation responses of preservation by record. There will be parts of the</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>The Applicant has engaged with the County Archaeologist at Lincolnshire County Council and Historic England throughout the pre-application stage. The ES has been informed by desk-based assessment, a LiDAR and aerial photograph report, a geophysical survey and (ongoing) trial trench evaluation to understand the potential archaeological remains which may be affected by piling and presents the mitigation measures as appropriate.</p> <p>Further investigation, such as additional evaluation, and/or mitigation (for example monitoring during any excavations associated with planting) would be secured under the Requirements of the Development Consent Order, where relevant, and then agreed within appropriate WSI(s) to</p>	N
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scheme where the currently surviving archaeology will require a more intensive level of archaeological work such as archaeological Strip, Map and Record (SMR) or Set-Piece Excavation (SPE).

These are types of mitigation where the areas of archaeological sensitivity are investigated and recorded in advance of construction work and then the development moves forward.

Please be advised that 'archaeological monitoring and recording during construction' is a reactive process which can cause considerable open-ended pauses to the work programme while work stops and the archaeology is dealt with in a manner proportionate to its extent and significance at each point that archaeologically sensitive areas are hit throughout the work programme.

It is also essential to highlight that monitoring is not possible for piling as the process is such that piles are hammered or screwed into the ground without seeing what they are going through.

It is also essential to highlight that monitoring is not possible for piling as the process is such that piles are hammered or screwed into the ground without seeing what they are going through.

ensure archaeological remains are appropriately investigated and recorded. Requirement 11 of the Development Consent Order will secure additional trial trenching and updates to the framework WSI to account for the results of such trenching, and Requirement 12 will secure a detailed CEMP (to be substantially in accordance with the framework CEMP, which includes measures to minimise impacts on built archaeology), both required prior to commencement.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 20	Lincolnshire County Council	Chapter One: Introduction states that 'Over and above any proposed mitigation measures provided as part of the Proposed Development, the Applicant is considering providing various ecological, public access, and flood alleviation enhancement measures, to provide additional benefits across the Site and its surroundings....The Applicant may or may not provide those proposed enhancement measures in the final DCO application depending on feedback' (section 1.3.3) LCC would like to make clear that there would be significant impacts from any voluntary mitigation measures taken forward which include ground impacts on the currently surviving archaeology across the redline boundary, specifically the groundworks associated with ecological or flood alleviation enhancement measures.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	This was a preliminary report and by its nature it was informed by evolving development design. The Proposed Development and assessment were further refined through further studies (such as those reported on in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The ES considers all likely below ground impacts, including those mentioned in the feedback, from the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 21	Lincolnshire County Council	In Chapter 3: The Proposed Development, section 3.2.5 cites the Rochdale Envelope. Where the developer proposes the Rochdale Envelope in dealing with their application, for archaeology this	Heritage.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The ES has been informed by a range of assessments and surveys to understand the potential archaeological remains	N

approach can only be effective when there is adequate evaluation leading to an understanding of the archaeological potential across the redline boundary.

This is essential so that the impacts of the unknown and/or undecided elements as well as the more fixed components of the development can be mitigated effectively.

The Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Nine states that 'Implementation of the Rochdale Envelope assessment approach should only be used where it is necessary and should not be treated as a blanket opportunity to allow for insufficient detail in the assessment.

Applicants should make every effort to finalise details applicable to the Proposed Development prior to submission of their DCO application.

Indeed, as explained earlier in this Advice Note, it will be in all parties' interests for the Applicant to provide as much information as possible to inform the Pre-application consultation process.'

which may be affected by the Proposed Development and presents the mitigation measures as appropriate.

The Rochdale Envelope Assessment approach in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Nine: The Rochdale Envelope is detailed in paragraphs 5.3.1-5.3.3 of Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and has not been treated as a blanket opportunity to allow for insufficient detail in the assessment.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 22	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 3.3.62 states that 'Where drainage is required a ditch or a swale may be located downhill of the internal access track to control any potential for surface water run-off' while section 3.3.66 states that 'During construction, an adequate temporary drainage system will be in place.'</p> <p>Both of these activities have the capacity for an unknown number of unmitigated impacts across the redline boundary. Swales for example will have a depth of 0.6m (section 4.4.8 of Appendix 9-D: Preliminary Surface Water Drainage Strategy) which will impact on surviving archaeology either by digging into it or by reducing the overburden of soil which currently protects the archaeology beneath. Changes to hydrology can also have detrimental impacts on the preservation of buried archaeological remains. It is also important to note that the 'temporary drainage system' will have permanent impacts on the non-renewable archaeological resource.</p> <p>This reinforces the need for sufficient and appropriate field evaluation to understand the archaeological potential across the redline boundary.</p> <p>This will provide the necessary baseline evidence to inform appropriate mitigation so that these</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and its Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3], informed by assessment work, geophysical survey and trial trenching (which is ongoing), considers impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development (including levelling, spoil storage and spreading of soil across the site) which have the potential to affect the archaeological resource and areas of impact have been targeted within the trial trenching WSI. The ES also discusses appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>The Framework Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3] includes a commitment to avoid all archaeological sites. The detailed Drainage Strategy, which is secured by Requirement 10 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1], will be substantially in accordance with the Framework Drainage Strategy. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development, including drainage features, and areas of potential impact have been targeted within the WSI (Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]).</p>	N
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ground impacts do not damage or destroy currently surviving archaeology without identification or recording. Another major concern regarding specific developmental impacts is in the Construction works section, namely levelling, spoil storage and the spreading spoil across the site, all of which can cause harm to archaeology.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 23	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 3.4.27 states that 'there will be a need to level areas in a number of locations including the Onsite Substation and BESS Compound.' In archaeological terms, levelling the current ground surface can cause truncation or compaction of shallow archaeological remains and would remove part or all of the protective overburden for deeper archaeology thus exposing it to increasing levels of harm.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and its Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3], informed by assessment work, geophysical survey and trial trenching (which is ongoing), considers impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development (including levelling, spoil storage and spreading of soil across the site) which have the potential to affect the archaeological resource and areas of impact have been targeted within the trial trenching WSI. The ES also discusses appropriate mitigation measures.	N
<p>The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] (which will be developed into a detailed CEMP, substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP, as will be secured under Requirement 12 of the Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]) includes that, where non-intrusive methods are required to protect buried archaeological remains, the detailed CEMP will include a strategy which will detail appropriate good practice measures during construction and ways of monitoring this.</p>							
02.12.2024	S42LCC 24	Lincolnshire County Council	Section 3.4.28 states that 'spoil will be stored temporarily within designated areas.' These designated areas will need to have adequate evaluation to understand whether any surviving archaeology is at a depth and of a type that can withstand the compaction that spoil storage and the associated groundworks would cause. Spoil storage and its associated groundworks can cause compaction which can cause harm to archaeological deposits. These designated areas will need to have adequate evaluation to understand whether any surviving archaeology would be detrimentally impacted. Mitigation may therefore be necessary, for example by relocating proposed spoil storage areas or by undertaking archaeological investigation and recording before groundworks commence. Section 3.4.28 also states that 'Any excess spoil	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	In terms of the concern regarding spoil storage and harm to archaeological deposits, the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] (which will be developed into a detailed CEMP, substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP, as will be secured under Requirement 12 of the Development Consent Order) includes that, where non-intrusive methods are required to protect buried archaeological remains, the detailed CEMP will include a strategy which will detail appropriate good practice measures during construction and ways of monitoring this.	N
<p>In terms of the comment regarding the requirement for adequate evaluation, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and its Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3], have been informed by extensive geophysical survey and trial trenching (ongoing) to identify archaeologically sensitive areas.</p>							
<p>In terms of the concern regarding infilling and spoil spreading, as stated in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] spoil material is only expected to be</p>							

will be utilised or distributed across the Site without creating substantial changes in local topography.’
Again, adequate evaluation is required to identify archaeologically sensitive areas. Earthwork sites would be destroyed by the introduction of spoil across the current ground surface as infilling would be as destructive as levelling to archaeological sites which survive as earthworks. The legibility of the historic landscape can also be impacted.
The proposed spread of spoil would also destroy archaeological sites in the ploughzone, that is, sites which survive as find scatters in the topsoil, for example a Prehistoric stone tool production site.
Spoil spreading can also redeposit finds causing the loss of their archaeological value and giving rise to the potential for cross-contamination of other archaeological contexts.

generated from cable trenches, temporary construction compounds, internal roads, BESS, and the Onsite Substation. This will be minimal relative to the size of the DCO Site and will be distributed over a wide area to avoid substantial local changes in topography and therefore avoid damage to archaeology in the ploughzone.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 25	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 3.4.38 states that ‘Prior to and during the construction phase, and following construction, a programme of site reinstatement and habitat creation will be implemented.’ These works will include groundworks which would damage and destroy any surviving archaeology. There must therefore be an agreed site-specific mitigation strategy which is informed by trial trenching results before any groundworks whatsoever commence across the redline boundary.</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	Further investigation, such as additional evaluation, and/or mitigation (for example monitoring during any excavations associated with planting and habitat creation) would be secured under the Requirements of the draft Development Consent Order, where relevant, to ensure archaeological remains are appropriately investigated and recorded in areas of planting and habitat creation. Requirement 11 secures additional trial trenching and updates to the framework WSI to account for the results of such trenching, and Requirement 12 secures a detailed CEMP (to be substantially in accordance with the framework CEMP, which includes measures to minimise impacts on built archaeology), both required prior to commencement.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 27	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Specific comments regarding archaeology documentation for this PEIR Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage does not make reference to the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook which should be used for all archaeological work undertaken in this County. We particularly refer you to section 5.16: Guidance for large schemes including NSIPs and EIAs, General Scoping Opinion for the Historic Environment. We note that Historic England, Piling and Archaeology guidance and good practice (revised 2019) has not been included Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage. Please be advised that in accordance with Historic England’s revised Piling and</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>The Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook has been referred to and taken into account in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] although it should be noted precedence was given to adopted Government policy on impacts from solar schemes (i.e. EN-3) where there is a difference of approach.</p> <p>Relevant Historic England guidance documents, including the piling guidance, have informed the preparation of this ES chapter. Ongoing and future archaeological investigations provide sufficient information which demonstrates the understanding of the archaeological resource, impacts from the Proposed Development, and appropriate mitigation measures.</p>	N

Archaeology guidance

'The applicant will need to provide sufficient information demonstrating an adequate understanding of the significance of the archaeological site and assessment of potential harm to that significance arising from the development.' (p2) (HE revised Piling and Archaeology)

See section 7.2 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES and Appendix 7-A: Cultural Heritage Policy and Legislation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 28	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 7.7.10 states that the installation of the buried cables 'may impact the surviving non-designated earthwork ridge and furrow that forms part of the setting of the scheduled monument'. Cable laying and associated groundworks would also damage or destroy currently surviving archaeology associated with the designated assets listed in this chapter.</p> <p>For this specific Scheduled Monument of Hall Close and its landscape there will be Saxon and Medieval settlement, associated activity in relation to the Medieval manors and the Post Medieval manor and gardens along with their supporting field systems. There is potential for significant archaeological remains to extend beyond the area of Scheduling.</p> <p>LCC does not agree with the conclusion of 7.7.10 which states that 'This is assessed as being a temporary low adverse magnitude of impact to an asset of high value, resulting in a moderate adverse significance of effect, which would be significant.'</p> <p>While that is the Applicant's assessment of the setting impact, the ground disturbance from the buried cables means that archaeology will be destroyed and it is an irreplaceable resource.</p> <p>For the site of Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Haddington, section 7.7.96 has been listed as being of low value. We would disagree as Medieval Ridge and Furrow is increasingly rare, easily destroyed and it is a site type under considerable development and agricultural pressure. It along with potentially surviving field boundaries are the last surviving remnant of the historic landscape that supported the Medieval settlement and is an essential aspect of the legibility of that landscape. We also do not agree that a flattened ribbon up to 5m wide across an</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Detailed heritage asset settings assessment and additional archaeological surveys have been prepared and informed the ES to ensure impacts upon the Scheduled Monument and associated remains are appropriately understood. This is discussed in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] with detail provided within Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment, Appendix 7-F: Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Assessment, Appendix 7-G: Detailed Gradiometer Survey Report [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>The paragraph referred (7.7.10) to concerns the temporary effects within the setting of the designated heritage asset. Impacts upon below ground archaeology (which are agreed to be permanent and would result in truncation or loss of archaeological remains) are considered separately, and this is further detailed within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Further consideration is given within the ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and its Appendices [EN010154/APP/6.3] to the site of Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Haddington. The sensitive assessment of the ridge and furrow remains is provided in Section 7.5 of ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], as informed by the desk-based research, LiDAR assessment, historic landscape assessment and further investigations.</p> <p>Further detail is presented in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], informed by completed and ongoing assessment and evaluation work, which inform the understanding of the resource, the impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures. The value of the settlement of Aubourn, and archaeological potential associated with it is considered in Section 7.5 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. No associated remains were encountered at these locations in the LiDAR analysis or in the geophysical survey. It should be noted that consideration of the low level of impacts is informed by and in line with</p>	N
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area of surviving ridge and furrow would be a 'low' adverse impact nor do we agree that it would be acceptable. All development impacts on all earthwork sites must be reinstated across the full redline boundary.

The settlement of Aubourn is another example of undervaluing the direct impacts from the development. In this case at least the Medieval Settlement is given a medium value, but the southwestern extent of the settlement will be the site of 'the installation of solar PV panels, solar station and cabling between the solar PV panels and solar station, with potential for some disturbance or loss of any surviving archaeological remains.'

Despite stating it is a 'worst-case assessment of the impacts arising from construction' the Applicant states it would be 'a permanent very low adverse magnitude of impact to an asset of medium value, resulting in a negligible adverse significance of effect, which is considered not significant.'

(7.7.104) LCC does not agree that the impact would be negligible. According to the other PEIR submission documents the ground impacts of the development in solar array areas are extensive with, for example, solar panel mounting structures going to a depth of 2 or 4m and connecting cables to a depth of 1.2m, these are depths which go below the level of any surviving archaeology.

There are also unfixed elements of ground impact, for example there is no site specific information on how wide the cable trenches will be as it depends on where the supporting infrastructure goes and how many cables need to be connected.

The drainage strategy states there will be swales, drainage ditches and ditches connecting to watercourses where necessary as well as swales around infrastructure and in some cases fields. In the total absence of understanding where these specific ground impacts will be, adequate trenching will be essential in understanding where archaeology survives across the redline boundary. This is so that areas requiring archaeological mitigation can be identified and their extents determined. Once the mitigation areas have been identified a mitigation strategy for the development

Government policy including EN-3 which notes that below ground impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment are generally likely to be limited (paras. 2.10.109-2.10.110).

The Framework Drainage Strategy **[EN010154/APP/6.3]** includes a commitment to avoid all archaeological sites. The detailed Drainage Strategy, which is secured by Requirement 10 of the draft DCO **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**, will be substantially in accordance with the Framework Drainage Strategy. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** considers impacts of all elements of the Proposed Development, including drainage features, and areas of potential impact have been targeted within the WSI (Appendix 7-H: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation of this ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**).

will need to be agreed, with mitigation for each area either by archaeological investigation and recording (such as Archaeological Strip, Map and Record or Set-Piece Excavation) or Preservation in Situ.

For mitigation areas dealt with by investigation and recording the fieldwork phase of this mitigation will need to be complete before any groundworks take place.

If an area moves into mitigation by preservation in situ then the extent of the area will need to be determined, fenced off and signposted and included in all Management Plans including the CEMP and DEMP. Please see discussion of the Framework CEMP above.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 29	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 7.7.158 states that 'The presence of infrastructure or landscape screening....impacts are long-term for infrastructure, or permanent in respect of planting, for the operational duration of the Proposed Development but are reversible.' LCC does not agree, damage and destruction from tree roots are not reversible for archaeology. The root structures of mature trees can be deep and cover areas several times the size of the tree canopy.</p> <p>The roots can damage and destroy surviving archaeological features and change soil chemistry and hydrology. Subsequent removal of tree stumps or uprooting from storm damage would cause substantial disturbance to buried archaeology and when a tree dies the roots whither and leave voids which collapse.</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The quoted paragraph of the PEI Report was in relation to non-physical impacts perceived within the settings of heritage assets. The Applicant agrees 'archaeology impacts' would be permanent.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C40	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage 7.1 We are disappointed to report that the concerns raised by the Council at scoping stage with regards to built heritage do not appear to have been satisfactorily addressed or acted upon.</p> <p>In particular, we disagree with the approach taken that focuses on assets of 'highest value' within the text of Chapter 7 which appears subjective and unsubstantiated.</p> <p>As a result, significant numbers of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area do not appear to have been considered or assessed.</p> <p>We would recommend that a separate table or appendix is produced for the final ES which assesses all non-designated and designated</p>	Heritage	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Historic England's Scoping Report Consultation Response confirmed the suitability of the approach to the Study Areas and further information is provided in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and accompanying Figures 7-1-7-3. The assessment has considered both designated and non-designated heritage assets and buried archaeology.</p> <p>In response to the comment regarding the subject description of 'conservation areas of demonstrable high value' it is considered that the methodology approach aligns with approaches undertaken for other solar farm assessments in Lincolnshire, and elsewhere in England and HE's Scoping Report Response confirmed that the approach to the Study Areas is suitable. It should be acknowledged that not all Conservation Areas will hold same levels of heritage</p>	N

heritage assets to demonstrate that they have been considered in a transparent manner.

7.3 At paragraph 7.4.4 and 7.4.5 respectively, the suggested study area for nondesignated assets of 1km from the Site boundary, 3km in the case of designated heritage assets and 5km for highest value assets; has been maintained despite our requests for the distance for all designated assets to be extended to 5km.

This will have resulted in the lack of consideration of the setting of some listed buildings. Nothing outside the study boundary, including the setting and views of Lincoln Cathedral from the area within the Witham/Brant valley has been considered though We note from Appendix 1-C that it is intended to include these in the final ES.

7.4 The subject descriptions of 'conservation areas of demonstratable high value' remains in Figure 7.1. This term has no basis in planning and should be removed.

significance and professional judgement is used to ascertain which assets are of demonstrable high value (typically this would be Conservation Areas associated with designated heritage assets of the highest significance such as Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments). However, all Conservation Areas within 5km of the Principal Site have been taken into account. e

The study areas proposed align with other solar farm schemes in Lincolnshire. Applying a 5km study area for both designated and non-designated assets would scope in thousands of heritage assets and is not proportionate. A 5km study area has been applied for designated assets of highest significance around the Principal Site. HE's Scoping Report Consultation Response confirmed the suitability of the approach to the Study Areas. Study Areas are discussed in Section 7.4 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Views, where of relevance to heritage significance of heritage assets, including Lincoln Cathedral, have been considered within the Proposed Development and HE's Statutory Consultation Response noted the proposed embedded mitigation measures regarding long views toward the Cathedral. As noted in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] the solar PV panels and associated infrastructure have been sited to preserve, as far as possible, views towards Lincoln Cathedral available from Tunman Hill. The significance of heritage assets and contribution made by their setting are discussed in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] with detail provided within Appendix 7-D Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. This was informed by Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and photomontages produced for Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].

06.12.24	S42CPC 11	Coleby Parish Council	<p>Economic Impact: The Parish Council has had comments from residents concerned about the economic impact upon them as householders, recent surveys showing that properties close to solar parks have less desirability and therefore reduced value. These concerns should be addressed. It is understood that there will be Mitigation for local residents via grants probably managed by local authorities however it would appear that any funds provided by the developer will be based on the kWh generated each year and therefore is unlikely to be available to local residents until well</p>	Impact on local residents / Community benefits.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Party for their comments.</p> <p>The Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development, including a community benefit fund. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development. Whilst this does not form part of the DCO application and does not comprise a benefit in the context of the planning balance, it does comprise</p>	N
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after the solar park has been operational so some considerable time in the future.

This mitigation does not therefore assist local residents in the development period of the solar park yet they will have all the disruption and loss of property value.

The Parish Council accepts that there needs to be alternatives to carbon creating energy supplies and that there is the proposal that communities local to such developments will be compensated, however the Parish Council understands that this will not be until the development is operational, which could be another 10 years or so, and therefore any immediate benefit to those having to live close to such developments is non-existent.

The Applicant believes those communities living closest to the Proposed Development should benefit from it – with these communities being best placed to recommend what a ‘community-benefit’ should be. Suggestions to date have included funding towards improvements to existing community facilities, such as village halls and sports facilities, provision of electrical vehicle charging points, subsidised solar PV panels for community use and lower cost energy, grants for broadband and wider improvements, educational visits and wider education/apprenticeship opportunities.

The Applicant is currently investigating how a community benefit fund could be managed and delivered independently. One way of doing this is by appointing a community foundation which would independently manage the fund, using their local knowledge to identify funding opportunities and help maximise benefits for local communities. A community benefit fund would only operate if the Proposed Development received development consent.

To maximise the economic benefits to the local community a Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan (ESSCP) **[EN010154/APP/7.16]** identifies potential opportunities for activities relating to skills, supply chain and employment which the Applicant could take forward post-consent. A detailed ESSCP will be developed, substantially in accordance with the Framework ESSCP, as secured by Requirement 19 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

In 2014, the Centre for Economics and Business Research and Renewable UK conducted a study of over one million homes in the UK to analyse the effect of wind farms on house prices. It found that onshore wind farms had no impact on the value of residential properties within a 5km radius. Given solar panels are less obtrusive than wind turbines, we are confident that local property prices will not be affected by the Proposed Development. This study serves to illustrate the point as there are no current studies in relation to the solar sector. Effects on property value is not something taken into account by the Secretary of State when deciding the application, in accordance with s104 of the Planning Act 2008, but would be considered by way of compensation as part of the Applicant’s case for compulsory acquisition, in line with any Category 3 interests identified in the Book of Reference **[EN010154/APP/4.3]**.

02.11.24	S42NKD C71	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</p> <p>15.1 We recommend that developments in the short and long list of potential sites where there may be cumulative effects should be shown in an appropriate figure in the ES for ease of reference, as recommended in the PINS Scoping Opinion (ID2.1.8).</p> <p>15.2 We have reviewed both the long and short list set out Chapter 15 and Appendix 15-A. The following sites require updating as follows: Long list sites · Row 10 and 44 - 18/1045 – delete, built out · Row 12 18/1346/EIA SCR – delete, replaced by 23/0628/OUT approved · Row 13 - 18/1560/EIA SCO - keep in project but scoping can be deleted as works underway · Row 22 - 19/0987/RESM – delete, scheme built out · Row 23 - 19/1083/FUL delete, scheme built out · Row 35 - 21/0279/FUL delete, scheme built out · Row 45 - 22/0043/RESM delete, scheme built out · Row 51 - add 24/0888/VARCON; amendment to the RESM scheme and recently granted planning permission · 22/1405/OUT – delete, refused planning permission and subsequent appeal withdrawn · Row 59 - 22/1785/FUL delete, scheme built out Short list sites · P12 18/1346/EIASCR as above replaced by 23/0628/OUT (P30) · P26 as above please account for – 24/0888/VARCON; amendment to the RESM scheme and recently granted planning permission at St Modwen Park</p> <p>15.3 The National Grid Navenby Substation will need to be included within the long list and, given that the solar farm application relies on the substation for grid connection, this should also be included in the short list. This is a significant omission.</p> <p>This approach has been taken by the Springwell Solar Farm DCO which was submitted on 20 November 2024.</p> <p>Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects</p> <p>16.1 The summary of effects are noted although we do not agree with them in every case. Given the Council’s comments on the PEIR (as set out in this response) suggest that some changes to the approach to methodology are required; this chapter should be revisited once these matters have been resolved.</p>	Impact on local residents and National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	<p>The Long and Short List of cumulative developments has been prepared and agreed with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Long List is presented in Appendix 15-A: Long List of Cumulative Developments [EN010154/APP/6.3] and the Short List of cumulative developments is presented in Table 15. 8 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Locations of the cumulative developments are shown on Figure 15-2: Long List of Cumulative Developments [EN010154/APP/6.2] and Figure 15-3: Short List of Cumulative Developments [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p> <p>Consultation on the Long and Short Lists of cumulative developments with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council was undertaken in February 2025. Both authorities have reviewed the lists and provided feedback which was incorporated into the assessment.</p> <p>The cut-off date for inclusion of developments on the Long and Short Lists presented in the ES was 09 May 2025. An exception to this was made for any proposed developments that were requested for inclusion within the ES by the local authorities. Comments on the methodology have been addressed in Table 15 2: Responses to the Statutory Consultation for Cumulative Effects and Interactions within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
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23.11.24	S42WP C1	Welbourn Parish Council	<p>Please note the following feedback from Welbourn Parish Council on your proposals:-</p> <p>A questionnaire was distributed to all households in Welbourn in June 2024 concerning the proposed solar farm developments. It revealed the following: -</p> <p>Of those who responded to survey questionnaire, 75 per cent said they were concerned about the Springwell solar farm, the Fosse Green solar farm and the energy storage developments at Navenby.</p> <p>75 per cent said they were concerned about the loss of agricultural land and food security.</p> <p>72 per cent were concerned about the loss of countryside heritage.</p> <p>72 per cent were concerned about the visual impact of the substation pylons or panels in open countryside.</p> <p>75 per cent said they were concerned about large lithium battery storage units.</p> <p>70 per cent said they were concerned about pylons connecting the solar industrial development to the proposed substation at Navenby.</p> <p>90 per cent were concerned about the impact of digging underground cables up the cliff edge.</p> <p>To reflect these concerns the Welbourn Parish Council resolved at its meeting on 13 November 2024 to oppose to the proposed development of the Fosse Green solar farm.</p>	Impact on local residents.	Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	<p>The Applicant notes the comments and the concerns of the residents of Welbourn. The Applicant recognises that the potential for future environmental changes associated with the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning are currently a source of concern for some local residents.</p> <p>To address this concern, the Applicant has undertaken a comprehensive and robust Environmental Impact Assessment, such that any likely significant effects of the Proposed Development have been identified and mitigated as far as possible.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that there may be adverse impacts on the community as a result of the Proposed Development, which may be a source of concern for local residents. The Secretary of State will need to balance those impacts and changes against the urgent need or the Proposed Development, which is a Critical National Priority, as set out in Government policy. Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising from the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum.</p> <p>In terms of the concern about Springwell solar farm and the energy storage developments at Navenby, this is addressed within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for cumulative effects and effect interactions as a result of the Proposed Development cumulatively with other projects, where relevant. It is acknowledged there are likely residual cumulative adverse effects in terms of landscape and visual amenity as a result of the Proposed Development. However, after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure. The substantial public benefits of the Proposed Development, described within this Planning Statement, including the delivery of CNP infrastructure outweighs the harm.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the loss of agricultural land and food security this is addressed in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Section 12.7 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] contains the assessment of</p>	N
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effects which considers local amenities and land use, including agricultural land.

An agricultural land quality survey was undertaken including 1,018.7ha of land in the Bassingham and Navenby areas within the Principal Site in April, May and October 2023, and later in August and October 2024. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) extended to 282.9ha (27.8%) of the surveyed land, while 702.4ha (68.9) was ALC Subgrade 3b (not BMV). There is no ALC Grade 1 of 2 in the Principal Site. Of the 282.9 ha of Grade 3a agricultural land in the Principal site, there is solar infrastructure (the solar panel arrays and the centralised BESS) on approximately 124 ha. (Note that 15ha (1.5%) of the surveyed land was identified as non-agricultural including, urban, woodland or made ground and a small area of 184ha (1.8%) was inaccessible for survey.)

In relation to food security, there is no specific policy on food security in the energy NPSs or NPPF, with the focus being on minimising the usage of BMV land for energy generation. Of the 1,368 ha of agricultural land in the DCO Site required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands, and therefore the Applicant does not consider the Proposed Development to be a risk to food security. This accords with the DEFRA UK Food Security Report 2024, which says, “It is plausible that with continued growth in output and conducive market conditions, that food production levels could be maintained or moderately increased alongside the land use change required to meet our Net Zero and Environment Act targets and commitments.”

In terms of the loss of countryside heritage this is addressed in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, with the Proposed Development assessed to have less than substantial harm (at the lower end) on heritage assets as set out in Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** also demonstrates the application of the mitigation hierarchy in relation to impacts to heritage assets. Section 7 of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** explains how the harm identified with regard to heritage assets is clearly outweighed by the substantial public benefit that would arise from the provision of low carbon energy to meet the need identified within the NPS’.

The visual impact of the panels is addressed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents an assessment with mitigation that seeks to minimise visual impacts as far as

possible. Embedded mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, the careful siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure; the introduction of grassland beneath the solar PV panels; and low-level lighting on specific operational units. The measures to be implemented are set out within the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**. Detailed versions of these framework plans are secured under Requirements 8, 12, and 20 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The overarching waste management strategy is covered in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. It is not proposed to store waste batteries on-site. They will be removed from the containers and taken away straightaway, following the waste duty of care as outlined in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**.

A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.17]** has been produced which demonstrates the safety of the battery storage equipment and compliance with the National Fire Chief Council (NFCC) guidelines, with measures included in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.17]** to reduce the fire risk associated with lithium battery storage units. The Proposed Development has been designed to allow easy and free access to emergency services, with sufficient firewater onsite and impermeable drainage swales to capture and hold any fire water that is used to cool batteries and avoid fires onsite.

In terms of the concern regarding digging underground cables, the Cable Corridor has now been defined as part of the DCO Application and is shown in Figure 1-2 of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**. The Cable Corridor will run in a southeast direction from the Principal Site, crossing the River Brant, Broughton Lane and the A607, proceeding across agricultural land. It is approximately 10km in length and will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby. The Cable Corridor partly overlaps with the Principal Site and is approximately 351ha. As the Cable Corridor will be underground, there will be no pylons associated with it. Chapters 6–14 **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** (technical assessments) of the ES

provide an assessment of the impacts resulting from the Cable Corridor based on the 'Rochdale Envelope' assessment approach (i.e. allowing for flexibility of the final design and routing of the cable as necessary), as detailed in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

The Applicant has embedded mitigation measures within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, buffer areas and management plans (such as Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, Framework LEMP**[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**). A Framework Battery Safety Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted as part of the DCO Application **[EN010154/APP/7.17]** which covers the safety measures designed for the BESS. The Applicant will work with the Local Authorities to ensure that the local community is affected as little as possible, whether that be by targeting contractors with social value commitments during construction or wider community benefit initiatives.

02.12.24	S42NG3 3	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Noise</p> <p>Noise is a by-product of National Grid's operations and is carefully assessed during the planning and construction of any of our equipment. Developers should consider the noise emitted from National Grid's sites or overhead lines when planning any developments, particularly housing. Low frequency hum from substations can, in some circumstances, be heard up to 1km or more from the site, so it is essential that developers find adequate solutions for this in their design. Further information about likely noise levels can be provided by National Grid.</p>	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration	<p>N of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes the baseline conditions and presents the conclusions of an assessment of the likely significant effects from noise and vibration as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Chapter 11: Noise and vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] states in section 11.4 that baseline noise monitoring has been carried out to establish the existing noise climate in the area, which includes National Grid's existing assets. Monitoring locations are shown in Figure 11-1: Receptor and Noise Monitoring Positions [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Chapter 11: Noise and vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes that with additional mitigation measures in place, the Proposed Development does not result in significant noise effects.</p> <p>It should be noted that the Proposed Development does not include any residential development. The Proposed Development comprises a nationally significant infrastructure project under s14(1)(a), s15(1) and s15(2) of the Planning Act 2008. A detailed description of the Proposed Development is set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
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08.12.24	S42TOT H24	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>The choice of TOTH as a suitable location for a solar farm seems in large measure to result from the willingness of a small number of local landowners to sign up for the project, not out of any environmental concerns, but solely to profit from the increased revenue they will enjoy from elevated lease values.</p> <p>Village residents are well aware of this distorted motivation which appears to benefit a few landowners who will not be affected themselves, as they don't live close to the development, whereas villagers will be the nett losers without receiving any material benefits.</p> <p>Villagers are often classed as Nimbys, but in fact the landowners and developers stand more guilty of this accusation.</p>	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>There is no standard methodology to select a site for a solar farm. However, paragraph 2.3.9 of NPS EN-3 recognises that "most renewable energy resources can only be developed where the resource exists and where economically feasible, and because there are no limits on the need established in Part 3 of EN-1, the Secretary of State should not use a consecutive approach in the consideration of renewable energy projects (for example, by giving priority to the re-use of previously developed land for renewable technology developments)". Paragraph 2.3.5 of NPS EN-3 also states that "the government does not seek to direct applicants to particular sites for renewable energy infrastructure." Instead, NPS EN-1 focuses on the general presumption in favour of granting consent for applications for renewable energy where there is an urgent need for infrastructure that is defined as being of critical national importance, such as the Proposed Development, stating at paragraph 4.2.15 that where the CNP presumption applies and residual impacts remain after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, "these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure".</p>	Y
<p>Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the methodology site selection. The identification of the site for the Proposed Development was driven by the availability of deliverable land and site suitability in accordance with the requirements of policy. Following a formal application to National Grid for a connection into the 400kV Overhead Line at Whisby, National Grid informed the Applicant that this point of connection was not available and instead the Applicant was offered and subsequently secured a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. Having secured land with willing landowners, and in recognition of the need to consider reasonable alternatives, the Applicant sought to assess the site against other potential alternative sites to ensure it was the most suitable taking into account operational requirements, national and local planning policy and planning and environmental constraints. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] demonstrates how the Applicant has sought to identify a suitable site that is as least environmentally constrained as possible and concludes that the location of the Proposed Development comprises a suitable site when compared with other potential alternative sites when taking into account planning and environmental constraints and operational considerations. The location of</p>							

the Proposed Development is therefore suitable to deliver the Proposed Development.

Following site selection, and through the process of design evolution, the Applicant has sought to minimise impacts wherever possible. Changes to the design have been made in the vicinity of Thorpe-on-the-Hill to reduce the impact of the Proposed Development, including the removal of solar PV to increase the distance from the village to the Proposed Development itself. The Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** provides further details of all the design changes made in response to feedback received during non-statutory and statutory consultation, the outcomes of environmental assessment and national and local planning policy.

Relevant chapters of the ES which address matters of residential amenity include Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, which considers impacts on residential amenity, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** which includes an assessment of air quality, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in residual landscape and noise (during construction) adverse effects, as summarised in Chapter 16 Summary of Environmental Effects **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** of the ES. When making a decision on the DCO Application, the Secretary of State will need to balance these impacts against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development as set out in the energy National Policy Statements.

Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development, such as landscaping proposals, and the proposed control measures during construction, operation and decommissioning, set out in management plans (the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**), no significant effects on residential amenity have been identified.

27.11.24	S42HSA 2	UK Health Security Agency	<p>The health of an individual or a population is the result of a complex interaction of a wide range of different determinants of health, from an individual's genetic make-up to lifestyles and behaviours, and the communities, local economy, built and natural environments to global ecosystem trends.</p> <p>All developments will have some effect on the determinants of health, which in turn will influence the health and wellbeing of the general population, vulnerable groups and individual people.</p> <p>Although assessing impacts on health beyond direct effects from, for example emissions to air or road traffic incidents is complex, there is a need to ensure a proportionate assessment focused on an application's significant effects.</p>	Impact on local residents.	<p>ES Chapter 9: Water Environment;</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity;</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration;</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport; and</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2: Air Quality.</p>	<p>Should development consent be granted, the Applicant will work with the Local Authorities and through the Community Liaison Group to minimise impacts on the local community. Furthermore, the Applicant is exploring a number of ways to provide local benefits from the Proposed Development, including a community benefit fund. Should the Proposed Development be consented, the Applicant will provide a sum of £400 per MWac per year for the operational life of the Proposed Development.</p>	N
			<p>It is acknowledged that energy infrastructure has the potential to impact on the health and well-being of the population. As described in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) and accepted in the Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), potential effects to human health are considered in the ES technical chapters with a standalone assessment scoped out of the EIA. For clarity, potential effects to human health are set out in the following technical assessments of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]:</p>				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; • Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; • Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; • Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; and • Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Section 14.2: Air Quality. 				
			<p>Section 6.2 of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] considers the effects of the Proposed Development on human health in the context of planning policy.</p>				
			<p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the landscape character and visual amenity. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes there are significant effects during construction, operation, and decommissioning for both landscape and visual receptors. Whilst this chapter does not specifically assess the effects on human health, significant landscape and visual effects are predicted for residents of surrounding villages and recreational users of PRowS, particularly during construction. Although the</p>				

majority of significant effects are short term and temporary, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that one residential receptor and recreational users of some PRow will still be affected during operation by changes to views resulting from the short distance to the Proposed Development, the large exposure to the view or substantial alternation of the current view. Whilst there is no evidence that these effects impact upon human health, the measures proposed in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, with a detailed LEMP secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**, will help to minimise effects. e

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** considers the noise and vibration impact of the Proposed Development. The chapter concludes that vibration levels during construction are predicted to result in significant adverse effect at three receptors (R26, R35 and R50) if driven piling is undertaken at a distance of 60m or closer. However, these activities would be temporary, for a very short duration and Best Practice Measures (BPM) would be applied to reduce vibration levels as far as practicable. The mitigation measures are set out in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** with a detailed CEMP to be secured under Requirement 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. It is also noted that the duration of any construction noise and vibration effects and construction traffic noise effects are considered to be temporary, short term, and leaving no permanent residual effect once the works are complete. This would also be the case for decommissioning. Therefore impacts to health, as a result of noise and vibration, are considered to be temporary.

Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the traffic and transport during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered health and safety impacts of traffic effects, for example road user and pedestrian safety; road safety; health status as part of vulnerable user groups; and people at home and at work. Section 13.6 Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** details the embedded mitigation measures which include activities such as implementing Temporary Traffic Management. These

measures will be managed through the implementation of a Framework PRow Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]**, Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]** secured in detail by Requirements, as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. With the embedded mitigation measures, the chapter concludes there are no significant Traffic and Transport effects as a result of the Proposed Development.

Section 14.2: Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on air quality as a result of the Proposed Development. The chapter concludes that there are no significant adverse effects upon air quality predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

As demonstrated, health impacts have been considered in relevant assessments of the Proposed Development and suitable mitigation measures have been incorporated where appropriate to minimise significant adverse effects.

27.11.24	S42HSA 4	UK Health Security Agency	<p>In terms of the level of detail to be included in an Environmental Statement (ES), we recognise that the differing nature of projects is such that their impacts will vary.</p> <p>UKHSA and OHID's predecessor organisation Public Health England produced an advice document 'Advice on the content of Environmental Statements accompanying an application under the NSIP Regime', setting out aspects to be addressed within the Environmental Statement¹. This advice document and its recommendations are still valid and should be considered when preparing an ES.</p> <p>Please note that where impacts relating to health and/or further assessments are scoped out, promoters should fully explain and justify this within the submitted documentation.</p>	Impact on local residents.	<p>Chapter 9: Water Environment;</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity;</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration;</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport; and</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2: Air Quality.</p>	<p>As explained above, it is acknowledged that energy infrastructure has the potential to impact on the health and well-being of the population. As described in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) and accepted in the Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), potential effects to human health are considered in the ES technical chapters with a standalone assessment scoped out of the EIA. For clarity, potential effects to human health are set out in the following technical assessments of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; • Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; • Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; • Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; and • Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Section 14.2: Air Quality. 	N
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						The assessments in the documents listed above demonstrate that health impacts have been considered in relevant assessments of the Proposed Development and suitable mitigation measures have been incorporated where appropriate to minimise significant adverse effects.	
27.11.24	S42HSA 8	UK Health Security Agency	Reducing public exposures to non-threshold pollutants (such as particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide) below air quality standards has potential public health benefits. We support approaches which minimise or mitigate public exposure to non-threshold air pollutants, address inequalities (in exposure), and maximise co-benefits (such as physical exercise) and encourage their consideration during development design, environmental and health impact assessment, and development consent.	Impact on local residents.	Chapter 16: Summary of Environmental Effects	The Applicant notes this comment and has demonstrated that public exposure to non-threshold pollutants would be at concentrations well below air quality standards with or without the Proposed Development. This is described in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), accepted in Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) and considered further in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2: Air Quality. With the implementation of the good practice emission control measures, as secured via the Framework CEMP ([EN010154/APP/7.7]), Framework OEMP ([EN010154/APP/7.8]) and Framework DEMP ([EN010154/APP/7.9]) submitted with the DCO application, the public exposure to air pollutants will be minimised and no perceptible change in air pollutant concentrations is likely to occur. The effects of construction, decommissioning and operational phase activities have been assessed as negligible. In terms of co-benefits such as physical exercise, the Proposed Development will enhance, where possible, the existing connectivity within the network of PRoW and will create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths across the Principal Site to supplement the existing PRoW network, link existing routes as well as enhancing existing and creating new connections to surrounding villages.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C35	North Kesteven District Council	A DCO for Springwell Solar Farm has now been submitted and awaits acceptance by PINS.	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	This is noted. Other solar developments, including Springwell Solar Farm, have been considered as relevant in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C51	North Kesteven District Council	10.14 Paragraph 11.8.10 of the applicant's Scoping Report noted that a Residential Visual Amenity Assessment (RVAA) would be undertaken in line with the Technical Guidance Note 2/19: 'Residential Visual Amenity Assessment'. We advised in our scoping response that depending on the final layout and proximity of solar panels, plant and equipment to settlements and individual properties this might be able to be	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Further correspondence has taken place with AAH Consultants (the landscape consultants working on behalf of North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council) via email and virtual meetings, as set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The LVIA has assessed the impacts on the visual amenity of residents with reference to the Landscape Institute's related Technical Guidance Note (TGN 02/19). However, the iterative design process has sought to embed mitigation such that the Residential Visual Amenity	N

reduced in overall geographical scope. However, whilst chapter 10 of the PEIR references guidance on RVAA there is no freestanding RVAA submitted with the PEIR and therefore we would request that this is developed with our input moving forward and where we would be pleased to review and agree sensitive receptor locations for the purpose of RVAA.

10.15 We would strongly recommend that further consultation is carried out with the Council's landscape consultant following the PEIR consultation and prior to the final ES being prepared.

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration 11.1 We are content that the information provided within the PEIR reflects our comments at scoping stage on noise and vibration.

As there will be some significant noise impact on residential properties during construction and operation, we would expect that the scheme design and proposed mitigation will evolve to reduce these impacts as much as possible as stated in the ES.

11.2 Consultation with the Council's environmental health officers would be welcomed following the PEIR consultation and prior to the final ES being prepared to understand how it is intended to reduce significant noise impacts.

Threshold has not been met i.e. no residential receptors were found to have major adverse effects at year 15, and therefore a specific Residential Visual Amenity Assessment has not been required.

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** has considered the noise and vibration impacts of the Proposed Development.

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that there are no significant construction, operational or decommissioning noise effects identified, and as such, no additional mitigation measures are required.

Prior to the ES being finalised, consultation with NKDC was undertaken on 27 February 2025 to present the results of the noise assessment and the approach to avoiding significant operational noise effects, and no follow up actions were identified.

In terms of vibration, there is the potential for significant moderate adverse vibration effects on three sensitive receptors due to vibration from construction works if driven piling is undertaken at a distance of 60 m or closer to these receptors, based on worst-case parameters. These significant effects will only occur for the short-term duration during which construction works are happening near to these residences. This is considered to be a precautionary approach to construction vibration which was based on vibration from more substantial piling activities than will be needed for solar panel mounts, and likely to over-estimate vibration levels. If driven piling was to be undertaken, a commitment is included in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** to undertake a construction vibration risk assessment such that significant effects would be avoided. If it is unavoidable that the Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level (SOAEL) would be exceeded, the risk assessment would focus on limiting the exposure of nearby receptors to levels of vibration exceeding the SOAEL as far as reasonably practicable. Management and mitigation measures have been included within the Framework CEMP **[EN010143/APP/7.7]** to minimise impacts as far as practical.

02.11.24	S42NKD C57	North Kesteven District Council	12.11 NKDC has also published a Tourism Strategy alongside its Economic Strategy (adopted 2024). Tourism is a key growth sector for the district and a significant net contributor to the local economy worth £201m and up just over 5%	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	An analysis of the hotel, bed and breakfast and inns accommodation sector has been undertaken and reported in Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] to assess the likely capacity against	N
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in 2023.
One of the Council's key strategic aims is to continue to increase the length of visitor stay and thereby expenditure, while at the same time reducing emissions by cutting the volume of day trips.
In order for this goal to be achieved there is a need to increase the volume of serviced accommodation in the district, which both STEAM figures and the Council's own recent Hotel Study (2024) show are insufficient to meet current, let alone future levels of demand.

the demand from the potential peak construction workforce.
Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that there would be no effect on the hotel, bed and breakfast, and inns accommodation sector arising from the Proposed Development. It is anticipated that accommodation providers would be able to accommodate employees working at the Proposed Development without any adverse effects on the sector.

02.11.24	S42NKD C81	North Kesteven District Council	It is a possibility that the solar farm could be sold onto another operator and/or it could be managed by a number of different asset management companies over time. Reliance on a DCO Requirement to ensure that the LEMP and other management plans and that monitoring is undertaken are implemented is unlikely to be sufficient to ensure continuity over time.	Impact on local residents.	Draft DCO	DCO requirements are legally bindable and enforceable, as such the various management plans secured under the DCO must be complied with, no matter who is the undertaker benefitting from the consent under the DCO. Failure to comply with the provisions of the various management plans (and other measures) secured under the DCO would be subject to enforcement action by the Local Authority and would amount to a criminal offence. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Development would be run by different management companies, however, it is too early to say whether any part of the Proposed Development would be sold, but it is normal practice to encourage investment in solar farms after consent.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C114	North Kesteven District Council	The chapter then describes in detail the different elements, for each, given the evolving design, and the adoption of the Rochdale Envelope approach, the assessment of likely effects is based upon a worst-case scenario.	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology	No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C117	North Kesteven District Council	A key focus was also to avoid glint and glare to individual properties close to the Principal Site.	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects from Glint and Glare as a result of the Proposed Development. The assessment concludes that, with the proposed embedded design mitigation within the Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] , for example targeted landscaping, no significant residual effects are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 91	Lincolnshire County Council	Housing LCC notes that the Sunday Times rated Navenby as one of the top rural locations in Britain to live. The impacts of the proposed development on	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant has carried out an environmental impact assessment following the requirements set out in law, the results of which are detailed in the ES and its appendices. Where the ES has identified significant effects, the Applicant	N

residential amenity and future house building are likely to be significant and could reduce the appeal for living in the area. This highlights the importance of effective mitigation throughout the lifetime of the project.

has sought to mitigate these where practicable and to minimise residual effects. Such measures include proposed planting, traffic management measures and restrictions on construction working hours.

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** assesses residents of Navenby as a receptor and established no significant adverse effects during construction, operation and decommissioning as a result of the Proposed Development. There ES does not establish any significant adverse effects relating to receptors within Navenby.

Further details of the Applicant's mitigation proposals throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development can be found in the management plans submitted with the Application (such as Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**).

06.12.24	S42CPC 5	Coleby Parish Council	The construction and subsequent decommissioning in what is now a 60-year project will cause damage to the environment and loss of amenity and value to local residents.	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Applicant recognises that the potential for future environmental changes associated with the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning are currently a source of concern for some local residents. To address this concern, the Applicant has undertaken a comprehensive and robust Environmental Impact Assessment, such that any likely significant effects of the Proposed Development have been identified and mitigated. The Secretary of State will need to balance those impacts and changes against the urgent need for the Proposed Development, which is a critical national priority as set out in Government policy. Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising from the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum (such as Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] , Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] , Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] , Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] , and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]). Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, buffer areas and management plans, no significant effects on residential amenity have been identified. The implementation of these	N
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						plans is secured by requirements in Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].	
08.12.24	S42TOT H14	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Reduction in House Prices – the development will damage the attractiveness and appeal of TOTH's rural location and amenities	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	In 2014, the Centre for Economics and Business Research and Renewable UK conducted a study of over one million homes in the UK to analyse the effect of wind farms on house prices. It found that onshore wind farms had no impact on the value of residential properties within a 5km radius. Given solar panels are less obtrusive than wind turbines, we are confident that local property prices will not be affected by the Proposed Development. This study serves to illustrate the point as there are no current studies in relation to the solar sector. Effects on property value is not something taken into account by the Secretary of State when deciding the application, in accordance with s104 of the Planning Act 2008, in accordance with s104 of the P, but would be considered by way of compensation as part of the Applicant's case for compulsory acquisition, in line with any Category 3 interests identified in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3].	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H16	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Mitigation At a village level the three biggest potential adverse impacts of the scheme are: Traffic Footpaths and value of amenity Views - outlook The PC, based upon discussion with residents, requests the following steps be taken to mitigate the impact of the development:	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Impacts on surrounding villages have been considered in the relevant technical chapters of the ES, including Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1, which consider impacts on residential amenity. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on traffic and transport during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases, including a transport appraisal. With the embedded mitigation measures in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework PRoW-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14], and Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], there are no residual significant effects of the Proposed Development on any of the Traffic and Transport receptors. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] consider the existing transport infrastructure. The Framework PRoW-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14] outlines how Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed within the DCO Site to ensure they	N

have been suitably considered and will continue to operate effectively throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. During the operational phase, access to all existing PRow within the DCO Site will be maintained, with existing width retained, if not increased. There will be at least 5 metres spacing either side of the centreline of each PRow, creating a minimum width of 10 metres, to avoid the perception of 'tunnelling' into narrow passages between PV panels. The Proposed Development will also create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths across the Principal Site.

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents an assessment with mitigation that seeks to minimise visual impacts as far as possible. Embedded mitigation measures include, but are not limited to, the careful siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure; the introduction of grassland beneath the solar PV panels; and low-level lighting on specific operational units. The measures to be implemented are set out within the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**. Detailed versions of these framework plans are secured under Requirements 8, 12, and 20 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. The Proposed Development would result in 22 significant adverse landscape and visual effects at construction, operation and decommissioning. While these are temporary and reversible on decommissioning, it is noted that three residual significant effects would be experienced during operation after year 15 of the Proposed Development. However, landscape and visual effects have been minimised and would reduce over time as mitigation planting matures.

08.12.24	S42TOT H20	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Creating as large a buffer zone as possible with the village by Moving the solar panels as far away from houses as possible	Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings Framework LEMP Design Approach Document	As set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] , the solar PV panels and associated infrastructure have been sited to preserve, as far as possible, cross valley views from Thorpe-on-the-Hill - for example, immediately south of Thorpe on the Hill are areas of managed arable fields for bird mitigation purposes (i.e. no solar infrastructure proposed). Targeted landscaping for screening purposes has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development, as illustrated in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] . The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] explains the design principles that were developed at an early stage, and which provided a framework for evolution of the design of the Proposed Development. The design principles were informed by national and local planning policy and the outcomes of environmental assessment. Buffers/offsets have been implemented throughout the	N
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						<p>design to minimise the impact of the Proposed Development. For example, Design Commitment AM1 at Appendix A to the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] requires a minimum offset of 50m from solar infrastructure will be included around all residential properties to minimise impacts to their visual amenity. Compliance with this Design Commitment is secured by requirement 6 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	
04.12.24	S42FC2	Forestry Commission	<p>The site is adjacent to Tunman/Housham Ancient Replanted Woodlands. Section 5.4.32 of EN-1 – The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy states: “Applicants should include measures to mitigate fully the direct and indirect effects of development on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees or other irreplaceable habitats during both the construction and operational phases” Section 5.4.53 goes on to state: “The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of any irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland, and ancient and veteran trees unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists”</p> <p>We would particularly refer you to further technical information set out in Natural England and Forestry Commission’s Standing Advice on Ancient Woodland – plus supporting Assessment Guide and “Keepers of Time” – Ancient and Native Woodland and Trees Policy in England. As stated in the Joint NE/FC Standing Advice, there is a need to consider the direct and indirect impacts resulting from both the construction and operation of the development.</p> <p>Direct impacts can include, but are not limited to damaging or compacting soil, damaging functional habitat connections and increasing the amount of dust, air, light or soil pollution.</p> <p>Indirect impacts can include changing the landscape character of the area and increasing risk of trampling by people and domestic animals resulting from an increase in visitor numbers.</p> <p>There is also a risk that if planned PV panels are placed adjacent to the woodland, that tree management to avoid shading panels could cause habitat deterioration.</p> <p>We note plans include buffer zones and offsets for</p>	Impact on woodland.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>No Ancient Woodland is within the Order Limits and an assessment of the potential impacts on broadleaved woodland or Ancient Woodland adjacent to the Order Limits is included in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Veteran and ancient trees were recorded within the Order Limits and will be retained and protected (see Appendix 10-G: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. As presented in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], there will be no direct or indirect impacts to woodland habitats or veteran/ancient trees. Mitigation for potential direct and indirect impacts upon the habitats noted in the response has been built into the Proposed Development (for example via the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]) to mitigate impacts. For example, the Framework CEMP includes a number of measures to mitigate direct impacts that could arise with regards to dust, air, light or soil pollution, such as the implementation of air quality mitigation measures following IAQM guidelines, and the implementation of an appropriate lighting design (both during construction and operation).</p> <p>As set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Appendix 10-H of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], during the detailed design the final orientation and location of Solar PV panels will be determined and will be selected to minimise shading from retained trees. Shading impacts are likely only subject to partial day shading. Shade impacts are typically on one side of a tree only (as the sun tracks across the sky) and, therefore, will be limited to specific times of day only. Shading from deciduous trees will be reduced in winter (when the sun is lowest in the sky and the extent of shade is greatest) following leaf fall. The trees generally implicated in shading of Solar PV panels are deciduous species which will lose their leaves in winter. On this basis shade from trees immediately following construction and during the operation of the Proposed Development is not likely to result in significant conflict or future pressure to fell or undertake extensive pruning of retained trees.</p>	N

all woodlands affected by the proposal and that root protection areas will be created using construction exclusion zones. Also that directional lighting will be used to avoid illuminating the woodlands.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 44	Lincolnshire County Council	Ancient woodland: LCC advises that ancient woodland data for the County is currently being updated by the GLNP . The Applicant may already have access to this data but should ensure that the most up to date information including from field surveys is being used to assess impacts.	Impact on woodland.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	Information on the location of Ancient Woodland within the Zone of Influence (Zol) of the Proposed Development was taken from NE's Ancient Woodland Inventory and included in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The most up to date information has been used for the assessment presented in the ES.	N
29.11.24	S42NE1 1	Natural England	7. Ancient Woodland and Ancient/Veteran Trees 7.1. NE refer to our Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland, Ancient Trees and Veteran trees. 7.2. The presence of parcels of woodland, including ancient woodland, in proximity to the north of the development site is noted. Opportunities should be explored to protect, buffer and connect these habitats through the scheme.	Impact on woodland.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	Details of Ancient Woodland within the Zol of the Proposed Development are included in paragraph 8.6.9 of this chapter, with the nearest Ancient Woodland being adjacent to the Principal Site. Woodland will be retained and appropriately buffered (see Table 8 13 of Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation 8 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) and the proposed landscaping, which will improve connectivity across the Order Limits are illustrated on the Framework Landscape Masterplan in Annex A of the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] . The buffers are secured by way of Design Commitments EC6 and EC7 at Appendix A to the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] and by way of Requirement 6 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C44	North Kesteven District Council	8.5 In respect of trees, we note that Table 8.10 in the Ecology chapter states there will be a 15m buffer from woodland but that this figure is 20m in the Landscape and Visual Assessment chapter and it is 25m at paragraph 5.4.2 in the Ecological Appraisal. We would recommend that buffer distances for all trees, large/veteran trees, woodland and hedgerows are checked for consistency across the ES chapters and appendices. We would not expect, however, that a blanket approach is taken across all trees given that there may be large or veteran trees within hedgerows and where root protection areas and associated constraints plans should be assessed and developed on a case by case basis. 8.6 As there is no tree survey or arboricultural impact assessment available at present, it is not possible to fully consider any proposed layouts of fencing, solar arrays, built development and works	Impact on woodland.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Offsets from trees and woodlands have been incorporated to ensure the health and longevity of vegetation, retaining the existing structure of the landscape, as set out in the Environmental Commitments Register [EN010154/APP/6.5] . This includes minimum offsets of: a. appropriate buffers from individual trees (as determined by the root protection area); b. 15m from woodland; and c. 5m from hedgerows. These buffers are secured by Design Commitments EC3, EC4, EC6, EC7 and EC11 at Appendix A to the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] and by way of Requirement 6 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] It should be noted that these buffers have been assessed as relevant within Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N

or to consider any potential impact or mitigation. We note that this will be provided to inform the finalised ES. We note that TPOs are not shown in the correct locations on Figure 10.3.
8.7 Further consultation with the Council's tree officer and LCC's ecologist would be welcomed on these matters, along with the Council's ecologist with regard to BNG, following the PEIR consultation and prior to the final ES being prepared.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been completed and the results of which are included within Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The correct locations of TPOs are provided within that report.

02.11.24	S42EA5 3	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix H – Additional and informative comments Environment Agency registered land The Environment Agency has land interests which fall within the site boundary (approximate National Grid Reference: SK9427760063). It is unclear at this stage whether this land will be affected by the proposals. Please contact our Estates Team directly regarding this matter: EstatesLandEnq@environment-agency.gov.uk.</p>	Land, Geology & Minerals	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	<p>The Environment Agency's land interests are identified in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] and the Applicant has been in contact with the Environment Agency's Estates Team in respect of these land interests.</p> <p>A Land Interest Questionnaire was sent and the Environment Agency responded with the requested information in May 2025.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 102	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Minerals LCC notes the inclusion of a Minerals Assessment Report as presented within PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 12-C. Chapter 12, Paragraph 12.7.42 states that a Minerals Assessment Report, presented in PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 12-C has been prepared to address the comments made by Lincolnshire County Council in the Scoping Opinion (PEI Report Volume 3, Appendix 1-B), and a commitment has been made to undertake an assessment of Mineral Safeguarding Areas as part of the Socio-economic and Land Use assessment at the ES stage, which will be submitted with the DCO application. LCC notes that there will not be a standalone chapter relating to minerals within the ES. Although, LCC welcomes the inclusion of the Minerals Assessment Report and the Minerals Safeguarding Assessment to be provided within the finalised ES as part of the Socioeconomic and Land Use Chapter. Table 2 within Appendix 12-C (Minerals Assessment Report) identifies how comments made by LCC within the Scoping Opinion have been addressed. It is noted that the developer does not consider the DCO requires the accompaniment of a minerals assessment as Policy M11 within Lincolnshire's Minerals Local Plan relates to the permanent sterilisation of the mineral. However,</p>	Land, Geology & Minerals	Minerals Safeguarding Assessment	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and has included a Minerals Safeguarding Assessment as Appendix 12-C of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. This includes consideration of Policy M11 – Safeguarding of Mineral Resources, as set out in the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, In summary, the Proposed Development complies with Policy M11 as there would be no permanent above ground infrastructure within previously undisturbed land under either Principal Site or in the Cable Corridor and the extent to which there are viable Sand and Gravel deposits within the proposed Site area are limited. Given the large landbank of sand and gravel and limestone in Lincolnshire, this will not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed and will ultimately have a negligible impact on sterilising the mineral resource.</p>	N

as mentioned above the proposed timescale of 60 years is a significant amount of time and would span multiple generations. In light of, the EN-3 guidance which suggests solar farms typically have an upper limit of 40-year lifespans further consideration should be given to the temporary nature of the scheme and the inaccessibility of the mineral located within these safeguarded areas for such a significant amount of time. As such LCC would welcome the inclusion of a Minerals Safeguarding Assessment to consider this issue in greater detail.

02.11.24	S42EA4 2	Environment Agency	<p>E3 – Inconsistencies/inaccuracies: geological setting descriptions Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraphs 9.5.43 – 9.5.53 Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment, paragraphs 3.2.2 and 8.1.1 Issue Various inconsistencies and inaccuracies with the descriptions of the geological setting. Please refer to additional explanation below. Impact If the site setting has not been correctly characterised, details, receptors, and potential impacts may be missed. The designs may not be suitable for the ground conditions. Solution Review geological maps and update this information in future documents and plans. Additional narrative / explanation (if required) • PEIR Chapter 9: 9.5.43 - Report states “The Principal Site is underlain by the Scunthorpe Mudstone Group”. This is not wholly correct. The eastern portion of the Principal Site, including the proposed substation and BESS, is underlain by Charmouth Mudstone Formation. This formation is acknowledged in 9.5.48 as part of the cable corridor and included in the description for the Principal Site in Appendix 14-B 3.2.2 Table 1.</p> <p>• PEIR Chapter 9: 9.5.44 - Report states “Most of the Proposed Development is not overlain by any superficial deposits. There are some small areas of superficial deposits, particularly around watercourses off the River Witham, where there are areas of Alluvium, made up of clay, silt, sand and gravel.” This is not</p>	Land, Geology & Minerals	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Noted. These items have been addressed in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] where relevant based on the detailed EA comments.</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding the bedrock formations, this has been corrected to state “The Principal Site is underlain by two bedrock formations. The majority of the Principal Site is underlain by Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation comprised of interbedded mudstone and limestone. The eastern part of the Principal Site, which includes the proposed substation and standalone BESS (under the centralised BESS arrangement), is underlain by the Charmouth Mudstone Formation. The Charmouth Mudstone Formation is described as dark grey laminated shales, and dark, pale and bluish grey mudstones with local limestone beds.”.</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding superficial deposits, this has been corrected to state “Superficial deposits are largely absent from the Principal Site however, isolated pockets of Balderton Sand and Gravel Member are mapped north of High Walks Farm, a larger area south of Aubourn and also along the western boundary of the Proposed Development. Alluvium, River Terrace Deposits and Fulbeck Sand and Gravel Member are mapped associated with the watercourses crossing the Proposed Development area.”</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding geological descriptions, these have been updated to include the Grantham Formation and Northampton Sand Formation.</p>	Y
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entirely accurate.

The section between Moor Covert and Fen Lane is underlain by superficial geology of the Balderton Sand and Gravel Member (a Secondary A aquifer).

This area includes panels, the proposed BESS site and the proposed substation.

See Groundsure report in Appendix 14-B pp. 775-910. This formation is acknowledged in 9.5.51 as part of the cable corridor. The reference given (9-43) is not correct. This should be 9-44.

• PEIR Chapter 9: 9.5.46 to 9.5.50 and 9.5.53;
Appendix 14-B: 3.2.2 Table 1 and 8.1.1 Table 11 – None of these geological descriptions mention the Grantham Formation and Northampton Sand Formation (Undifferentiated) (sandstone and ironstone), which is between the Whitby Mudstone Formation and Lincolnshire Limestone Member. The Grantham Formation and Northampton Sand Formation (Undifferentiated) is a Secondary A aquifer.

This formation was identified in the Groundsure search: see Appendix 14-B (pp. 698 and 950 for aquifer and pp. 744 and 989 for geology).

02.12.24	S42NG3 0	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Underground cables</p> <p>Underground cables operating at up to 400kV are a significant part of the National Grid Electricity Transmission network.</p> <p>When your works will involve any ground disturbance it is expected that a safe system of work is put in place and that you follow guidance such as HSG47 (Avoiding Danger from Underground Services).</p> <p>You must contact National Grid to find out if there are any underground cables near your proposed works.</p> <p>If there are, we will provide cable profiles and location drawings and, if required, on site supervision of the works.</p> <p>Cables can be laid under roads or across industrial or agricultural land.</p> <p>They can even be layed in canal towpaths and other areas that you would not expect.</p> <p>Cables crossing any National Grid high voltage (HV) cables directly buried in the ground are required to maintain a minimum seperation that will be determined by National Grid on a case-by-case basis.</p>	National Grid infrastructure / Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected areas, and ground penetrating radar will be used before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods will be undertaken prior to works commencing. These precautionary measures are included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] and are applicable to all construction works. The Applicant has already been in correspondence with all utility undertakers with known assets in the DCO Site and is in the process of agreeing protective provisions with those undertakers for the protection of their assets for inclusion in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN01054/APP/3.1].</p>	N
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National Grid will need to do a rating study on the existing cable to work out if there are any adverse effects on either cable rating.
We will only allow a cable to cross such an area once we know the results of the re-rating.
As a result, the clearance distance may need to be increased or alternative methods of crossing found.
For other cables and services crossing the path of our HV cables, National Grid will need confirmation that published standards and clearances are met.

02.12.24	S42NG3	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Existing Infrastructure: Overhead Lines 4ZM 400kV OHL Bicker Fen – Spalding North – West Burton Bicker Fen – Walpole – West Burton	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Engagement is ongoing with all statutory undertakers with apparatus that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development in order to agree protective provisions to be included in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN01054/APP/3.1] . This includes discussions with NGET’s legal team to agree protective provisions for the benefit of NGET in the draft DCO.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4	National Grid Electricity Transmission	New Infrastructure Please refer to the Holistic Network Design (HND) and the National Grid ESO website to view the strategic vision for the UK’s ever growing electricity transmission network. https://www.nationalgrideso.com/future-energy/the-pathway-2030-holistic-network-design/hnd The following NGET New Infrastructure projects are known to interact with the Proposed Development: New substation in the Navenby area A new 400 kV substation is required to facilitate customer connections for proposed solar farms in the area, including Fosse Green Energy. The proposed substation will be located to the north of Heath Lane, with access from Heath Lane. The substation will be set back from the road and cover approximately 32 acres. It will be an ‘open air’ substation with a maximum height of 15 metres. Four new pylons will also need to be constructed as part of the plans, and two existing pylons will be dismantled. We are currently analysing feedback received	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	The potential interaction of the Proposed Development with cumulative schemes, including National Grid’s proposed Substation near Navenby, is considered within Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] as relevant. It is noted that the Order Limits for the Proposed Development overlap with the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby in order that works can be undertaken to connect this with the Proposed Development once it is in operation. However, all infrastructure within the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation would remain under National Grid’s control and the Applicant is only seeking the acquisition of rights over this area in order to carry out the required connection works.	N

from our recent consultation and refining our proposals ahead of submitting a planning application in Spring 2025.
Following this construction will begin in Summer 2026, subject to approval.
You can find out more about this project from our website:
[https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity\[1\]transmission/network-and-infrastructure/infrastructure-projects/navenby-substation](https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity[1]transmission/network-and-infrastructure/infrastructure-projects/navenby-substation)
NGET requests that all existing and future assets are given due consideration given their criticality to distribution of energy across the UK.

02.12.24	S42NG6	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>The Great Grid Upgrade is the largest overhaul of the electricity grid in generations, we are in the middle of a transformation, with the energy we use increasingly coming from cleaner greener sources.</p> <p>Our infrastructure projects across England and Wales are helping to connect more renewable energy to homes and businesses.</p> <p>To find out more about our current projects please refer to our network and infrastructure webpage https://www.nationalgrid.com/electricity-transmission/network-and[1]infrastructure/infrastructure-projects.</p> <p>Where it has been identified that your project interacts with or is in close proximity to one of NGET's infrastructure projects, we would welcome further discussion at the earliest opportunity.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	As noted above, the Order Limits for the Proposed Development overlap with the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby in order that works can be undertaken to connect this with the Proposed Development once it is in operation. However, all infrastructure within the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation would remain under National Grid's control and the Applicant is only seeking the acquisition of rights over this area in order to carry out the required connection works. The Applicant has already commenced discussions with NGET to agree protective provisions for the benefit of NGET to be included Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN01054/APP/3.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42NG7	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>The following points should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Electricity Infrastructure: § National Grid's Overhead Line/s is protected by a Deed of Easement/Wayleave Agreement which provides full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our asset § Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	The Applicant notes these comments and will follow the guidance and clearances stated were required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG9	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>§ National Grid Electricity Transmission high voltage underground cables are protected by a Deed of Grant; Easement; Wayleave Agreement or the provisions of the New Roads and Street Works Act.</p> <p>These provisions provide National Grid full right of access to retain, maintain, repair and inspect our assets.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	The Proposed Development has been located outside of utilities protected areas, and ground penetrating radar will be used before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods will be undertaken prior to works commencing. These precautionary measures are included within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	N

Hence, we require that no permanent / temporary structures are to be built over our cables or within the easement strip.
Any such proposals should be discussed and agreed with National Grid prior to any works taking place.
§ Ground levels above our cables must not be altered in any way.
Any alterations to the depth of our cables will subsequently alter the rating of the circuit and can compromise the reliability, efficiency and safety of our electricity network and requires consultation with National Grid prior to any such changes in both level and construction being implemented.

[EN010154/APP/7.7] and are applicable to all construction works.

As explained above the Applicant will continue to work with NGET to ensure the Proposed Development complies with the measures noted in the response by way of protective provisions for the benefit of NGET to be included in Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN01054/APP/3.1].

02.12.24	S42NG1 4	National Grid Electricity Transmission	How to identify specific National Grid sites Substations The name of the Substation and emergency contact number will be on the site sign. Overhead Lines The reference number of the tower and the emergency contact number will be on this type of sign [image] . [Example:] Penwortham Substation, No entry without authority, In an emergency telephone, 0800 404090, Danger 400,000 volts, NATIONAL GRID, 0800 404090, ZU 1A	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 8	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Part 1 Electricity transmission infrastructure National Grid owns and maintains the high[1]voltage electricity transmission network in England and Wales (Scotland has its own networks). It's responsible for balancing supply with demand on a minute-by-minute basis across the network.	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG1 9	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Overhead lines Overhead lines consist of two main parts –pylons (also called towers) and conductors (or wires). Pylons are typically steel lattice structures mounted on concrete foundations. A pylon's design can vary due to factors such as voltage, conductor type and the strength of structure required. Conductors, which are the 'live' part of the overhead line, hang from pylons on insulators. Conductors come in several different designs depending on the amount of power that is transmitted on the circuit.	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	Comment noted. No response required.	N

In addition to the two main components, some Overhead Line Routes carry a Fibre Optic cable between the towers with an final underground connection to the Substations.
In most cases, National Grid's overhead lines operate at 275kV or 400kV.

02.12.24	S42NG2 0	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Underground cables Underground cables are a growing feature of National Grid's network. They consist of a conducting core surrounded by layers of insulation and armour. Cables can be laid in the road, across open land or in tunnels. They operate at a range of voltages, up to 400kV.	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 1	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Substations Substations are found at points on the network where circuits come together or where a rise or fall in voltage is required. Transmission substations tend to be large facilities containing equipment such as power transformers, circuit breakers, reactors and capacitors. In addition Diesel generators and compressed air systems can be located there.	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	Comment noted. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 3	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Electrical safety clearances It is essential that a safe distance is kept between the exposed conductors and people and objects when working near National Grid's electrical assets. A person does not have to touch an exposed conductor to get a life threatening electric shock. At the voltages National Grid operates at, it is possible for electricity to jump up to several metres from an exposed conductor and kill or cause serious injury to anyone who is nearby. For this reason, there are several legal requirements and safety standards that must be met. Any breach of legal safety clearances will be enforced in the courts. This can and has resulted in the removal of an infringement, which is normally at the cost of the developer or whoever caused it to be there. Breaching safety clearances, even temporarily, risks a serious incident that could cause serious injury or death. National Grid will, on request, advise planning	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	The Applicant notes these comments and will follow the guidance stated as required including keeping safe distances between exposed conductors and people and objects, and compliance with the protective provisions for the benefit of NGET noted above.	

authorities, developers or third parties on any safety clearances and associated issues. We can supply detailed drawings of all our overhead line assets marked up with relevant safe areas.

02.12.24	S42NG2 8	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Risks or hazards to be aware of This section includes a brief description of some of the hazards and issues that a third party or developer might face when working or developing close to our electrical infrastructure. Diagram not to scale [image]. There should be at least 5.3m between the conductors and any structure someone could stand on 7.3m: The required minimum clearance between the conductors of an overhead line, at maximum sag, and the ground Land and access National Grid has land rights in place with landowners and occupiers, which cover our existing overhead lines and underground cable network. These agreements, together with legislation set out under the Electricity Act 1989, allow us to access our assets to maintain, repair and renew them. The agreements also lay down restrictions and covenants to protect the integrity of our assets and meet safety regulations. Anyone proposing a development close to our assets should carefully examine these agreements. Our agreements often affect land both inside and outside the immediate vicinity of an asset. Rights will include the provision of access, along with restrictions that ban the development of land through building, changing levels, planting and other operations. Anyone looking to develop close to our assets must consult with National Grid first.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	<p>The Applicant notes these comments and will follow the guidance stated as required. The Applicant is in discussions with NGET regarding any potential interactions between the Proposed Development and NGET's assets.</p> <p>The Applicant notes the comment regarding its land rights and can confirm that all relevant rights and interests are listed in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3] and have been consulted as part of the statutory consultation on the Proposed Development pursuant to s.44 of the PA 2008.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42NG2 9	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Electrical clearance from overhead lines The clearance distances referred to in this section are specific to 400kV overhead lines. National Grid can advise on the distances required around different voltages i.e. 132kV and 275kV. As we explained earlier, Electrical Networks</p>	National Grid infrastructure	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	<p>As detailed within Section 14.3 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/6.1], safe working beneath overhead lines would be in place including ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment are being moved beneath overhead lines and limited any planting beneath to low growing species. These mitigation measures are captured within the Framework Construction</p>	N

Association TS 43-8 details the legal clearances to our overhead lines.
The minimum clearance between the conductors of an overhead line and the ground is 7.3m at maximum sag.
The sag is the vertical distance between the wire's highest and lowest point.
Certain conditions, such as power flow, wind speed and air temperature can cause conductors to move and allowances should be made for this.
The required clearance from the point where a person can stand to the conductors is 5.3m.
To be clear, this means there should be at least 5.3m from where someone could stand on any structure (i.e. mobile and construction equipment) to the conductors.
Available clearances will be assessed by National Grid on an individual basis.
National Grid expects third parties to implement a safe system of work whenever they are near Overhead Lines.
For further information, contact Asset Protection:
Email: assetprotection@nationalgrid.com
Phone: 0800 001 4282
We recommend that guidance such as HSE Guidance Note GS6 (Avoiding Danger from Overhead Power Lines) is followed, which provides advice on how to avoid danger from all overhead lines, at all voltages.
If you are carrying out work near overhead lines you must contact National Grid, who will provide the relevant profile drawings.

Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)
[EN010154/APP/6.1].

The Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** sets out that prior to construction both consultation and a desk-based study will be undertaken to identify any existing infrastructure constraints so that appropriate mitigation such as buffers can be incorporated into the design. Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scans will also be used by Contractors to check for buried utilities prior to earth breaking site activities. The Applicant will endeavour to engage with utilities providers as appropriate.

Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:

- a. Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones;
- b. The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and
- c. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing
- d. Additionally, measures in relation to safe working beneath overhead lines will be in place at all stages of the Proposed Development, for example ensuring adequate clearances are in place when plant and equipment is being moved beneath the overhead lines.

The Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]** includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication networks and utilities.

02.12.24	S42NG3 6	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Our business has to maintain access routes to tower bases with land owners. For that reason, a route wide enough for an HGV must be permanently available. We may need to access our sites, towers, conductors and underground cables at short notice.	National Grid infrastructure .	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Access to National Grid assets will not be impeded and a route wide enough for an HGV will be permanently available.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4 5	National Grid Electricity Transmission	Solar panels that are directly underneath power lines risk being damaged on the rare occasion that a conductor or fitting falls to the ground. A more likely risk is ice falling from conductors or towers in winter and damaging solar panels. There is also a risk of damage during adverse	National Grid infrastructure .	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Applicant can confirm that no panels will be located beneath overhead lines.	N

weather conditions, such as lightning storms, and system faults.

02.12.24	S42NG4 7	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>For normal, routine maintenance and in an emergency National Grid requires unrestricted access to its assets.</p> <p>So if a tower is enclosed in a solar farm compound, we will need full access for our vehicles, including access through any compound gates.</p> <p>During maintenance – and especially re-conductoring – National Grid would need enough space near our towers for winches and cable drums.</p> <p>If enough space is not available, we would require solar panels to be temporarily removed.</p> <p>[image]: There are several factors to consider when positioning solar farms near National Grid assets</p>	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Access to National Grid assets will not be impeded and there will be sufficient space for maintenance.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4 8	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Asset protection agreements</p> <p>In some cases, where there is a risk that development will impact on National Grid's assets, we will insist on an asset protection agreement being put in place.</p> <p>The cost of this will be the responsibility of the developer or third party.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment and confirms that it is already in discussion with NGET regarding any agreements that may be required.	N
02.12.24	S42NG4 9	National Grid Electricity Transmission	<p>Contact details</p> <p>Emergency situations</p> <p>If you spot a potential hazard on or near an overhead electricity line, do not approach it, even at ground level.</p> <p>Keep as far away as possible and follow the six steps below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn anyone close by to evacuate the area • Call our 24-hour electricity emergency number: 0800 404 090 (Option 1) • Give your name and contact phone number • Explain the nature of the issue or hazard • Give as much information as possible so we can identify the location – i.e. the name of the town or village, numbers of nearby roads, postcode and (ONLY if it can be observed without putting you or others in danger) the tower number of an adjacent pylon • Await further contact from a National Grid engineer 1 <p>It is critically important that you don't use this phone number for any other purpose.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

If you need to contact National Grid for another reason please use our Contact Centre at www2.nationalgrid.com/contact-us to find the appropriate information or call 0800 0014282.
Routine enquiries
Email: assetprotection@nationalgrid.com
Call Asset Protection on: 0800 0014282
Opening hours: Monday to Friday 08:00-16:00

02.12.24	S42NG5 0	National Grid Electricity Transmission	14 Appendix A: OHL Profile Drawing Guide [image] . 15 Appendix B: OHL Tower Stand Off & Reconductoring Area [image] .	National Grid infrastructure .	N/A	N/A	N
02.12.24	S42AW 14	Anglian Water	Postcard and Poster Please advise whether a date has been agreed with National Grid for the grid connection at the Navenby Substation and the window for that agreed connection.	National Grid infrastructure .	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Subject to being granted development consent, construction on the Proposed Development is anticipated to start in 2031 to enable completion for the agreed connection date of 2033. As discussed in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1] , the assumed 2031 construction start date for the purposes of assessment within the ES is based upon information currently available, including the construction of National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby, which allows for the connection of the Proposed Development to the national electricity transmission network. If construction of National Grid's proposed Navenby Substation is progressed quicker than anticipated, the Proposed Development construction may commence sooner. The potential for an earlier start date would be discussed with National Grid following receipt of development consent, in the event National Grid can facilitate connection earlier than the currently offered date.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 3	Lincolnshire County Council	Grid Connection It is noted that the developer has secured grid connection to a proposed new substation in the Navenby area that will in due course be subject to a planning application under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended. Paragraph 3.3.1 of the Non-Technical Summary states that subject to the granting of consent, construction should be completed for the agreed connection date of 2033. National Grid's proposed timescale for the Navenby substation suggests submission of the planning application to NKDC by Spring 2025. It is assumed that the development could not become operational until such time as the Navenby substation is built and operational, or another alternative connection is found. What would the alternatives be and what	National Grid infrastructure .	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	NGET has a legal obligation to provide the Proposed Development and other energy generators with a connection to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS). Following grid connection applications by several energy generators, including Springwell Solar and Fosse Green Energy, National Grid concluded that it would not be possible to connect all applications to existing regional substations and that a network upgrade would be required, in the form of the proposed Navenby Substation. NGET confirmed that the proposed substation is not due to Fosse Green Energy alone, but the wider demand for connection in the area. The Proposed Development will be connected to the proposed National Grid substation at Navenby. This substation will be the basis of a planning application by NGET under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. At the time of writing of this report the application for the rights to construction and operate the Navenby Substation is	N

contingencies would be in place should the substation be delayed or in the event it does not go ahead?

It is proposed in chapter 4 of the PEIR that the assessment of alternative would include alternative cable corridors, but no reference is made to alternative grid connections or what would happen in the event that the Navenby substation did not come forward.

LCC would consider this to be a key consideration within the assessment of alternatives and suggests that such an assessment should be conducted.

It is acknowledged that the developer's preference is for the new Navenby substation, being promoted by National Grid, to not form part of the DCO.

However, I would draw your attention to National Policy Statement (NPS) for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN3) in particular paragraphs 2.10.21 – 26 regarding grid connection which requires applicants to consider important issues relating to network connection as set out at section 4.11 of NPS EN-1 and in EN-5 and states "The capacity of the local grid network to accept the likely output from a proposed solar farm is critical to the technical and commercial feasibility of a development proposal."

Paragraphs 4.11.8-9 of NPS EN1 state: "On some occasions it may not be possible to coordinate applications.

For example, different elements of a project may have different lead-in times and be undertaken by different legal entities subject to different commercial and regulatory frameworks (for example grid companies operate within OFGEM controls) making it inefficient from a delivery perspective to submit one application.

Applicants may therefore decide to submit separate applications for each element. Where this is the case, the applicant should include information on the other elements and explain the reasons for the separate application confirming that there are no obvious reasons for why other elements are likely to be refused.

If this option is pursued, the applicant accepts the implicit risks involved in doing so and must ensure they provide sufficient information to

expected to be submitted in late 2025. It is currently expected that the application will be determined in Spring 2026. Subject to approval, NGET has informed the Applicant that construction work is expected to begin mid/late 2026 with a currently anticipated completion date in late 2029. This is 3.5 years ahead of the current connection date for Fosse Green Energy.

Given the generally supportive national and local policy position, and on the basis that NGET take a responsible approach to siting, design and mitigation, following the Horlock Rules, there are no obvious reasons known to the Applicant why consent for the Navenby substation and associated overhead lines to connect it into the national grid would be withheld. NGET has stated to the Applicant that should consent not be granted the fall back is to appeal any such refusal to the Secretary of State and await determination.

The DCO Application is based on the assumption that National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby will be constructed. The grid connection agreement has been secured on the basis of the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby coming forward, therefore alternatives have not been considered.

The Applicant notes the paragraphs listed in the comment relating to the energy National Policy Statements and has explained how the Proposed Development accords with the policies in NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5 in Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**

comply with the EIA Regulations including the indirect, secondary, and cumulative effects, which will encompass information on grid connections.” The deliverability of a grid connection and therefore the feasibility of this project is a concern to LCC, and we will expect to see further information regarding this and the alternatives in the Environment Statement (ES). We will make further comments as the project progresses and information becomes available, as considered necessary.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 54	Lincolnshire County Council	The Proposed Development is considered briefly in Chapter 3, providing an overview before stating the need to decarbonise energy production amid the global context. Throughout the PEIR, the Site is analysed as three elements, firstly, the Principal Site, secondly, the Cable Corridor and finally the Study Area. The connectivity to the proposed Navenby National Grid Substation provides justification for the locality of the Proposed Development. Paragraph 3.3.3 identifies the components that make up the Proposed Development, including the Solar PV panels, the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Inverters, Transformers and the onsite substation. Ancillary elements such as fencing and access tracks are also listed. The construction phase will require one main compound, several secondary compounds and the formation of access tracks; these are shown on figure 3-1. The chapter then describes in detail the different elements, for each, given the evolving design, and the adoption of the Rochdale Envelope approach, the assessment of likely effects is based upon a worst-case scenario.	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Updated information on these matters can now be found in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1].	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C12	North Kesteven District Council	3.2 We note that no decision has yet been made as to whether to follow an AC coupled BESS arrangement (single 480MWh centralised BESS compound adjacent to the onsite substation) or a DC-couple arrangement (84 solar stations distributed across the site including BESS and associated inverters, transformers and switchgear). In both cases, there will be inverters, transformers and switchgear associated with the PV panels located within solar station compounds across the site.	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are continuing to evolve and advance, and as such there is a need for the Applicant to maintain commercial flexibility to meet the changing demands of the UK market prior to construction and to enable the Applicant to adopt the most up to date technology at the point of commencement of development. As such, both AC and DC options have been retained for flexibility in the Application and the ES has therefore assessed both AC and DC coupled infrastructure as relevant. Each assessment within the ES considers the worst-case scenario, or where this is not clear assesses both options.	N

						<p>The Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] provides for both the AC and DC options in Work No. 2 and 3 in Schedule 1. However, pursuant to Requirement 6 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], the undertaker may only commence either Work No. 2 or Work No. 3 and works on the chosen option must not commence until that choice has been providing in writing to the relevant planning authority.</p>	
02.11.24	S42NKD C14	North Kesteven District Council	<p>3.4 Paragraph 3.3.52 refers to the proposed connection to the proposed National Grid Navenby Substation (NGNS) which has been the subject of recent public consultation in anticipation of a forthcoming Town and Country Planning Act 1990 planning application.</p> <p>All relevant and applicable chapters of the ES must assess cumulative effects with the implementation of the NGNS given that it is closely linked to it.</p> <p>This will need to include the various temporary and permanent effects as applicable given that the NGNS will be a permanent development.</p> <p>As set out below, the NGNS is not referenced in the long and short lists for cumulative assessment which is an oversight and must be corrected.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and has considered temporary and permanent effects as suggested. The cumulative effects of the Proposed Development have been assessed throughout the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 6-14) and in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] including in relation to the Proposed Development in combination with National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby where relevant. The list of cumulative schemes has been prepared and has been consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Both authorities have reviewed the lists and provided feedback which was incorporated into the assessment.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C34	North Kesteven District Council	<p>5.3 We note that neither Chapter 15 on Cumulative Effects nor Appendix 15-A refers to the National Grid Navenby Substation to which the development is proposed to connect to.</p> <p>The NGNS has been subject to a Screening Opinion by the Council (24/1080EIAPRE) and public consultation therefore it is in the public domain and should be referred to the long list.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	<p>ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation</p> <p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The cumulative effects of the Proposed Development have been assessed throughout the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 6-14) and in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] including in relation to the Proposed Development in combination with National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby where relevant. The list of cumulative schemes has been prepared and has been consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Both authorities have reviewed the lists and provided feedback which was incorporated into the assessment.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C36	North Kesteven District Council	<p>We suggest that a similar approach is followed to include the NGNS as a scheme on the Short List given that it is intrinsic to the solar development proceeding in this location.</p>	National Grid infrastructure	<p>ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation</p> <p>ES Chapter 15: Cumulative</p>	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. The cumulative effects of the Proposed Development have been assessed throughout the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 6-14) and in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] including in relation to the Proposed Development in combination with National Grid's proposed Substation near</p>	N

					Effects and Interactions		
02.11.24	S42NKD C110	North Kesteven District Council	The energy produced will connect to the National Grid at the proposed Navenby substation (separate application). A feature within the Site boundaries and local area are numerous pylons and overhead power lines.	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 1: Introduction	Navenby where relevant (as a short list cumulative scheme). The list of cumulative schemes has been prepared and has been consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Both authorities have reviewed the lists and provided feedback which was incorporated into the assessment.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C11	North Kesteven District Council	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development 3.1 We note the design decision to proceed only with the option to connect to the proposed National Grid Navenby substation via a single cabling route corridor.	National Grid Infrastructure	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Comment noted. No response required.	N
24.11.24	S42CM PC3	Carlton le Moorland Parish Council	• Technology in the 'renewables' sector is advancing so rapidly that there is a real risk that the current proposals will lock us into an obsolescent solution that will cost significantly more than other options.	National Strategy.	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Flexibility is built into the design of the Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], for example around the solar PV technology or BESS, in order to futureproof the Proposed Development in respect of technological advances.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C128	North Kesteven District Council	At this stage, the project technical parameters are not yet finalised, such is the evolving market for solar voltaic and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and the specific requirements of the UK energy market.	National Strategy.	Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are continuing to evolve and advance, and as such there is a need for the Applicant to maintain commercial flexibility to meet the changing demands of the UK market prior to construction and to enable the Applicant to adopt the most up to date technology at the point of commencement of development. As such, both AC and DC options have been retained for flexibility in the Application and the ES has therefore assessed both AC and DC coupled infrastructure as relevant. Each assessment within the ES considers the worst-case scenario, or where this is not clear assesses both options.	N
06.12.24	S42CPC 8	Coleby Parish Council	Lack of Industrial Strategy: The development is not taking place within a National Strategic Energy Plan which identifies energy consumption requirements, and the energy production mix required to meet these including nuclear, wind and wave, solar, hydrogen and other new technology initiatives etc.	National Strategy.	Planning Statement Statement of Need	NPS EN-3 explains how projects such as the Proposed Development and this Application are required to meet the United Kingdom's Net Zero Targets. Solar forms an important part of a diverse portfolio of energy generating facilities that are required in the UK; which is recognised in NPS EN-1.	N

The Parish Council believes that the manufacture and construction of alternative sources of energy should form part of a national industrial strategy and be developed and manufactured in the UK by British Companies.

The Statement of Need **[EN010154/APP/7.1]** sets out the need case for the Proposed Development. In summary, electricity generation is identified as being a Critical National Priority and storage (such as BESS) is identified as having a key role to play in achieving net zero and therefore urgently needed to help meet the UK Government's energy objectives. If consented, the Proposed Development would contribute to achieving the UK's energy vision, as set out in both national policy and guidance. The status of the Proposed Development as a large-scale solar development with BESS will allow it to contribute to delivering net zero, support security of supply and contribute to affordability.

02.12.24	S42TPC 2	Thurlby Parish Council	Notwithstanding this view there is a recognition that at National Government level you are likely to receive planning permission and our role as a Parish will now be to press for maximum mitigation measures to reduce the damage to our rural environment.	National Strategy.	Statement of Need	The Applicant will continue to engage with parish councils, including via the Community Liaison Group. The Community Liaison Group has already been established by the Application and held its first meeting. Its continued operation is secured by Requirement 5 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN0100154/APP/3.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42LWT 4	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	<p>Tunman Wood</p> <p>The key area of interest for LWT and this scheme is Tunman Wood which lies adjacent to the northwest of the development order.</p> <p>The site hosts important populations of nightjar and woodcock which are highly sensitive species to human disturbance.</p> <p>It is for this reason we are seeking clarification on the network of public and permissive footpaths (Figure 3.3) as there are currently ongoing detrimental impacts at Tunman Wood from irresponsible dog owners and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>We propose that new permissive footpaths avoid the site boundary with Tunman Wood but should nevertheless retain their connectivity to Thorpe on the Hill.</p> <p>LWT are under discussion with the project team on this matter to work towards a possible solution.</p> <p>The site boundaries around Tunman Wood should see a creation of an ecotone where two habitats converge which supports greater biodiversity than either single habitat would.</p> <p>A gradation of scrub that increases in height towards Tunman Wood, and Housham Wood to the south, would significantly enhance these woodland sites as the hard and unnatural</p>	Ornithology and bird habitats.	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p>	<p>The permissive paths around the edge of Tunman Wood that were shown on the layout plan at the Statutory Consultation stage have been removed, however connectivity is retained between Thorpe on the Hill and Tunman Wood via other permissive paths, as shown in Figure 3-3 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p> <p>The principle of increasing biodiversity units and enhancing biodiversity has been a core element in the evolution of the landscaping. Whilst an ecotone is not proposed, there will be a 15m offset between the boundary of Tunman Wood and the site, with undeveloped areas to allow for natural regeneration of the woodland edge, ensure the health and longevity of vegetation and retain the existing structure of the landscape. There will be no routine management of these areas. Natural regeneration will further increase biodiversity and provide an opportunity to observe the gradual structural transition from grassland to canopy woodland habitats. Details of this are set out in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p>	Y

boundaries between habitats are softened. This would have the added benefit of an increase in biodiversity units that can be produced by the scheme. We acknowledge this principle is outlined in paragraph 8.13.11 Natural Regeneration Areas and encourage this be carried out along the borders of Tunman and Housham Woods.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 45	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Breeding birds: LCC advises that the applicant should ensure that adequate information is available to ensure that the impacts on breeding birds and in particular, ground nesting species such as Skylark can be properly assessed in the ES.</p> <p>LCC notes that surveys have detected a population of a species listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act which is almost of national significance using parts of the proposed Cable Corridor and its immediate vicinity. The Applicant should ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are in place to avoid negative impacts (including disturbance) on this species. LCC would highlight that Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust is working to develop some best practice guidance for solar developments in Lincolnshire which seeks to identify strategic opportunities for ecological mitigation and enhancement linked to solar development including for ground nesting bird species.</p>	Ornithology and bird habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>Appendix 8-G of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] sets out the findings of the breeding birds surveys undertaken. The surveys established that no species are present within the Order Limits in numbers of national significance, i.e., 1% or more of the UK population. The population of Lapwing and Skylark is considered to be of District Importance.</p> <p>Through the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development, which includes requirements for other environmental disciplines, areas of habitat retention, creation and habitat enhancement have been incorporated into the design to offset the impact of loss of arable farmland for breeding Skylark, Lapwing and other ground nesting birds. These areas, as presented in Figure 8-5: Bird Mitigation Land Allocation of this ES [EN010154/APP/6.2], and shown on the Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2], will provide extensive benefits for other Important Ecological Features and wider biodiversity and include 64ha of permanent grassland and 181ha of managed arable. Grassland and arable in these areas will be managed restrictively for the provision of ground-nesting birds. This will be achieved through avoidance of management activities during the breeding season (March to August inclusive) and, outside of these periods, grassland areas will be managed to ensure that the habitat remains at a suitable sward height and density. Individual fields proposed for mitigation are at least 5ha in size and where possible clusters of fields have been identified (also considering landownership) that have minimal mature vegetation (woodlands and trees) around their boundaries, are away from sources of disturbance and are located on the edge of the Proposed Development, i.e., not surrounded by solar infrastructure. Arable fields will continue as currently used for Maize, Barley or Wheat and, within these fields, Skylark plots will be created at a rate of 2 per ha, comprising essentially a small uncropped/fallow area at least 3m wide and between 16 and 24 m² in area (e.g. 4 x 4m). In each field, the plots will be created as groups a minimum of 25m between the plots and at least 50m from the field boundary. These measures are set out in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p>	N
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[EN010154/APP/7.15] which is secured under Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented to avoid negative impacts upon breeding bird assemblages – for example, the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** outlines the standard embedded good practice measures that will be implemented during construction of the Proposed Development, such as dust suppression and pollution prevention, to prevent adverse impacts to retained habitats supporting breeding birds. A security perimeter fence will be implemented early in the construction phase to secure the Order Limits and prevent construction activity from intruding into retained habitats. Additionally, the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** specifies the requirements for pre-construction vegetation clearance to, where practicable, avoid the typical nesting bird period i.e., March to August (inclusive). Should any vegetation clearance be required within the nesting bird period then this will be checked, prior to vegetation removal, for the presence of nesting birds, by a suitably qualified ornithologist. If active nests are found, then these will be avoided with appropriate buffer zones put in place and the area monitored until the young birds have fledged and/ or the nesting attempt has ceased.

The Applicant will take into account Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust’s best practice guidance for solar developments in Lincolnshire once released.

02.11.24	S42LWT 6	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	<p>Ground-nesting birds Given Lincolnshire is predominantly a farming focused county we are concerned about the cumulative impact on ground-nesting birds and want to see a considerable effort to minimise these impacts and provide substantial compensation for any and all losses in breeding territories. Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust in principle understands that an individual solar farm may not have a negative impact on ground-nesting birds at a population level. But we have taken the decision due to the sheer volume of solar farm developments being applied for across Greater Lincolnshire including NSIPs, that we will take a consistent approach, as we believe cumulatively, there is true potential to impact populations in Greater Lincolnshire.</p>	Ornithology and bird habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>Surveys for breeding and non-breeding birds, including ground nesting birds, have been undertaken across the DCO Site, the full results of which are included in Appendix 8-G: Breeding Birds and Appendix 8-H: Non-breeding Birds of the ES EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Cumulative effects on ground nesting birds are considered in Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], which concludes that there will be no effects from cumulative developments which are similar in nature to the Proposed Development as a result of the mitigation included within the respective developments.</p> <p>Offsetting provisions have been embedded within the Proposed Development design for mitigating the loss of arable farmland and providing habitat for ground nesting birds, in particular Skylark and Lapwing. Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity of the ES EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out a</p>	N
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Until the industry address this as a collective body, we will continue to take this approach. The results from the breeding bird survey (Appendix 8-G) revealed 227 pairs of skylark, 22 pairs of lapwing and 15 pairs of grey partridge recorded as breeding onsite. This was assessed to be of county importance and outlined in paragraphs 8.12.11-18. We strongly encourage the scheme use the latest guidance for skylark mitigation and work with LWT to contribute to this scheme across Greater Lincolnshire.

minimum of 64ha of permanent grassland will be delivered to support ground nesting breeding birds, along with a minimum 181ha of managed arable land created. This is stated and secured in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] to mitigate for the loss of nesting habitat for ground-nesting birds.

02.12.24	S42MO D7	Ministry of Defence	<p>Birdstrike safeguarding zone Within these zones, the principal concern of the MOD is that the creation of new wetland features or the creation of new vegetative habitats may attract and support populations of large and/or flocking birds hazardous to air traffic. Solar developments can provide a secure nesting opportuning to birds hazardous to air traffic. The proximity of the proposed solar farm to RAF Waddington and RAF Cranwell means that the creation of an attractant environment is a particular concern, given the potential for them to increase the birdstrike risk to aircraft operations. Based upon the information provided about the general layout and the features of the proposed development, it is not anticipated that it will cause any significant increase in birdstrike hazard. However, the design of any solar development should take this into account and where possible limit this potential.</p>	Ornithology and bird habitats.	Design Approach Document ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>The approach to the design of bird mitigation was informed by the Ministry of Defence's response. As shown on Figure 4-4 of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], the managed arable land and the grassland areas are well distributed throughout the Principal Site which, along with ensuring the mitigation land is well integrated into its surrounding and allows for rotation, is an approach that prevents bird flocking or a significant increase in the risk of bird strike.</p>	N
29.11.24	S42NE1 2	Natural England	<p>8. Connecting People with Nature 8.1. NE welcome the commitment to the provision of a framework Public Right of Way Management Plan. 8.2. As shown on figure 2-2, there are numerous Public Rights of Way through and around the development site. Opportunities to enhance the existing network should be explored. Opportunities to improve public understanding of the project & the surrounding environment, i.e. interpretation boards/signage along PRoW or permissive paths, would be welcomed.</p>	Public Rights of Way, permissive paths and recreation.	Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	<p>A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered, and will continue to operate as effectively throughout the Proposed Development's construction in terms of both user safety and accessibility.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will enhance the existing connectivity within the network of PRoW through the provision of permissive paths to be available for public use during the operational stage to improve accessibility. Further details are provided within the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8].</p>	

						<p>The Applicant notes the suggestion to improve public understanding of the project and the surrounding environment through interpretation boards and signage. The Applicant will consider such opportunities during detailed design. There are measures included within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] to implement a stakeholder communications plan that includes community engagement.</p>	
02.11.24	S42NKD C63	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Public Rights of Way (PROW): 12.18 The Council supports the comments made by Lincolnshire County Council on public rights of way. We would also recommend that within the evolution of the scheme design that dispersed solar stations are located away from PROW and permissive paths.</p> <p>At present, there are a number of instances where solar stations are located close to the side of footpaths which would reduce the enjoyment of the route.</p> <p>These are principally located in the area to the north of the A46 but there are also a couple to the east of Witham St Hughs.</p> <p>There are some instances where the solar station would be distributed on either side of a PROW (south-west corner of Tunman Wood and south-east corner of Stocking Wood) which should definitely be avoided.</p> <p>12.19 In addition, it is important that sufficient space is provided on either side of a footpath to the edge of the solar panels where the footpath would be surrounded by solar panels on both sides.</p> <p>We would suggest that the footpath runs through a 4m wide corridor given that the solar panels would be 3.5m high.</p> <p>A cross-section to illustrate the likely impact of hedges, solar arrays and footpaths would be useful.</p>	Public Rights of Way, permissive paths and recreation.	Framework PROW Management Plan	<p>As stated within the Framework PROW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] the PROW will be managed throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning phases. During construction, the Framework PROW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] seeks to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PROW throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>The siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure seeks to minimise instances of development on both sides of PROW. Where development is proposed adjacent to a PROW, an offset of a minimum of 10m from the centre line (20m total) has been incorporated. Where development is proposed on both sides of a PROW, sections of wider offsets have also been integrated to vary the extent of views experienced across the Principal Site where practicable</p> <p>Details relating to permissive paths proposed during the operational phase are set out with the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] which include details relating to the proposals for and management of proposed permissive paths during the operational phase.</p> <p>A typical cross-section to illustrate the spacing (accommodating the necessary offsets/buffers) between hedgerows, solar PV arrays and footpaths will be provided within the detailed Framework LEMP.</p> <p>The Solar Stations are indicatively illustrated on Indicative Layout in Figure 3-4 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These need to be positioned in certain areas and cover a maximum area of solar PV for technical reasons, as they gather and process the generated electricity, but the Applicant has considered appropriate distances to residential properties and PROW.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 93	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>LCC would also highlight the importance of limiting impact to PROW and permissible footpaths with regard to public health benefits as they are</p>	Public Rights of Way, permissive	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>As stated within the Framework PROW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] the PROW will be managed throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning</p>	N

used not only for the enjoyment of local people but also by visitors to the County.

paths and recreation.

phases to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used throughout the duration of the proposed works.

02.12.2024	S42LCC99	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Public Rights of Way There is a network of existing PRoW and permissive paths within the Order limits and in the vicinity, however in the eastern part of the Order limits the network is relatively sparse. The proposals will require the permanent diversion of three existing routes. The proposals for additional permissive routes to create greater connectivity between local villages and provide local circular routes are noted. However, LCC are of the view that further improvements to the PRoW network and benefits for the local community could be delivered as part of the scheme and we would welcome further discussion with the developer regarding these. It is noted that should the developer choose the option for dispersed solar stations some of the equipment may be located around PRoW or proposed paths (NW08/NW09 and NW01/NW03). LCC considers that as far as possible equipment should avoid PRoW, if only to retain as much of the open aspects of the PRoW and not make the path feel enclosed. It is also noted that some solar arrays are proposed within fields that are crossed by PRoW, LCC note that it would be beneficial to allow a decent gap between the PRoW and the solar arrays to ensure there isn't a narrow PRoW running between structures. As this can make the path feel enclosed or cause issues with the surface by denying wind and sunlight. LCC considers that a 1-2m buffer between structures and PRoW would be appropriate. The developer is advised to seek advice from the Council's PRoW Officer in relation to any proposed diversions and/or stopping up of PRoW and the proposed Public Rights of Way Management Plan referred to in table 7 of the framework CEMP prior to the submission of the DCO.</p>	Public Rights of Way, permissive paths and recreation.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	<p>To improve connectivity and the PRoW network, several permissive paths are proposed as shown on Figure 3-3 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]. The draft permissive paths were shared with LCC and NKDC ahead of submission, during Applicant-Council workshops.</p> <p>The siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure seeks to minimise instances of development on both sides of PRoW. Where development is proposed adjacent to a PRoW, an offset of a minimum of 10m from the centre line (minimum 20m total) has been incorporated. Where development is proposed on both sides of a PRoW, sections of wider offsets have also been integrated to vary the extent of views experienced across the Principal Site where practicable.</p> <p>As stated within the Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] the PRoW will be managed throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the Proposed Development. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRoW throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>Details relating to permissive paths proposed during the operational phase are set out with the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] which include details relating to the proposals for and management of proposed permissive paths during the operational phase.</p> <p>The design of the Proposed Development, including the permissive path design and the vicinity of scheme elements to the on-site PRoW network has been developed in accordance with discussions held with the Highways Authority at LCC and National Highways, as well as the development of the PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14].</p>	Y
08.12.24	S42TOT H5	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>Recreational Amenity damaged and degraded – some public footpaths will be closed or diverted during construction and character of walks changed by being routed through corridors with 2.5 m high fences</p>	Public Rights of Way, Permissive paths and recreation.	Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	<p>The Applicant recognises the importance of Rights of Way to local residents and will avoid the closure of PRoWs wherever practicably possible. A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how</p>	N

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered and will continue to operate throughout the Proposed Development's construction in terms of both user safety and accessibility. While some temporary PRoW Diversions are anticipated while construction takes place, these will be diverted and reinstated as soon as possible. Construction works will be very localised at these locations and the temporary PRoW diversions will only re-route the existing PRoW around the works areas before re-joining the existing PRoW at appropriate locations. The existing PRoW routes will be reinstated at each location once the Cable Corridor has been installed, noting that public access will be retained throughout the period of localised PRoW diversions. However, the Applicant notes that three permanent PRoW closures and subsequent permanent diversions will be required within the Principal Site, during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Diversions to the three routes have been carefully considered to ensure minimum impact to the experience of users. Although the Applicant acknowledges that there will be some adverse impacts arising to public access to recreational space from the Proposed Development, the Applicant has sought to avoid, mitigate and minimise these impacts as much as possible, and has prepared a number of management plans that will ensure that impacts are kept to a minimum. This includes considering residential amenity, landscape and visual impacts and mental and physical health. Impacts have been considered within relevant chapters of the ES including Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Mitigation measures have been embedded within the Proposed Development to maintain access to PRoWs and Permissive paths, as well as reduce visual impacts to users within management plans (such as Framework PRoW-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14] Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP[EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]).

08.12.24	S42TOT H18	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Protecting essential footpaths which are a much-loved feature of the village. These include the NKDC "Stepping Out" route to Tunman Wood.	Public Rights of Way, Permissive	Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	The Applicant recognises the importance of Rights of Way to local residents. A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how	Y
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This can be viewed by following the link below and then clicking on the link Thorpe on the Hill Walk that appears on the web-page.
<https://thorpehill.parish.lincolnshire.gov.uk/parish-amenities/whisby-nature-park-localwalks/1>
It is essential that these don't become long unattractive corridors between the village and the woods

paths and recreation.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered and will continue to operate throughout the Proposed Development's construction in terms of both user safety and accessibility. There is an offset of about 35m between solar PV and Tunman Wood, with the NKDC 'Stepping Out' route not directly impacted by the Proposed Development. Permissive paths in the vicinity of Tunman Wood have been amended following statutory consultation responses from Lincs Wildlife Trust.

08.12.24	S42TOT H26	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	There are also suggestions that improved footpaths could enhance access between villages, but this does not apply to TOTH as the village is cut-off from its neighbours in the scheme, by the busy A46 dual carriageway. Under these circumstances it becomes even more imperative that existing footpaths in the village are preserved and not degraded.	Public Rights of Way, Permissive paths and recreation.	Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	The Applicant recognises the importance of Rights of Way to local residents and will avoid the closure of PRoWs wherever practicably possible. A Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan (Framework PRoW-MP) [EN010154/APP/7.14] has been prepared to outline how Public Rights of Way (PRoW) will be managed by the Applicant for the Proposed Development to ensure they have been suitably considered and will continue to operate throughout the Proposed Development's construction in terms of both user safety and accessibility. The PRoW along Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill was raised in particular during consultation and will not be affected by construction traffic.	N
02.12.24	S42TPC 5	Thurlby Parish Council	We would greatly welcome the provision of an off road pathway between Bassingham and Thurlby, generally alongside your proposed solar panel areas and we would request a meeting with your design team on possible routings.	Public Rights of Way, Permissive paths and recreation.	Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	A new permissive path is included within the Proposed Development design to the south-west of Thurlby to link in with existing PRoW (LL ThuN 2/1, LL ThuN 1/1, LL ThuN 5/1 and LL NoDi 4/1), better linking Bassingham and Thurlby. The Applicant did not hold a design meeting with Thurlby Parish Council about this following statutory consultation but feedback on the proposed changes was communicated to a group of local parish council representatives at a meeting in Thorpe on the Hill prior to submission. The feedback was appreciated and the Applicant incorporated a change to the design following statutory consultation in response to this comment.	Y
02.11.24	S42NKD C116	North Kesteven District Council	Other forms of energy generation such as wind or nuclear have been discarded for the Site, as have fossil fuel generation given the need to de-carbonise the energy supply. The need for the scheme is reiterated in regard of achieving net zero by 2050. The chapter reinforces the necessity for providing new electricity infrastructure as well as the need for battery storage. Section 4.3 considers in detail the site selection methodology which included site topography, grid connection, proximity to residential dwellings,	Acknowledgment that renewable energy generation has been selected for the site over other technologies	Site Selection Report	Comment noted. The full methodology for choosing the site is provided in the Site Selection Report (Planning Statement Appendix A [EN010154/APP/7.2]). Topography, grid connection, proximity to dwellings, agricultural land classification, accessibility and proximity to PRoWs are all factors that have all been considered in the site selection process. The need for the Proposed Development is demonstrated in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] .	N

agricultural land classification, accessibility and the proximity to PRowS.
In regards the proximity to residential dwellings, the objective was to avoid urban areas, sensitive landscapes (areas of great value- for example west of Navenby) green belt, ecology and heritage designations.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 55	Lincolnshire County Council	Chapter 4 considers both the alternatives (in terms of site and other forms of energy production) considered and the design progression following the consultation process. A range of changes and amendments have been made to the project layout. It is stated that the consideration of alternatives is in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 of the EIA regulations. Other forms of energy generation such as wind or nuclear have been discarded for the Site, as have fossil fuel generation given the need to decarbonise the energy supply. The need for the scheme is reiterated in regard of achieving net zero by 2050. The chapter reinforces the necessity for providing new electricity infrastructure as well as the need for battery storage.	Acknowledgment that renewable energy generation has been selected for the site over other technologies	Site Selection Report	Comment noted. The full methodology for choosing the site is provided in the Site Selection Report (Planning Statement Appendix A [EN010154/APP/7.2]).	N
06.12.24	S42CPC 10	Coleby Parish Council	Efficiency: The Parish Council is concerned that the solar park will not provide the energy suggested in the application purely on the grounds of lack of sunshine and is therefore not a viable means of providing energy. This raises the question as to whether the wholesale industrialisation of the landscape is worth the benefit to be gained from such a development.	Concern about viability of solar for the site.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Statement of Need	Modern day Solar PV generates electricity in low light conditions, such as cloudy days, even when there is not direct sunshine. Low light conditions are factored into the estimated annual generation and used to calculate the appropriate level of overplanting. The Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) element of the Proposed Development supports the operation by storing energy when it is generated in abundance and releasing it to the grid when it is needed, increasing the reliability of the energy system and contributing to the security of supply. This increases the efficiency of the Proposed development as a renewable energy project aiding both its operation as a generation station and the export of electricity to the grid.	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H13	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Efficiency – Most power is generated when not required and then stored and sold at higher prices during peak demands, Solar cells degrade and technology will become obsolete	Comment on efficiency and flexibility of the design to maintain pace with technological advances	Statement of Need	The Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) element of the Proposed Development supports operation by storing energy when it is generated in abundance and releasing it to the grid when it is needed (peak demand, when prices may also be higher), increasing the reliability of the energy system and contributing to the security of supply. The main purpose of the BESS is to increase the operational efficiency of the solar PV panels by ensuring that energy generated can be stored when demand is low. It is noted that BESS could be	N

				between now and construction		the source of additional revenue, however this is not the purpose of the BESS as part of the Proposed Development. The Applicant acknowledges that Solar modules will require maintenance and servicing. To estimate energy generation over the lifetime of the Proposed Development, a degradation of 2% has been assumed for the first year of operation, and a rate of 0.45% each year thereafter up to year 30, after which it is assumed the solar PV panels would be replaced and the degradation restarted. This is detailed within Chapter 6: Climate Change [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	
27.11.24	S42HSA 6	UK Health Security Agency	It is unclear if residential receptors are present but if so, it is recommended they are considered in all relevant public health risk assessments.	Proximity to villages.	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and has considered the risks posed to all relevant sensitive receptors, this includes impacts to local residents and workers, who may be present within surrounding farms. There will be no on-site residents. As described in the EIA Scoping Report (Appendix 1-A: EIA Scoping Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]) and accepted in the Scoping Opinion (Appendix 1-B: EIA Scoping Opinion of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]), potential effects to human health are considered in the ES technical chapters with a standalone assessment scoped out of the EIA. For clarity, potential effects to human health are set out in the following technical assessments of the ES ([EN010154/APP/6.1]) : a. Chapter 9: Water Environment; b. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity; c. Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration; d. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport; and e. Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics, Section 14.2: Air Quality.	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H7	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Development is too close to residential dwellings – long term impact on views and amenity, noise, and potential harm to health. Some impacts will not be mitigated	Proximity to villages.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in residual adverse effects on those within the surrounding rural communities as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14) of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . In deciding whether or not to grant development consent for the Proposed Development, the Secretary of State will need to balance impacts and changes against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development as set out in Government policy. The design of the Proposed Development has evolved in response to a Design Vision and Design Principles that are set out in the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] . The Design Principles provide the framework for the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development and take account of the site context, the outcomes of environmental assessment, technical engagement with stakeholders and the feedback received at	Y

Non-Statutory and Statutory Consultation. The relevant Design Principles are:

- a. Design Principle 1 - The Proposed Development will be sensitively integrated into its landscape setting, to minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as possible.
- b. Design Principle 3 - The Proposed Development will respond sensitively to its proximity to residential dwellings, village settlements and the caravan park with regard to visual impact, noise and lighting.
- c. Design Principle 5 - The Proposed Development will be sensitive to heritage assets, providing suitable offsets, and including protecting views to Lincoln Cathedral.

The Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** explains how the design of the Proposed Development evolved, and sets out the changes made at several stages, as well as the Design Principles that informed the change made.

In terms of amenity, taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, traffic and noise management, economic opportunities and management plans (such as a Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**), no significant effects on residential amenity have been identified. However, the Applicant will work with the host Local Authorities to ensure that the local community is affected as little as possible, whether that be by targeting contractors with social value commitments during construction or wider community benefit initiatives.

In terms of the potential harm to health, this is considered in the ES technical chapters with a standalone assessment scoped out of the EIA. Potential effects to human health are set out in the following technical assessments of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**:

- a. Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**;
- b. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**;
- c. Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**;

- d. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**; and
- e. Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, Section 14.2: Air Quality.

Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** identifies the potential impacts and effects of the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases the Proposed Development on surface water features (rivers, streams, ditches, canals, ponds, and lakes) including water quality and hydromorphology, flood risk and drainage. With respect to health, effects on water quality are of most relevance. Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that no significant adverse effects have been identified.

In terms of views, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the landscape character and visual amenity. Whilst this chapter does not specifically assess the effects on human health, significant landscape and visual effects are predicted for residents of surrounding villages and recreational users of PRowWs, particularly during construction. Although the majority of significant effects are short term and temporary, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that one residential receptor and recreational users of some PRowW will still be affected during operation by changes to views resulting from due to the short distance to the Proposed Development, the large exposure to the view or substantial alternation of the current view. Whilst there is no evidence that these effects impact upon human health, the measures proposed in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, with a detailed LEMP secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**, will help to minimise effects.

Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** considers the noise and vibration impact of the Proposed Development. The chapter concludes that vibration levels during construction are predicted to result in significant adverse effect at three receptors (R26, R35 and R50) if driven piling is undertaken at a distance of 60m or closer. However, these activities would be temporary, for a very short duration and Best Practice Measures (BPM) would be applied to reduce vibration levels as far as practicable. The mitigation

measures are set out in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** with a detailed CEMP to be secured under Requirement 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. It is also noted that the duration of any construction noise and vibration effects and construction traffic noise effects are considered to be temporary, short term, and leaving no permanent residual effect once the works are complete. This would also be the case for decommissioning. Therefore impacts to health, as a result of noise and vibration, are considered to be temporary.

Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon the traffic and transport during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The assessment considered health and safety impacts of traffic effects, for example road user and pedestrian safety; road safety; health status as part of vulnerable user groups; and people at home and at work. Section 13.6 Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** details the embedded mitigation measures which include activities such as implementing Temporary Traffic Management. These measures will be managed through the implementation of a Framework PRoW Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]**, Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework CTMP **[EN010154/APP/7.18]**, and Framework DEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.9]** secured in detail by Requirements, as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. With the embedded mitigation measures, the chapter concludes there are no significant Traffic and Transport effects as a result of the Proposed Development.

Section 14.2: Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on air quality as a result of the Proposed Development. The chapter concludes that there are no significant adverse effects upon air quality predicted during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

As demonstrated, health impacts have been considered in relevant assessments of the Proposed Development and suitable mitigation measures have been incorporated where

appropriate to minimise significant adverse effects. It is noted that significant adverse effects are predicted for three receptors due to noise and vibration from piling during construction. With the mitigation measures proposed within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] and a detailed CEMP to be provided and secured via Requirement 9 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], the significant adverse vibration impacts during construction would be unlikely to occur and if they did would be temporary, short-term and minimised as far as reasonably practicable.

02.11.24	S42NKD C53	North Kesteven District Council	As stated previously in our comments on Chapter 4, the scheme design evolution should be undertaken in line with the approach to agricultural land take up in EN-3 which requires applicants to explain their choice of site and advocates the preference for development to be on suitable brownfield, industrial and low and medium grade agricultural land (paragraph 2.10.31).	References to brownfield sites.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Site Selection Report ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	<p>As set out in Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], the identification of the site for the Proposed Development was driven by the availability of deliverable land and site suitability in accordance with the requirements of policy. Following a formal application to National Grid for a connection into the 400kV Overhead Line at Whisby, National Grid informed the Applicant that this point of connection was not available and instead the Applicant was offered and subsequently secured a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby. Having secured land with willing landowners, and in recognition of the need to consider reasonable alternatives, the Applicant sought to assess the site against other potential alternative sites to ensure it was the most suitable taking into account operational requirements, national and local planning policy and planning and environmental constraints. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out the approach to assessing the suitability of the site for the Proposed Development and potential alternative sites against a range of planning, environmental and operational criteria for a generating station with capacity of more than 50MW.</p> <p>Consideration of agricultural land is demonstrated in the site selection process which was undertaken in five stages. Following identification of an area of search (Stage 1), all planning and environmental constraints including best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1, 2 and 3) were excluded in order to seek to identify a site with no constraints (Stage 2). Following identification of potential sites with all constraints excluded (Stage 3) and their evaluation (Stage 4), it was concluded that the search needed to be widened as it was not possible to identify an appropriate site within the parameters defined for Stages 1 to 4 (Stage 5). Alongside other criteria, grade 3 best and most versatile</p>	N
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agricultural land was reintroduced back into the area of search. With constraints reintroduced, Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** concludes that the location of the Proposed Development comprises the preferred site when compared with other potential alternative sites when taking into account planning and environmental constraints, including BMV agricultural land, and operational considerations.

The results of an agricultural land classification (ALC) survey are set out in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**. For the Principal Site, the ALC survey concluded the following:

- a. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) - 27.8%
- b. Subgrade 3b (Non-BMV land) - 68.9%
- c. Non-agricultural land - 3.1%
- d. 1.9 ha was inaccessible. Therefore, the ALC survey concluded that land within the Principal Site is predominantly subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land), although some BMV land of subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land), and some non-agricultural land, is present. There were no areas of ALC Grade 1 or 2 identified within the Principal Site, (Grades 1 and 2 are highest quality of BMV land). The above paragraphs demonstrate how the Applicant has sought to minimise the use of BMV land, in line with EN-3.

Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** also sets out how previously developed land (PDL) has been considered concluding that the search of PDL identified no land of sufficient size to facilitate a large scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites.

In terms of the design of the Proposed Development, Design Principle 2 states that 'The Proposed Development will be sensitive to the existing agricultural land quality in Lincolnshire, reducing the amount of development (and in particular permanent land take) on Best and Most Versatile quality land where possible'. The Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** sets out how the design of the Proposed Development has evolved over the duration of the pre-application period up to the point of submission of the DCO Application.

08.12.24	S42TOT H8	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Alternatives given insufficient consideration – including brownfield land and commercial and domestic dwellings roofs have not been adequately considered	References to brownfield sites.	Site Selection Report ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out how previously developed land (PDL) has been considered in relation to site selection ,concluding that the search of PDL identified no land of sufficient size to facilitate a large scale solar project either individually or in combination with other sites.	N
<p>While the Applicant supports the use of brownfield sites where feasible and included brownfield sites within its site selection search, it should be noted that there are physical, legal and scalability constraints in relation to rooftop solar that slow, or in some cases prevent, rolling out rooftop solar at scale. The cost of solar for rooftops is also significantly higher compared to that of ground-mounted systems; an additional cost which is passed on to consumers through energy bills when the electricity is sold on the market. Ultimately, however, there is a climate emergency which makes it necessary to deploy renewable energy at scale. Simply put, this cannot be achieved by solar development on rooftops or brownfield sites alone. To make a meaningful impact, renewable forms of energy generation, including solar, must form the backbone of this approach. As set out in NPS EN-1 at paragraph 3.3.66 “ The security and reliability of the UK’s current and future energy supply is highly dependent on having an electricity network which will enable new renewable electricity generation, storage, and interconnection infrastructure that our country needs to meet the rapid increase in electricity demand required to transition to net zero while maintaining energy security. The delivery of this important infrastructure also needs to balance cost to consumers, accelerated timelines for delivery and the minimisation of community and environmental impacts”. Accordingly, NPS EN-1 states that the Government has concluded that there is a critical national priority for the provision of nationally significant low carbon infrastructure, including renewable electricity generation.</p>							
08.12.24	S42TOT H15	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Neighbourhood Plan: The village developed a Neighbourhood Plan and this was democratically adopted in a referendum in February 2018. https://www.n-kesteven.gov.uk/your-community/localism-yourcommunity/neighbourhood-plans/thorpe-hill-neighbourhood-plan-made This plan identifies key characteristics of the village that should be given priority and protected. It also identifies distinctive views, many of which will be adversely impacted, particularly as TOTH	References to Local Plans / Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] has been informed by the Thorpe on the Hill neighbourhood plan. The visual impact assessment acknowledges that there may be landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. The landscape receptors are most impacted during the construction phase, once the Proposed Development is operational, the number of significantly affected character areas is reduced by half. The inclusion of mitigation screen planting is intended to limit the majority of these visual effects as vegetation matures over time, and at Year 15 the	N

occupies an elevated position. **[Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan map 5: landscape character and features]**
[photographs of village views corresponding to the Neighbourhood plan] Of the significant views identified in the Neighbourhood Plan, the six shown above will be adversely impacted by the proposed development. This will spoil the outlook and damage the rural amenity.

mitigation measures for all the residential receptors (save for Grange Cottage) will result in no significant effects.

The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** outlines the landscape and ecology impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during, construction of the Proposed Development, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management and monitoring measures to be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational.

The extent of the LVIA Study Area is shown on Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**, covering land between Morton in the north-west, Thorpe on the Hill in the north-east, Aurborn in the east and Norton Disney in the south-west. It also extends between the River Brant in the west and Navenby Heath in the east.

The landscape photography has considered residents of Thorpe on the Hill as a receptor, and is represented by viewpoint 3 in Figure 10-7: Zone of Theoretical Visibility - Barrier Earth with Viewpoints **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**. A description of the representative viewpoints is provided in Appendix 10-D: Visual Baseline **[EN010154/APP/6.3]** and an assessment of sensitivity is provided in Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**. Mitigation measures, such as setbacks, have been included within the design to avoid impacts to settlements, including Thorpe on the Hill. Mitigation measures are detailed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 64	Lincolnshire County Council	All three will be discussed below. It is useful to first assess the overall methodology and then to digest the individual chapter methodology. Detailed Comments on PEIR Legislation and planning policy Policy and legislation are considered in Appendix 10-A. Section 10-2 of the LVIA summarises the key pieces of national legislation and national to local policy relevant to the LVIA. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, adopted 2023, sets out policies to guide development across Central Lincolnshire up to 2040. Other policies of relevance include; Thorpe on the Hill neighbourhood plan, adopted 2018, with particular reference to Policy 5; Landscape and views and Bassingham neighbourhood plan, adopted 2017	References to Local Plans.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	This comment is noted, all of the referenced plans have been considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Furthermore Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of the Proposed Development against the relevant local planning policies including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (adopted June 2016) Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023) Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan Coleby Neighbourhood Plan 	N
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with policy ES4 relating to landscape and countryside surrounding the villages.

Policy 5 of the Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan and Policy ES4 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan are both considered in Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**.

Policy 5 of the Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan relates to access to the countryside and seeks links to existing footpaths and rights of way as well as improvements to footpath surfaces where feasible. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** provides compliance commentary for Policy 5 which states the following:

The Principal Site has been designed to fit within the network of PRow and existing permissive paths to further enhance the local connectivity. The provision and management of approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths is detailed within the Framework PRow Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]** and will be secured by Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure seeks to minimise instances of development on both sides of PRow. Where development is proposed adjacent to a PRow, an offset of a minimum of 10m either side of the centre line has been incorporated as a design commitment in Appendix A: Design Commitments of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** and will be secured by Requirement 6 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The Proposed Development would require the long term closure and diversion of the following PRow:

- a. LL/Aubo/10/1 PRow;
- b. LL/TOTH/13/1 PRow; and
- c. LL/ThuN/2/1.

Given the large network of PRows, roads and existing permissive paths in the area that could be used as substitutes, the sensitivity of the PRows being assessed to be low and the short journey increases, the effects would be negligible.

A Framework PRow Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]** has been prepared as part of the DCO application which details the mitigation measures which will be used to reduce the impacts of the Proposed Development on PRow. The Proposed Development will

also create a number of new permissive paths across the Principal Site

Policy ES4 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan relates to the landscape and countryside surrounding the village, requiring a number of considerations to be addressed including contribution to the green infrastructure network, boundaries, landscape features and avoidance of BMV agricultural land, as well as compliance with policies LP2 and LP55 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** provides compliance commentary for Policy ES4 which states:

It is noted that Policies LP2 and LP55 are not within the most recently adopted Central Lincolnshire Plan (2023) but refer to the settlement hierarchy and development in the countryside from the 2017 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Policy S1 (The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) and S5 (Development in the Countryside) are considered to be the most similar policies to these in the most recently adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Proposed Development's compliance with these policies is considered in detail underneath the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan heading in this appendix. In summary, the Proposed Development is considered to represent an acceptable form of development within the countryside and would therefore comply with these policies.

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon landscape character and visual amenity. The extent of the LVIA Study Area is shown on Figure 10-1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**. A summary of these effects is presented in Section 6.3 of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**.

Measures included in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** include:

- A range of new habitats are proposed including woodland and tree belts, hedgerows with trees, scrub, individual trees, various forms of grassland, community orchard, localised features and arable flora which will contribute to the Green Infrastructure Network, utilise soft boundaries and include characteristic landscape features.

- The retention of existing habitats including individual trees, shrubs and woodland, hedgerows, arable land, and ponds. These measures will maintain visual amenity, reinforce the character of the landscape, provide a structure for the addition of new planting, provide land for bird mitigation, and enhance the biodiversity value of aquatic species, maintain existing green infrastructure and create soft field boundaries.

These measures will provide biodiversity enhancements providing value to wildlife, screen sensitive areas and supplement existing retained features. The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** will be secured in detail under Requirement 8 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

As set out in the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]**, through Design Principles 1, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10, the landscape design has sought to integrate the Proposed Development into its surrounding landscape by utilising existing features and avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual effects as much as possible. The design has sought to retain hedgerows, trees and woodland where possible. This is demonstrated by the retained hedgerows, trees and woodland, arable fields and ponds and the proposed hedgerows, woodlands and tree belts, grassland and community orchards located at the site boundary and throughout the DCO Site itself. The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** sets out the landscape strategy and the measures that will be implemented to minimise impacts on the landscape.

The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid BMV land as far as practicable. Further information on the process is set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**.

Whilst finding a site without some BMV land take was not possible due to the need for a point of connection at the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, this was minimised through careful design, using results of the detailed study of the agricultural land quality, which can be found in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** sets out how BMV agricultural land was appropriately considered; ultimately the vast majority of land within the Proposed Development is Grade 3

agricultural land. It should be noted that a potential alternative site that was closer to the point of connection at the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby was discounted on the basis that it was comprised principally of Grade 2 BMV land.

In the case of the Proposed Development, as outlined in Section 5 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, there is no Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land within the Principal Site, with approximately 27.8% being subgrade 3a land and 68.9% being subgrade 3b land.

29.11.24	S42NH4	National Highways	This sets out how interactions with the Strategic Road Network should be considered in the making of local plans and development management proposals.	References to Local Plans.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	This comment is noted. No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C126	North Kesteven District Council	It is useful to first assess the overall methodology and then to digest the individual chapter methodology. B. Detailed Comments on PEIR: Legislation and planning policy Policy and legislation are considered in Appendix 10-A. Section 10-2 of the LVIA summarises the key pieces of national legislation and national to local policy relevant to the LVIA.	References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	N/A	This comment is noted. No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NH5	National Highways	In addition to the Circular, the response set out below is also in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other relevant policies.	References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	N/A	N/A	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C52	North Kesteven District Council	Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use Agricultural Land Classification: 12.1 We note that the section on National Planning Policy does not reference the relevant sections in EN-3 on agricultural land. We assume that this is an omission and will be included in the final ES.	References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment, the ES includes consideration of NPS EN-3 in relation to agricultural land in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . In addition, Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of the Proposed Development against national planning policy, including NPS EN-3.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C105	North Kesteven District Council	3. Chapter 1 introduces the scheme and describes the structure of the PEIR. The PIER is the publication of initial findings considering the preliminary likely significant effects of the project.	References to the National Planning Policy	ES Chapter 1: Introduction	N/A	N

Feedback from the PIER will then inform the preparation of the final Environmental statement (ES) which will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

Framework (NPPF).

02.11.24	S42LWT 2	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust	We would also refer readers of these comments to National Policy Statements EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5, NPPF (2021) paragraphs 8c, 174, 180, 182, the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan Policy S59: Green and Blue Infrastructure Network, Policy S60: Protecting Biodiversity and Geodiversity, Policy S61: Biodiversity, Opportunity and Delivering Measurable Net Gains & Policy S66: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows.	References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	ES Appendix 8-A: Ecology Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. Full details of the legislation, policy, and guidance of relevance to the assessment of significant biodiversity effects of the Proposed Development is provided in full in Appendix 8-A: Ecology Legislation, Planning Policy Context and Guidance of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The updated 2024 NPPF has been referred to throughout the application.</p> <p>Furthermore, Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of the Proposed Development against national planning policy, including NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3, NPS EN-5 and the NPPF. In relation to the NPPF, the latest version, published in December 2024 and amended in February 2025, now has different paragraph numbers to those quoted in the feedback, and the equivalent paragraph numbers are 8c (unchanged), 187 (previously 174), 193 (previously 180) and 195 (previously 182).</p> <p>Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] states the following in relation to paragraph 187 of the NPPF:</p> <p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents the findings of the assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the landscape character and visual amenity, the conclusions of which are explained below. Section 10.6 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] details how landscape and visual impacts have been considered within the iterative design process and outlines the landscape strategy and embedded mitigations. As described in Section 10.6 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], this includes careful siting in the landscape, conserving existing vegetation patterns, creating new green infrastructure, sensitive design in relation to form and materials and sensitive design of lighting.</p> <p>The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] further details how the Applicant considers landscape and visual matters as part of the Proposed Development's design including through Design Principles 1, 4 and 8. These set out that the Proposed Development will be designed to</p>	N
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minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as possible through its sensitive integration into the landscape; use of buffers and offsets to manage potential impacts on protected species and habitat features; alignment with existing landscape features, field boundaries; and its retention of existing vegetation, and siting to minimise watercourse crossings where practicable.

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** confirms there are no national landscape designations that are impacted by the Proposed Development.

Careful siting and offsets have been used to reduce impacts. Further to this, a Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** is secured under Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]** which includes provision for the successful establishment and future management of biodiversity, habitat creation, and landscaping works.

Even with this mitigation in place, as concluded in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, it is evident that there will be an adverse impact on the surrounding landscape and visual impact caused by the Proposed Development during the operational phase and there will be long-term moderate to major adverse effects on landscape character and visual amenity. In most instances, these impacts can be adequately mitigated but, in some instances, there will be residual adverse impacts resulting in harm which needs to be weighed in the planning balance. This harm is tempered by other instances where current landscape and visual impacts are improved such as hedgerow gapping up, strengthening field boundaries, and biodiversity improvements.

It is demonstrated through the Proposed Development that all reasonable steps have been taken to avoid, reduce, and where necessary, mitigate these impacts. The majority of these effects are of a long term, reversible nature.

The Proposed Development is committed to delivering ecological enhancements and net gain. As detailed within the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) Report **[EN010154/APP/7.12]**, based on the illustrative design, the Proposed Development will achieve a net gain of 30% for area-based habitat units; 50% for hedgerow units; and 10% for watercourses. This will be managed through the

Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, of which a detailed version is secured via Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**, which also provides the Applicant's commitment to secure the BNG % referred to above.

The design of the Proposed Development seeks to protect species and habitat features through the use of buffers and offsets, as well as through the provision of undeveloped areas of at least 15m between woodlands. Appropriate buffers, based on tree root protection areas, between ancient/veteran trees are further included. These measures are set out in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, of which a detailed version in accordance with the framework plan, will be secured via Requirement 12 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the potential significant effects of the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development on biodiversity. The chapter concludes that the Proposed Development will not result in any significant adverse effects to biodiversity and any measures to protect species are embedded in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** and the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** to be secured by requirements 8 and 12 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

With regard to sub section e, as set out within the Design Principles contained within Section 3.8 of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]**, the Proposed Development has sought to improve local environmental conditions where possible. As detailed within the relevant chapters of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, there are not expected to be any significant adverse effects in relation to air quality, noise, water, or soil, pollution following the implementation of mitigation measures where required. Further details are provided in the Section 14.2 (Air Quality), and Section 14.4 (Ground Conditions) of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, and Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. Measures are also provided to mitigate any potential effects, as set out within the CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.8]**, and DEMP

[EN010154/APP/7.9], as secured by Requirements 12, 13, and 20 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**. Additionally, a Soil Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.10]** supports the management of soil, through measures to help reduce impacts on soil. A detailed plan, substantially in accordance with this framework plan will be secured via Requirement 15 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Regarding sub section f, as set out in the Section 14.4 (Ground Conditions) of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, there are no anticipated significant adverse effects in relation to ground conditions following the implementation of embedded and additional mitigation measures. These measures are set out within Appendix 14-C: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.3]** and will be managed through the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** and Framework OEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** from which detailed plans will be produced and secured via requirements 12 and 13 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

As confirmed within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/7.3]**, the Proposed Development is not located within a National Park, the Broads, or National Landscape, and hence no further consideration is needed. Although as set out in Section 3.8 in Design Principle 1 of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]**, the design of the Proposed Development has sought to minimise adverse landscape and visual impacts as far as possible.

Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** states the following in relation to paragraphs 193 and 195 of the NPPF:

The design of the Proposed Development seeks to protect species and habitat features, through the use of buffers and offsets, as well as through the provision of undeveloped areas of at least 15m between woodlands. The design also includes appropriate buffers between ancient/veteran or ancient trees (based on tree root protection areas), thereby avoiding any direct impact. Buffers and offsets are included in the Design Commitments at Appendix A: Design Commitments of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** and secured by Requirement 6 of

Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order
[EN010154/APP/3.1].

As confirmed within Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report **[EN010154/APP/7.13]**, the Proposed Development is not located within a SSSI and there are no residual significant adverse effects on the assessed Important Ecological Features (IEF's), including SSSI's, anticipated at any stage during the life-time of the Proposed Development.

Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the potential significant effects of the construction, operational, and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development on biodiversity. The chapter concludes that the Proposed Development will not result in any significant adverse effects to biodiversity and any measures to protect species are embedded in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** and the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** to be secured by requirements 8 and 12 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1].**

The measurable net gains for biodiversity are detailed within the BNG Report **[EN010154/APP/7.12]** which confirms, based on the illustrative design, the Proposed Development will achieve a net gain of 30% of area-based habitat units; 50% for hedgerow units; and 10% for watercourses. This will be managed through the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** as secured by Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1].**

The Habitats Regulation Assessment No Significant Effects Report **[EN010154/APP/7.13]** included with the DCO submission has been undertaken to inform the ES. The HRA concludes there will be no significant effects to European Sites either from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development or in combination with other plans and projects. Therefore, information regarding a derogation under the Habitats Regulations is not required.

There is no ancient woodland within the Order Limits although Tunman Wood, to the east of Morton, is located adjacent to the boundary. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** sets out that

veteran and ancient trees were recorded within the Order Limits and will be retained and protected with suitable buffers as presented in the Works Plans **[EN010154/APP/2.2]**.

Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** states the following in relation to Policy S59 in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023):

The impact of the Proposed Development upon green infrastructure has been a key consideration in the design evolution of the Proposed Development as demonstrated with the focussed Design Principle on biodiversity (Principle 9), as set out in Section 3.8 of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** which requires the Proposed Development to 'seek to avoid adverse impacts and to enhance existing biodiversity through the creation of new green infrastructure and the creation of new habitat for wildlife to achieve a minimum 10% in Biodiversity Net Gain'.

This Principle has been incorporated into the design through habitat creation, management, and monitoring. Details of this are set out in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, from which a detailed version will be produced and secured via Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**, to ensure mitigation and enhancement measures are delivered successfully. A summary of ecological enhancement is provided at Section 5.3 of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** and includes woodland planting, natural regeneration of hedgerows, pond restoration and a range of artificial bird and bat boxes.

Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** concludes that the Proposed Development has the potential to generate beneficial effects for a range of important ecological features occurring in both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. This includes the cessation of farming practices including agricultural chemical inputs to watercourses and pesticide use on crops as well as the extensive creation of grassland habitats and positive management existing boundary features.

Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** also sets out the additional mitigation and enhancement measures including the following:

- a. Woodland planting which provides ecological value through forming important wildlife corridors between existing woodlands;
- b. The natural regeneration of hedgerows to encourage a broad mosaic of successional habitats forming broad habitat corridors throughout the Proposed Development;
- c. Scrub to provide shelter and food resources for birds and other wildlife, enhancing biodiversity;
- d. Natural regeneration areas to further increase biodiversity and provide an opportunity to observe the gradual structural transition from grassland canopy to woodland habitats;
- e. Species-rich grassland and arable field margins to increase biodiversity, enhancing value for wildlife such as providing food resource;
- f. Pond restoration and planting around ponds to maximise wildlife value;
- g. A range of bird and bat boxes will be installed to increase the availability of nesting and roosting features, enhancing the value of habitats for species; and
- h. Creation of habitat piles to provide refuge and hibernation opportunities for amphibians and reptiles as well as dead wood habitat for invertebrates, which ultimately benefit fauna like bats and birds.

The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** sets out the measures for delivering landscape and ecological enhancements. A detailed LEMP will be secured under Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** includes the landscaping and monitoring measures. Vegetation would be established through natural regeneration or in the case of grasslands from seed collection from the grasslands identified within the Order Limits and through a suitable long-term habitat management regime. Consideration will be paid to microclimatic conditions when identifying appropriate species. Management will be undertaken in a variety of ways to ensure maximum biodiversity gains, with grassland managed by either low intensity grazing or infrequent mowing or hay cutting to allow plant species to flower and seed.

The Proposed Development is committed to delivering a net gain in biodiversity in accordance with Requirement 8 (2) of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order

[EN010154/APP/3.1] and as set out in the Biodiversity Net Gain Report **[EN010154/APP/7.12]**. The Proposed Development is predicted to result in a net gain of 30% for area-based habitat units, 50% for hedgerow units, and 10% for watercourse units. The report demonstrates the Proposed Development has the potential to deliver a significant biodiversity net gain on Site, which is significantly higher than the Government's target for 10% biodiversity net gain as set out in the Environment Act 2021.

The Principal Site has been designed to fit within the network of PRow and existing permissive paths to further enhance the local connectivity. The provision and management of permissive paths is detailed within the Framework PRow Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]** and is to be secured by Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** states the following in relation to Policy S60 in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023):

Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the potential significant effects of the construction, operational (including maintenance), and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development on ecology and nature conservation (collectively referred to as biodiversity). The assessment is based upon the maximum parameters of design for the Proposed Development and the design information (see Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**).

Part one:

- a. International Sites - A Habitats Regulation Assessment No Significant Effects Report **[EN010154/APP/7.13]** has been submitted. The report concludes that there will be no significant effects to any European site or sites either from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development or in combination with other plans and projects.
- b. National Sites - The Proposed Development is not located within or an outside an SSSI.
- c. Irreplaceable Habitat - There is no ancient woodland within the Order Limits although Tunman Wood, to the east of Morton, is located adjacent to the boundary.

Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** sets out that veteran and ancient trees were recorded within the Order Limits and will be retained and protected with suitable buffers as presented in the Works Plans **[EN010154/APP/2.2]**.

- d. Local Sites - The Proposed Development is not located within any Local Wildlife Sites.

Part two:

Opportunities to conserve and enhance biodiversity are demonstrated throughout Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** which describes how biodiversity has been integral to the design and layout of the Proposed Development. The iterative design process in relation to biodiversity, focussed on Design Principle 4 outlined in Section 3.8 of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** which states that the Proposed Development will “recognise the potential impact on protected species and habitat features. It will safeguard these through the use of buffers and offsets”. It has enabled the Proposed Development to protect species and avoid direct or indirect impacts to habitats.

The assessment within Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** included a comprehensive desk study and field survey data that informed species-specific assessments to identify priority habitats and presence of any protected and notable species. In summary, Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** assesses there to be no significant adverse effects have been identified during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development.

Part three:

The mitigation hierarchy has been followed, and appropriate mitigation implemented.

The design of the Proposed Development seeks to protect species and habitat features through the use of buffers and offsets, hereby avoiding any direct impact. Buffers and offsets are included as a design commitment in Appendix A: Design Commitments of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** and will be secured by Requirement 6 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The Proposed Development also includes bird mitigation comprising 64 ha of permanent grassland and 181 ha of retained arable land for Skylark and Lapwing, as presented in Figure 8-5: Bird Mitigation Land Allocation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]** and secured in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**.

As set out in the BNG Report **[EN010154/APP/7.12]**, the Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units. This is secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** states the following in relation to Policy S61 in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023):

The mitigation hierarchy has been followed, taking into consideration the principles of avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement and appropriate mitigation implemented. Embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, are presented in Section 8.10 of Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. A summary of these measures is included below:

- There are no routes for construction traffic that pass within 200m of the Swanholme Lakes SSSI, thus avoiding any potential degradation to sensitive habitats from vehicle pollutants.
- The Proposed Development has been designed to ensure that the River Witham is crossed using trenchless methods (e.g. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)).
- The Proposed Development has to unavoidably cross this LWS to facilitate the Cable Corridor. Laying of cabling will be required within this LWS, along a working area of approximately 30m. However, the Proposed Development has been designed to minimise impacts on this LWS as much as is practicable, as shown on the Works Plans **[EN010154/APP/2.2]**. The Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]** outlines the standard embedded good practice measures that will be implemented during construction of the Proposed Development, such as dust suppression and pollution prevention.

- The Proposed Development has been designed to retain and avoid development within these arable fields where feasible.
- Further mitigation measures are set out in Section 8.10 of Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

Habitat creation, management and monitoring details are set out in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, which will be secured via Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**, to ensure mitigation and enhancement measures are delivered successfully.

As set out in the BNG Report **[EN010154/APP/7.12]**, the Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units. This will be secured by Requirement 8 at Schedule 2 to the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** states the following in relation to Policy S66 in the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023):

Measures included in the Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** include the retention of existing habitats including individual trees, shrubs and woodland, hedgerows, arable land, and ponds. The retention of these will maintain visual amenity, reinforce the character of the landscape, provide a structure for the addition of new planting, provide land for bird mitigation, and enhance the biodiversity value of aquatic species. A range of new habitats are proposed including woodland and tree belts, hedgerows with trees, scrub, individual trees, various forms of grassland, community orchard, localised features, and arable flora. These measures will provide biodiversity enhancements providing value to wildlife, screen sensitive areas and supplement existing retained features.

The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** is to be secured in detail under Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

As set out in the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]**, the landscape design has sought to

integrate the Proposed Development into its surrounding landscape by utilising existing features and avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual effects as much as possible. This is evident in the retained hedgerows, trees and woodland, arable fields and ponds and the proposed hedgerows, woodlands and tree belts, grassland and community orchards located at the site boundary and throughout the DCO Site itself.

There is no ancient woodland within the Order Limits although Tunman Wood, to the east of Morton, is located adjacent to the boundary. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** sets out that veteran and ancient trees were recorded within the Order Limits and will be retained and protected with suitable buffers as presented in the Works Plans **[EN010154/APP/2.2]**.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is provided at Appendix 10-H: Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. The AIA considers the likely direct and indirect arboricultural impacts of the Proposed Development on trees within or immediately adjacent to the Order Limits, along with suitable mitigation measures. As set out in the conclusion of the assessment, the impacts of tree removals will be compensated by the proposed tree planting and associated landscaping works as detailed in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**. No veteran or ancient trees or ancient woodland are to be removed, nor are any trees subject to Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area are to be removed (based on TPO and CA information available at the time of writing).

02.12.2024	S42LCC 61	Lincolnshire County Council	Access is an important consideration, given the potential for vegetation removal, road reconfiguration and the large vehicles on a local road network. Figure 3.1 identifies a number of access points and we note that some of these correlate with selected viewpoints.	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Applicant agrees that access is an important consideration. There are expected to be 13 proposed access points for the Principal Site and seven access points for the Cable Corridor during the construction phase, as well as seven operational and three emergency access points, which are listed in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.2] and set out in Figure 3-1 [EN010154/APP/6.2] . An Access Appraisal was undertaken at the PEI Report Stage (Appendix 13-E of the PEIR) which then supported the development of Figure 13-4 and Figure 13-5 [EN010154/APP/6.2] which set out the proposed HGV and AIL routing as well as showing the access locations. All Principal Site accesses used during the construction phase will remain open for operational access. During the operational phase, activity on-site will be minimal and would be restricted principally to vegetation management,	N
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equipment maintenance and servicing (including battery maintenance), replacement of any components that fail, and monitoring to ensure the continued effective operation of the Proposed Development. The majority of routine visits during the operational phase will be via vans and four-wheel drive vehicles. The Cable Corridor access points will be reinstated to original land use upon completion of the construction works.

The impact of traffic during construction and operation as a result of the Proposed Development (including use of access points) has been assessed in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Mitigation measures are outlined in the CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].

Localised areas of vegetation removal and trimming is required to facilitate the construction of the Proposed Development, for example where hedgerow trimming and removal is required to allow for site access. The maximum vegetation removal required is illustrated on Figure 3.17 [EN010154/APP/6.2].

02.12.2024	S42LCC 80	Lincolnshire County Council	During construction, we consider that the effects of large-scale vehicular movements will have a significant impact on the local road network beyond the 2km study area, and reiterate the reservations we have for not including receptors beyond 2km when the original study area was 5kms.	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	As stated in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] the Study Area was discussed with Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), National Highways (NH) and North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) during the transport scoping meeting on 13 December 2023 and was subsequently extended both north along the A46 (to include the North Hykeham Roundabout) and south along the A15 towards the proposed Springwell DCO Solar Farm. The Study Area is shown on Figure 13-1 [EN010154/APP/6.2] and has been agreed with the local authorities.	N
10.11.24	S42THP C4	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	2. Traffic through the village has been consistently the number one concern of residents in recent years because the village is used as a rat-run due to the inadequacies of the A46 Lincoln by-pass. At peak periods, particularly during school drop-off and pick-up periods, or if there are problems on the A46, the village can become grid-locked.	Road safety concerns.	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>HGV movements are assessed in Chapter 13: Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes no significant effects for all assessment categories. See HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2]. Measures to manage HGV movements are contained in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p> <p>Appropriate routing of vehicles and HGVs will be adopted to minimise the impact on more sensitive and rural roads and avoiding Thorpe on the Hill. This approach was discussed and agreed with the LHAs in the Transport scoping meetings in December 2023 and March 2025. It is assumed that construction traffic will adopt the most appropriate routes to and from the Principal Site via the A46 and for the Cable Corridor via the A15 from the east. HGV routing has been</p>	N

						agreed with the LCC Highways, see Appendix 13-B [EN010154/APP/6.3] .	
10.11.24	S42THP C5	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	In addition, the most popular village walk, which is promoted by NKDC as one of its “Stepping Out” routes, goes down Clay Lane to Stocking Wood.	Road safety concerns.	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	As stated in Chapter 13: Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] this section of Clay Lane is only used for operational access, not construction period access, therefore there would be negligible impact on the use of this route.	N
10.11.24	S42THP C6	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	The controversies surrounding your plans would be greatly mitigated by avoiding traffic routes through the village to reach and then access Clay Lane. As we discussed yesterday, from our point of view, a much better solution would be to upgrade the access directly off the A46 which leads to Housham Grange Farm. I recognise that in its current form it would not be suitable for heavy traffic, but surely the costs of upgrading it would be well with the scope of such a large capital investment.	Road safety concerns.	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The potential to provide direct construction access from the A46 has been reviewed and has been discussed with National Highways, as the relevant highway authority. It has been decided not to provide direct access from the A46 for a number of reasons including the potential to disrupt traffic flows mid link where traffic speeds are higher and the geometric requirements for providing a new access junction. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers and discusses this alternative access.	N
10.11.24	S42THP C8	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	[image] Fosse Green Energy Solar Farm. Direct existing access to heart of solar farm from A46 avoids village and Clay Lane.	Road safety concerns.	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	As stated above, the potential to provide direct construction access from the A46 has been reviewed and has been discussed with NH. It has been decided not to provide direct access from the A46 for a number of reasons including the potential to disrupt traffic flows mid link where traffic speeds are higher and the geometric requirements for providing a new access junction. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers and discusses this alternative access.	
29.11.24	S42NH2	National Highways	In relation to this consultation, our principal interest is in safeguarding the A46 trunk road which shares a boundary with the proposed development site.	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Noted. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses accessibility of the Principal Site. Statutory consultees, including Lincolnshire County Council, North Kesteven District Council and National Highways have advised on the suitability of roads to be proposed to be used (refer to Table 13-2 in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The Proposed Development does not include any direct access points from the A46.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3	National Highways	In responding to sustainable development consultations, we have regard to DfT Circular 01/2022: The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development (‘the Circular’).	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Noted. No response required.	N

29.11.24	S42NH9	National Highways	<p>Site Access Both construction and operational access are proposed from the local road network, which provides access to the primary and secondary construction compounds (12 in total). These proposed access points are a sufficient distant from the Strategic Road Network (SRN), so no direct impacts on the SRN are anticipated. However, during the initial meeting on 15 November 2024, a direct access from the A46 trunk road via an existing access was highlighted. This access would replace construction site access C-004. No further details of the access have been provided, but from our preliminary review, the proposed access layout does not comply with the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) requirements. Specifically, the current design does not prevent vehicles from turning right out of the site onto the A46 carriageway, which poses a safety risk to motorists on the SRN. In addition, National Highways' policy and operational preference is for development traffic to use the local road network access points, as proposed in the PEIR. These access points provide access to the A46 Fosse Lane/Haddington Lane grade-separated junction, which is of a higher design standard and provides safer access to both A46 carriageways.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>Although a direct access from the A46 was considered and discussed with NH, this has not been incorporated into the development proposals or access strategy, as a result of comments received from National Highways.</p> <p>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers and discusses this alternative access.</p>	N
29.11.24	S42NH17	National Highways	<p>Geotechnical Any excavation and/or landscaping works has the potential to undermine the integrity and stability of the adjacent highway network. As such, if excavation works are within 10 metres of our boundary, prior to the commencement of any excavation (including in relation to landscaping), it would be necessary to set out how geotechnical risks will be identified and managed. This would be undertaken in accordance with Chapter CD122 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) and would need to be submitted for our review and approval.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant notes this comment and will continue liaison with NH on this matter to ensure NH requirements are met.	N
29.11.24	S42NH20	National Highways	<p>Any external lighting schemes have the potential to cast a glare on the adjacent highway causing a road safety hazard. As such, National Highways</p>	Road safety concerns.	Framework CTMP Framework CEMP	<p>All construction lighting will be deployed in accordance with the following recommendations to prevent or reduce the impact on receptors:</p> <p>a. The use of lighting will be minimised to that required for</p>	N

should be consulted on the details of any external lighting.

safe site operations;

b. Lighting will utilise directional fittings to minimise outward light spill and glare (e.g. via the use of light hoods/cowls which direct light below the horizontal plane, preferably at an angle greater than 20° from horizontal); and

c. Lighting will be directed towards the middle of the DCO Site Boundary rather than towards land outside of the boundaries.

Details of the lighting strategy are included in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] and Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] have been submitted within the DCO, which will detail and formalise the measures that will mitigate construction-related effects.

29.11.24	S42NH2 5	National Highways	The methodology for construction of the cabling is proposed via Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Any HDD proposed under the A46 route will require full compliance with DMRB requirements. We advise the applicant to review the requirements of DMRB CD622, which can be found on the Standards for Highways website. Particularly the following chapters which set out key requirements for the CD622 approval should be noted: • Chapter 2 General requirements - appointment of the Designer's Geotechnical Advisor (DGA), roles of DGA and Overseeing Organisation's Geotechnical Advisor (OOGA). • Chapter 7 Specific risks and requirements with trenchless construction (ground movements, monitoring, records) • Appendix: report format	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	It is proposed that a cable will be constructed under the A46 to connect the northern and southern parts of the Proposed Development. The Applicant is aware of the requirements of National Highways under CD622, and will address these post consent, should consent for the Proposed Development be granted. The Applicant is also currently negotiating Protective Provisions for the benefit of National Highways to cover interactions between the Proposed Development and National Highways' assets. These will be added to Schedule 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] once they are in an agreed form.	N
29.11.24	S42NH2 8	National Highways	Other aspects of DMRB CD 622 including the detailed design can be required for completion post determination of the DCO as a requirement of the Protected Provisions.	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 0	National Highways	Glint & Glare We have reviewed document: Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 1, Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics. in order to assess the potential for adverse impacts on the SRN. Specific effects include solar reflections originating from the site on nearby receptors, which include roads, rail, residential housing and a nearby airfield. In general, the report appears to provide a robust	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	A Glint and Glare assessment is presented in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The glint and glare model used in assessment presented within the Environmental Statement has been run at 1.5m in height and it also assesses the visibility at 2.5m in height, this incorporates all vehicle users that would be using a road, including HGVs. Within the assessment presented in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES, mitigation has been proposed such that there is enough coverage during the	N

assessment of potential for glint and glare. Below are a few clarifications that would be required to satisfy our assessment.

Road Receptors
Assumptions on threshold angle of effects based on aviation guidance provides a sound argument for application to ground based travel. Road receptors were modelled at a single height representative of a car, which will not be sufficient for predicting effects on drivers of HGVs. If the road use is known to include larger vehicles it is recommended to model two heights, one representative height for cars and the other for HGVs (1.5m and 2.4m for example), as this provides an ap-proprate indicative range of likely receptors.

times of year where the potential for glare impacts may occur on road users including HGVs.

06.12.24	S42CPC 4	Coleby Parish Council	<p>Installation and Decommissioning: The disruption in the local area during installation and decommissioning may be considerable and with the road infrastructure in the area being poor, this will exacerbate traffic problems. The construction and operation of the completed solar park will result in disruption to local residents and businesses using an already overstretched road network, with resulting damage to roads already in need of major repair work. This gives rise to concerns for the safety of local road users, both vehicular, pedestrian and cyclist.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>Impacts on surrounding residents and businesses have been considered in the following technical chapters of the ES: Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], this includes construction, operation and decommissioning related impacts.</p> <p>The assessment methodology adopted in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES has been informed by the 2023 IEMA Guidelines, including the classification of traffic flows and receptor sensitivity. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses risks to safety and access to the Site for road and path users, and found that there are not expected to be any significant Traffic and Transport effects as a result of the Proposed Development. A Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] and Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] have been submitted within the DCO, which will detail and formalise the measures that will mitigate construction-related effects, as well as a Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9] that will detail and formalise the measures that will mitigate decommissioning-related effects. A Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] has also been prepared as part of the DCO application and contains further measures for PRowS.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42TPC 6	Thurlby Parish Council	<p>Also, in liaison with Lincolnshire CC Highways. We would request the provision of speed reduction ramps at the north, south and west road entrances to Thurlby Village.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>Bassingham Road (40mph) to facilitate works associated with the construction phase.</p> <p>A requirement for traffic calming road ramps has not been identified within the Framework CTMP</p>	N

02.12.2024	S42LCC 76	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>From the above objectives, a set of mitigation measures are proposed, these are detailed below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful siting in the landscape- the use of the existing field pattern, will protect existing vegetation. Important cross valley views will be preserved, larger onsite elements will be carefully sited to reduce visual exposure, there will be set-backs from exiting settlement boundaries, the local road network and PRoWs. We accept these design strategies. Conserving existing vegetation patterns- distinct offsets from trees, woodlands, watercourses and hedgerows. We find this approach acceptable, however we have reservations regarding blanket offsets and would seek a more individual approach, with these stated distances being a minimum standard. Sensitive design in regards form and materials- we welcome the avoidance of the sensitive landscape of Lincoln Cliff. We also welcome the careful consideration of the impact of lighting on the landscape character of the study area. <p>Management of the mitigation is referenced in paragraph 10.6.23, whilst we accept the status of the design and the application, we do expect a robust and detailed long-term management strategy that will focus on establishment prior to moving to the effective management of a mature landscape in the latter years of the Proposed Development. We would welcome collaborative involvement in the preparation of management documents.</p>	Screening.	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p>	<p>[EN010154/APP/7.18] or Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/7.14].</p> <p>The design parameters including offsets from different features are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These offsets are considered as a minimum, and wider offsets have been incorporated in specific locations where required. The draft <u>Development Consent Order</u> secures these design parameters via the Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2], Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans [EN010154/APP/2.3] and the <u>Proposed Development</u> Parameters [EN010154/APP/7.4],</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] outlines how successful establishment of grassland and new planting will be achieved. A detailed version of the LEMP will be developed, substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, as will be secured under Requirement 8 of the draft Development Consent Order. The Framework LEMP provides that an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) would supervise the implementation and monitoring works. Monitoring would be carried out to determine that the functions as documented in the Framework LEMP are being achieved and if any remedial management action would be required. Results from the post-construction monitoring will feed into the management plan and, if required, management may be amended accordingly based on this monitoring.</p> <p>In terms of lighting, as set out in Chapter 10: LVIA [EN010154/APP/6.1], lighting would be in the form of task specific lighting and would be used during core working hours when there is insufficient daylight. Lights would be complete with directional fittings to minimise light spill and glare. Details of the lighting strategy are included in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>LCC will be a consultee for the discharge of the requirement related to the preparation of a detailed LEMP.</p>	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 66	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 5.5 considers the Proposed Development design and sets out the rationale to avoid, reduce or prevent likely significant effects on the environment. The first expectation is to avoid or prevent, where effect is unavoidable, mitigation measures will seek to reduce the significance of the effect. Where it is considered that the effects</p>	Screening.	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p>	<p>Good design has been a key consideration for the Proposed Development from the outset. The overall objective of the landscape design is to sensitively integrate the Proposed Development into the landscape, avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual impacts as far as practicable. Full details relating to the design rationale and intent are set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p>	N

can be neither avoided nor mitigated the final approach would seek to offset impacts. We accept this approach as best practice; however, we would seek reassurances that mitigation measures had strong and robust long-term management strategies to ensure successful establishment. We also seek to ensure that mitigation is not overly relied upon to the detriment of the baseline character of the landscape within the study area. We shall address these further in the following sections of this review.

Framework
Landscape and
Ecological
Management Plan

[EN010154/APP/6.1]. This has sought to avoid and reduce the long term residual effects of the Proposed Development and as such no additional mitigation measures or enhancements have been identified.

The Applicant has committed to vegetation management within the Proposed Development, details of which are included in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**. The grassland and new planting embedded in the Proposed Development to provide landscape and visual mitigation requires management and maintenance in order to provide the intended effect. The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** demonstrates how successful establishment will be achieved.

29.11.24	S42NH1 2	National Highways	Boundary Treatments and Landscaping	Screening.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	Details of boundary treatments and landscaping are providing in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] and secured in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] . The Landscape Masterplan (as presented in Annex A of the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]) provides details of the landscaping measures provided throughout the Site.	N
29.11.24	S42NH1 3	National Highways	The proposed development will involve new planting, field boundary enhancement and planting of seed mixes within the Solar PV Array Areas and within the wider Principal Site.	Screening.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	Comment noted. No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NH1 4	National Highways	National Highways should be consulted on a boundary treatments and a landscaping plan which should clearly set out any proposed boundary treatments and landscaping work near to our network. The distance of proposals (in metres) from our network should be clearly identified.	Screening.	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and will seek to consult National Highways throughout the development of the Proposed Development. The Landscape Masterplan (as presented in Annex A of the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]) provides details of the landscaping measures proposed throughout the DCO Site.	N
29.11.24	S42NH1 5	National Highways	All boundary treatments and landscaping should be positioned entirely within the red line boundary of the site and far enough within the site that it can be installed and maintained without encroachment onto National Highways land. This applies to fences and all vegetation for the duration of their life. If landscaping or boundary treatments are in excess of 10 metres from our boundary (this is our land boundary, not the carriageway), it is usually the case that no further information is required, although further information may be required to	Screening.	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the requirements listed, where applicable.	N

demonstrate that the distance is sufficient.
Where landscaping etc is within 10 metres of our boundary, further details will need to be provided for National Highways approval to ensure compliance with policy (DfT Circular 01/2022 para. 57) and DMRB requirements.

29.11.24	S42NH1 6	National Highways	For instance, some plants are particularly invasive and can pose a threat to our own vegetation and assets. Further information on the species of plants to be avoided can be provided if required.	Screening.	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] provides details of the landscaping measures proposed throughout the Site. An indicative mix of species for each proposed habitat type is included in the Framework LEMP. A detailed LEMP, substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, is secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . In terms of invasive species, no invasive plants will be planted. Should invasive species be identified, biosecurity management measures included in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] will be followed.	N
29.11.24	S42NH3 1	National Highways	Mitigation The use of existing vegetation screening as a guarantee for glare and glint impacts reducing to None does not account for the seasonal nature of foliage density and therefore screening capability, without further analysis into the plant species, though it is acknowledged that effects will most likely be reasonably attenuated in this in-stance. There would however be a requirement to ensure screening is retained and maintained and it is accepted that glint and glare is to be reviewed and incorporated within the Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP). Emphasis should be made that the specification of species selection for mitigation must provide screening all year if effects of glint and glare are to be potentially experienced at all times of year.	Screening.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	Where mitigation has been identified as required for residential receptors, road receptors and bridleway receptors in the Glint and Glare assessment, this has been incorporated within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] . Proposed mitigation measures include native hedgerows to be planted/infilled and maintained to a height at least matching the height of the solar panels (i.e. expected to be 3.5m based on the maximum parameters) along panel boundaries, field boundaries, and bridleway boundaries as shown in Figure 7.15-1: Landscape Masterplan, presented within the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] . This accounts for the final design of the Proposed Development and will be based on the final Glint and Glare Assessment model. The Framework LEMP specifies that if, and where required, hedgerows will be infilled and maintained to a sufficient height to effectively screen views of the Proposed Development where Glint and Glare is possible at the identified receptors.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C48	North Kesteven District Council	10.6 We would also need to see details of how mitigation planting is protected across the lifespan of the development, especially during replacement of solar panels during operation. 10.7 We note from Chapter 5 that there will be mitigation measures to reduce the significance of	Screening.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant has committed to vegetation management within the Proposed Development, details of which are included in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] . The Framework LEMP provides details of the planting proposed for the Proposed Development and vegetation management	N

any adverse effects.
We would seek reassurances that mitigation measures had strong and robust long-term management strategies to ensure successful establishment of new planting.
We would welcome management policies to ensure the establishment of the planting extend to 2048 (to reflect the future baseline for landscape and visual effects in 5.6.8) and are then reviewed to address mature planting management.
We also would seek reassurance that mitigation is not overly relied upon to the detriment of the baseline character of the landscape within the study area.
10.8 Turning to cumulative impacts, there could be significant periods of construction for the study area and the wider landscape as different developments reach operation at different timescales.
Given the local road network within the study area and the rural character of this network (e.g. soft verges) multiple developments constructed over a significant period of time could amplify the effects significantly and diminish the effects of mitigation measures to minimise effects.

ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport

throughout the duration of the operation of the Proposed Development, which includes any maintenance/replacement/refurbishment works. Habitats will be monitored, in line with the management prescriptions set out in Section 5 of the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]**, to ensure correct establishment and growth is achieved, and remedial action (such as re-seeding if establishment fails) would be taken as relevant to ensure implementation of planting is successful and planting remains throughout the duration of the development, including during periods of component replacement.

In terms of the concern regarding mitigation being over relied upon to the detriment of the baseline character of the landscape, the Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. The proposed planting design shown in Figure 3-2A: Indicative Fix South Facing Layout of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]** and Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Layout of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]** has responded to the varied character by allowing views to remain open, where screening would not be appropriate.

The Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** provides a framework for environmental management during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** details how the landscape strategy will be delivered, and the successful establishment and management of proposed landscape planting during the operational phase. If the Application is approved, a detailed LEMP will be produced prior to the commencement of the Proposed Development, and a detailed OEMP will be produced prior to the date of final commissioning of the Proposed Development. The embedded Proposed Development design and planting has sought to avoid and reduce the long term residual environmental effects of the Proposed Development and as such no additional mitigation measures or enhancements have been identified.

Cumulative Effects have been considered within Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**, this includes consideration of the local highway network and landscape character. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts,

02.11.24	S42NKD C70	North Kesteven District Council	<p>It is noted that some receptors will experience high levels of glare that require mitigation by way of hedgerow planting (shown in Figures 7A, B and C of Appendix 14-C).</p> <p>It will be necessary to ensure that robust mechanisms are in place to ensure that implementation of the planting is successfully carried out and thereafter managed to ensure survival over the duration of the development.</p> <p>It does not appear, however, that the locations for proposed glint and glare mitigation planting have been transposed on the site layout plans shown in Figures 3-2A and 3-2B and thus raises questions as to whether they have been included as part of the landscaping assessment in Chapter 10.</p>	Screening.	<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics</p> <p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p>	<p>however, these would be temporary and only occurring during construction and decommissioning phases. No significant effects are expected.</p> <p>Where mitigation has been identified as required for residential receptors, road receptors and bridleway receptors in the Glint and Glare assessment, this has been incorporated within the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. Proposed mitigation measures include native hedgerows to be planted/infilled and maintained to a height at least matching the height of the solar panels (i.e. expected to be 3.5m based on the maximum parameters) along panel boundaries, field boundaries, and bridleway boundaries as shown in Figure 7.15-1: Landscape Masterplan, presented within the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]. This accounts for the final design of the Proposed Development and will be based on the final Glint and Glare Assessment model. The Framework LEMP specifies that if, and where required, hedgerows will be infilled and maintained to a sufficient height to effectively screen views of the Proposed Development where Glint and Glare is possible at the identified receptors.</p> <p>The Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] details how the landscape strategy will be delivered, and the successful establishment and management of proposed landscape planting during the operation phase.</p> <p>In terms of the concern as to whether planting has been included within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], embedded mitigation, including planting, has been taken into account in the assessment of effects.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C136	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Given the expected growth rates of mitigation planting, we find the 15-year baseline as acceptable. Given this, we would expect all management plans to cover an initial establishment period of 15 years, with a revision for the management of mature vegetation afterwards.</p> <p>Embedded mitigation measures: Section 10-6 considers embedded mitigation and states that the onus is to be on 'good design'.</p>	Screening.	<p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p>	<p>This comment has been noted. The Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] provides a framework for environmental management during the operational phase of the Proposed Development (60 years). The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] details how the landscape strategy will be delivered, and the successful establishment and management of proposed landscape planting during the operational phase.</p> <p>Good design has been a key consideration for the Proposed Development from the outset. The overall objective of the</p>	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C141	North Kesteven District Council	<p>We would also need to see details of how mitigation planting is protected across the lifespan of the development, especially in times of replacement of elements during operation. During construction, we consider that the effects of large-scale vehicular movements will have a significant impact on the local road network beyond the 2km study area, and reiterate the reservations we have for not including receptors beyond 2km when the original study area was 5kms.</p> <p>Additional mitigation and enhancement: Following consultation and given the findings presented in the PEIR, the design proposes the integration of additional mitigation.</p> <p>It is stated that this will be practicable, appropriate and proportionate to fit the context, we agree that additional mitigation is useful but we do stress that it should be carefully considered so that the character of the study area, and wider context is not compromised, for example careful consideration of the retention and enhancement of cross valley views referenced in the design objectives.</p>	Screening.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>landscape design is to sensitively integrate the Proposed Development into the landscape, avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual impacts as far as practicable. Full details relating to the design rationale and intent are set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This has sought to avoid and reduce the long term residual effects of the Proposed Development and as such no additional mitigation measures or enhancements have been identified.</p>	N
			<p>NFramework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] will be applicable throughout the operational phase (60 years). Production of a detailed LEMP, substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, is secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] which will be implemented and maintained during operation of the Proposed Development to ensure suitable management of the vegetation planting to achieve the objectives for which the planting design is intended.</p>				
			<p>In terms of the concern regarding vehicular movements during construction, this has been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. With the embedded mitigation measures, the chapter concludes there are no significant Traffic and Transport effects as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>				
			<p>Section 13.6 Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] details the embedded mitigation measures which include activities such as implementing Temporary Traffic Management. These measures will be managed through the implementation of a Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14], Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] detailed versions of which will be secured by Requirements, as detailed in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>				
			<p>In terms of the comment regarding the study area used in the assessment presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] the Study Area was discussed with Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), National Highways (NH) and North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) during the transport scoping meeting on 13 December 2023 and was subsequently extended both north along the A46 (to include the North Hykeham Roundabout)</p>				

and south along the A15 towards the proposed Springwell DCO Solar Farm.

In terms of the concern regarding mitigation being over relied upon to the detriment of the baseline character of the landscape, the Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. The proposed planting design shown in Figure 3-2A: Indicative Fix South Facing Layout of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] and Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Layout of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] has responded to the varied character by allowing views to remain open, where screening would not be appropriate.

02.12.24	S42TPC 8	Thurlby Parish Council	We would wish see hedge planning to screen solar panel areas from passing traffic/walkers. We understand that this cannot be 3.5 metres high (as per the panels) but early planting and higher seasonal trimming of existing hedges at the pre-construction stage would be welcome throughout the solar park and for Thurlby, specifically on Bassingham Road, Moor Lane and Haddington Road.	Screening.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	New species-rich hedgerows with trees will be planted across the DCO Site to help supplement the existing hedgerow network and to filter views of the Proposed Development. These hedgerows will be managed to deliver a minimum height at least the same as the upper edge of the panels, which is currently proposed to be a maximum 3.5m. Hedgerow trees will be allowed to grow taller and where screening is not required, proposed hedgerows will be maintained at a lower height with a balance struck between biodiversity and desire to maintain open views of the countryside. Existing hedgerows across the DCO Site will be 'gapped up', in order to enhance existing landscape features, reinforce field patterns, increase species diversity and to provide continuous habitat corridors. The location of this planting is illustrated on the Landscape Mitigation Plan in Appendix 7.15-1 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15].	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H21	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Relocating habitat creation and wildlife areas as close to the village as possible Minor mitigations like pre-planting in key areas, in advance of construction to allow screening trees and hedges to mature, would also be greatly appreciated.	Screening	Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	As set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], the solar PV panels and associated infrastructure have been sited to preserve, as far as possible, cross valley views from Thorpe on the Hill - for example, immediately south of Thorpe on the Hill are areas of managed arable fields for bird mitigation purposes (i.e. no solar infrastructure proposed). Targeted landscaping for screening purposes has been embedded into the design of the Proposed Development, as illustrated in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]. Advance planting in key areas is not proposed and is not envisaged as being required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C112	North Kesteven	Throughout the PEIR, the Site is analysed as three elements, firstly, the Principal Site, secondly, the Cable Corridor and finally the Study Area.	Site selection and National Grid	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	No response required.	N

		District Council	The connectivity to the proposed Navenby National Grid Substation provides justification for the locality of the Proposed Development. Paragraph 3.3.3 identifies the components that make up the Proposed Development, including the Solar PV panels, the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Inverters, Transformers and the onsite substation. Ancillary elements such as fencing, access tracks and access tracks are also listed.	infrastructure			
No 02.11.24	S42NKD C24	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution 4.1 Paragraphs 4.3.9 – 4.3.11 set out the approach undertaken for evaluation of potential sites in relation to grid connection. It confirms that the applicant undertook a search of available capacity within Lincolnshire and, following discussions with National Grid, secured a point of connection to a proposed forthcoming National Grid Substation at Navenby. The Alternatives chapter, however, does not explain whether capacity was available at other existing substations within Lincolnshire prior to the decision to apply to the National Grid for a new connection and thus lead to the requirement for a new substation to be provided. As stated in our scoping response, there is no reference to specific alternative sites, nor the degree to which the various environmental or other constraints were factored into the search parameters to identify or potentially rule out what those alternatives were.</p> <p>4.2 The applicant should provide confirmation via correspondence from the National Grid that a connection into all existing substations in Lincolnshire is not possible within the development timeframe suggested as part of the ES.</p>	Site selection and National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Site Selection Report	<p>It is noted there is no policy requirement to consider alternatives to the Proposed Development. However, in accordance with Regulation 14 (2)(d) of the EIA Regulations, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes alternatives which were considered, as well as the design evolution of the Proposed Development and provides a summary of the site selection process undertaken. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] considers alternative sites against a range of criteria including planning, environmental and operational factors and demonstrates how the Applicant has sought to identify a suitable site that is as least environmentally constrained as possible, whilst also taking into account operational factors. Whilst proximity to an available grid connection with appropriate capacity is fundamental to the viability and deliverability of a solar farm with associated Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), a number of sites were discounted based on their viability and/or environmental constraints. It is considered that the site selected is suitable for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As set out in the Site Selection Report, Appendix A of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], following a formal application to National Grid for a connection into the 400kV Overhead Line at Whisby, National Grid informed the Applicant that this point of connection was not available and instead the Applicant was offered and subsequently secured a point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby, which was a location capable of serving multiple customers, including the Applicant A site selection process was subsequently undertaken, and based on an assessment of various potential sites against a range of criteria, the site of the Proposed Development was identified.</p> <p>Under the process for applying for a grid connection, the</p>	N

						Applicant makes an application for a connection to National Grid, which is then either approved or rejected by National Grid. If approved, National Grid seek to ensure that the connection offer is the most economic and efficient solution. It is not the case that all existing substations are tested as part of the grid connection application process and therefore it is not possible to obtain the correspondence sought as it is not something that National Grid provides.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C103	North Kesteven District Council	Comprising approximately 1426Ha of land, where 1065Ha is classified as 'Principal Site'. It is located 9km to the south and south west of Lincoln City Centre. Close to the villages of Thorpe on the Hill, Witham St Hughs, Haddington, Thurlby, Navenby and Bassingham.	Site selection and proximity to villages.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	This comment is noted. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42NR2	Network Rail	Impact on Infrastructure Since Fosse Green Energy's proposal would involve interaction with Network Rail's operational railway, it is strongly advised that Fosse Green Energy take all potential areas of concern to Network Rail into account, in their documentation for consideration at planning. Therefore, it is imperative that Network Rail's Asset Protection team in the eastern region be consulted directly by Fosse Green Energy, to ensure that all risks to our railway infrastructure are safely managed from all construction-related activities associated with your proposed development.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	This comment is noted, however, the Proposed Development does not interact with any operational railway. The Applicant has been in discussions with Network Rail's Asset Protection Team to confirm this.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 17	Anglian Water	Layout Plan (29/10/24) and Location Plan It is for the project to identify utilities in addition to the National Grid Electricity Transmission line to Navenby. The layout plan (page 2) including access points illustrates that the layout of the solar panels takes no account of the rising mains and sewers, for example between Morton and Haddington or the water mains and supply pipes to the south and east of Witham St Hughs, for example. These assets will require as a minimum a 4m standoff area either side of an AWS pipe for example, with greater stand-off corridors required for larger assets and where works (construction or operation) increased risk to the asset. In the event the project fails to assess existing utility locations and does not change the layout to provide for safe access to access, AWS will object	Site selection.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	Ground penetrating radar will be utilised before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators, including Anglian Water, will be undertaken regarding construction/demobilisation methods prior to works commencing, including engagement with all statutory undertakers with apparatus that has potential to be affected by the Proposed Development in order to agree protective provisions to be included in the DCO. As part of consultation with Anglian Water, it has been noted that AW have identified 50 assets impacted:- 36 clean water assets and 14 foul water assets (including two sewage pumping stations). Full clash detection work would be undertaken in advance of the detailed design and the Applicant is currently negotiating Protective Provisions for the benefit of Anglian Water to be included in Schedule 14 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N

to the NSIP and seek amendments through the Examining Authority at Examination and the imposition of additional Protective Provisions and Requirements.
Other projects have in early pre-app and before statutory consultation worked with AWS to identify and protect assets through assessment, design and ground investigations including specification of archaeological GI to identify the precise location of assets.

02.12.24	S42MO D3	Ministry of Defence	<p>Aerodrome height safeguarding zones The aerodrome height safeguarding zones are designed to ensure that new development does not form an obstruction to aircraft within the three-dimensional air space above and surrounding an aerodrome. Within this air space, aircraft are likely to be at critical stages of flight such as take-off and landing. The proposed development cable corridor will be approximately 3km from the boundary of RAF Waddington, occupying the height consultation zone with which the MOD must be consulted upon developments that are 15.2m, or greater, in height. It will also occupy the height consultation zones surrounding the aerodrome at RAF Cranwell within which the MOD must be consulted upon developments that are 91.4m, or greater, in height. This will need to be taken into account in the preparation of any application for the proposed scheme. Based upon the information provided about the general layout and scale of the proposed development, it is not anticipated that it will cause any physical impacts upon aerodrome height safeguarding requirements.</p>	Site selection.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	This is noted, the grid connection cable will be buried and therefore there will not be at a height necessitating MOD consultation.	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 56	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Section 4.3 considers in detail the site selection methodology which included site topography, grid connection, proximity to residential dwellings, agricultural land classification, accessibility and the proximity to PRowS. In regards the proximity to residential dwellings, the objective was to avoid urban areas, sensitive landscapes (areas of great value- for example west of Navenby) green belt, ecology and heritage designations.</p>	Site selection.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes alternatives which were considered, as well as the design evolution of the Proposed Development and provides a summary of the site selection process undertaken. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] provides further detail on the site selection process undertaken.	N

A key focus was also to avoid glint and glare to individual properties close to the Principal Site. Within the principal site, alternative layouts were considered and these are detailed in section 4.5. Similarly in section 4.6 there is an analysis of the alternative cable corridor routes, at the scoping stage, three were proposed, the overhead line option has been removed in favour of underground. The design layout iterations are summarised in table 4.2, this is useful in tracking the design evolution as the proposal has progressed to the PEIR stage.

24.10.24	S42SKD C4	South Kesteven District Council	<p>However, there are currently several large scale solar park proposals being considered across the South Kesteven District Council, Lincolnshire and adjoining authorities. SKDC would request that the cumulative impacts of a loss of agricultural land, and in particular that considered to be best and most versatile land is considered across the county.</p>	Site selection.	Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and acknowledges there is the potential for cumulative effects as a result of the combined impact of other the Proposed Development with other solar schemes proposed in the area. Chapter 15 Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] addresses the potential for cumulative effects and effect interactions as a result of the Proposed Development. Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the potential for cumulative effects to occur in relation to the loss of BMV agricultural land.</p> <p>The cumulative effects assessment presented in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use has considered all solar NSIPs within the County of Lincolnshire and the available information on BMV land take for each project. It is estimated that the solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire, together with the Proposed Development account for approximately 1.4% of the BMV land in Lincolnshire. Whilst there is a degree of uncertainty around this proportion it is indicative that the solar NSIPs represent a small proportion of BMV land in the County. Therefore, no significant residual adverse effect on agricultural land has been identified.</p> <p>The Long and Short List of cumulative developments has been prepared and consulted upon with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 5: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
06.11.24	S42NSD C8	Newark and Sherwood District Council	<p>The development would be significantly large in scale, however, would be a minimum distance of 2km from the Newark and Sherwood District boundary.</p>	Site selection.	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	<p>The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.</p>	N

12.11.24	S42HSE 4	Health and Safety Executive	This is based on the proposed site boundary as shown in "Site Boundary Plan", Figure 1-2, Fosse Green Energy Preliminary Environmental Information Report ['PEIR'], October 2024 [Figure+01-2+Site+Boundary+Plan.pdf].	Site selection.	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	No response required.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 10	Health and Safety Executive	Explosives sites Explosives Inspectorates response is no comment to make as there is no HSE Licensed explosive sites in the vicinity of the proposed development.	Site selection.	Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
21.11.24	S42CA2	Coal Authority	The Planning team at the Coal Authority have reviewed the coal mining data we hold against the areas proposed for the Solar Farm project. I can confirm that based on the plans provided none of the sites to which this proposal relates are in areas where our records indicate that coal mining features at surface or shallow depth are present that may pose a risk to surface stability. I can confirm that the sites identified for the Solar Farm project lie outside of the defined coalfield.	Site selection.	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
27.11.24	S42HSA 5	UK Health Security Agency	The applicant identifies several farms within the Site Boundary.	Site selection.	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and has considered the risks posed to all relevant sensitive receptors, this includes impacts to local residents and workers, who may be present within surrounding farms.	N
28.11.24	S42ST W1	Severn Trent Water	Please be advised there may be Severn Trent Water assets within the proposed development site. Severn Trent Water records can be accessed via digdat.co.uk. Please visit www.digdat.co.uk (opens in a new window).	Site selection.	Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant notes this comment. Engagement is ongoing with all statutory undertakers with apparatus that has the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development in order to agree protective provisions to be included in the DCO.	N
29.11.24	S42NH1 0	National Highways	Boundary The site shares a boundary with the A46 trunk road to the north and south, and its proximity to the A46 may lead to boundary-related impacts. We have reviewed the available information and provide the following comments on the boundary-related matters.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	No response required.	N
29.11.24	S42NE4	Natural England	2. Nationally Designated Sites 2.1. The proposed development does not trigger any of Natural England's SSSI Impact Risk Zones. 2.2. Nonetheless, PEIR Tables 8-10 & 8-11 consider impacts to Swanholme Lakes SSSI, which is the closest SSSI to the site. 2.3. Natural England concurs with the assessment of impacts to this SSSI, and consider there to be	Site selection.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

no impact pathways from the development to the notified features of the SSSI.
2.4. NE are satisfied there are no possible impacts to any other SSSIs.

02.11.24	S42NKD C28	North Kesteven District Council	It is not clearly explained in the PEIR how the sequential and exception test has been applied and used to inform site selection.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Site Selection Report (Appendix A to the Planning Statement)	<p>The sequential test is demonstrated in the Site Selection Report Appendix A to the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]. Areas of land in Flood Zones 2 and 3 were initially excluded in the site selection assessment in order to ascertain if an unconstrained site could deliver the Proposed Development, with land at lower risk of flooding (Flood Zone 1) only being considered for proposed infrastructure at this stage.</p> <p>As a suitable site could not be identified, sites subject to constraints were re-introduced into the site selection assessment, including areas within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Given the approach taken, it has been demonstrated that the sequential test has been considered in site selection. In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 5.8.9 of NPS EN-1, the Applicant has applied the Exception Test as the sequential test has demonstrated that, at a site specific level, there are no reasonably available lower risk sites to locate the required solar PV development that would deliver the same amount of renewable energy.</p> <p>The Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] states that the Sequential Test is satisfied for the Principal Site due to flood risk from any source to be low following the embedded mitigation. It is considered that the Exception Test has been satisfied, and the Proposed Development is compliant with the relevant section of paragraph 5.8.36 of NPS EN-1.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C77	North Kesteven District Council	The main areas where the Council has significant concerns are: · Site selection process – it remains unclear how site selection has been undertaken particularly with regard to connection to the National Grid Transmission Network, avoidance of BMV agricultural land and application of the sequential test for flood risk.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Site Selection Report	<p>A Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] - Appendix A has been submitted within this DCO application, detailing the sequential approach taken, including the established grid connection route, BMV land and flood risk.</p> <p>It should be noted that prior to securing the point of connection (POC) at the National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby, the Applicant initially identified a potential line in and line out connection into the 400kV Overhead Line close to Whisby Hall which informed an initial area of search. However, National Grid informed the Applicant that this POC was not available, and instead the Applicant secured a POC at National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby.</p> <p>For the purposes of Stage 2, all ALC grade 1, 2 and 3 land was excluded from the area of search. Following Sites 1 to 5 being discounted, at Stage 5 consideration was given to re-</p>	N

introducing Grade 3 agricultural land back into the 15 km area of search.

Areas of land in Flood Zones 2 and 3 were initially excluded in the site selection assessment but as a suitable site could not be identified, sites subject to constraints were re-introduced into the site selection assessment, including areas within Flood Zones 2 and 3. Given the approach taken, it has been demonstrated that the sequential test has been considered in site selection.

02.11.24	S42NKD C94	North Kesteven District Council	<p>PEIR Document States:-12.4.3 The Site, including the maximum areas of the Cable Corridor, is located within the area administered by North Kesteven District Council in the county of Lincolnshire.</p> <p>It should be noted, this represents the current maximum extent of land being considered and will be further refined as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) progresses.</p> <p>PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings and Chapter 3: The Proposed Development provides a description of the Site and its surroundings, which mainly consists of agricultural fields.</p>	Site selection.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	<p>The Principal Site and Cable Corridor have been refined as discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C109	North Kesteven District Council	<p>5. The Site is described in detail in Chapter 2, with the Site details highlighted in Figures 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1.</p> <p>The Site encompasses land within the district of North Kesteven.</p> <p>A number of villages alongside isolated properties and hamlets are identified as receptors.</p> <p>The list is comprehensive and covers the properties, within the study area, however there is no analysis of properties beyond 2km, and considering the design is evolving, it needs to be clear that the project will not have a detrimental impact on properties beyond 2km.</p> <p>Key transport features encompassing strategic roads as well as public rights of way are identified. Existing features of the Site are briefly described.</p>	Site selection.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	<p>The technical chapters of the ES (Chapters 6 to 14, [EN010154/APP/6.1]) describe their spatial scope, including their rationale for determining the specific area within which the assessment is focussed (the 'Study Area'). The Study Areas are a function of the nature of the potential impacts and the locations of potentially affected environmental resources or receptors. Justification for the spatial scope considered appropriate for each topic is documented in each respective technical chapter (Chapters 6 to 14, [EN010154/APP/6.1]).</p> <p>With regards to potential landscape and visual impacts, as set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], the 2km study area is in line with Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (GLVIA3). To ensure the 2km study area was proportionate and representative, an initial search area of 5km was first investigated. This initial search showed that the theoretical visibility of the Proposed Development becomes very limited beyond 2-3km due to landform patterns, built form and woodland. The extent of the LVIA Study Area is shown on Figure 10-1: LVIA Study Area [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p>	N

						For Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], the study area includes areas of the highways and Public Rights of Way (PRoW) networks which, based on professional judgement and experience of other similar solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), are considered to be Traffic and Transport features which could potentially be impacted by the Proposed Development. This has been discussed and agreed with local authorities.	
02.11.24	S42NKD C115	North Kesteven District Council	7. Chapter 4 considers both the alternatives (in terms of site and other forms of energy production) considered and the design progression following the consultation process. A range of changes and amendments have been made to the project layout. It is stated that the consideration of alternatives is in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 of the EIA regulations.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	It is noted there is no policy requirement to consider alternatives to the Proposed Development. However, in accordance with Regulation 14 (2)(d) of the EIA Regulations, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] describes alternatives which were considered, as well as the design evolution of the Proposed Development and provides a summary of the site selection process undertaken.	N
02.12.24	S42MM O4	Marine Management Organisation	2. The MMO understands that the activities associated with the Fosse Green Energy project appear to be located inland at a distance to any marine areas within MMO's jurisdiction. If there are no activities involved in the Project that will interact with areas of MMO jurisdiction, then no dML would be required under the 2009 Act. Additionally, if this is indeed correct, MMO do not have any comments to make on this proposed DCO application. 3. Should you consider that any of the proposed activities do in fact interact with and/or overlap with marine areas within MMO's jurisdiction, please inform MMO so we can contribute to any further pre-application and application deadlines as appropriate.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes this comment and confirms no overlap with marine areas in the MMO's jurisdiction.	N
06.12.24	S42CPC 1	Coleby Parish Council	COLEBY PARISH COUNCIL RESPONSE TO STATUTORY CONSULTATION FOSSE GREEN ENERGY LIMITED Coleby Parish Council comments upon and objects to the proposed plans for a solar and energy storage project by Fosse Green Energy to the southwest of Lincoln. The Parish of Coleby lies to the southeast of the proposed solar and energy storage site, and it is likely to be impacted by the proposed grid connection corridor.	Site selection.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	This comment is noted and responses to specific queries have been submitted.	N

02.11.24	S42NKD C118	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Within the principal site, alternative layouts were considered and these are detailed in section 4.5. Similarly in section 4.6 there is an analysis of the alternative cable corridor routes, at the scoping stage, three were proposed, the overhead line option has been removed in favour of underground.</p> <p>The design layout iterations are summarised in table 4.2, this is useful in tracking the design evolution as the proposal has progressed to the PEIR stage.</p>	Site Selection	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p>	<p>This chapter of the PEIR has been further developed following statutory consultation and following updates to the design of the Proposed Development, and now forms Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1.</p>	N
08.12.24	S42TOT H12	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	<p>Solar Panel Supply Concerns – panels likely made in China with high embedded CO2 and then shipped to UK, to ultimately end up in land-fill at the end-of -life.</p> <p>Additional concerns over human rights issues with supply.</p>	Supply chain / Ethical concerns.	Planning Statement	<p>The make of solar PV and BESS that will be used for the Proposed Development has not yet been chosen. This approach is common for developments of this kind, as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving and new efficiencies are developed regularly. Should the Applicant receive consent, it would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV and BESS for the Proposed Development.</p>	N
<p>When doing so, the Applicant will treat the need to ensure an ethical supply chain with the utmost importance and is fully committed to the responsible and ethical procurement of all its equipment. An ethical procurement policy has been included in the Framework Skills, Supply Chain, and Employment Plan [EN10154/APP/7.16] which will be secured through Requirement 19 at Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. This includes a modern slavery due diligence exercise, meeting statutory thresholds of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, and the supplier must pay and treat its workers in compliance with applicable employment laws and minimum wage requirements.</p>							
<p>Recurrent Energy is a subsidiary of Canadian Solar which is listed on NASDAQ in 2006, reports regularly on its commitment to several environmental, social, and governance factors, including its commitment to responsible and ethical business practices. Its most recent report can be found here: https://recurrentenergy.com/canadian-solar-and-recurrent-energy-release-2023-corporate-sustainability-report/</p>							
<p>At present, solar PV panel waste generation is low, therefore there is a limited demand for facilities that recycle this infrastructure and there is therefore associated limited available capacity. It is expected that the facilities which reuse, recycle, or recover end-of-life solar PV panels will be developed as the quantities of this waste stream increase. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</p>							

						Regulations and the Waste Batteries and Accumulators (Amendment) Regulations place obligations on those who place solar PV panels and batteries on the market to finance the costs of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal; and the landfill tax strongly incentivise reuse, recycling and recovery.	
Y06.12.24	S42CPC 9	Coleby Parish Council	Fosse Green Energy Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc, Canadian Solar gets its panels almost exclusively from China, where about 60% of the grid is accounted for by coal-powered energy plants.	Supply chain.	Planning Statement	It is not correct that Fosse Green Energy is a wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc. The correct structure of the partnership is set out in the Funding Statement [EN010154/APP/4.2] where it states that Fosse Green Energy Limited (the Applicant) is a partnership between Recurrent Energy and Windel Energy.	N
						<p>The supplier and make of solar PV and BESS that will be used for the Proposed Development has not yet been chosen. This approach is common for developments of this kind, as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving, and new efficiencies are developed regularly. Should the Applicant receive consent, it would carry out a comprehensive audit to identify the right solar PV and BESS for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>When doing so, the Applicant will treat the need to ensure an ethical supply chain with the utmost importance and is fully committed to the responsible and ethical procurement of all its equipment.</p> <p>Recurrent Energy is a subsidiary of Canadian Solar which is listed on NASDAQ in 2006, reports regularly on its commitment to several environmental, social, and governance factors, including its commitment to responsible and ethical business practices. Its most recent report can be found here: https://recurrentenergy.com/canadian-solar-and-recurrent-energy-release-2023-corporate-sustainability-report/</p>	
02.11.24	S42NKD C69	North Kesteven District Council	14.4 The glint and glare assessment at Appendix 14-C appears to be satisfactory in its approach.	Visual impact	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
02.12.24	S42TPC 4	Thurlby Parish Council	Locations etc. noted, but, as per the above comments not welcomed. The Oct. 2023 consultation also had reference to 2 metre high wire mesh security fencing and permanent night time lighting, which we would request to be minimised to avoid a prison security impression.	Visual impact / Cable undergroundi ng.	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	As set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] , to comply with British Standard (BS) EN 62271-1:2017 applicable to the Proposed Development, if non-enclosed transformers are used, they will be surrounded by a secure wire mesh fence or metal palisade fence. These will only be located in Solar Station Compounds and this fence is likely to be from 1.8m up to a maximum 2.5m in height. In addition, the Onsite Substation and the BESS Compound	N

Route noted - underground solution vital to continuing community support.

would be surrounded by a secure metal palisade fence up to 2.5m in height.

The fence surrounding the Solar PV Array Areas is likely to be a stock proof mesh-type security fence with wooden posts and up to 2m in height. Pole mounted inward facing closed circuit television (CCTV) systems installed at a height of up to 3.5m are also likely to be deployed around the perimeter of the operational areas facing along the fence line and into the Principal Site.

02.11.2024	S42NKD C148	North* Kesteven District Council	Appendix 10-C Landscape character baseline: The appendix considers the character of three elements of the development; the Principal site, the Cable corridor and the study area. Each of these are considered in detail prior to an assessment of the published landscape character assessments. The appendix considers national, regional and then local character studies. This is a robust approach and conforms with best practice methodology. Section 4 considers 16 LLCA's. Each is placed in context within national and regional character areas before an explanation of the key characteristics. It is a robust assessment and provides useful insight in the methodology in determining viewpoints. However, some of the text does strengthen the idea that visual effects will extend beyond the 2km study area, and highlights the assertion that some viewpoints should have been placed outside of the 2km boundary.	Visual impact / Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES and within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, beyond 2km, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This Appendix considers the existing visual amenity of representative viewpoints including PRoWs beyond 2km from the DCO Site, and their likelihood of experiencing significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development. This Appendix concludes for each viewpoint considered that people in these locations are unlikely to experience any changes as a result of the Proposed Development, therefore justifying the scope of the viewpoints considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The viewpoints have been selected across the Study Area in accordance with GLVIA3 and the scope of the visual receptors and representative viewpoints have been agreed with Lincolnshire County Council and NKDC's Consultants, AAH. The Applicant notes the comments on, and approval of, the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their response. In relation to the suggestion that a summary table could be included, it is noted that the assessment undertaken within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] is thorough and covers off different seasons, timeframes and phases of development. Therefore, providing a further summary table could oversimplify the assessment, and not accurately reflect the effects determined.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 87	Lincolnshire* County Council					
02.12.2024	S42LCC 88						
02.12.2024	S42LCC 89	*LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.					
			Appendix 10-D Visual baseline: The appendix considers the thirty-four representative viewpoints selected for the LVIA. It is stated that these do not represent an exhaustive list and have been selected from publicly accessible land and representative of views experienced by receptors and could include sequential views, for example along public rights of way. Whilst sequential views are useful and do explain the close proximity of some of the viewpoints it is noted that some views being close together whilst there are areas, notably to the east where there are relatively few viewpoints. Each viewpoint is described in turn with an				

explanation of the receptors and the visibility of the Site. This is useful to be read in conjunction with Figure 10.8.

Appendix 10-E Landscape character assessment:

This appendix presents a series of tables which present details of the landscape effects of the Proposed Development with respect to Landscape Character Areas (LCAs) or Relevant Landscape Character Types (LCTs) across the study area.

The effects are considered across all phases of the Development; construction, operation and decommissioning.

All effects are considered in winter and represent a worst-case scenario.

A summer assessment is included in year 15 to fully assess the effects given the establishment of the Proposed planting.

Each category is coded to clarify the different stages of the assessment, refer to paragraph 1.1.5, page 2. The tables are clear and concise, presenting a range of information in a clear way that aids the reading of chapter 10 and clarifies some of the information presented in Figure 10.8 as well as other chapter 10 figures.

For each the scale and context are described, then the duration and reversibility for each phase of the Development before determining a level of effect and significance.

The order of the tables commencing in the Principal Site, then the cable corridor before proceeding with national, regional and then local landscape character areas is clear and concise. It would have been useful to have a concluding table that drew together the information from each of the tables or if this information could have been represented on a map of the study area. It is a little lengthy, but there is a lot of useful information presented.

Appendix 10-F Visual assessment:

The same approach as for appendix 10-E is adopted in this appendix for each of the thirty four

representative viewpoints.

Table 1 identifies the broad receptor groups for the viewpoints which include residents (within 2km), recreational users (on PRow, promoted walking routes and cycleways), motorists, and commercial users.

The previous comments made for appendix 10-E are valid for 10-F.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 90	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Chapter 12 - Socio-Economics and Land Use Visitor Economy and Economic Impact</p> <p>LCC is extremely concerned with the potential for visual degradation of the countryside and the consequent impact on the visitor economy which is worth £2.9bn to Lincolnshire. Visitors come to Lincolnshire for its rurality and unspoilt countryside, our landscape, visitor economy attractions and places of interest.</p> <p>Villages to the east of the application site are situated on the ridge of Jurassic limestone, the Lincoln Cliff Edge, which overlooks the application site. Within these villages key visitor attractions are located such as Mrs Smith's Cottage www.mrssmithscottage.com in Navenby, these visitor attractions are continually frequented by school parties, residents, visitors, including foreign visitors, UK visitors, aviation heritage, historians, cyclists and others.</p> <p>Also located in proximity to the proposed development is the Knight Templar circular route. This route encompasses the Temple Bruer Knight Templar Preceptory Tower in Temple Brewer, RAF Wellingore historical site, the roman settlement remains on Ermine Street Navenby and bustling villages consisting of thriving businesses: traditional bakers, tearoom, cafes, florist, public houses, schools, doctors, community venues and others.</p> <p>These are villages that warmly welcome visitors and will enhance their stay. Walkers will still seek to use the PRow network and do so via the Viking Way (along the Cliff) to explore these beautiful villages.</p> <p>The development of a solar farm close to these villages and residents' houses will adversely impact on the visitor economy and severely impact the economic returns of the vibrant high</p>	Visual impact / Impact on local residents.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>Impacts on the amenity of visitor attractions have been assessed in Section 12.7 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The villages of Coleby, Basingham, Navenby and Aurborn have been identified as having visitor and recreational attractions. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES finds that views of construction activity will be visible from these villages at a distance, although activity will be largely screened by vegetation. Overall, the assessment establishes a Negligible effect on the amenity of visitor attractions and recreational facilities, which is Not Significant. The Gross Value Added generation from the Proposed Development on the local economy in North Kesteven has been assessed to be minor beneficial (not significant). At the regional level, the impact would be negligible (not significant).</p> <p>Impacts on the landscape character of the Lincoln Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value have been assessed at Section 10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], as part of the Lincoln Cliff landscape character areas. During construction, there would be localised reduction in tranquillity, excavation to landform, localised vegetation removal and activity of a greater scale than general farming activity. This has been classified as minor adverse (not significant). During Year 1 and 15 of operation, any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the landscape character, due to distance and intervening features. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the Lincoln Cliff and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Perception of the decommissioning of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features.</p> <p>Users of the Viking Way have been included in the LVIA assessment. Construction activities will be visible for part of the walk and result in partial change to the composition of the existing view. Construction activities across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to very long distance,</p>	N
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streets.

Overall, the proposals are an industrialisation of that countryside and will negatively affect our visitor offer and economic vibrancy and subsequently will change the visual impact and beauty of these villages.

intervening vegetation, and large proportion of the view that will remain unaffected. Therefore, recreational users of the Viking Way will experience moderate adverse (significant) effects. During operation, views across the Cable Corridor will remain unchanged in comparison to the existing views since the cable will be buried underground. The Principal Site will be barely perceptible, due to the approximate distance of at least 4.4km to the nearest field with the PV arrays and intervening vegetation. Individual elements will not be perceptible, but as a whole, the Principal Site will result in a change of colour and texture across the fields, compared to baseline conditions. Therefore, recreational users of the Viking Way will experience minor adverse (not significant) effects during operation.

The Temple Bruer and Knights Templar Walk is located outside of the LVIA study area and therefore has not been assessed, as views or potential significant effects are not expected beyond the study area.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 49	Lincolnshire* County Council	Summary of AAH TM02 Following a consultation email from the applicant, which focused on the visual receptors and representative viewpoints, AAH provided comments in AAH TM02. Thirty four viewpoints were presented within a 2km study area around the scheme, and it was noted that the study area had reduced from 3km to 2km since issuing AAH TM01. It was noted in AAH TM02 there was no explanation as to why the reduction in study area had occurred. As there were no viewpoints identified beyond 2km, clarification was sought that views or potential significant effects were not expected beyond the 2km extent. Three viewpoints (6, 10 and 12) were identified which it was recommend should be examined further in order to scope out potential effects beyond 2km. It was also identified that, overall, there was a concentration of viewpoints in some areas, with some potentially duplicating information, for example viewpoints 2 and 3 as well as viewpoints 20 and 25. Eleven of the viewpoints were selected for Type 3 photomontages, and again, issues were raised	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The viewpoints have been selected across the Study Area in accordance with GLVIA3. The Applicant has engaged with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. As a result of this engagement viewpoint locations and types were agreed to form the basis of the LVIA as presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The approach to defining the LVIA study area is described within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] . This has also included the consideration of longer distance views from properties beyond 2km, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] . The LVIA Study Area comprises a 2km radius from the DCO Site Boundary. In order to conclude that the 2km Study Area was a proportionate and representative geographic area, an initial area of search of 5km from the DCO Site Boundary was investigated via desk-based reviews, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and fieldwork. On that basis, professional judgement concluded that a 2km radius of the DCO Site Boundary was a proportionate and representative geographic area to identify the likely significant landscape and visual	N
02.11.2024	S42NKD C97 S42NKD C98 S42NKD C99	North* Kesteven District Council *LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.					

regarding these including the accuracy of the figures, where in some cases the direction of view was shown as pointing away from the scheme.

It was also considered that other viewpoints not selected for photomontages would have been better selections. We welcomed the design details, which were considered in section 4 of AAH TM02. It was assumed that the preparation of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) had been utilised in the current layouts and parameters.

effects. Beyond the 2km distance there would not be significant adverse landscape and visual effects due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Details of the consideration of longer distance views is presented in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES.

The ZTV was utilised in the preparation of the design layout for statutory consultation and the updated design at DCO Submission, albeit having to also balance other technical, environmental and social considerations.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 51	Lincolnshire* County Council	The landscape and visual sections of the PIER comply with best-practice principles by undertaking a baseline study, before identifying the potential environmental constraints alongside opportunities, which are used to inform the design evolution of the project to minimise and mitigate adverse effects as well as identifying opportunities to enhance the environment.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.	N
02.11.2024	S42NKD C106	North* Kesteven District Council					
		*LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.					
02.12.2024	S42LCC 59	Lincolnshire* County Council	Given the stated operational time of 60 years, there is the question of reversibility and duration. Having reviewed the sections relating to this from GLVIA3 and other related guidance, it is clear that this project is long term. Given that 60 years is comparable to two generations as a minimum, there is some strength to the consideration that this would amount to a permanent project, especially considering the average lifespan of building design is circa 50 years. There is clearly potential for significant landscape and visual impacts, especially considering that in this timescale, the panels will be replaced. It is stated in the PEIR that this would be once, but given the	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 16: Summary of Significant Effects	Throughout the ES, the Proposed Development is referred to as 'long-term, reversible'. The impacts in the Cable Corridor are short-term, temporary, however. The reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60 year consent has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State's decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved. NPS EN-3 also supports this position at paragraph 2.10.66 which states that: "time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed."	N
02.11.2024	S42NKD C49	North* Kesteven District Council					
		*LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to					

matters of LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.

pace of technology, it should be considered if it is likely that the panels could be replaced on numerous occasions. At this stage we would need additional information regarding the phases of replacements in order to consider whether there is one single construction stage, or a series of staged reconstruction stages.

The design parameters including approach to replacement of scheme elements are set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].

Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out that during operation it is anticipated that maintenance and servicing would include the inspection and, if required, renewal and removal, reconstruction, refurbishment or replacement of faulty or broken equipment, but not the removal, reconstruction or replacement of Work No. 1 (as defined in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] at the same time. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 71	Lincolnshire* County Council	LVIA Methodology: Within the landscape and visual amenity chapter, the LVIA methodology is detailed in section 10.4, and considers the overall methodology in Chapter 5 as discussed above, providing a unified approach across each discipline. Section 10.4 begins by detailing the methodology for determining the study area. This has been divided into two parts, the first being the principal site and the second being the cable corridor. We agree with the approach of differentiating the two elements of the project.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES and within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This Appendix considers the existing visual amenity of representative viewpoints beyond 2km from the DCO Site, and their likelihood of experiencing significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development. This Appendix concludes for each viewpoint considered that people in these locations are unlikely to experience any changes as a result of the Proposed Development, therefore justifying the scope of the viewpoints considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES.	N
02.11.2024	S42NKD C133	North* Kesteven District Council *LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.	Paragraph 10.4.5 addresses the reduction of the initial study area from 5km to 2km. this has reduced due to desk and site-based studies including the bare earth ZTV (figure 10.6) and the barrier earth with viewpoints ZTV (figure 10.7), while we accept that the effects will diminish beyond 2km we would wish to see viewpoints that confirm this judgement. The exclusion of viewpoints beyond 2km is, in our opinion, an omission in establishing the robustness of assessment. It is also an omission that the ZTV hatching (figure 10.7) does not continue beyond the 2km boundary when it is clear that potential visibility would extend beyond 2km to the north, south and west of the principal site.			Figures 10-6 and 10-7 [EN010154/APP/6.2] present the ZTV with the 2km study area highlighted. The ZTV extends beyond this area to indicate the extent of the ZTV, although beyond the 2km distance there would not be significant adverse landscape and visual effects due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns.	

Paragraph 10.4.10 commences a commentary on the assessment methodology, beginning by cross-referencing to Appendix 10-B, a detailed appraisal of this appendices can be found in section D of this memorandum.

Paragraph 10.4.11 states the guidance used to prepare the LVIA methodology, we confirm it is robust and current best-practice.

Following on from this, the section details the process in establishing the baseline. The differences between the visual baseline and the landscape baseline are explained in detail. References are made to the appendices and the figures to clarify the methodology process. The next paragraphs, commencing 10.4.24 assess the sensitivity and magnitude criteria, before identifying three categories of duration of effects; Short-term (0-2years), Medium-term (2-5 years) and long-term being over 5 years. We agree with this approach and it provides a robust basis of assessment.

The level of effect is presented in table 10.1, this is the combination of sensitivity of receptor and the magnitude of effect. It is correctly highlighted that this process is based upon professional judgement. As stated previously, we agree with the findings that any determination moderate or above is to be classified as 'significant'.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 75 S42NKD C137	Lincolnshire* County Council North* Kesteven District Council *LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these	Embedded mitigation measures: Section 10-6 considers embedded mitigation and states that the onus is to be on 'good design'. The LVIA has informed the design process. Three design principles of the Development are considered relevant to landscape and visual matters: · Respect for the wider landscape and the intrinsic value of the natural environment. · Reduce the environmental impact through a sensitively designed Proposed Development that seeks to fit into the landscape while exploring opportunities to mitigate potential visual impacts. · Respect the distinctive and unique character of	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes the comments on the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.	N
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have been responded to together to avoid duplication.

the countryside

The design process, it is stated, has responded to published guidance, refer to previous comments regarding national, regional and local Landscape Character Assessments. This has also included referencing Statements of Environmental Opportunities (SEO). Two SEO's are identified for NCA 47 and three for NCA 48. As a result, a landscape strategy that seeks a development that integrates, and where possible, enhances existing nature networks and green infrastructure.

The development it is stated will respond to the existing landform whilst responding to and seeking to enhance the landscape character. We find that these objectives along with the process of evaluating the SEO's is in line with best practice and is an acceptable basis for the design of the Proposed Development.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 79	Lincolnshire County Council	We would also need to see details of how mitigation planting is protected across the lifespan of the development, especially in times of replacement of elements during operation.	Visual impact.	Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	Further information with regards to the maintenance of planting is detailed in the Framework Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] . The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] sets out the implementation of mitigation planting and how this will be managed during the operational phase. This is secured by Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] . In the event that replacement works are required, these would be undertaken to minimise disruption to the landscaping, where possible
02.12.2024	S42LCC 83	Lincolnshire* County Council	Cumulative effects: Cumulative effects are considered in section 10-10 of the LVIA, cumulative developments are also considered in chapter 15 of the PEIR. Paragraph 10.10.1 lists the proposed developments that were considered to have the potential to result in significant cumulative landscape and visual effects. Within the initial list three DCO solar schemes, which given the scale and typology have been included: · EN010149 Springwell energy Farm	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.
02.11.2024	S42NKD C144	North* Kesteven District Council *LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating				Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out an updated cumulative assessment as part of the full Environmental Impact Assessment. The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their responses.

to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.

- EN010162 Great North Road Solar Limited
- EN010159 One Earth Solar Farm

Cumulative effects are stated as either impacting the physical fabric of the landscape when multiple developments effect landscape components like hedgerows or the perceptual qualities like tranquillity. Similarly, character can be impacted where multiple developments introduce new features into the landscape.

Cumulative impacts on visual amenity can result from combined visibility or sequential impacts. These include visibility of two or more developments from one viewpoint either in combination or succession. The cumulative landscape and visual effects are considered for each of the development stages; construction, operation and decommissioning.

The assessments are concise and cover most of the key aspects.

24.10.24	S42SKD C3	South Kesteven District Council	1. The site is sufficiently separated and screened from South Kesteven such that there would be no landscape and visual impacts of concern from the solar farm aspect of the proposal. Further, the area identified for potential underground cabling is unlikely to result in any significant landscape and visual impacts.	Visual impact.	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes this comment.	N
29.11.24	S42NE5	Natural England	3. Nationally Designated Landscapes 3.1. The proposed development is not located within, or within the setting of, any nationally designated landscapes. As such, NE have no specific comments to make on the further landscape implications of this proposal. We welcome the reference made to Natural England's National Character Areas, and advise that the development should avoid impact to and, where possible, enhance local distinctiveness.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Party for their response. As set out in the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] , the design of the Proposed Development has evolved within the framework of a Design Vision and Design Principles. The Design Principles provide the framework for the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development and take account of the site context, the outcomes of environmental assessment, technical engagement with stakeholders and the feedback received at Non-Statutory and Statutory Consultation. Design Principle 1 in relevant, stating that the Proposed Development will be sensitively integrated into its landscape setting, to minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as possible. The Design Principles have sought to guide the design to minimise adverse impacts, enhance opportunities, and balance flexibility and certainty in the DCO application.	N

Through carefully developing the design in response to the baseline analysis and the opportunities identified, the Applicant has achieved a design that responds positively to its location, delivers substantial benefits, keeps negative impacts to the minimum and makes valuable enhancements to the local area.

02.11.24	S42NKD C46	North Kesteven District Council	<p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity 10.1 As the design of the scheme is evolving and not fixed at this stage, the comments to follow do not evaluate the preliminary findings or initial assessments.</p> <p>Overall, it is noted that the landscape and visual sections of the PEIR follow best-practice principles and have been carried out in a robust and comprehensive manner.</p> <p>10.2 The Council's main concern with the methodology is the approach to the study area which remains at 2km from the site. Paragraph 10.4.5 addresses the reduction of the initial study area from 5km to 2km. This has reduced due to desk and site-based studies including the bare earth ZTV (Figure 10.6) and the barrier earth with viewpoints ZTV (Figure 10.7).</p> <p>While we accept that the effects will diminish beyond 2km we would wish to see viewpoints that confirm this judgement. The exclusion of viewpoints beyond 2km is, in our opinion, an omission in establishing the robustness of assessment.</p> <p>10.3 It is also an omission that the ZTV hatching (Figure 10.7) does not continue beyond the 2km boundary when it is clear that potential visibility would extend beyond 2km to the north, south and west of the principal site. With regards to Table 10.3, it would be useful to identify receptors beyond 2km that have been scoped out due to no impact. Alternatively, it would be useful to have a review of viewpoints which have been scoped out of the assessment with an explanation of the reasoning behind their rejection.</p> <p>10.4 We note that there is not an analysis of properties beyond 2km, and considering that the design is evolving, it needs to be clear that the</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>The approach to defining the LVIA study area is described within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, beyond 2 km, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. This Appendix considers the existing visual amenity of representative viewpoints beyond 2km from the DCO Site, and their likelihood of experiencing significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development. This Appendix concludes for each viewpoint considered that people in these locations are unlikely to experience any changes as a result of the Proposed Development, therefore justifying the scope of the viewpoints considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The LVIA Study Area comprises a 2km radius from the DCO Site Boundary. In order to conclude that the 2km Study Area was a proportionate and representative geographic area, an initial area of search of 5km from the DCO Site Boundary was first investigated via desk-based reviews, a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and fieldwork. As a result of that exercise, professional judgement concluded that a 2km radius of the DCO Site Boundary was a proportionate and representative geographic area to identify the likely significant landscape and visual effects. Beyond the 2km distance there would not be significant adverse landscape and visual effects due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns. Details of the consideration of longer distance views is presented in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES.</p> <p>Figures 10-6 and 10-7 [EN010154/APP/6.2] present the ZTV with the 2km study area highlighted. The ZTV extends beyond this area to indicate the extent of the ZTV, although beyond the 2km distance there would not be significant adverse landscape and visual effects due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns.</p>	N
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project will not have a detrimental impact on properties beyond 2km.

02.11.24	S42NKD C49	North Kesteven District Council	<p>10.9 Figure 10.8 takes each viewpoint in turn and presents summer photography. Overall, the quality of the images is acceptable, there are some views overly dominated by vegetation and it is possible that finer grain selection of position could have yielded a more useful visual representation. It would be useful to see a contrast between summer and winter views. It would also be useful to have a small location image for ease of reference for each viewpoint to avoid cross referencing with Figure 10.7.</p> <p>10.10 Some viewpoints appear very close to each other, and some rationalisation could be achieved to avoid duplication. In other areas, notably to the east there are relatively few viewpoints. For example, there are no views looking north to the BESS and substation from the PROW situated between LL/BASS/21/2 and Basingham Road where views of the listed Aubourn Church can be obtained.</p> <p>10.11 With respect to Appendix 10-E and 10-F, one suggestion is that there is a concluding table that draws together the information from each of the table, or if this information can be represented on a map of the study area.</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>Each viewpoint (Figure 10-8: Viewpoint Photography [EN010154/APP/6.2]) is labelled with whether it shows the summer or winter view, within the description of the view shown. Summer and winter views for viewpoints (where relevant) are shown on consecutive pages such that it is clear to view the contrast between the two. Figure 10-7 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] shows the location and direction of view for each viewpoint. The viewpoints have not been duplicated, as shown in this Figure.</p> <p>Correspondence has taken place with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings and viewpoint locations and Type has been agreed.</p> <p>Appendices 10-E and 10-F [EN010154/APP/6.3] both include reference to relevant figures. The information provided in these documents is summarised in Tables 10-11,10-12, 10-13 and 10-14 within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Throughout the ES, the Proposed Development is referred to as 'long-term, reversible. The Cable Corridor is short-term, temporary. The reversible nature of a solar NSIP with 60-year consent has also been acknowledged in the Secretary of State's decisions on Gate Burton Energy Park and Cottam Solar Project, which have both been approved. NPS EN-3 (Ref 1-18) also supports this position at paragraph 2.10.66 which states that: "time limited consent, where granted, is described as temporary because there is a finite period for which it exists, after which the project would cease to have consent and therefore must seek to extend the period of consent or be decommissioned and removed.</p> <p>The design parameters including approach to replacement of elements of the Proposed Development is set out in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The assessment undertaken within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] is thorough and covers off different seasons, timeframes and phases of development. Therefore, providing a further</p>
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summary table could oversimplify the assessment, and not accurately reflect the effects determined.

02.11.24	S42NKD C87	North Kesteven District Council	Comments from AAH in relation to Landscape and Visual Impact Comments from Landscape in relation to Agricultural Land Review of Fosse Green Solar Project PEIR, North Kesteven District Council, Nov 2024 Contents 1. Instructions 2. Agricultural Land Classification and Soils 3. Cable Corridor Review of PEIR Springwell Solar Project Chapter 10, Instructions to Landscape, Fosse Green PEIR	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant has engaged with AAH Consultants via email and virtual meetings. Details of this engagement are provided in Table 10-2 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C100	North Kesteven District Council	PEIR Landscape and Visual Comments	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Assessment of landscape and visual impacts is provided in Section 10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C121	North Kesteven District Council	There is clearly potential for significant landscape and visual impacts, especially considering that in this timescale, the panels will be replaced.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] has identified the landscape receptors and assessed the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on them. Where impacts have been identified embedded mitigation measures and additional mitigation, and enhancement measures have been implemented to minimise the impacts as much as possible. The results of the assessment have been used to inform the design process. Chapter 3: The Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] provide further details as to the landscape measures embedded into the design of the Proposed Development to minimise harm. The assumptions of the assessment presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity LVIA of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] include consideration of panel replacement during the operation phase.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C125	North Kesteven District Council	14. Chapter 5 considers the overall methodology of the PEIR; this is further considered in the Landscape and visual impact assessment LVIA (Chapter 10) and in Appendix 10-1. All three will be discussed in Section B below.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	The Applicant notes these comments. No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C127	North Kesteven	The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, adopted 2023, sets out policies to guide development across Central Lincolnshire up to 2040.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of	N

District
Council

Other policies of relevance include; Thorpe on the Hill neighbourhood plan, adopted 2018, with particular reference to Policy 5; Landscape and views and Bassingham neighbourhood plan, adopted 2017 with policy ES4 relating to landscape and countryside surrounding the villages.

Methodology, The overall PEIR methodology is considered in Chapter 5, we have assessed this in conjunction with specific landscape and visual methodology within Chapter 10, section 10:4.

The PEIR methodology confirms in paragraph 5.1.5 that each of the technical assessments follows a systematic approach with the following steps; assessing the baseline, assessing likely significant effects, identifying appropriate mitigation, assessing the residual effects and then assessing the cumulative effects.

We accept this approach and find that it confirms to best practice principles.

This approach is also consistent with the visual receptors and viewpoints report, which we assessed in our TM02.

We welcome that the approach has remained consistent.

Following the Scoping Opinion, landscape and visual matters were taken forward to the PEI report, we agree with this, given the scale of the Development and the likely impacts on both landscape and visual amenity.

Paragraph 5.1.16 reiterates the use of a common chapter structure throughout the EIA.

We confirm that the structure used in chapter 10 of the EIA conforms to best practice and we accept this approach.

the Proposed Development against the relevant local planning policies including the following:

- a. Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan, Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (adopted June 2016)
- b. Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023)
- c. Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan
- d. Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan
- e. Coleby Neighbourhood Plan

Policy 5 of the Thorpe on the Hill Neighbourhood Plan relates to access to the countryside and seeks links to existing footpaths and rights of way as well as improvements to footpath surfaces where feasible. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** provides compliance commentary for Policy 5 which states the following:

The Principal Site has been designed to fit within the network of PRoW and existing permissive paths to further enhance the local connectivity. The provision and management of approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths is detailed within the Framework PRoW Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]** and will be secured by Requirement 18 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The siting of solar PV panels and associated infrastructure seeks to minimise instances of development on both sides of PRoW. Where development is proposed adjacent to a PRoW, an offset of a minimum of 10m either side of the centre line has been incorporated as a design commitment in Appendix A: Design Commitments of the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]** and will be secured by Requirement 6 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

The Proposed Development would require the long term closure and diversion of the following PRoW:

- a. LL/Aubo/10/1 PRoW;
- b. LL/TOTH/13/1 PRoW; and
- c. LL/ThuN/2/1.

Given the large network of PRoWs, roads and existing permissive paths in the area that could be used as substitutes, the sensitivity of the PRoWs being assessed to be low and the short journey increases, the effects would be negligible.

A Framework PRow Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.14]** has been prepared as part of the DCO application which details the mitigation measures which will be used to reduce the impacts of the Proposed Development on PRow. The Proposed Development will also create a number of new permissive paths across the Principal Site.

Policy ES4 of the Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan relates to the landscape and countryside surrounding the village, requiring a number of considerations to be addressed including contribution to the green infrastructure network, boundaries, landscape features and avoidance of BMV agricultural land, as well as compliance with polices LP2 and LP55 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]** provides compliance commentary for Policy ES4 which states:

It is noted that Policies LP2 and LP55 are not within the most recently adopted Central Lincolnshire Plan (2023) but refer to the settlement hierarchy and development in the countryside from the 2017 Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Policy S1 (The Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy) and S5 (Development in the Countryside) are considered to be the most similar policies to these in the most recently adopted Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. The Proposed Development's compliance with these policies is considered in detail underneath the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan heading in this appendix. In summary, the Proposed Development is considered to represent an acceptable form of development within the countryside and would therefore comply with these policies.

Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** presents the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development upon landscape character and visual amenity. The extent of the LVIA Study Area is shown on Figure 10-1: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Study Area of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**. A summary of these effects is presented in Section 6.3 of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**.

Measures included in the Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** include:

- A range of new habitats are proposed including woodland and tree belts, hedgerows with trees, scrub, individual trees, various forms of grassland,

community orchard, localised features and arable flora which will contribute to the Green Infrastructure Network, utilise soft boundaries and include characteristic landscape features.

- The retention of existing habitats including individual trees, shrubs and woodland, hedgerows, arable land, and ponds. These measures will maintain visual amenity, reinforce the character of the landscape, provide a structure for the addition of new planting, provide land for bird mitigation, and enhance the biodiversity value of aquatic species, maintain existing green infrastructure and create soft field boundaries.

These measures will provide biodiversity enhancements providing value to wildlife, screen sensitive areas and supplement existing retained features. The Framework LEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** will be secured in detail under Requirement 8 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

As set out in the Design Approach Document **[EN010154/APP/7.3]**, through Design Principles 1, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10, the landscape design has sought to integrate the Proposed Development into its surrounding landscape by utilising existing features and avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual effects as much as possible. The design has sought to retain hedgerows, trees and woodland where possible. This is demonstrated by the retained hedgerows, trees and woodland, arable fields and ponds and the proposed hedgerows, woodlands and tree belts, grassland and community orchards located at the site boundary and throughout the DCO Site itself. The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.15]** sets out the landscape strategy and the measures that will be implemented to minimise impacts on the landscape.

The Proposed Development has been designed to avoid BMV land as far as practicable. Further information on the process is set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement **[EN010154/APP/7.2]**.

Whilst finding a site without some BMV land take was not possible due to the need for a point of connection at the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, this was minimised through careful design, using results of the detailed study of the agricultural land quality, which can be

found in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out how BMV agricultural land was appropriately considered; ultimately the vast majority of land within the Proposed Development is Grade 3 agricultural land. It should be noted that a potential alternative site that was closer to the point of connection at the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby was discounted on the basis that it was comprised principally of Grade 2 BMV land.

In the case of the Proposed Development, as outlined in Section 5 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], there is no Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land within the Principal Site, with approximately 27.8% being subgrade 3a land and 68.9% being subgrade 3b land.

The Applicant notes the comments on the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.

02.11.24	S42NKD C133	North Kesteven District Council	<p>The principal of the Rochdale Envelope is clarified in paragraph 10.4.28, again this was introduced in the overall methodology within Chapter 5 and discussed earlier.</p> <p>We agree, that at this stage, given the evolving design of the development, the approach of assessing the worst-case scenario should be adopted.</p> <p>We would welcome further discussion and clarification to reduce some uncertainty as the design progresses towards submission and assessment.</p> <p>Many of the assumptions identified from paragraph 10.4.30 have been introduced elsewhere in the PEIR, including the date of survey and likely timeframe of construction and operation.</p> <p>We find that these are plausible timeframes.</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>It is noted that the timeframes for construction and operation are considered plausible. The operation of the Proposed Development is planned to coincide with the connection date provided by National Grid, which is discussed further in the Grid Connection Statement [EN010154/APP/7.5]. The construction programme is based on market experience by the companies Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy who form the Applicant.</p> <p>As the DCO Application progresses, the Applicant will continue to engage with North Kesteven District Council on these matters.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C134	North Kesteven District Council	<p>For construction impacts we welcome the worst-case scenario of winter assessment as stated in paragraph 10.4.37.</p> <p>We do however, consider that across the lifespan of the development a series of construction periods, potentially not all of equal intensity are likely as technology progresses and necessitates replacement of core elements of the</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>It is anticipated that maintenance and servicing would include the inspection and, if required, renewal and removal, reconstruction, refurbishment or replacement of faulty or broken equipment, but not the removal, reconstruction or replacement of Work No. 1 (as defined in Schedule 1 of the Draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]) at the same time. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be</p>	N

Development.
We would seek some clarification on how these potential phases would be considered as part of the assessment process.

phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction.

The Applicant notes the comments on the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.

02.11.24	S42NKD C137	North Kesteven District Council	From the above objectives, a set of mitigation measures are Proposed, these are detailed below;	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes the comments on the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C139	North Kesteven District Council	<p>• Sensitive design in regards form and materials- we welcome the avoidance of the sensitive landscape of Lincoln Cliff.</p> <p>We also welcome the careful consideration of the impact of lighting on the landscape character of the study area.</p> <p>Management of the mitigation is referenced in paragraph 10.6.23, whilst we accept the status of the design and the application, we do expect a robust and detailed long-term management strategy that will focus on establishment prior to moving to the effective management of a mature landscape in the latter years of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>We would welcome collaborative involvement in the preparation of management documents.</p> <p>Preliminary assessment of effects: The assessment of effects considers the three phases of the Proposed Development; construction, operation and decommissioning.</p> <p>Each phase is considered in detail, with the expected impacts on landscape and visual receptors identified.</p> <p>Table 10.4 summarises the effects during construction.</p> <p>The landscape and visual receptors are listed separately in logical order alongside a summary of the potential impacts.</p> <p>Reversibility and duration are determined with the likely significance given a classification.</p> <p>We accept the findings of the table as robust and representative of professional judgement based upon desk and field work.</p> <p>However, as the design continues to evolve, we would expect to see a revision and update to this table and the overall assessment process.</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the updated effects assessment based on the final design of the Proposed Development and presents the assessment of LVIA effects as part of the full Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] sets out the implementation of mitigation planting and how this will be managed during the operational phase. This is secured by Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The LEMP sets out the five-year establishment maintenance period (anticipated 2033 – 2038) and the long-term management period (anticipated 2038 – 2093) and the activities to be undertaken during these periods.</p> <p>As set out in requirement 1 of Schedule 2 to the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], North Kesteven would be the approving authority for the following detailed management plans and therefore will be involved in their finalisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (Requirement 8); - Construction Environmental Management Plan (Requirement 12); - Operational Environmental Management Plan (Requirement 13); - Construction Traffic Management Plan (Requirement 14); - Soil Management Plan (Requirement 15); - Employment, Skills and Supply Chain (Requirement 19); <p>Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (Requirement 20).</p>	N

We welcome the use of a clear table for digesting this assessment rather than a lot of text. The same process is repeated for operation and maintenance effects with year 1 initially assessed and then followed by year 15, which is the stated future baseline following the maturity of mitigation planting. Finally, the decommissioning phase, which has an anticipated date of 2093, is assessed.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 85	Lincolnshire Lincolnshire* County Council	Detailed Comments on PEIR Supporting Figures (Chapter 10 LVIA):	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	As explained above, the approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described at in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES and within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This Appendix considers the existing visual amenity of representative viewpoints, including PRowWs beyond 2km from the DCO Site, and their likelihood of experiencing significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development. This Appendix concludes for each viewpoint considered that people in these locations are unlikely to experience any changes as a result of the Proposed Development, therefore justifying the scope of the viewpoints considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].	N
02.11.2024	S42NKD C146	North* Kesteven District Council	<p>10.1 LVIA study area</p> <p>10.2 Topography & watercourses</p> <p>10.3 Designations</p> <p>10.4a National landscape character areas</p> <p>10.4b Regional Landscape Character areas</p> <p>10.4c District landscape character areas</p> <p>10.5 Local landscape character areas</p> <p>10.6 ZTV (bare earth)</p> <p>10.7 Barrier earth with viewpoints</p> <p>10.8 Viewpoint photography</p> <p>Overall, the figures are clear and concise, they inform the reader of the details of the site and the Proposed Development in significant detail. It is useful that in some, for example 10-1 and 10-3 significant elements located beyond the 2km study area are shown. In the case of PRowWs, it is an omission that no viewpoints are located beyond the 2km study area despite the continuation of the routes beyond the 2km mark.</p> <p>It is an omission that figures 10-6 and 10-7 do not show any detail beyond the 2km extent, yet it is clear that there is potential for visibility from the information presented. This is particularly pertinent when considering the residential areas of North Hykeham to the north and north east of the Proposed Development. In order to fully assess the validity of the viewpoint selection it is an omission that we recommend is rectified.</p> <p>Figure 10.8 takes each viewpoint in turn and presents summer photography. Overall, the quality of the images is acceptable, there are some views overly dominated by vegetation and it is possible that finer grain selection of position could have</p>			<p>Figures 10-6 and 10-7 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] have been amended to show detail beyond the 2km LVIA Study Area. Beyond the 2km distance there would not be significant adverse landscape and visual effects due to the intervening distance and vegetation patterns, and therefore PRowWs beyond this study area are not displayed on these figures.</p> <p>Each viewpoint (Figure 10-8: Viewpoint Photography [EN010154/APP/6.2]) is labelled with whether it shows the summer or winter view, within the description of the view shown. Summer and winter views for viewpoints (where relevant) are shown on consecutive pages such that it is clear to view the contrast between the two. Figure 10-7 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] shows the location and direction of view for each viewpoint. The viewpoints have not been duplicated, as shown in this Figure.</p> <p>The viewpoints have been selected across the Study Area in accordance with GLVIA3. and the scope of the visual receptors and representative viewpoints have been agreed</p>	

yielded a more useful visual representation. It would be useful to see a contrast between summer and winter views. It would also be useful to have a small location image for ease of reference for each viewpoint to avoid cross referencing with figure 10.7.

In figure 10.7, some viewpoints appear very close to each other and some rationalisation could be achieved to avoid duplication. This would enable the selection of different viewpoints, for example some beyond the 2km boundary to test the hypothesis that there are no significant effects beyond 2km or additional ones to the east of the Proposed Development. Alternatively, it would be useful to have a review of viewpoints which have been scoped out of the assessment with an explanation of the reasoning behind their rejection.

with Lincolnshire County Council and NKDC's Consultants, AAH. As such, a review of viewpoints scoped out of the assessment was not deemed to be required for inclusion in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 86	Lincolnshire* County Council	Review of Appendices: Appendix 10-A Landscape and visual amenity Policy and legislation - This appendix identifies the legislation, policy and supporting guidance considered relevant to the assessment of likely significant landscape and visual effects from the Proposed Development. Policy that could influence the determination of important landscape and visual features as well as policy that could influence the methodology of the LVIA are identified for consideration. National and local legislation are considered in detail within section 2 of the appendix, section 3 considers local and national policy. Table 1 is useful in identifying the policy and legislation and referencing to the relevant sections of the PEI report.	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant notes the comments on, and approval of, the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their responses. The Applicant also notes that further consideration of the compliance of the Proposed Development with national and local planning policy is provided as follows: a. Appendix B: National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] b. Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]	N
02.11.2024	S42NKD C147	North* Kesteven District Council *LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.	Appendix 10-B Landscape and visual impact assessment methodology - This appendix sets out the methodology applied to the LVIA. Initially the interrelationship of Landscape effects and visual effects are considered, they are also clarified in paragraph 1.1.2. The appendix reconfirms the stages of methodology and the assessment periods, these are in line with the overall EIA and adopt a worst-case scenario, with, for example, the assessment of construction and				

decommissioning undertaken in winter. The impact of proposed mitigation is assessed at year 15 of operation. We welcome this approach in assessing as a worst-case scenario. The appendix reiterates the methodology, including:

- the determination of the study area,
- the establishment of the baseline,
- the fieldwork undertaken,
- the landscape baseline and receptors,
- the visual baseline and visual receptors,
- the determination of representative viewpoints
- sensitivity of receptors

The appendix repeats the information presented within chapter 10 of the PEIR and for each of these, the methodology has followed best-practice advice contained within GLVIA3 so we accept this approach as robust and appropriate.

A series of tables (1 to 9) provide a descriptive methodology for assessing the significance of effect, these adhere to the guidance within GLVIA3 and again, we accept these as a robust and thorough methodology. Section 2-9 provides additional information and detail into the process of producing a ZTV, including identifying the software used. A bare earth ZTV is supplemented by a detailed screened ZTV with assumed heights for buildings being set at 12m and 7.5m. A viewing height of 1.6m. The development elements including photovoltaics, BESS containers and the onsite substation are assessed based on a worst-case scenario. This is in line with EIA methodology presented in Chapter 5 and the LVIA methodology from chapter 10.

06.12.24	S42CPC	Coleby Parish Council	<p>The village of Coleby is a conservation village and sits within a rural, agricultural setting in an area designated as a character area in the North Kesteven District Council Landscape Character Assessment (2007).</p> <p>The Parish is situated on the Lincoln Cliff Edge with scenic views over the Brant and Witham Valleys and the site of the proposed solar and energy park which also sits within the Witham Valley Country Park.</p> <p>The proposed project will have significant impact on the views from the Lincoln Cliff Edge, it is this impact on the character of the landscape that</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>Assessment of landscape and visual impacts is provided in Section 10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES. The assessment establishes that during construction there will be a moderate adverse (significant) effect in winter as a result of localised reduction in tranquillity, excavation to landform, localised vegetation removal and activity of a greater scale than general farming activity. Although during operation (years 1 and 15) views across the Principal Site will be barely perceptible due to the distance and intervening vegetation resulting in a minor adverse (not significant) effect.</p> <p>Impacts on the landscape character of the Lincoln Cliff Area of Great Landscape Value have been assessed at Section</p>	N
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creates the most concern for Coleby Parish Council and the residents of the parish.

10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], as part of the Lincoln Cliff landscape character areas. During construction, there would be localised reduction in tranquillity, excavation to landform, localised vegetation removal and activity of a greater scale than general farming activity. This has been classified as minor adverse (not significant). During Year 1 and 15 of operation, any perception of the Principal Site would not alter the landscape character, due to distance and intervening features. Decommissioning works would impact a limited area of the Lincoln Cliff and result in a very slight alteration to the landscape character. Perception of the decommissioning of the Principal Site would not alter the character, due to distance and intervening features.

06.12.24	S42CPC 3	Coleby Parish Council	<p>The Parish Council recognises that there is a need for carbon neutral energy production but is concerned about this project and sets out its grounds for Objecting to the development proposed:</p> <p>Industrialisation of the area: An area which is intensively rural would become industrialised by the installation of this solar park and its consequential infrastructure to the detriment of the local area, environment and people.</p> <p>The scale and extent of this proposed solar park and many other solar park applications within Lincolnshire will change the nature of the countryside to the detriment of all.</p> <p>The sensitivity of the Lincoln Cliff/Ridge area means such development could be particularly harmful to the landscape character and integrity.</p> <p>The addition of prominent infrastructure in the Witham Valley and possibly across the Lincoln Cliff is a further pressure that is likely to erode the special character of this sub-area and therefore requires specific and firm policy protection in spatial plans to ensure insensitive development can be resisted in order to protect landscape quality.</p> <p>The scale and extent of development would also lead to significant adverse effects on views from receptors, changing from views within an agricultural or rural landscape to that of a landscape containing large scale solar development.</p>	Visual impact.	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES</p> <p>Site Selection Report</p>	<p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area which demonstrates that land was identified for the Site within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. From this baseline, a Point of Connection search was then undertaken by the Applicant, leading to a point of connection at National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the Applicant has committed to mitigating impacts wherever possible, and the impacts to local communities have been carefully evaluated by technical assessments. Chapter 12: Socioeconomics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts on residential amenity. This includes considering effects from Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The area of agricultural land required for the construction remains in use throughout operation of the Proposed</p>	N
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Development. The 1,018.7ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands. This use of land is temporary as it would be returned to use for farming either upon decommissioning (Principal Site including the BESS Compound and the Onsite Substation) or upon completion of construction (Cable Corridor outside of the Principal Site). As such, the Proposed Development is not permanent, it is reversible and must be decommissioned at the end of 60 years operation; it therefore would not become an industrialised landscape.

The cumulative effects assessment, set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** considers all solar NSIPs within the County of Lincolnshire and presents the best available information on BMV land take for each solar NSIP. It is estimated that the solar NSIPs in Lincolnshire, together with the Proposed Development account for approximately 1.4% of the BMV land in the County. Whilst there is a degree of uncertainty around this proportion it is indicative that the solar NSIPs represent a small proportion of BMV land in the County.

The Lincoln Cliff has been assessed within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. The Applicant acknowledges there may be a moderate adverse (significant) effect during construction within the local landscape character area (LLCA) as a result of excavation of landform to implement the below ground cable in the northern part of the LLCA, along with the compounds and access, with specific equipment including horizontal direction drilling to cross watercourses, as well as localised alteration to landform. However, this would be a minor adverse (not significant) effect during Year 1 operation as a result of very localised reduction in vegetation cover. At Year 15 of operation, with the cables being underground, there would be no perception of the cable route, so as not to alter the character of the LCCA.

The Witham Vales have also been considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. A minor adverse (not significant) effect is anticipated during construction as a result of localised alteration to surface landform, an unsettled character, machinery and compounds of a greater scale than general farming activity and alterations of the tonal colours of the landscape via topsoil stripping and localised vegetation removal. There would be a negligible adverse (not significant)

effect during Year 1 and Year 15 of operation as a result of change in land use, localised reduction in tranquillity, improved vegetation cover within Principal Site.

08.12.24	S42TOT H4	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Detrimental impact upon Landscape and Visual Effects – industrialisation of the landscape for the next 60 years (once constructed the area will attract even more similar developments)	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Assessment of landscape and visual impacts is provided in Section 10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES. Mitigation planting which forms part of the Proposed Development will enhance the landscape pattern and help to integrate the Proposed Development with the surrounding landscape. Landscaping will continue to become more established over time, as set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] , Landscape and visual receptors are most impacted during the construction phase. Once the Proposed Development is operational, the number of significantly affected receptors is reduced by half. The significant effects will further reduce as the mitigation planting will be established by year 15, replacing the vegetation lost at the construction phase, enhancing landscape pattern, and helping integrate the Proposed Development within the surrounding landscape.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C118	North Kesteven District Council	The design parameters must be clearly identified within the ES, and subsequently it must be clear and transparent within the LVIA those parameters that have been assessed. This should include not only the height and size/mass of elements of the scheme, but also areas or zones they will be located, such as on works or parameter plans.	Visual Impact	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The design parameters of the Proposed Development are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Those parameters are secured in the Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/7.4] , which capture the important parameters that are necessary to ensure that the Proposed Development is constructed and operated in such a way that the impacts and effects would not exceed the scenario assessed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The parameters, and other matters detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] formed part of the assumptions on which the LVIA was based, as detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 73	Lincolnshire* County Council	Baseline conditions: The baseline conditions are considered in section 10.5. This is a summary of the matters considered in Appendix 10-C. Both sections describe the existing and anticipated future baseline conditions for the landscape and visual assessment. The assessment identifies two distinct areas for consideration; the Principal Site and the Cable	Visual Impact & Amenity	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The approach to defining the LVIA study area has been described in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] of the ES and within Appendix 10-B: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.3] of the ES. This has also included the consideration of longer distance views, beyond 2 km, details of which are provided in Appendix 10-G Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area Analysis of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] .	N
02.11.2024	S42LCC 74	North* Kesteven District Council					

S42NKD C135	*LCC and NKDC utilised the same consultant in relation to matters relating to LVIA and therefore had the same response on such matters. As such, these have been responded to together to avoid duplication.	<p>Corridor. It is very useful to split the development in such a way as they are two distinct elements.</p> <p>The characteristics of the two 'sites' are described in detail, considering matters such as the presence of any designations, land use, recreational value. The section then considers the wider study area, which is set at 2km from the principal site. The assessment here, follows best-practice methodology by considering aspects like landform and watercourses, vegetation, settlement pattern and land use, infrastructure, public rights of way (PRoW), designations, character of the night sky and tranquillity. For each assessment the text is thorough, concise and follows a logical process of examination.</p> <p>The section provides a very detailed description of the baseline. Published Landscape Character Assessments are described in detail, commencing with a national level. There are two relevant National Landscape Character Areas, NCA 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge and NCA 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales, both are shown in figure 10-4a.</p> <p>Regionally, the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment (EMRLCA) and the North Kesteven District Landscape Character Assessment (NKDLCA) are considered. The descriptive text includes dialogue regarding guidelines for energy developments, in the case of East Midlands study, it is stated that guidelines seek to protect the character of the landscape by appropriately siting and designing energy installations.</p> <p>Tree planting is also noted as being able to integrate new development into the landscape. Two Landscape Character Groups within the EMRLCA are located within the study area, these are shown on figure 10-4b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· LCG 4: Lowland Vales (LCG4) covering the western and central parts of the study area, most of the Proposed Development.· LCG 6: Limestone Farmlands (LCG 6) covering the eastern parts of the study area. Three Landscape Character Types are identified as of
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That Appendix considers the existing visual amenity of representative viewpoints beyond 2km from the DCO Site, and their likelihood of experiencing significant effects as a result of the Proposed Development. The Appendix concludes for each viewpoint considered that people in these locations are unlikely to experience any changes as a result of the Proposed Development, therefore justifying the scope of the viewpoints considered within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].

The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] sets out the implementation of mitigation planting and how this will be managed during the operational phase. This is secured by Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Framework LEMP includes provision for the successful establishment and future management of biodiversity, habitat creation, and landscaping works. It also sets out the short and long-term measures and practices that will be implemented to establish, monitor, and manage landscape and ecology mitigation and enhancement (biodiversity net gain) measures embedded in the design. The short-term measures cover the five-year establishment maintenance period (anticipated 2033 – 2038) and the long-term measures cover the long-term management period (anticipated 2038 – 2093) as well as the activities to be undertaken during these periods.

The Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. The proposed planting design shown in Figure 3-2A: Indicative Fix South Facing Layout of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] and Figure 3-2B: Indicative Single Axis Tracker Layout of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] has responded to the varied character by allowing views to remain open, where screening would not be appropriate.

The Applicant notes the comments on the methodology and approach adopted and thanks the Interested Parties for their response.

relevance from the NKDLCA, these are shown in figure 10-4c

- LCT: Trent & Witham Vales covering the western part of the study area and the solar PV Proposed Development.
- LCT: Lincoln Cliff covering the dipslope in the eastern part of the study area
- LCT: Central Plateau covering the eastern part of the study area between the top of the dipslope and the A15

The section then details 16 Local Landscape Character Areas within the study area (LLCA), these are shown in figure 10-5 and appendix 10-C. for each, the location is described.

Table 10-2 presents an assessment of landscape sensitivity which is derived from an assessment of landscape value and landscape susceptibility. This assessment is in line with GLVIA3 and is described in appendix 10-E. The table is clear, as it allocates a value for each of the receptors identified from the Site, to national to regional and then at a local level. We accept that these definitions are based on professional experience and find the allocated values to be generally acceptable. The section then turns to the existing visual baseline with reference to visual receptors and representative viewpoints. The section states that the assessment is a combination of desk based with a ZTV and then field work to verify the findings of the ZTV. Appendix 10-B describes the methodology for the preparation of the ZTV, the bare earth ZTV is shown in figure 10-6 and the Barrier earth ZTV is figure 10-7. The ZTV and field work has determined that significant impacts are unlikely beyond 2km, paragraph 10.5.95 states that views towards the Principal Site east of the A607.

Whilst we agree, effects will diminish over distance, we do not agree with no assessments carried out beyond 2km. The ZTVs show potential for views beyond the 2km boundary and it would be useful to identify receptors identified beyond 2km that have been scoped out due to no impact. Table 10-3 follows the pattern of table 10-1 in allocating a value of the view, the susceptibility of the view to determine visual sensitivity. The table assesses many more receptors than represented by the

thirty-four representative viewpoints, however we note that all of the receptors are within the 2km extent; in this table it would have been useful to include receptors beyond 2km for confirmation of the judgement that no significant effects are expected beyond 2km.

The section concludes by considering the future baseline, this is based on an anticipated construction date of 2031-2033. Operation commences (year 1) in 2033 and the future baseline is set at year 15 (2048). Given the expected growth rates of mitigation planting, we find the 15- year baseline as acceptable. Given this, we would expect all management plans to cover an initial establishment period of 15 years, with a revision for the management of mature vegetation afterwards.

02.11.24	S42NKD C67	North Kesteven District Council	14.2 Comments on materials and waste will be made by LCC, however, we would like to see further explanation on the recycling and waste minimisation as part of the requested information on the programme for replacement of key equipment listed in Table 3.10.	Waste and contaminatio n	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>The overarching waste management strategy is provided in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] and details of how waste will be managed is provided in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>As set out in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1], assumptions have been made for the programme of replacement activities. This includes replacement of solar PV panels and batteries within the BESS. Recycling routes are generally available for component replacement waste at present, and it is likely that there will be even greater opportunities for recycling in the future, not least because the recycling market will have expanded to meet demand as solar PV installations increase. It is likely that the solar PV panels and battery waste generated by the Proposed Development, during operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases, would be managed by specialist regional or national facilities; these facilities would be developed over the operation and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development in response to demand generated by the UK-wide solar energy industry.</p>	N
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02.11.24	S42NKD C68	North Kesteven District Council	14.3 CLLP policy S10 'Supporting a Circular Economy' states that the policy aims to support development proposals which will contribute to the delivery of circular economy principles, including reducing material demands and enable building materials, components and products to be disassembled and re-used at the end of their useful life, along with the incorporating of sustainable waste management onsite.	Waste	[EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out an assessment of the Proposed Development against the relevant local planning policies including the following Policy S10 of the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted April 2023).	N	
<p>Appendix C: Local Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] states that Section 14.5 of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the arrangements, such as the reuse of excavated material which would be implemented via a Materials Management Plan (if required) in accordance with the CL:AIRE DoW CoP, exemption or environmental permit, that are proposed for managing any waste produced by the Proposed Development, in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Measures and procedures to reduce impacts of waste are set out in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] which will be secured under Requirement 12, and the Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] which will be secured under Requirement 13 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] include the implementation of industry standard practice and control measures for environmental impacts arising during construction and operation respectively. b. The Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9], which will be secured under Requirement 20 of Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes the removal and recycling or disposal, in accordance with good practice measures, of all the infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. 							
02.11.24	S42EA4 4	Environment Agency	E5 – Underground cabling/components left in situ Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraphs 9.7.106 and 9.7.107 Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment, paragraph 13.1.1 Issue It is proposed that Grid Connection and Onsite cabling might be left in situ indefinitely at decommissioning. Impact Cables and components are expected to break down over longer periods of time (that is,	Waste and contaminatio n / Decommissi oning.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	Guidance will be sought prior to commencement of decommissioning to identify the best practice recommendations at that time, as set out in the Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9].	N

beyond the operational design life). Potentially contaminative compounds within cables and cable housing may leach into soils and groundwater over decades after decommissioning. This is a particular concern in SPZs and Principal aquifer designations. Solution Our preference is for all cables and subsurface infrastructure to be removed where they are within SPZs or Principal aquifer. Where cables are left in situ, we recommend that cable ends and junctions are sealed to reduce the impact of deterioration and interaction with groundwater over time. Guidance should be sought prior to commencement of decommissioning to identify the best practice recommendations at that time.

02.12.24	S42AW 12	Anglian Water	<p>Statutory consultation information booklet AWS notes that the only references to water or wastewater or utilities in the document, is the need for water storage tanks for fire risk (page 15) and water quality (page 16). We note that unlike other solar projects Fosse Green does not propose surface water drainage betterment including an allowance for climate change as part of the project's flood proposals and benefits for the local community.</p>	Waste and contaminatio n / Flooding.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>Appendix 9-D: Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] describes the measures for the attenuation of surface water runoff from new areas of hardstanding (e.g. the BESS and Onsite Substation) and across the Solar PV Array Areas. Attenuation swales have been designed to contain the 100-year (plus a 40% allowance for an increase in peak rainfall intensity due to climate change) design storm event. The existing surface water flood risk to properties along The Avenue will be reduced by the drainage proposals, thereby providing betterment. The drainage proposals also cover the management of drainage in the event of a fire (firewater containment). This outline strategy will be developed into a detailed Surface Water Drainage Strategy post consent, and this will be a requirement of the DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 104	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Chapter 14 – Other Environmental topics Waste matters LCC notes the proposed project timeline of 60 years and the intension for solar PV panels to be replaced twice during this time period. There is limited information regarding waste in the current documents, however the commitment to comply with legislation and production of documents including Framework CEMP, Framework Site Waste Management Plan, Framework OEMP and Framework DEMP is welcomed. LCC would expect the ES to also be accompanied by a Waste Management Strategy (WMS). This WMS should encompass all stages of the</p>	Waste and contaminatio n.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>It was confirmed in a meeting with LCC held on 24 February 2025 that a standalone Waste Management Strategy is not required. A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be prepared by the Principal Contractor post-consent as stated within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This will provide a waste estimate and specify key responsibilities, reporting and auditing requirements and waste recovery targets.</p> <p>All management of waste, during construction, operation and decommissioning, will be in accordance with the relevant regulations. Waste will be transported by licensed waste carriers to waste management sites which hold the necessary regulatory authorisation and/or permits for those</p>	N

proposed project (construction, operational and decommissioning) as well as and potential cumulative impacts. LCC would expect ongoing updates to any WMS produced as the project progresses, the WMS should state waste types, quantity (year by year forecasts) and final destination for all waste produced on site.

wastes consigned to them. These measures are set out in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**, Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.8]** and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan **[EN010154/APP/7.9]**.

02.12.2024	S42LCC 106	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>LCC notes that paragraph 3.4.3 indicates that “the ES will include an assessment of the likely impact of component replacement... and outline what measures will be put in place to ensure that these components are able to be diverted from the waste chain.” LCC is pleased to see the intended compliance with the waste hierarchy. It is also noted that the applicant has stated that no significant effects are expected during the operation of the proposed development. However, given that it is also stated the solar PV panel waste generated by the proposed development would be managed by specialist regional or national recycling facilities, which would be developed over the operation and maintenance phase of the development LCC considers this statement to be premature. Until such recycling facilities are operational and capable of dealing with the waste produced by this development. Operational waste could be a significant waste stream and as such needs careful consideration. Currently there are 11 other proposed NSIPs for solar development located within Lincolnshire at various stages within the DCO process. All the infrastructure required for these projects, if approved, would be constructed during a similar timescale which would put significant pressure on the County’s waste facilities.</p> <p>LCC would highlight that local facilities for recycling solar waste do not exist at present, and there is no certainty that they will in 60 years’ time. This has the potential to become a significant issue as a result of the cumulative solar waste quantities that might arise from solar projects in the county and region. These factors need to be taken into account as part of any decommissioning and potentially operational management plans.</p> <p>Further consideration and more detailed assessment of the likely waste streams and how they will be managed will be required in respect of</p>	Waste and contamination.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics.	<p>The assessment of effects for materials and waste including cumulative effects is provided in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>During the operational stage, all management of waste will be in accordance with the relevant regulations and waste will be transported by licensed waste hauliers to waste management sites which hold the necessary regulatory authorisation and/or permits for those wastes consigned to them.</p> <p>The overarching waste management strategy is provided in Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p>
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construction and operation waste particularly in light of:

- the panel turnover forecasted for other sites,
- the current lack of facilities locally for processing end of life panels, and
- The cumulative arising from all solar NSIPs

LCC welcomes the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and proximity principle, this should be elaborated upon further within the ES and WMS. The developer should aim to minimise and reuse waste wherever possible in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy. The waste management proposals need to ensure that the Waste Hierarchy principles are followed, and more detailed plans should demonstrate how this will be achieved.

02.11.24	S42EA3	Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of contaminated land requires further consideration in relation to the risk to controlled waters. • Additional information is required to ensure the protection of groundwater. 	Waste and contamination.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>A Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment (PRA) has been undertaken and is presented within Appendix 14-C of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The PRA uses the source-pathway-receptor model to present a qualitative PRA of potential land contamination risks to human (chronic), environmental, and controlled water receptors from contamination sources on, or in the vicinity of, the DCO Site.</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of construction works, a targeted scheme of Ground Investigation and testing followed by a Quantitative Risk Assessment will be completed. This will be in accordance, if and where necessary, with CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land, BS10175:2011+ A2:2017 Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites: Code of Practice and the Environment Agency's GPLC1 Guiding Principles for Land Contamination in Assessing Risks to Controlled Waters and to support the detailed design.</p> <p>Regarding the protection of groundwater the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] includes measures such as no fuel storage, refuelling, or vehicle washing in Source Protection Zone 3 or the Principal aquifer unless essential, as well as fully bunding fuel storage in these locations.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA40	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix E – Groundwater protection and contaminated land</p> <p>E1 – Source Protection Zone 3</p> <p>Document ref. Chapter 2: The Site and</p>	Waste and contamination.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The SPZ3 is mapped in Figure 9-2 [EN010154/APP/6.2] and has been separated out as an individual receptor within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N

Surroundings, Paragraph 2.2.31
Chapter 9: Water Environment, Table 9-14; Table 9-15
Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment, paragraph 9.5.2; paragraph 9.5.8; Table 18 (Receptor R5)
Issue The cable route passes through a Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3, but this is not mentioned in the list of Existing Conditions. The Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 3 has not been listed as a receptor.
Impact If sensitivity of the site is based on this list, then the SPZ might be missed, and insufficient controls be put in place to protect this receptor. While the embedded mitigation for the Principal bedrock aquifer would also be sufficient to manage impacts to the SPZ, the SPZ is an important receptor in its own right and should be acknowledged separately to avoid being missed in future reports.
Solution Include the SPZ3 as a receptor in its own right in all such lists in future reports and mitigation plans.

02.11.24	S42EA4 6	Environment Agency	<p>E7 – Unexpected contamination (during construction) Document ref. Appendix 14-B: Phase 1 Preliminary Risk Assessment, paragraph 9.3.1; paragraph 11.1.4; Table 20 Issue The discovery strategy for potentially contaminated land encountered during works does not explicitly mention stopping works in the affected area while further investigation is carried out. Impact If works in the affected area continue while the potential contamination is investigated, there is a potential for contamination to be spread further before its extent and severity is identified, and appropriate remediation is agreed. As such, there is a potential for pollutants to be mobilised which could impact controlled waters. Solution Provide further information to address this point and include an adequately worded Requirement in the DCO (see example below). Additional narrative / explanation (if required) Please note that Personal protective equipment (PPE) and Construction (Design and Management) (CDM) regulations are not relevant to protection of controlled waters.</p>	Waste and contamination.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The requirements regarding unexpected contamination are noted and align with the measures included in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] . Construction of the Proposed Development will be carried out in accordance with the CEMP approved for that part under requirement 12 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
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Example DCO Requirement:

(1) In the event that contaminated land, including groundwater, is found at any time when carrying out the authorised development, which was not previously identified in the environmental statement, then no further development (unless otherwise approved in writing by the relevant authorities) shall be carried out within the identifiable perimeters of the area in which the suspected contamination is located.

It must be reported as soon as reasonably practicable to the Secretary of State, the Environment Agency and relevant planning authority, and the undertaker must complete a risk assessment of the contamination in consultation with the Environment Agency and the relevant planning authority.

(2) Where the undertaker determines that remediation of the contaminated land is necessary, a written scheme and programme for the remedial measures to be taken to render the land fit for its intended purpose must be submitted to and approved in writing by the Secretary of State following consultation with the Environment Agency and the relevant planning authority.

(3) Remediation must be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.

02.11.24	S42EA6 4	Environment Agency	<p>Discharge of water Where it is not possible to connect foul drainage to the main sewer, under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 any discharge of sewage or trade effluent made to either surface water or groundwater will need to be registered as an exempt discharge activity or hold a permit issued by the Environment Agency, addition to planning permission.</p> <p>This applies to any discharge to inland freshwaters, coastal waters or relevant territorial waters.</p> <p>The applicant may also need to consider discharge of groundwater, especially if it is contaminated.</p> <p>If the developer identifies the need to discharge to surface water during construction, then a permit may also be required. More information can be found here: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/discharges-to-surface-water-and-groundwater-environmental-</p>	Waste and contaminatio n.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment.	<p>Comment noted. The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. Further discussions are being undertaken with the Environment Agency with regards to disapplication and will be continued through the examination of the Proposed Development in a Statement of Common Ground. The consents, permits, and licences are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3].</p>	N
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permits
A permit does not mean they can deteriorate the watercourse and may not be granted.
Only clean, uncontaminated water should be discharged to surface water or groundwater and any permits need to be planned for well in advance of construction.
Discharging run-off to watercourses has the potential to transport pollutants such as herbicides/ pesticides/ nitrates/ phosphates and silt and should be a last resort with mitigation in place to reduce the impact.

02.11.24	S42EA6 6	Environment Agency	<p>Land Remediation Any remediation of land contamination may require site permits and mobile treatment licence Waste on site Excavated materials that are recovered via a treatment operation can be re-used on site under the CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice. This voluntary Code of Practice provides a framework for determining whether excavated material arising from site during remediation or land development works are waste. Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically, and that the permitting status of any proposed on-site operations are clear. If in doubt, the Environment Agency should be contacted for advice at an early stage to avoid any delays. The Environment Agency recommends that developers should refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position statement on the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice • our website at https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency <p>Waste to be taken off site</p>	Waste and Contaminatio n.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] sets out measures to be implemented with regards to waste and materials handling. All required permits will be sought as relevant.	N
02.11.24	S42EA6 7	Environment Agency	<p>Contaminated soil that is, or must be disposed of, is waste. Therefore, its handling, transport, treatment and disposal is subject to waste management legislation, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty of Care Regulations 1991 • Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 • Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) 	Waste and Contaminatio n.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	The Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] sets out measures to be implemented with regards to waste and materials handling. All required permits will be sought as relevant.	N

Regulations 2010

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 Developers should ensure that all contaminated materials are adequately characterised both chemically and physically in line with British Standards BS EN 14899:2005 'Characterisation of Waste - Sampling of Waste Materials - Framework for the Preparation and Application of a Sampling Plan' and that the permitting status of any proposed treatment or disposal activity is clear.

If in doubt, the Environment Agency should be contacted for advice at an early stage to avoid any delays.

If the total quantity of waste material to be produced at or taken off site is hazardous waste and is 500kg or greater in any 12-month period, the developer will need to register with us as a hazardous waste producer. Refer to our website at

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency for more information. Waste management

The recycling, storing, treating or disposing and use of waste is an activity that will require an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, unless a waste exemption applies or compliance with a Quality Protocol or Code of Practice can be demonstrated, for example Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice ('DoWCoP') published by CL:AIRE.

Further information about permitting is available on GOV.UK: Environmental permits - GOV.UK. Where the applicant intends to use the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice ('DoWCoP') for the re-use of excavated materials on site, this should be followed in full.

Materials not used in accordance with the DoWCoP process in full may be deemed waste and will require a relevant permit for deposit.

A formal Declaration must be submitted by a QP before any use of materials on site or transfer is permitted. Declarations deal with the re-use of materials.

The receipt of a declaration does not remove the need for an environmental permit where treatment is required prior to re-use.

The applicant should note that granting of planning permission is independent of a permit determination, and a permit application considers factors such as operator competence and operating techniques which have not been considered here.

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 for dealing with waste materials are applicable to any off-site movements of wastes.

The code of practice applies to you if you produce, carry, keep, dispose of, treat, import or have control of waste in England or Wales.

The law requires anyone dealing with waste to keep it safe and make sure it's dealt with responsibly and only given to businesses authorised to take it. The code of practice can be found here: Waste duty of care code of practice - GOV.UK If you need to register as a carrier of waste, please follow the instructions here:

Register or renew as a waste carrier, broker or dealer - GOV.UK

In order to meet the applicant's objectives for the waste hierarchy and obligations under the duty of care, it is important that waste is properly classified.

Proper classification of the waste both ensures compliance and enables the correct onward handling and treatment to be applied. More information on this can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste>.

End of Appendix I

02.12.24	S42AW 20	Anglian Water	Non-Statutory Consultation Report Page 49. The Construction Waste Management Plan should include wastewater. This would cover water used in construction as well as wastewater produced in welfare facilities.	Waste and contaminatio n.	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	As stated within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.7] a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be prepared by the Principal Contractor, which will cover wastewater from welfare facilities.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C65	North Kesteven District Council	Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics 14.1 We note that no significant effects are anticipated in respect of air quality or ground conditions.	Waste and contaminatio n.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	This is correct, no significant effects are considered likely with respect of air quality or ground conditions. See the air quality and ground conditions sections of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] for further details.	N
12.11.24	S42HSE 5	Health and Safety Executive	Would Hazardous Substances Consent be needed? There is no indication within the PEIR	Waste and Contaminatio n	ES Chapter 14: Other	The Applicant notes this comment. The Proposed Development does not require the use and storage of chemical or hazardous substances above the thresholds set	N

[\[https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/\]](https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/) that there are hazardous materials which are likely to be in quantities where Hazardous Substance Consent will be re-quired for this solar and energy storage project. This may be because there are no in-scope substances, Hazardous substances planning consent is required to store or use any of the Categories of Sub-stances or Named Hazardous Substances set out in Schedule 1 of The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2015 as amended, if those hazardous substances will be present on, over or under the land at or above the controlled quantities. There is an 'addition rule' in Schedule 1 Part 4 paragraph 5 to be applied to those substances below-threshold quantities.

Environmental Topics

out within the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations. This has been considered in the Assessment Methodology of Section 14.2 (Major Accidents and Disasters) of Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

02.12.24	S42AW 6	Anglian Water	The project should not assume that water will be available for construction and operation. If that water supply is not available from AWS, then alternative supplies through local abstraction may cause environmental harm and so not be consented by the Environment Agency. The construction of alternative water supplies may themselves generate GHG.	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	A Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Further details of water supply requirements for the construction and operational phases are outlined within the Chapter 9: Water Environment. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 21	Anglian Water	Page 50. The firewater supply should seek to use on site rainfall collection first with only a mains water supply connection if local abstraction to supplement rainfall is not feasible. An AWS supply for fire safety purposes should be specified in the WRA provided to AWS and assessed in the EIA.	Water supply.	Framework Battery Safety Management Plan	The operational Proposed Development will include both fire water tanks and associated fire water containment. Any fire water will be stored on Site in tanks, as set out in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.17] .	N
02.12.24	S42AW 25	Anglian Water	Volume 1 Chapters Chapter 9: Water Environment Water Supply AWS disagrees that water supply can be scoped out (page 9-9). 9.4.17. The demand for 1,500m3 of potable water for construction plus 500m3 for wheel washers and 25,000m3 for concrete production would require the submission of a WRA to AWS and the inclusion of the WRA in the ES. The project should consider whether the GHG emissions from transporting the water by tanker and indeed off-site concrete production would be less than the provision of a mains supply and the associated on site works to build a concrete	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	Water Supply has been scoped into the ES assessment and is presented within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] . A Water Resources Assessment has been submitted to Anglian Water and Anglian Water confirmed it is able to supply the water required during operation and construction of the Proposed Development. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.	N

batching plant, for example.

9.4.18. Potable water supplies for the operational stage for welfare/ domestic use would appear to not be significant.

If a mains water supply is required, then the staff accommodation should be located near to an existing water connection to reduce the environment impact of a new connection.

9.4.19. A 200m³ supply of water for cleaning purposes, whether from a connection on site or at an existing non- domestic supply point should be assessed using a WRA in the EIA.

9.4.20. On the face of the statement, although this conflicts with other information in the consultation, the Fosse Green project does not plan to seek an operational water supply and connection for the sites.

If all water is to be brought to the site, then the WRA will need to be completed which identifies the offsite source if that supply is one which is or will be provided by AWS.

Further advice on water and possible consequent wastewater capacity and options can be obtained by contacting Anglian Water's Pre-Development Team at: planningliaison@anglianwater.co.uk

02.12.24	S42AW 42	Anglian Water	<p>Water Resource Assessment</p> <p>The need for a Water Resource Assessment</p> <p>Anglian Water is committed to supporting sustainable economic growth across the East of England.</p> <p>However, due to the impacts of climate change and to help protect the environment, the amount of water that businesses, including Anglian Water, can abstract is reducing.</p> <p>This situation is reducing our ability to be flexible with new requests to supply non-domestic connections which were not planned for in the Water Resources Management Plan 2025-2050 (WRMP24).</p> <p>Whilst Anglian Water are taking steps to respond to this challenge with the construction of two new reservoirs and strategic pipeline transfers, these will take time to deliver.</p> <p>As such it is more crucial than ever that we work together with businesses, to ensure we are aware of their water demands for growth, and that demand management and water efficiency solutions are implemented to maximise what</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>A Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation. Details regarding water demand for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development are provided within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
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water is available.
 Whilst Anglian Water has a statutory duty to supply water for domestic purposes (e.g., drinking water, hand-basins, toilets and showers) for non-household properties (e.g., schools, hospitals, offices, shops and hairdressers), there is no legal duty to provide water for non-domestic usage (e.g., agri food production or car washes) where it might put at risk our ability to supply water for domestic purposes.
 Where we can provide this, we do so to support sustainable economic growth.
 To recognise this position, Anglian Water has adopted a 'Non-Domestic Water Requests Policy' as set out in Appendix 1.
 As part of this Policy, we are asking all applicants who are requesting non-domestic water (as defined above) for non-household developments and properties to complete a Water Resource Assessment, so we can better understand water demands, water efficiency measures and more effectively forecast water supply requirements.

02.12.24	S42AW 44	Anglian Water	Contact and site details [table to be filled in] Applicant name Applicant address Applicant contact name Applicant contact email Applicant contact phone number Agent name (if applicable) Agent address Agent contact name Agent contact email Agent contact phone number Retailer name (if applicable) Retailer address Retailer contact name Retailer contact email Retailer contact phone number Water SPID Sewerage SPID Trade Effluent DPID Site address/location details Site contact name Site contact role Site contact email Site contact phone number Site type / usage Hours of production	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	No response required.	N
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Days of production
Peak production period
When will your connection be required
Number of full-time employees on site
Number of jobs supported by new/additional supply and discharge request
Financial investment linked to request
Project planning route and status - please provide details and timeframe

02.12.24	S42AW 45	Anglian Water	Existing site supply and discharge [table to be filled in] Non-domestic water demand Mains (potable) water consumption Annual water consumption (m3/year) Average daily water demand (m3/day) Peak daily water demand (m3/day) Peak hourly water demand (m3/hour) Borehole water consumption Annual water consumption (m3/year) Average daily water demand (m3/day) Peak daily water demand (m3/day) Borehole licence reference (please attach) Other water consumption (specify source) Annual water consumption (m3/year) Average daily water demand (m3/day) Peak daily water demand (m3/day) Anglian Water/site water connection location (Grid ref) Meter Serial Number and size Site water supply internal and external pipe diameters Site water supply pipe length to first point of use On-site water storage volume Effective water storage volume (m3) Height above ground level of inlet to storage Storage inlet control device (ball-valve, motorised valve, etc) Percentage of process supplied by on-site water storage Trade effluent Total trade effluent volume (m3/year) Average daily trade effluent discharge (m3/day) Peak daily trade effluent discharge (m3/day) Trade effluent consent reference (if applicable) Trade effluent connection location (Grid ref) Trade effluent treatment plant description Trade effluent composition	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	No response required.	N
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02.12.24	S42AW 46	Anglian Water	<p>New (or additional needs) site supply and discharge requirements [table to be filled in]</p> <p>Water demand</p> <p>Quantity of water requested for domestic purposes (m3/day)</p> <p>Quantity of water requested for non-domestic (process) purposes (m3/day)</p> <p>Any water required for the purposes of firefighting</p> <p>Quality of water required i.e. potable or non-potable</p> <p>Average daily demand (m3/day)</p> <p>Peak daily demand (i.e. the highest volume we might have to supply in a day in m3/day)</p> <p>Diurnal and annual profile (m3)</p> <p>Timescales to require the water, including any 'ramping up' to the full volumes e.g. construction needs and timescales</p> <p>Trade effluent</p> <p>Total trade effluent volume (including existing if appropriate) (m3/year)</p> <p>Average trade effluent volume (including existing if appropriate) (m3/day)</p> <p>Peak trade effluent volume (including existing if appropriate) (m3/day)</p> <p>Project planning route and status – please provide details and timeframe</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 53	Anglian Water	<p>3.0 How can Anglian Water Help?</p> <p>Anglian Water has a statutory duty to supply water for domestic purposes.</p> <p>This means we are legally obliged to supply water to all household properties as well as any domestic requirements (e.g., drinking water, hand-basins, toilets and showers) of non-household properties.</p> <p>In many cases, domestic demand will be the only requirement for non-household properties (e.g., schools, hospitals, offices, shops and hairdressers).</p> <p>Non-domestic demand refers to water use for industrial processes, (e.g., agri-food production or car washes), and there is no legal requirement for us to supply for this type of water usage where it might put at risk our ability to supply water for domestic purposes.</p> <p>Although Anglian Water do not have a statutory obligation to supply for non-domestic purposes in these circumstances, we factor this into our WRMP and we do everything we can to support</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>A Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation. Details regarding water demand for the construction and operation of the Proposed Development are provided within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N

businesses in the region, with the help of the water retail market.
However, as described above, the situation is now changing, due to water supply being squeezed by abstraction reduction, climate change and a fast-growing population.
Therefore, where new and unplanned non-domestic requests are received, there might be the need to decline in order to protect existing supplies and the environment.
However, we are always willing to provide practical support and advice on navigating the regulation and the EA's abstraction reduction strategy to businesses in our region.

02.12.24	S42AW 54	Anglian Water	<p>4.0 What can your water retailer do to help? The water retailer is the main point of contact for any water related issues or advice a business might need. We would always advise businesses contact them first and foremost to discuss water supply. Water retailers can provide information, including on how to become more water efficient and make the water you already have go further.</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 55	Anglian Water	<p>5.0 What can businesses do to help? The cheapest and most sustainable solution to the region's water resource problem is to collectively reduce our water consumption. Water efficiency measures can be an extremely effective way to free up water resources for business expansion or new connections. Anglian Water have an ambitious smart metering roll out programme across the region for all homes and businesses which help customers change their behaviour and become more water efficient. For our largest business customers, we offer smart meter data down to 15-minute intervals. Water efficiency audits should be undertaken before new water supplies are requested. This could include installing water efficient devices (e.g., aerated taps and shower heads, low flush or air flush toilets) and efficient white goods (e.g., dishwashers and washing machines). Water demand can also be reduced through fitting smart meters, which measure water usage and provide regular readings, helping to identify leaks and tracking water consumption. Meters can also help support and encourage</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	A Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation. The Applicant will explore measures to minimise water consumption post-consent, where practicable. The details provided in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] regarding water demand reflect a likely maximum of water required for during construction and operation.	N

behavioural change.
In many cases, water reuse can also be a good option for reducing demand for water. Water reuse generally refers to the capture, treatment (if required) and use of alternative water supplies for non-potable purposes. It includes rainwater and surface water harvesting, greywater recycling and wastewater recycling. Water reuse technologies have the potential to save significant amounts of water, especially in situations where non potable water could be used in production.

02.11.24	S42EA4	Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information is required in relation to water supply and the consumptive use of water. This is to understand the water demand of the proposal and ensure that the surrounding area can meet this need without detrimental impacts on the environment. 	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	As advised during the meeting held on 6 March 2025, the Applicant submitted a Water Resource Assessment to Anglian Water detailing water supply requirements for the Proposed Development. A response has since been received from Anglian Water confirming that the required water supply during construction and operation of the Proposed Development can be supplied. Further details regarding water demand are provided within Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42EA3 9	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix D – Geomorphology D1 – Watercourse reinstatement Document ref. Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraph 9.6.35 Issue Watercourses to be reinstated as found Impact In the letter of the legislation, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) covers all surface waterbodies. Biodiversity net gain (BNG), when it becomes mandatory for National Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs), will require a minimum of 10% up-lift in condition. Watercourses may be in poor condition to start with and reinstating to previous condition may impact intention to up-lift status of waterbodies. Solution Enhancing the condition of the waterbodies following crossing operations will be beneficial to the watercourse, and may also facilitate on-site opportunities for uplift. Additional comments Culverts Chapter 9: Water Environment (paragraphs 9.6.39</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>In terms of the comment that the Environment Agency has a general principal against the use of culverts and piped/flume crossings, as stated in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] all crossings are intended to adopt existing crossings or an open span approach, and so no new culverts are required by the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of the comment regarding replacing culverts with open span bridges as stated in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] where such upgrades are required, they are assumed to be a maximum extension to the structure width of 2m as a worst case, however where a new drainage ditch crossing is required, an open span structure would be used. Bridge foundations would be set back from the edge of the channel.</p> <p>Where intrusive works may be required (e.g. open-cut cable installations) the watercourse will be reinstated and opportunities taken to enhance the quality of each affected length of waterbody. However, the length of each channel affected by the crossing and that may be enhanced may be limited, especially where this is located along the Grid Connection Corridor. In addition, the Applicant may only have</p>	N

and 9.6.40) indicates that the requirement for new culverts is assumed as a worst case scenario. The Environment Agency has a general principal against the use of culverts and piped/flumed crossings. Whilst we are unlikely to permit new culverts on main rivers, it is ultimately up to the LLFA/IDB to consent the installation of any culverts on ordinary watercourses. We are opposed to the culverting of any watercourse because of the adverse geomorphological impacts. Culverts should be avoided where possible, as indicated by proposed hierarchy (Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraph 9.6.40). Where existing crossings are utilised and need to be strengthened, consider replacing piped crossings/culverts (if present) with open span bridges, or at the very least arched culverts, to avoid interruption of natural stream function. Watercourse enhancement To contribute to WFD improvements, we also advise that the applicant considers watercourse enhancement similar to the approach suggested for river crossing compensation activities, but for greater lengths of watercourse.
End of Appendix D

temporary control of the land for the installation of the cable, which may be returned to the landowner on completion of the works. Overall, a WFD Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy will be produced post consent, which will outline potential opportunities for the affected lengths with reference to a Pre-Works Riparian and Hydromorphological Survey. Further details are given in Chapter 9: Water Environment **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and Appendix 9-B: WFD Assessment **[EN010154/APP/6.3]**.

The Applicant is committed to deliver BNG in line with the Requirement 8 of Schedule 2 of the draft DCO. A Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) assessment report **[EN010154/APP/7.12]** has been submitted as part of the DCO application.

02.11.24	S42EA4 8	Environment Agency	<p>E9 – Mitigation: groundwater Document ref. Appendix 3-A: Framework CEMP, section 3.5; Table 4 section 3.11; Table 10 Issue Mitigation to protect controlled waters includes no works within 10 metres of watercourses. This does not protect groundwater or mitigate against infiltration to groundwater bodies, as this can happen anywhere with permeable soils. Impact Site workers may not consider or understand the risks to groundwater when working away from watercourses. Solution The good practice guidance referred to in this section may be sufficient to mitigate against the risks. We recommend no fuel storage, refuelling, or vehicle washing in SPZ3 or Principal aquifer unless essential. If fuel storage and similar is necessary in these locations, ensure it is fully bunded. Additional comments</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>The recommendations regarding no fuel storage, refuelling, or vehicle washing in SPZ3 or Principal aquifer unless essential, and fully bunding fuel storage in these locations are included in Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]. Production of a detailed CEMP is secured under Requirement 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	N
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Please also refer to Appendix I in relation to licencing requirements.
End of Appendix E

02.11.24	S42EA4 9	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix F – Water resources F1 – Water supply Document ref. Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 9: Water Environment Issue Water supply has potentially been scoped out prematurely from the environmental impact assessment.</p> <p>This is based on the assumption that Anglian Water are able to supply all construction and operational supply needs. Impact Anglian Water may not be able to supply non-potable and non domestic uses of water. Other sources of water may need to be explored, which have different impacts on the environment and have different implications for construction and operational design and processes. Solution We recommend that a basic water supply strategy is produced as part of the Environmental statement which includes all demands for water identified by the project. It should provide estimates of quantities likely to be required. In the event of Anglian Water being unable to supply such quantities, this assessment should also provide an options appraisal of alternative sources of supply. This will provide an opportunity to anticipate any obstacles to water supply such as potential licence restrictions affecting availability and will help to expedite the permitting process later on. Additional narrative / explanation (if required) Paragraphs 9.4.16 & 9.4.17 state that it is envisaged that a temporary potable water supply will be provided from Anglian Water as the study area is wholly within the Anglian Water supply area. It refers to the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) as the mechanism through which sustainable supplies of water are regulated and, on the basis that this water can be supplied by Anglian Water, this is correct. However, the Environment Agency has identified in the Water Framework Directive (WFD) Anglian Region River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) that current levels of water abstraction are</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>A Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Further details of water supply requirements for the construction and operational phases are outlined within the Chapter 9: Water Environment. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development’s requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.</p>	N
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causing, or risk causing, environmental damage in various river catchments across the region which, suffers from water scarcity and frequent periods of prolonged dry weather and drought.

Measures have been identified in the RBMP to address this.

These measures have been allocated to the water companies for delivery through the Water Industry National Environment Programme for the period 2020-25.

It is possible that further measures will be required, including additional licence reductions, to ensure that the required flow recovery is sustained.

Therefore, any surplus in water companies' current WRMP is subject to further consideration of whether it can be taken without causing environmental deterioration.

As a result, Anglian Water's ability to supply new development at present is, in many cases limited to potable and domestic supply (as per its statutory duties).

Supply for non-potable or non-domestic uses of water may not be available from the company.

We recommend early engagement with them to establish this.

02.11.24	S42EA5 0	Environment Agency	<p>F2 – Consumptive uses of water Document ref. Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Chapter 9: Water Environment Issue Not all consumptive uses of water have been evaluated fully in consideration for water demands and supply options. Impact Dust suppression and bentonite clay mixing for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) have not been evaluated as requiring a source of supply but are known often to require significant volumes and in some cases incur high losses to the environment. Solution We recommend that a basic water supply strategy is produced as part of the Environmental Statement which includes all demands for water identified by the project. It should provide estimates of quantities likely to be required. In the event of Anglian Water being unable to supply such quantities, this assessment should also provide an options appraisal of alternative sources of supply.</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>As stated in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] a Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Further details of water supply requirements for the construction and operational phases are outlined within Chapter 9: Water Environment. Anglian Water confirmed on 28th May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.</p> <p>In terms of the comment that not all consumptive uses of water have been evaluated such as dust suppression and bentonite clay mixing, the Applicant can confirm that these uses have been factored into the calculation presented in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] which states "during construction it is envisaged that a temporary potable water supply will be provided. There would be a requirement for 23m³ per day of clean water for approximately 600 staff. The average number of workers on site during construction is assumed to be 350, which would have a demand of an average 13m³/day. This equates to an assumed maximum of 12,264m³ over the 30 month construction period. Other uses</p>
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This will provide an opportunity to anticipate any obstacles to water supply such as potential licence restrictions affecting availability and will help to expedite the permitting process.
Additional narrative / explanation (if required)
This will help to anticipate implications for some construction processes where access to water may be restricted due to licence conditions which protect low flows (for example dust suppression during dry weather).
Evaluation of this at pre application stage can help to problem solve these issues early on and will expedite permit applications further down the line. For example, if the dewatering activity can be demonstrated to be discharged to the same source of supply without intervening use (i.e. non-consumptive), this will increase the likelihood of a licence being granted.
If dewatering is required, it will require an abstraction licence if it doesn't meet the criteria for exemption in The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 Section 5: Small scale dewatering in the course of building or engineering works.
It may also require a discharge permit if it falls outside of our regulatory position statement for dewatering discharges.
Additional comments
Please also refer to Appendix I in relation to licencing requirements.
End of Appendix F

of water use include wheel washers (assumed to be 500m3 in total), dust suppression (1,000 m3) and water to support the preparation of concrete for use across the Site (assumed to be 25,000m3 in total). Anglian Water have confirmed that this volume can be supplied for the Proposed Development.”

The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. Further discussions are being undertaken with the Environment Agency with regards to disapplication and will be continued through the Statements of Common Ground for the DCO. The consents, permits, and licences are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement **[EN010154/APP/3.3]**.

02.11.24	S42EA6 3	Environment Agency	<p>Dewatering If dewatering is required, the applicant may require an abstraction licence if it doesn't meet the exemption in The Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 Section 5: Small scale dewatering in the course of building or engineering works. If the applicant does not meet the exemption and requires a full abstraction licence, they should be aware that some aquifer units may be closed for new consumptive abstractions in this area. More information can be found on our website: Abstraction licensing strategies (CAMS process) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) and Apply for a water abstraction or impounding licence - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Please note that the typical timescale to process a</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment.	<p>Comment noted. The Applicant acknowledges that various water-related permissions may be required where it is not agreed with the relevant regulating authority to disapply them through the DCO. Further discussions are being undertaken with the Environment Agency with regards to disapplication and will be continued through the Statements of Common Ground for the DCO. The consents, permits, and licences are set out in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3].</p>	N
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licence application is 9-12 months.
The applicant may wish to consider whether a scheme-wide dewatering application rather than individual applications would be beneficial. We suggest talking to our National Permitting Service early in the project planning. Temporary dewatering of wholly or mainly rainwater that has accumulated in an excavation may be exempt from an Environmental Permit for a Water Discharge Activity. More information can be found on our website: Temporary dewatering from excavations to surface water: RPS 261 - GOV.UK. Note that this does not permit discharge of groundwater from a passive or active dewatering activity, or permit the abstraction of groundwater.

21.10.24	S42GTC 27	GTC	Precautions for Water Networks	Water supply.	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure to identify and avoid GTC water infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning. The strategy taken to avoid existing underground infrastructure during construction, operation and decommissioning will be addressed through measures as required in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]. Precautionary measures will be included as part of the embedded mitigation for the Proposed Development, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones; b) The use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities; and c) Consultation and agreement with relevant utility operators regarding construction/demobilising methods prior to works commencing <p>The draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] includes protective provisions for the protection of electronic communication network providers and utilities.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42AW 18	Anglian Water	<p>Section 47 and 48 Notice As an EIA development AWS now requires projects requiring in excess of 20 cubic metres of water per day (construction &/or operation) to submit a Water Resources Assessment (WRA). The WRA will enable AWS to consider whether the water demand can be met from supplies. The attached WRA and Position Statement sets out the regulatory position.</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>As stated in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] a Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Further details of water supply requirements for the construction and operational phases are outlined in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1. Anglian Water confirmed on 28 May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed</p>	N

The EIA will need to include the WRA and AWS has on other solar projects been able to support the use of rainwater collection to provide for non-potable uses during construction and then operation including water for firefighting. This then reduces the need for new water and wastewater infrastructure which increases the pressures put on the environment from abstraction and treatment and whose construction generates GHG.

Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.

02.12.24	S42AW 47	Anglian Water	<p>Water efficiency measures As set out above, and in Anglian Water's Non-Domestic Water Requests Policy, there is a need to make best use of what water is available across the region, through implementation of water efficiency measures.</p> <p>We expect evidence of high levels of water efficiencies that you are considering implementing as part of your development and processes. Potential ideas and solutions that we would want evidence on include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximisation of existing onsite resources (e.g. own borehole) Consideration of non-water based or close-loop cooling systems Capture and reuse of water from water-based cooling systems e.g. blowdown Sharing of resources with neighbouring facilities, considering all water-based resources such as steam, water/effluent reuse, rainwater harvesting Specification of highly rated white goods Sub-metering on site Evidence of water audit systems Infrastructure or systems that could manage the timing of water take e.g. onsite storage and control system, production flexibility Onsite measures to improve the water environment e.g. wetland <p>Please set out below what steps you have undertaken or will implement to ensure your processes and development are as water efficient as possible:</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	As stated in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] a Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Further details of water supply requirements for the construction and operational phases are outlined in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1. Anglian Water confirmed on 28 May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation. The Water Management Plan (WMP) (which will be produced post consent as part of the detailed CEMP(s)) will include details of pre, during and post-construction water quality monitoring.	N
02.12.24	S42AW 48	Anglian Water	<p>Appendix 1: Anglian Water's Non-Domestic Water Requests Policy Anglian Water's Non-Domestic Water Requests Policy June 2023</p>	Water supply.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	As stated in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] a Water Resources Assessment was submitted to Anglian Water outlining water requirements for the Proposed Development. Further details of water supply requirements for the construction and operational phases are	N

1.0 Executive Summary

The East of England is the driest part of the country and climate change is making summers hotter and drier.

To help protect the environment, the Environment Agency (EA) is reviewing abstraction licences and reducing the amount of water that businesses including Anglian Water can abstract from the environment.

As a result, the gap between the demand for water and our supply (aka headroom) has shrunk. This situation is reducing our ability to be flexible with new requests to supply non-domestic connections which were not planned for in the Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP). However, where our supplies allow, we will endeavour to help businesses in whatever way we can to meet their needs and continue to serve the communities and economies they support. To respond to both this challenge, and a growing population, Anglian Water is building a new strategic pipeline to move water around our region.

We have also developed plans to build two new reservoirs to increase water supply.

These solutions will take time to deliver, and so it is more crucial than ever that all homes and businesses are water efficient, to reduce the overall demand for water, to meet government targets and to ensure there is enough water to go around.

outlined in ES Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1. Anglian Water confirmed on 28 May 2025 that they are able to meet all of the Proposed Development's requirements (both domestic and non-domestic) during construction and during operation.

02.12.24	S42AW 24	Anglian Water	Page 94, 101 and 105. The designing in of a rainwater collection including 'appropriately sized runoff storage areas' to serve non potable needs during construction (such as dust suppression) and operation (such as firewater) would reduce the impact of the project and could provide for additional biodiversity development on site 'including water features.'	Water Supply	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	SuDS will be incorporated within the Proposed Development to ensure no increase in flood risk and betterment where possible, with any appropriate SuDS linked to amenity and biodiversity value where appropriate. Refer to Appendix 9-D Framework Surface Water Drainage Strategy [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] for further information. However, the proposed SuDS are not designed to hold water, if they hold water then they lose their capacity for future events and therefore the use of SuDS to store water for future usage would not be possible.	N
						In addition, the use of rainwater collection for firefighting water would not count for firewater storage as it cannot be guaranteed to be available at all times.	

02.12.24	S42WD B2	Witham & Humber Drainage Boards	<p>The proposal lies within the Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board district and extended area.</p> <p>The grid connection corridor options lie within the extended area of Witham First District Internal Drainage Board.</p> <p>Any sites within the area highlighted in the report could potentially be adjacent to both Internal Drainage Board and Environment Agency water courses.</p>	Water	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>This comment is noted. The Applicant has consulted with Upper Witham IDB, Trent Valley IDB and the Environment Agency, details of which can be found in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
29.11.24	S42NE3	Natural England	<p>ANNEX 1: Comments on the PEIR and supporting documents</p> <p>1. Internationally Designated Sites</p> <p>1.1. Natural England (NE) note the inclusion with the PEIR Appendix 8-K, the HRA Pre Screening. This is welcomed following our advice at the EIA Scoping stage.</p> <p>1.2. Appendix 8-K para 2.1.3 correctly acknowledges that it is ultimately the responsibility of the Secretary of State, as the competent authority, to undertake the HRA screening exercise.</p> <p>NE welcome the provision of this Pre-Screening Appendix to ensure all relevant information is available to inform this, in one place.</p> <p>1.3. The report has correctly identified the closest designations, Birklands & Bilhaugh (SAC) 23km West, and The Wash (SAC, SPA & Ramsar) 40km South East.</p> <p>1.4. Appendix 8-K para 3.1.2 states there are no functional ecological connections to Birklands & Bilhaugh SAC.</p> <p>NE concur with this assessment and consider there to be no possible impact pathways from the proposed development to the SAC.</p> <p>1.5. Appendix 8-K para 3.1.3 correctly identifies a hydrological connection between the development site and The Wash.</p> <p>It is assessed that at this distance there are no potential impacts arising and the Proposed Development.</p> <p>NE concurs with this assessment.</p> <p>Although there is a potential pathway for impacts, the development poses minimal risk of water pollution, and at 70km upstream of the Wash, any pollutants derived from the development are likely to be undetectable at the Wash (i.e. due to settlement, dilution etc).</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats / Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>The Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report [EN010154/APP/7.13] is included with the ES and confirms these details. The Applicant notes Natural England's comment that best practise measures should be implemented throughout construction and operation. The embedded avoidance and mitigation measures, are presented in Table 8 13, and the relevant protective measures during construction are set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]</p>	N

1.6. Nonetheless, NE would expect best practise measures to be implemented throughout construction & operation to avoid pollution of the wider environment.
It is acknowledged that the scheme has been designed to further avoid pollution of watercourses on site – i.e. via buffering the scheme from the River Witham.
1.7. PEIR para 8.6.4 states that there will be no likely significant effects (LSEs) on European sites arising from the proposed development.
Natural England concur with this conclusion.

02.11.24	S42EA5 5	Environment Agency	<p>Detrimental effects of culverting watercourses can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased likelihood of flooding due to their limited capacity and propensity for blockage, both of which can result in obstructions to flow, and loss of floodwater storage; • exacerbating the nature of flooding by increasing flow velocities and speed of onset; • loss of and adverse effects on morphology, fisheries and wildlife habitat including substrate; • if present, adverse effects on protected species; • the creation of barriers to fish passage through increased water velocities, behavioural deterrent, shallow depths, darkness, oxygen depletion and eroded culvert entrances; • increased geomorphological risk including changes to channel stability, river bank and bed erosion and increased deposition around the culverted sections; • greater difficulties in providing for drainage connections; • increased liabilities and costs due to the need to maintain, repair and replace culverts or to manage upstream and downstream risks; • increased health and safety hazards, notably for workers clearing blockages and for children in urban areas; • locally reduced groundwater recharge; • increased difficulty in detecting the origins of pollution and in monitoring water quality; • reduced resilience for communities and wildlife to the effects of extreme weather events, climate change and acute pollution. <p>In addition to avoiding the detrimental effects of new culverting listed above, the restoration of river corridors by removing or opening sections of</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats / Flooding / Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	<p>As set out in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] no new culverts are proposed in the illustrative masterplan and indicative layout, so this will allow continued connectivity and fish passage along the watercourses. However, an existing culvert may require extending. Where existing crossings are to be used, it is assumed as a worst case that some degree of strengthening or improvement of the structures may be required (which may require minor widening). Where such upgrades are required, they are assumed to be a maximum extension to the structure width of 2m as a worst case. Where a new drainage ditch crossing is required, an open span structure would be used. Bridge foundations would be set back from the edge of the channel.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that culverting watercourses can lead to adverse effects. The illustrative masterplan does not include new culverts and has only one culvert widening. As such, length-for-length watercourse enhancements are required wherever existing culverts may require extension for strengthening, in order to mitigate the impacts and to ensure compliance against WFD objectives (Appendix 9-B: WFD Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]). This length-for-length watercourse enhancement will be outlined in the WFD Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (to be produced post consent).</p> <p>Depending on the design of any watercourse crossings, floodplain compensation may be required on a 'like for like' and 'level for level' basis. Alterations to surface water flow pathways will also need to be considered and, if necessary, mitigated. This will include consideration of the span and soffit height of any open span bridge works to ensure no increase in flood risk.</p>
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existing culverting and restoring natural river beds and banks can have wider benefits, including:

- providing habitat for wildlife and improving its connectivity;
- providing additional flood storage capacity and slowing flows;
- ameliorating the urban heat island effect;
- providing areas for recreational use;
- improving amenity, health and educational opportunities;
- increasing property prices and their desirability;
- reducing maintenance costs and improving safety.

24.11.24	S42CM PC2	Carlton le Moorland Parish Council	<p>The Council has reservations over the suitability of the site proposed and the detrimental effect on the environment. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of the proposed site, particularly when combined with the impact of other similar proposals in the area, will result in a long-term loss of large amounts of valuable agricultural land with consequential adverse effects on food security and environmental biodiversity. 	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	Statement of Need	<p>As set out in Paragraph 4.2.5 of NPS EN-1, solar development is considered to be of Critical National Priority (CNP) for the UK. Developing the Proposed Development at its proposed size will therefore be an important contribution to meeting this need.</p>	N
						<p>It is important that the electrical grid is supported by both intermittent generation sources (e.g. solar/wind) and fast-response generation sources (i.e. gas fired turbines). In the Government report on decarbonising the electricity sector (Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Committee, 2023), a total of 70 GW of solar energy capacity is targeted by 2035 (currently the UK is at 16 GW), a proportion of which is intended to be supplied by the Proposed Development.</p>	
						<p>EN-3 states that solar farms require between 2 and 4 acres per MW of output, (Para 3.10.8) but acknowledges that this will vary “with some being larger and some being smaller.” The Proposed Development, as based on the Indicative Principal Site Layout Plan, would amount to a scale and density of development at 2.94 acres per MW or 3.53 MW for single -axis tracker PV panels. This being in the range considered acceptable by NPS EN-3. The Applicant has conducted a robust Environmental Impact Assessment to reduce impacts to ecological receptors, including conservation areas. Through considerate design and mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects have been identified during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development on ecological receptors. This assessment is presented in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p>	

[EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of BMV land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. Further detail on how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be non-permanent and reversible. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year limit to its DCO which would require that the Proposed Development is decommissioning at the end of its operating life and the land returned to its current use.

Within the Principal Site, the area of BMV land comprises approximately 282.9ha, all subgrade 3a. The withdrawal of the BMV land from agriculture is reversible, with the exception of limited areas of habitat creation (1.5ha of BMV land). The non-permanent and reversible effects of the Proposed Development on the use of BMV land is assessed to be minor adverse and not significant.

Within the PV array, suspension of cultivation for annual crops during the operational period of the Proposed Development creates an opportunity for improvement to soil structure and development of soil organic matter. The benefits in relation to storing more carbon in soils are recognised by the British Society of Soil Science. While operational, the soil resource within the Principal Site will remain under perennial grass cover which will facilitate a recovery in topsoil organic matter. This enforced fallow period will enhance the functional capacity of the soil resource for future arable production.

The 1,018.7ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands. The Applicant acknowledges there is the potential for cumulative effects as a result of the combined impact of other solar schemes proposed in the area. Chapter 15 Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** addresses the potential for cumulative effects and effect interactions as a result of the Proposed Development. The cumulative effects assessment considered for each receptor those areas where the predicted effects of the Proposed Development could interact with effects arising from other plans and/or projects on the same receptor based on a spatial and/or temporal basis. It is acknowledged there are likely residual cumulative adverse effects in terms of heritage and landscape and visual amenity as a result of the Proposed Development. As

						set out in paragraph 4.2.16 of NPS EN-1 after the mitigation hierarchy has been applied, these residual impacts are unlikely to outweigh the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.	
02.12.2024	S42LCC 40	Lincolnshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · LCC notes that ecological surveys are ongoing and will continue into 2025. LCC will be happy to provide additional comments when the results of this additional work are available. · The Applicant has undertaken a data search against records held in the Lincolnshire Environmental Records Centre hosted by the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP). This has ensured that sites protected or important at international, national and local levels have been correctly identified. · LCC notes the content of the Framework CEMP and welcomes approaches to the establishment and management of ecological mitigation measures set out therein. · LCC notes that final details of construction methods and site design have not yet been fully determined and hence impacts on ecology such as extent of the losses of certain habitats, both temporary and permanent cannot yet be fully identified. 	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The Applicant notes these comments. No response required.	N
02.12.2024	S42LCC 81	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Additional mitigation and enhancement</p> <p>Following consultation and given the findings presented in the PEIR, the design proposes the integration of additional mitigation. It is stated that this will be practicable, appropriate and proportionate to fit the context, we agree that additional mitigation is useful but we do stress that it should be carefully considered so that the character of the study area, and wider context is not compromised, for example careful consideration of the retention and enhancement of cross valley views referenced in the design objectives.</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact	The Applicant has carefully considered the character of the study area and wider landscape and visual context of the Order Limits in the development of mitigation proposals. Additional mitigation via targeted planting to reduce and screen visual impact (as set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]) has been implemented as part of the Proposed Development design.	N
02.11.24	S42EA5 6	Environment Agency	<p>Watercourse improvements</p> <p>There are waterbodies within the study area that are classified as Heavily Modified Waterbodies and are failing to achieve Good Ecological Potential due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor nutrient management • poor livestock management • sewage discharge (continuous) • physical modification 	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 9: Water Environment	The Applicant has considered waterbodies within its assessment in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Length-for-length watercourse enhancements are required wherever existing culverts may require extension for strengthening, in order to mitigate the impacts and to ensure compliance against WFD objectives (Appendix 9-B: WFD Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]). This length-for-length watercourse enhancement will be outlined in the WFD Mitigation and	N

- urbanisation
- poor soil management
- riparian/in-river activities
- surface water abstraction

Any enhancement on watercourses within the development area that could address these issues should be incorporated as WFD and/or biodiversity mitigation, this will then provide embedded mitigation for any potential detrimental impact imposed by the cable crossings from the construction of the development.

There may be opportunities for better/more habitat connection, river habitat enhancement going forward.

Please contact us for further information, if required.

Enhancement Strategy (to be produced post consent) as included in the Framework CEMP **[EN010154/APP/7.7]**. Production of a detailed CEMP is secured under Requirement 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

02.11.24	S42EA5 7	Environment Agency	There is a Landscape Recovery project the vicinity of this project, which the applicant may already be aware of.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	The Applicant is aware of this project, and it has been considered as relevant.	N
29.11.24	S42NE6	Natural England	<p>4. Protected Species</p> <p>4.1. Natural England generally welcome the approach taken to avoid impacts to protected species and note that, at present, no need has been identified by the applicant for any Protected Species licences from Natural England.</p> <p>4.2. It is acknowledged that further survey is planned for a number of species, either as a result of the mobility of the species, or changes in the detailed development design potentially impacting upon the species.</p> <p>4.3. Where any further pre-consent surveys reveal the need for a licence from Natural England, we recommend using our Pre-Submission Screening Service, whereby we can assess a draft licence application and provide a LoNI (Letter of No Impediment), where we consider there to be no reason that a licence would not be granted post DCO consent.</p> <p>The Planning Inspectorate's advice on this can be found here: Advice Note Eleven, Annex C – Natural England and the Planning Inspectorate National Infrastructure Planning.</p> <p>4.4. Where post-consent surveys reveal the need for a licence from Natural England, this will need to be applied for in the usual manner; Natural England are unable to provide a position on the likelihood of a licence being granted without</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	Chapter 8: Ecology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses the impact of all phases of the Proposed Development on protected species, with baseline ecological information presented in Table 8-11. With embedded mitigation and avoidance, as presented in Table 8-13, there is no requirement for protected species licences as protected species, such as Badger, will be avoided. However, where this may change (e.g. during pre-commencement checks) and if such features cannot be avoided, the comments regarding licences are noted and NE will be consulted at the earliest opportunity.	N

having reviewed a draft licence application (which is usually not possible where pre-consent surveys indicate a lack of licence need).
4.5. It should also be noted that Natural England are unable to comment on the need for a licence, this responsibility falls to the developer.
Our protected species standing advice should be consulted here.

02.11.24	S42NKD C8	North Kesteven District Council	Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings 2.1 Paragraph 2.2.4 states that the nearest Conservation Area is Gainsborough Riverside. There are Conservation Areas at Bassingham, Navenby, Coleby and Harmston which must be listed. As there will be no impact on Gainsborough Conservation Area, this reference can be removed.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	Noted, reference to Gainsborough Conservation Area has been removed. Chapter 2: Site and Surroundings [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes a description of the nearest conservation areas which includes Bassingham and Coleby Conservation areas, however, does not include Navenby or Harmston (as these are not the nearest). The conservation area appraisals for Bassingham, Navenby, Coleby, Harmston and Waddington have been taken into account within Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C22	North Kesteven District Council	3.10 Paragraph 3.4.38 refers to site reinstatement and habitat creation, prior to, during and following construction. The Landscape Environmental Management Plan (LEMP) is described as the main way that management will be secured. It has been found with recent solar schemes, in practice, that adequate management and monitoring is not carried out in full accordance with the LEMP once a solar farm has been constructed often due to changes in ownership and management companies. The Council will seek additional controls to ensure that existing and new landscape planting and habitats are properly managed in accordance with the LEMP such as through a s106 agreement.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] provides details of the planting proposed for the Proposed Development. Habitats will be monitored, in line with the management prescriptions set out in Section 5 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, to ensure correct establishment and growth is achieved, and remedial action (such as re-seeding if establishment fails) would be taken as relevant to ensure implementation of planting is successful and planting remains throughout the duration of the development. The Landscape and Ecological Management Plan is secured through Requirement 8 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] . Section 161 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that it is an offence if without reasonable excuse a person carries out development in breach of the terms of a DCO or if a person does not comply with the terms of a DCO. If a person is found guilty of an offence in respect of the breach of a DCO, they may be subject to a fine or the local planning authority may apply for an injunction to prevent any further unauthorised works being carried out. It is not in the Applicant's interest to fail to comply with the terms of a DCO or carry out works in breach of a DCO.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C41	North Kesteven District Council	Our request to place all conservation areas within the High category has been ignored, and in fact references to the conservation area are extremely limited and do not reference the Conservation Area appraisals. As above there is a reference to Gainsborough Conservation Area which is irrelevant in the context of these proposals and should be deleted.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The methodology approach aligns with approaches undertaken for other solar farm assessments in Lincolnshire, and elsewhere in England, and there was no indication in Statutory Consultation Response by Historic England that this approach, including the assessment of Bassingham and Boothby Graffoe conservation areas, was deemed inappropriate. It should be acknowledged that not all Conservation Areas will hold the same levels of heritage	N

We note from Appendix 1-C that there is an intention to include these in the final ES.
7.5 The assessment of Bassingham and Boothby Graffoe conservation areas at paragraphs 7.7.38-42 are very limited.
For example, at paragraph 7.7.39, reference is made to the Bassingham conservation area derives value from its rural setting but then does not give weight to it in the assessment.
7.6 Paragraph 7.2.5 on Local Planning Policy still does not reference the adopted Conservation Area appraisals for Harmston, Coleby, Navenby and Bassingham.
The adopted appraisals are all available on the Council's website at the link below, under the 'adopted documents' tab: Conservation Area Reviews | North Kesteven District Council

significance and professional judgement is used to ascertain which assets are of demonstrable high value (typically this would be Conservation Areas associated with designated heritage assets of the highest significance such as Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Registered Parks and Gardens and Scheduled Monuments). However, all Conservation Areas within 5km of the Principal Site have been taken into account. Harmston, Coleby, Navenby and Bassingham have not been assessed in detail because they are not within 5km.

References to Gainsborough Conservation Area have been removed.

02.11.24	S42NKD C80	North Kesteven District Council	· Management and monitoring of the site – a robust and lasting management and monitoring regime is required to achieve the stated environmental mitigation and positive effects from development, particularly in light of the proposed 60-year lifespan.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan Framework OEMP Framework DEMP	The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] provides details of the planting proposed for the Proposed Development. Habitats will be monitored, in line with the management prescriptions set out in Section 5 of the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, to ensure correct establishment and growth is achieved, and remedial action (such as re-seeding if establishment fails) would be taken as relevant to ensure implementation of planting is successful and planting remains throughout the duration of the development. Similarly, the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] will be implemented for the duration of the operation of the Proposed Development (60 years) and the Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] will be implemented in respect of the decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C107	North Kesteven District Council	The final stage of the PIER utilises technical environmental assessments to determine the potential environmental effects across all of the project life stages construction, operation and decommissioning.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 16: Summary of Significant Effects	The Applicant notes these comments. No response required.	N
02.11.24	S42NKD C132	North Kesteven District Council	Paragraph 5.7.2 details the seven criteria that each topic has developed and agreed, these are Extent and magnitude, duration of effect, nature of effect, are the effects in isolation or cumulative, sensitivity of the receptor and compatibility with environmental policies. We agree with this approach, we welcome the commonality across the different disciplines and	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 5: EIA Methodology and Consultation	The design parameters including the Applicant's approach to replacement of scheme elements are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N

confirm that for the landscape and visual chapter they do follow best practice principles.

Paragraphs 5.7.3 to 5.7.7 detail the process related to determining significance, we agree with this approach and accept the table presented (table 5.1) which classifies significance as best practice.

We agree with the determination of moderate and above as being classed as 'significant'.

Table 5.2 describes the four descriptions (major, moderate, minor and negligible) presented in table 5.1.

The baseline effect is then re-assessed following the expected impact of the mitigation measures to determine residual effect.

Construction and decommissioning have been assessed on a worst-case basis.

It is stated that decommissioning will follow the process of construction but likely comprising a shorter duration.

We agree with this approach, but do consider that over the period of 60 years there are likely to be numerous construction and decommissioning phases.

These intermediate stages are likely to be of shorter duration, but it is considered to be of a scale that would have adverse impacts on the landscape and visual amenity.

We would welcome some discussion regarding the renovation of the Development as technology advances.

Cumulative effects are considered from paragraph 5.8.12, the methodology follows Planning Inspectorate's guidance Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessments (Ref 5-6), this is a four-stage approach.

We welcome this approach and accept its robustness and appropriateness in assessing the cumulative effect on landscape and visual amenity.

LVIA methodology, Within the landscape and visual amenity chapter, the LVIA methodology is detailed in section 10.4, and considers the overall methodology in Chapter 5 as discussed above, providing a unified approach across each discipline. Section 10.4 begins by detailing the methodology for determining the study area.

This has been divided into two parts, the first

During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.

The assessment presented in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** accounts for the routine servicing of solar equipment and activities associated with module replacement once during the operation phase of the Proposed Development. The impacts associated with this are similar to but generally less than construction, due to the lower intensity of the repowering activities and the screening effects provided by planting delivered in Year 1 by the Proposed Development

The design parameters, including approach to replacement of scheme elements, considered in assessment are outlined in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**.

being the principal site and the second being the cable corridor.
We agree with the approach of differentiating the two elements of the project.

02.11.24	S42NKD C138	North Kesteven District Council	<p>• Careful siting in the landscape- the use of the existing field pattern, will protect existing vegetation. Important cross valley views will be preserved, larger onsite elements will be carefully sited to reduce visual exposure, there will be set-backs from exiting settlement boundaries, the local road network and PRowWs. We accept these design strategies.</p> <p>• Conserving existing vegetation patterns- distinct offsets from trees, woodlands, watercourses and hedgerows. We find this approach acceptable, however we have reservations regarding blanket offsets and would seek a more individual approach, with these stated distances being a minimum standard.</p>	Visual impacts	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>Offsets from trees and woodlands have been incorporated to ensure the health and longevity of vegetation, retaining the existing structure of the landscape, as set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. An individual approach will be taken regarding offsets. However, the following minimum offsets have been committed to in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) appropriate buffers from individual trees (as determined by the root protection area); b) 15m from woodland; and c) 5m from hedgerows. 	N
02.12.202 4	S42LCC 46	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Terrestrial invertebrates: LCC notes the content of Appendix 8D: Terrestrial Invertebrates surveys and advises that where appropriate the design of ecological mitigation and enhancement measures should cater for the needs of less common species detected e.g. by retaining elm wherever possible and including local provenance elm in new planting to benefit White-letter hairstreak. Invasive non-native species (INNS): LCC notes that INNS have been identified within the study area and welcomes the commitment to the production of Biosecurity Management Plan in the Framework CEMP. This should set out details of appropriate controls and working methods aimed at preventing the spread of INNS. HRA Pre-Screening: LCC notes the conclusion of the HRA pre-screening process and has no reason to disagree with this. Cumulative effects: There are several development proposals of varying scales in the vicinity of this proposal including other solar developments. A detailed assessment of the cumulative impacts of these proposals on sensitive ecological receptors in the area should be undertaken in the ES This should include habitat change, as well as the magnitude of</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>As set out in ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.2] there is currently some existing Elm Ulmus species present within hedgerows, some of which is dead. Disease resistant Elm is proposed to be planted within the Principal Site, details of which are included in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p> <p>Biosecurity management is included in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] which sets out details of appropriate controls and working methods aimed at preventing the spread of INNS.</p> <p>Comment noted and the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report [EN010154/APP/7.13] is included with the ES.</p> <p>An assessment of cumulative effects of the Proposed Development in combination with those of other nearby solar projects is provided in section 8.15 of this chapter and in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N

change, that will result from conversion of arable farmland to a solar farm, alongside other solar NSIP projects in the area.
LCC's Infrastructure Ecologist will be happy to work with the Applicant, their consultants and other stakeholders throughout the EIA process to ensure that ecological elements of the application are properly addressed, and that scheme secures the maximum potential benefits for biodiversity.

02.12.2024	S42LCC62	Lincolnshire County Council	Continuing on-Site assessment and dialogue will be useful as the design evolves. The masterplan in the current iteration highlights numerous access points and compounds, however the chapter is light on the extent of vegetation loss expectant of the movement of large and numerous vehicles over a significant period of time. Similarly, as mentioned previously, the anticipated panel replacement is not addressed; the potential to change a significant proportion of the Development throughout the 60-year lifespan of the development would recreate an unexplained proportion of the construction period at least once and possibly more given the pace of technological Development.	Visual Impact	ES Chapter 8: Ecology ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Further correspondence has taken place with AAH N Consultants (acting for LCC) via email and virtual meetings. The design parameters including access points are detailed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed at Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The area of maximum vegetation loss is illustrated in Figure 3-17 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] and assessed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Appendix 10-H of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The movements of large site equipment onsite is also considered in the effect assessment in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Any maintenance and repowering works during the 60 year lifetime are discussed in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] and Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]; this will be staggered across a prolonged period so that the impacts are less intense than construction. The planting will also have matured by the time that maintenance or repowering is carried out, lowering the significance of effects relative to construction.
02.11.24	S42EA26	Environment Agency	Appendix B – Fish B1 – Flow direction of main rivers Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Section 8.6; Table 8-7 Issue Incorrect direction of flow for the River Witham and River Brant. Impact Downstream effects on fish may not have been correctly assessed. Solution According to our records, the River	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	As set out in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], the River Witham runs north to south in the eastern section of the Principal Site, and the River Brant runs north to south within the Cable Corridor.

Witham and River Brant run from south to north, not north to south.
This should be corrected.

02.11.24	S42EA2 7	Environment Agency	<p>B2 – Priority fish species Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-7 Issue Not all priority fish species that are present in the River Witham and River Brant have been listed in this table. Impact Certain fish species present in the Witham and Brant may not have been included in the baseline data and thus impact assessment. Solution European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) and bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>) are also present in the River Witham and River Brant, and should be listed in Table 8-7. These species need to be identified in reports and appropriately assessed.</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>It is assumed that Table 8-7 refers to “Table 8-7 Broad habitat types within the Site, alongside preliminary assessment of biodiversity importance of ecological features” of the PEIR which provides a summary of the habitats within the Site and a summary of reasons for specific designations with examples of species, rather than a comprehensive list of all species present.</p> <p>European Eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> and Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> were recorded through the desk study (see Appendix 8-C: Aquatic Ecology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Table 8-11 in Chapter 8) which provides a summary of baseline details for legally protected, notable plant and animal species (including INNS), alongside an assessment of biodiversity importance of ecological features and therefore European Eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> and Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> have been assessed, as appropriate, within Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA2 8	Environment Agency	<p>B3 – Spined loach absent from baseline assessment Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-8 Issue Spined loach (<i>Cobitis taenia</i>) which are an Annex II species of the Habitats Directive have not been included in the desk study. Impact This fish species may be missed from the baseline and not included in the impact assessment. There are records of spined loach in the River Witham and River Brant. Solution Spined loach (<i>Cobitis taenia</i>) should be included in Table 8-8 and form part of the baseline for the impact assessment.</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>Spined Loach <i>Cobitis taenia</i> was missed from Table 8-8 of the PEIR, however this species was recorded through the desk study (see Appendix 8-C: Aquatic Ecology [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The Ecology and Nature Conservation chapter has been updated and Spined Loach <i>Cobitis taenia</i> is now included within the equivalent table in the ES (Table 8-11) in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.3] and has been assessed, as appropriate.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA2 9	Environment Agency	<p>B4 – Overpumping and drain-down mitigation Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-10 Issue Mitigation not in place during over pumping or drain-down of watercourses. Impact Fish and eels may be entrained or impinged into pumps. Solution Any pump use for drain-down or over pumping of watercourses, should have inlets and outlets fitted with screening that is compliant with the Eels (England Wales) Regulations 2009.</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development on fish which concludes that no significant effects are expected.</p> <p>As stated in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] for cable crossings, the avoidance of intrusive trenching techniques will minimise impacts on fish species and maintain connectivity of habitats for fish, e.g., Eels. However, fish rescue may be required under a FR2 permit granted by the Environment Agency during construction where de-watering</p>	N

This should be detailed in the Environmental Statement (ES) and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

or over-pumping is required. Where any over-pumping is required, Eels (England Wales) Regulations 2009 (Ref 23) compliant screens will be used on any pump used for drain-down or over pumping of watercourses. Production of a detailed CEMP is secured under Requirement 12 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

02.11.24	S42EA3 0	Environment Agency	<p>B5 – Assessment of electromagnetic fields (EMF) Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-10 and Table 8-11</p> <p>Issue Insufficient evidence to suggest that Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) emitted from buried cables under the River Witham and River Brant will not have an impact on fish.</p> <p>Impact Without sufficient evidence to prove otherwise, there is the risk that fish maybe impacted from EMF.</p> <p>Solution We are pleased to see that the impact on fish from cables under the River Witham and River Brant has been considered and assessed, and that mitigation proposed (5m below bed level). However, it would be useful to understand how this depth has been arrived at and what evidence there is to suggest that EMF would not likely be perceived by fish species.</p> <p>We see that < 3 micro tesla has been suggested as likely levels of EMF at the river bed and that literature has been reviewed.</p> <p>Please reference the literature that evidence that 3 micro tesla will be imperceptible to fish.</p> <p>Where evidence is not available, then a precautionary approach should be applied, and a monitoring programme should be incorporated as part of the operation to ensure that EMF levels do not rise so high that they have a detrimental impact on fish.</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	<p>ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation</p> <p>ES ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics</p>	<p>It was agreed between the Applicant and the EA that a 5 m depth under the riverbed is suitable for cables on Main Rivers (such as the Rivers Witham and Brant as set out in ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As stated in ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010154/APP/6.1] a precautionary approach is already being applied, and therefore it is considered that an EMF monitoring programme is not required. DECC guidance states that underground cables at voltages up to and including 132kV are considered not capable of exceeding the ICNIRP exposure guidelines for electromagnetic fields and that compliance with exposure guidelines for such equipment can be assumed unless evidence is brought to the contrary in specific cases. However, there is potential for exceedances of 132kV where infrastructure overlaps.</p> <p>The National Grid document ‘Undergrounding high voltage electricity transmission lines’ states that for a 400kV cable buried at 0.9 m depth, the typical magnetic field is 24 microteslas when on top of the cable and 3 microteslas at 5m from the centreline, with the maximum level known by National Grid being 96 microteslas on top of the cable at 0.9 m depth, and 13 microteslas at 5m. Taking into account this guidance and the UK limits set for safety of members of the public, the maximum reported electromagnetic field for HV cables buried at a minimum depth of 1.4m would comply with the ICNIRP limits even if the cabling were directly under a human receptor. Therefore, given that the maximum electromagnetic field for HV cables will comply with safety limits directly on top of the cable, and bearing in mind the setback between residences and the cabling (and any users of PRow or permissive paths will only cross the cabling temporarily), no significant impacts are expected to arise from electromagnetic fields as result of the underground cables that form part of the Proposed Development.</p>	N
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Cables between solar PV panels and the inverters would typically be required to be above ground level (along a row of racks fixed to the solar PV mounting structure or fixed to other parts of nearby components) and then underground if required (between racks and in the inverter's input). All other on-site cabling would be underground.

As stated in Paragraph 14.4.9, the Interconnecting Cables would have a voltage of less than 1kV and therefore would not significantly contribute to any increase in electromagnetic fields should they overlap with other infrastructure.

There are no permanent receptors within 10m of the Site Boundary. The electricity export cable will be located at least 10m from permanent receptors due to the need for construction vehicles to manoeuvre both sides of the trench within the working width. Therefore, no significant effects to receptors are predicted to occur.

Some PRoW and permissive paths do cross over the Cable Corridor and may also pass over the Interconnecting and Cable Corridor where they are routed within the Principal Site. PRoWs are shown on Figure 2-2 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2]. The presence of the public either directly above or adjacent to underground cables associated with the Proposed Development would be transient, with the individuals using the PRoW exposed to electro-magnetic fields from the cables for only very short periods of time. It is considered that the level of exposure to users of PRoW would be lower than that associated with general household appliances. Therefore, no significant effects to users of PRoW are predicted to occur.

Where the cables associated with the Proposed Development are proposed to cross watercourses, the cables will be installed a minimum of 1.5m beneath any minor watercourses and 5m beneath main rivers, which will provide sufficient distance to attenuate EMF and avoid impacts on river species such as fish. EMF levels at this distance would be almost imperceptible (around 3 microteslas, or lower if the cables are installed in bedrock), with any fish also being directly above the buried cables for only a very short duration. The effect on river fauna is therefore considered to be negligible.

The assets associated with the Proposed Development would be fully compliant with the relevant Government policy. Specifically, all the EMFs produced would be below the

						relevant exposure limits. Therefore, no significant EMF effects are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Development.	
02.11.24	S42EA3 1	Environment Agency	B6 – Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) mitigation Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-10 and Table 8-11 Issue Key fish migration and spawning periods have not been included in mitigation to reduce impacts on fish from noise and vibration associated with Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD). Impact Migrating and spawning fish maybe impacted by a behavioural response to noise and vibration associated with HDD. Solution We agree that any HDD works under the River Witham and River Brant should avoid key fish migratory periods detailed (September to February). We suggest that this should also avoid March to May to avoid coarse fish spawning.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation includes [EN010154/APP/6.1] mitigation to avoid HDD activities within key spawning/migration windows of September to February (salmonids) and March to May (coarse fish) wherever practicable. For any open cut crossings, additional habitat assessments were completed to identify any suitable spawning habitat. No spawning habitat was identified in the Aquatic Habitat Appraisal surveys in the baseline surveys as presented in Appendix 8-C: Aquatic Ecology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] .	N
02.11.24	S42EA3 2	Environment Agency	B7 – Permissions for translocation of fish Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-10 Issue Necessary permissions to move translocate fish not in place. Impact Fish rescues, surveys, translocations may be done without permission. Solution Fish translocation should be done using best practice methods and under written permission from the Environment Agency.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	As noted in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] , fish rescue may be required under a FR2 permit granted by the EA during construction where dewatering or over-pumping is required. Where any over-pumping is required, Eels (England Wales) Regulations 2009 compliant screens will be used on any pump used for drain-down or over pumping of watercourses. A list of the additional permits and licences that the Applicant may require as part of the Proposed Development are contained in the Consents and Agreements Position Statement [EN010154/APP/3.3] .	N
02.11.24	S42EA3 3	Environment Agency	B8 – Hydrological connectivity impact pathway Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, paragraph 8.12.8 Chapter 9: Water Environment, paragraph 9.5.31 Issue The impact-pathway via hydrological connectivity to watercourses (River Witham and River Brant) where suitable spawning habitat is present has not been considered. Impact An increase in fine sediment running into watercourses could have a negative impact on fish. This may include smothering important spawning gravels, clog interstitial spaces in gravel, impact on fish egg and larval development and reduce the ability of fish to respire by the clogging of gills.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/ 6.1] .	The impact of the Proposed Development on water quality has been assessed in Chapter 9: Water Environment [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The assessment concludes that with embedded mitigation included within the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] (such as pollution prevention measures) would prevent the runoff of sediment and pollutants, as detailed in Chapter 9: Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and therefore there would be no significant effects. In terms of river habitat including species using them (Fish and riparian mammals) this has been assessed in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes there would be a moderate beneficial effect with enhancement measures, which would be significant as	N

Solution Robust mitigation must be detailed in the OCEMP and detailed eventually in the CEMP. This mitigation must ensure that any fine sediment/silt as a result of construction and decommissioning does not have a negative impact on watercourses within the red line boundary and also the River Witham and River Brant.
End of Appendix B.

new habitats created by the Scheme will see the removal of agricultural chemicals from land parcels within the Principal Site reducing the quantity of agricultural run-off and chances of eutrophication in nearby rivers and ditches.

02.11.24	S42EA3 6	Environment Agency	<p>C3 – Enhancement/creation of water-dependent habitats Document ref. Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation, Table 8-7 Issue The phase one habitat survey (Appendix 8-B) recorded several water-dependant habitats of principal importance, including coastal and floodplain grazing march; upland flushes, fens and swamps and standing open water/ponds. However, there are no plans to create or enhance wetland habitat as part of BNG or within enhancement measures (Section 8.13). Impact Potential for construction to reduce the value and extent of wetland habitats. Lack of ambition regarding the creation and enhancement of wetland habitats. Solution If possible, the existing wetland and water-dependant habitats could be enhanced and expanded, providing further habitat for species assemblages such as wetland birds and amphibians.</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>Full details of the BNG assessment are provided in the Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment report [EN010154/APP/7.12] and habitat creation, management and monitoring of the Proposed Development, are set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] to ensure mitigation and enhancement measures are delivered successfully. A detailed LEMP is secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] of Habitat enhancement includes restored ponds, as set out within the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]. Riparian habitat enhancement is proposed in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] of the ES, secured through the DCO Requirements. This includes restoring existing ponds with the aim of maximising their wildlife value. This will partly be achieved by de-silting to ensure that they remain at least partly wet during normal conditions, allowing amphibians and invertebrates to complete their life cycles. Where existing ponds are over-shaded by mature trees, including poplars, willows and oak pollards, these trees will be prioritised for re-pollarding, to increase light and decrease leaf fall onto the ponds.</p>	N
02.11.24	S42EA3 7	Environment Agency	<p>C4 – Enhancement of riparian habitat for water vole and otter Document ref. Appendix 8-C: Aquatic Ecology, paragraph 6.1.6 Appendix 8-I: Riparian Mammals, paragraph 5.5.1 Issue The aquatic ecology report recommends that the applicant enhances waterbodies and riparian habitat to achieve BNG objectives. The riparian mammal report also recommended that the riparian habitat (including bankside and woodland) be enhanced for water vole and otter. However, details of these recommended enhancements have not been provided within Volume 1: Chapter 8. Impact There is a lack of ambition and detail with regards to enhancing the condition and scale of</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>The Proposed Development has been designed to ensure that the River Witham is crossed using trenchless methods (e.g. Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD)), which includes launch and exit pits outside of the LWS and at least 10m distance from the top of the watercourses to protect the riparian habitats within the LWS, where the Interconnecting Cable Corridor is proposed. Furthermore, there will be no access across the River Witham during construction and no access tracks proposed and no construction compounds within the vicinity of the LWS.</p> <p>The section of the LWS adjacent to the southern end of the Principal Site will also be suitably buffered with undeveloped areas of at least 10m from the bank-top of the River Witham to protect riparian habitats and any species that may use it (e.g. riparian mammals), as shown in the Design Parameters Statement [EN010154/APP/7.4].</p>	N

watercourses and riparian habitat within the site boundary, bearing in mind the scale of the project. Considering that the majority of the watercourses on the site are classified as 'heavily modified' and suffer from "Poor, Polluted or Impacted water quality", the project has the opportunity to improve the WFD classification of these watercourses.

Solution The applicant should include in-channel and riparian habitat enhancements measures within section 8.13 of Chapter 8.

This could be achieved through planting submerged, floating, emergent and marginal aquatic macrophytes and managing scrub to reduce shading.

Measures such as these will also adhere to Policy S60 in the 'Central Lincolnshire Local Plan', which states that "All development should... protect and enhance the aquatic environment within or adjoining the site, including water quality and habitat".

Riparian habitat enhancement is proposed in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] of the ES. A detailed LEMP is secured under Requirement 8 set out in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. This includes restoring existing ponds with the aim of maximising their wildlife value. This will partly be achieved by de-silting to ensure that they remain at least partly wet during normal conditions, allowing amphibians and invertebrates to complete their life cycles. Where existing ponds are over-shaded by mature trees, including poplars, willows and oak pollards, these trees will be prioritised for re-pollarding, to increase light and decrease leaf fall onto the ponds.

Scrub clearance and de-silting around ponds will be phased over five years, to prevent the site-wide loss of existing shaded pond habitats and to provide ponds in various stages of natural succession to provide a wider range of niches for wildlife. Water features tend to be colonised naturally; therefore no planting is considered necessary or desirable in these areas.

No planting of aquatic species is proposed, allowing ponds to colonise naturally. Some adjacent bankside/grassland planting may be undertaken where required following scrub clearance and de-silting. There will be maintenance during establishment and long-term management.

02.11.24	S42EA3 8	Environment Agency	<p>Additional comments</p> <p>Culverting of ordinary watercourses</p> <p>The PEIR (Chapter 3: The Proposed Development, paragraph 3.4.4) mentions the possibility of culverting ordinary watercourses to facilitate vehicle access to the site during site preparatory works.</p> <p>Whilst it is for the lead local flood authority (LLFA) / internal drainage board (IDB) to consent any new culverts on ordinary watercourses, we would strongly advise against culverting due to the impact on ecology.</p> <p>Some watercourse crossings, such as culverts, can fragment habitats and reduce connectivity, making dispersal and commuting for some species difficult.</p> <p>Potential to negatively impact riparian mammals (such as otters), fish and aquatic invertebrates.</p> <p>Clear-span bridges should be considered if watercourse crossings are required, as these maintain habitat connectivity and allow species to</p>	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>No new culverts are proposed in the illustrative masterplan or indicative layout, so this will allow continued connectivity and fish passage along the watercourses. However, an existing culvert may require extending. Where existing crossings are to be used, it is assumed as a worst case that some degree of strengthening or improvement of the structures may be required (which may require minor widening). Where such upgrades are required, they are assumed to be a maximum extension to the structure width of 2m as a worst case. Where a new drainage ditch crossing is required, an open span structure would be used. Bridge foundations would be set back from the edge of the channel. Mitigation measures are included in the Framework</p> <p>CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] to prevent adverse impacts to retained habitats supporting (or potentially supporting) fish such as the avoidance of key fish migration timings should works be required.</p>	N
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commute freely.
We also strongly encourage removal of any existing culverts to further enhance watercourses. Please refer to our Appendix H for further guidance in relation to culverts.
End of Appendix C

08.12.24	S42TOT H9	Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council	Biodiversity impact and loss of habitat – despite the claims, wildlife will be impacted adversely	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The assessment presented in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] has been undertaken based on the Important Ecological Features presented in Table 8 12, Proposed Development information presented in Chapter 3: Proposed Development of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and the Works Plans [EN010154/APP/2.2]. No significant adverse effects upon ecological receptors have been identified during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development, as set out in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The assessment set out in Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation [EN010154/APP/6.1] has identified a number of beneficial significant effects for habitats (and species that use these habitats) including hedgerows, grassland and field margins, rivers, standing water and woodland.	N
04.12.24	S42FC3	Forestry Commission	We also note the planned permissive paths along the edge of the woodland boundary. While we note small areas of additional planting are planned within the site, there is the opportunity to create some larger woodland blocks on site, perhaps to increase the buffer zone for the Ancient Replanted woodland to avoid any potential habitat degradation as previously mentioned. With the Government aspiration to increase tree and canopy cover to 16.5% of land area in England by 2050, The Forestry Commission is seeking to ensure that tree planting is a consideration in every development. However, there are a number of issues that need to be considered when proposing significant planting schemes: Biosecurity of all planting stock needs to be considered. Woodlands need to be climate, pest and disease resilient. Maximise the ecosystem services benefits of all new woodland wherever possible (flood reduction) Planting contributes to a 'resilient treescape' by maximising connectivity across the landscape.	Wildlife and land animal habitats.	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	As part of the landscape design for the Proposed Development, new habitats will be provided to increase biodiversity and maximise habitat connectivity, for example via new hedgerow habitat, providing connecting linear habitats, strengthening hedgerows by planting up any gaps, planting new areas of trees enhancing habitats next to watercourses, and the designation of natural re-generation areas. The creation and subsequent management of habitats is detailed within a Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15], included as part of the DCO application. These measures will benefit species by increasing areas of habitat provision and improving connectivity between habitats within and across the Site. The Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] also secures the long-term habitat management at the Site. Offsets from trees and woodlands have been incorporated to ensure the health and longevity of vegetation, retaining the existing structure of the landscape, as set out in the Environmental Commitments Register [EN010154/APP/6.5]. This includes minimum offsets of: a) appropriate buffers from individual trees (as determined by the root protection area); b) 15m from woodland; and c) 5m from hedgerows.	N

Plans are in place to ensure long term management and maintenance of woodland.

02.11.24	S42EA3 4	Environment Agency	<p>Appendix C – Biodiversity (water-based ecology) C1 – Invasive and non-native species (INNS): risk of spread Document ref. Chapter 3: The Proposed Development, paragraph 3.4.20 Issue Wheel wash facilities will be installed near site exits, to manage dust deposition. Impact Some wheel wash facilities appear to be located near main and ordinary watercourses (such as C-004 and C-013, Figure 3-1). Dirty water could enter watercourses, which risks both the spread of INNS (if seeds are present for example) and sediment pollution. Solution The OCEMP and CEMP should detail how dirty water from wheel washing is managed, for example, dirty water is prevented from entering watercourses to avoid the accidental introduction of INNS to the site and the use of biosecurity measures.</p>	Wildlife and Land Animal Habitats	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>A Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] has been prepared for the Proposed Development which details how wheel washing will be used to avoid the spread of INNS. Equipment, vehicles and plant are to be washed out and cleaned in designated areas within the construction compounds where runoff can be isolated for treatment before disposal. Wash water will be prevented from passing untreated into watercourses. Furthermore, as set out in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], a Biosecurity Management Plan will be produced which will set out procedures to ensure that no INNS plant species are spread from the DCO Site, into the DCO Site or within the DCO Site (e.g., Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 9 species (Ref 4)) and will be formalised in the detailed CEMP(s), secured through the DCO.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42LCC 45	Lincolnshire County Council	<p>Bats: LCC notes that additional surveys are planned to determine the level of bat activity and the presence of any roosts within the proposed boundary. Recent studies have shown a decrease in levels of bat activity associated with the presence of solar developments though reasons for this are not yet clearly understood.</p> <p>The applicant should ensure that bat surveys are appropriately timed and detailed to ensure that impacts on bats can be properly assessed in the ES.</p> <p>Breeding birds: LCC advises that the applicant should ensure that adequate information is available to ensure that the impacts on breeding birds and in particular, ground nesting species such as Skylark can be properly assessed in the ES.</p>	Wildlife and Land Animal Habitats	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	<p>Additional transect and static surveys were carried out within the appropriate seasons in 2024, to ensure better coverage of representative habitats across the Order Limits (in response to changes in the Order Limits and access to land). Full details and results of the bat surveys are presented in Appendix 8-I: Bats of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], with embedded avoidance and mitigation presented in Table 8 13 of Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation and an assessment of the potential impacts on bats, as a result of the Proposed Development, presented in Section 8.11.</p>	N

5.2 Table 5-2 Applicant Response in Regard to Section 42 (Landowner Section 44) Comments

Table 5-2: S44 Consultation Feedback

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
08.11.24	S44MR001	[REDACTED]	The roads in this area are only single file traffic in many places. How will storage containers be transported to the areas.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	<p>Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan</p> <p>Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport</p> <p>Traffic Regulation Measures Plans Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/2.4].</p> <p>Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan [EN010154/APP/2.3]</p>	<p>Most deliveries will be standard HGV size. There will be up to 3 Abnormal Indivisible Loads (AILs) which will be required to assist with the delivery of the transformer to the Onsite Substation and cable drums along the Cable Corridor.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010131/APP/7.18] (which will be based on the final detailed CTMP, and which is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]) includes measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network.</p> <p>The impact on roads is assessed in Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/3.1] in liaison with Lincolnshire County Highways and National Highways.</p> <p>Any streets works and temporary traffic measures are illustrated on the Traffic Regulation Measures Plans Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/2.4] and the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan [EN010154/APP/2.3].</p>	N
08.11.24	S44MR002	[REDACTED]	Will the battery storage station be secure. Close to major RAF station is this considered safe.	Battery Safety	<p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p>	<p>The BESS compound would be enclosed with a 2.5m high security fence with pole mounted inward facing CCTV systems around the perimeter of the operational areas. There will be designated security staff during construction who will manage the DCO Site Boundary and patrol the site.</p> <p>The Proposed Development includes embedded design mitigation and protection measures to reduce fire/explosion risk, which are detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This is a key document relating to BESS safety. The BESS layout has been developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service (FRS) and taken account of guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC). Communication with the local FRS will continue through the design and construction stages.</p> <p>A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower the safety risk. A detailed BSMP is</p>	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
					ES Chapter 14 Other Environmental Topics.	secured under Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and sign off of this Requirement will involve consultation with the local FRS as part of this Requirement. The MoD has been consulted at statutory consultation and raised no issues with regard to the BESS.	
08.11.24	S44MR0 03	██████████	Traffic [in response to feedback form question 3: Following the earlier non-statutory consultation we have selected one grid connection corridor which is proposed to connect Fosse Green Energy to the national grid. Please provide any comments on the grid connection corridor's route].	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3] . With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport receptors. The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
08.11.24	S44MR0 04	██████████	Will traffic arrangements delay the Lincoln bypass being completed?	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	The North Hykeham Relief Road (the Lincoln Southern Bypass) is expected to be complete by 2028. As the Proposed Development is not anticipated to commence construction until 2031 there will be no overlap in the construction of the projects. The Proposed Development is therefore not envisaged to affect the bypass completion.	N
08.11.24	S44MR0 05	██████████	What about disposal of batteries. How will decommissioning be implemented.	Decommissioning	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan Framework DEMP	Waste is assessed in Chapter 14 Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Batteries will be removed from the containers and taken off-site following the waste duty of care as outlined in the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7] , Framework Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.8] and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] . The development of a detailed CEMP, OEMP and DEMP is secured under Schedule 2 of the Draft	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
					<p>ES Chapter 14 Other Environmental Topics.</p> <p>Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP)</p>	<p>Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] by Requirements 12, 13 and 20 respectively.</p> <p>The Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9] covers wider decommissioning issues such as recycling and the general strategy for decommissioning.</p> <p>The Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) [EN010154/APP/7.10], secured by Requirement 12 in the Draft DCO contains industry standard good practice measures to reduce impacts on soil which will ensure that the ALC grade will be unaltered through operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. A post-restoration survey of agricultural land would be undertaken, as per commitments in the Framework DMEP [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p> <p>While the site will be used for solar energy generation, the land is not permanently changed to industrial use in land use planning terms. The Proposed Development comprises a non-permanent and reversible installation and once the Proposed Development's operational life ends, the infrastructure will be removed, and the land returned to its previous use in accordance with the Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.9].</p>	
08.11.24	S44MR006	██████████	What will take the place of decommissioned batteries?	Decommissioning	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics	<p>During the operational phase of the Proposed Development, various solar infrastructure components will likely require refurbishment or replacement, however wholesale removal, reconstruction or replacement of solar PV infrastructure across the entire Principal Site is not anticipated in a single phase. If full panel and BESS replacement is required at some point during the lifetime of the Proposed Development, activity would be phased and would therefore be considerably less intensive than during construction and would generate (as a maximum) approximately 40% of the daily HGV and 10% of the car/LGV movements estimated to be generated during peak construction of the Principal Site and Cable Corridor.</p> <p>The waste generated at decommissioning will primarily be the electrical components of the Principal Site (such as the BESS), the solar PV frames, and fencing. Wastes will be managed, recycled or disposed of in accordance with the relevant legislation and guidance at the time. At this time, it is not possible to identify either the waste management routes or specific facilities that would be used, as these are liable to change over such a timescale. The waste types</p>	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
						<p>generated, and effects of decommissioning are likely to be similar or of a lesser magnitude than the construction effects.</p> <p>As stated in ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010131/APP/6.1] the land used for the Proposed Development will be available for its former use after decommissioning. Infrastructure including the centralised BESS compound, solar station compounds and Onsite Substation will be removed, and the Principal Site returned to the condition as at the end of operation. As such, no significant effects are expected. None of the land will be considered brownfield after decommissioning. The expectation is that the land will return to farming, but the Applicant cannot dictate what will happen to the land post-decommissioning, when the Applicant no longer has an interest in the land.</p>	
08.11.24	S44MR007	██████████	Dangerous [in response to feedback form question 7: We would need to construct the solar and energy storage project and grid connection, which would include using roads to access the site. Please let us know if you have any comments on how we plan to construct the project.]	Construction of the Proposed Development	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	<p>An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction traffic including on severance, driver delay, and accidents and safety is carried out within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	N
18.11.24	S44RHS001	██████████	Thorpe-on-the-Hill is the main village along the project to be affected by the panels. 93 feet above sea level at Clay Lane Corner, the panels about 20-30 feet above sea level adjacent to village and A46. The panels will devalue properties, already has! Clay Lane has a brick culvert which will only serve the farmers? - it could want replacing. The proposed solar panel farm will adversely and effect Thorpe-on-the-Hill to the detriment both	Impact on Local Residents	ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan Framework CTMP	<p>As part of the Applicant's early-stage engagement, a series of changes were made to the design of the Proposed Development to help reduce the visual impacts from sensitive receptors. This included changes in the vicinity of land southeast of Thorpe on the Hill to provide additional buffers from the Solar PV Areas, and removal of parcels for the development of solar infrastructure in the vicinity of Thorpe on the Hill. Additional buffers were also incorporated around individual residential dwellings.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that there will be some landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development, and it is assumed that by referring to the height above sea level the Respondent is inferring that the community will look down on the solar PV from Clay Lane. Receptors will be most impacted during the</p>	Y – removal of a field of solar to the SE of Thorpe on the Hill

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
			financially and its rural outlook of charm.			<p>construction phase, and the number of significant effects will drop by half at Year 1 of operation as a result of embedded mitigation. The significant effects will further reduce as the mitigation planting will be established by Year 15 (a chosen year of assessment to align with industry practices), replacing the vegetation lost at the construction phase, enhancing landscape pattern, and helping integrate the Proposed Development within the surrounding landscape. Specifically, residents of Thorpe on the Hill and Bassingham will experience moderate adverse effects during construction but are not expected to experience any adverse effects during operation of the Proposed Development. The landscape and visual impacts of the Proposed Development are assessed in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] details the different types of planting proposed across the site, the means of establishment and management/maintenance regimes specified for successful establishment of new vegetation including hedgerows and trees required to mitigate visual impacts. The proposed planting design is shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>The Applicant is not aware of any evidence to say that solar farms affect house prices. Conversely, in 2014, the Centre for Economics and Business Research and Renewable UK conducted a study of over one million homes in the UK to analyse the effect of wind farms on house prices. It found that onshore wind farms had no impact on the value of residential properties within a 5km radius. Given solar panels are less obtrusive than wind turbines, we are confident that local property prices will not be affected by the Proposed Development. Through design the Applicant has incorporated setbacks from housing which, combined with the maturing landscaping, provides good screening of the Proposed Development. Effects on property value is not something taken into account by the Secretary of State when deciding the application, in accordance with s104 of the Planning Act 2008, but would be considered by way of compensation as part of the Applicant's case for compulsory acquisition, in line with any Category 3 interests identified in the Book of Reference [EN010154/APP/4.3].</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding a brick culvert on Clay Lane this will be picked up as part of the proposed road condition survey which is proposed to take place pre-construction, during construction and</p>	

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						post-construction, to identify any defects that arise to highways assets/ verges during the construction phase of the Proposed Development for re-instatement. Further details are contained in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] .	
18.11.24	S44RHS 002	████████	No comment [in response to feedback form question 3: Following the earlier non-statutory consultation we have selected one grid connection corridor which is proposed to connect Fosse Green Energy to the national grid. Please provide any comments on the grid connection corridor's route].	Site Selection	N/A	No response required.	N
18.11.24	S44RHS 003	████████	Villagers would appreciate any footpaths.	Permissive Paths & Recreation	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Draft Development Consent Order Framework PRoW Management Plan	In addition to 1.8ha open space for public access within the community orchard, the Proposed Development will create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement and/or link existing routes and create new connections to surrounding villages. This is secured under Requirement 17 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . The draft Development Consent Order does not include powers over any Public Rights of Way (PRoW) outside the Order Limits, but the local community can use the proposed community benefit fund for this purpose should they so wish. PRoW within the site will be managed by the operator of the Proposed Development during construction phase, throughout the operational period, and during the decommissioning phase, in liaison with the host councils. The proposals in relation to PRoW within the Order Limits are set out in the Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] , a detailed version of which will be developed, as secured by Requirement 18, under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . The permissive paths were amended following statutory consultation in response to feedback from local residences, introducing more paths north of the A46 around Cathedral Park and Thorpe in the Park and a new path between Thurlby and Bassingham. The amended permissive paths are illustrated on the indicative layout presented in Figure 3-2B [EN010154/APP/6.2] of Chapter 3 The Proposed Development of the ES.	Y - The permissive paths were amended following statutory consultation
18.11.24	S44RHS 004	████████	20 years for buffer zones to go up enough to shield panels [in response to feedback form question 6: Our layout plan	Screening	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] acknowledges that there may be landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. The inclusion of mitigation screen planting is intended to limit the majority of these visual effects	N

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			available at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk shows where we are planning planting, buffer areas and areas to deliver biodiversity net gain and habitat creation. Please let us know if you have any feedback on the location of these areas].			as vegetation matures over time, and by Year 15 (which is an example year by which the Landscape Institute considers planting will have fully matured) the mitigation measures for all the residential receptors (except for Grange Cottage) will result in no significant effects. It is expected that the planting will reach 3.5m (the height of the infrastructure) earlier than Year 15 (about years 6-8), with a degree of screening before this. As stated in the Framework LEMP [EN0101054/APP/7.15] planting will take place in the first available planting season and at a time of year appropriate to the species being planted.	
18.11.24	S44RHS 005	██████████ ██████████	Access through Thorpe-on-the-Hill is not easy primary school in village 200+ pupils 70-80 per cent delivered by car. Clay Lane is a narrow farm track/public footpath much used by dog walkers/villagers. Corner at village end of Clay Lane is a very dangerous corner.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework CTMP Draft Development Consent Order	There are two Clay Lanes within the Study Area. The Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill (near to Station Road/ Lincoln Lane) will NOT experience any traffic in the construction phase, however, it will experience very limited operational movements by maintenance vans in the operational phase of the scheme (at access O-001, illustrated on the indicative layout presented in Figure 3-2B [EN010154/APP/6.2] of Chapter 3 The Proposed Development). The impact of the assessment of Clay Lane, south of Thurlby has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] , where possible HGV movements have been limited and replaced by LGVs. An HGV routing plan is shown on Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2] of the ES, identifying the key routes which will be used by HGVs to travel to/ from each site access. This includes the restriction of HGVs to routes avoiding local settlements as far as possible, including avoiding Thorpe on the Hill. There is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002; therefore, no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill. Traffic management measures will be implemented as set out within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] a detailed version of which is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . This includes measures to limit when vehicles can travel to and from the site in order to avoid peak traffic times.	N
01.12.24	S44AJC0 01	██████████ ██████████ ██████████	We are very opposed to the proximity of the proposed solar farm to our village Thorpe on the Hill and the impact it will have to village roads, particularly during any period of construction. We trust that our comments and views will be considered seriously in any forthcoming stages in relation to this proposal.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework CTMP Draft Development Consent Order	The impact of the assessment of road traffic is provided in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The Proposed Development has been designed with multiple access points to distribute the construction traffic across the road network and avoid significant effects. The core working hours during construction are also timed so that the bulk of the traffic movements bringing workers to site will occur before morning peak hour and after afternoon peak hour.	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
						<p>An HGV routing plan is shown on Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2] of the ES, identifying the key routes which will be used by HGVs to travel to/ from each site access. This includes the restriction of HGVs to routes avoiding local settlements as far as possible, including avoiding Thorpe on the Hill. There is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002; therefore, no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill.</p> <p>Adequate traffic management measures will be implemented as set out within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] a detailed version of which is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. This includes measures to limit when vehicles can travel to and from the site in order to avoid peak traffic times.</p>	
01.12.24	S44AJC002	[REDACTED]	Generally we appreciate the need for green energy and to be self sufficient as a country. However we believe that solar panels are <u>not</u> the right option up here in the North due to lack of light in Autumn & Winter.	Expressing an Objection / Preference for Alternative Renewable Energy Generation	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report Statement of Need	<p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area from the point of connection to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, which demonstrates that land was identified for the Proposed Development within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development. Further details on the selection process are set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2).</p> <p>Modern solar panels can generate power when levels of irradiation are lower, and technology continues to improve, making solar energy a reliable and valuable energy source in the region. Long-term energy storage solutions and grid integration ensure that energy is available throughout winter. Although alternative sources of energy generation may be required to supplement the electricity generated by solar, the supplementary electricity can be generated by a diverse portfolio of renewable electricity generation – i.e., utilising methods which do not emit greenhouse gases. Combining solar with other energy sources, including gas with carbon capture and storage,</p>	N

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						hydrogen, nuclear and wind, and effective grid management strategies helps balance supply and demand, ensuring a reliable energy supply year-round. The Applicant acknowledges that the energy generated by solar PV panels is intermittent in nature with regards to factors associated with seasonal variations. By co-locating battery energy storage systems (BESS) with solar PV we are able to maximise the benefits of the renewable energy generated by the Proposed Development. BESS enables time-shifting of solar output, absorbing energy when generation exceeds demand and discharging it during system peaks in demand. This reduces curtailment, increases utilisation of solar capacity, and can provide ancillary services to the power grid. Further information is provided in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] .	
01.12.24	S44AJC003	[REDACTED]	Use of agricultural land too is a major concern for us, as we would become more reliant on imported food at the cost of the environment.	Agricultural Land	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The 1,018.7ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East Midlands and is unlikely to result in an increase of food imports.	N
01.12.24	S44AJC004	[REDACTED]	The proposed plan will have a detrimental impact on our village character and may deter newcomers. Its proximity to housing will impact views and cause noise we currently do not endure – Thorpe on the Hill	Proximity to Villages	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Amenity Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration	As set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] , the layout of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process taking into account feedback from local residents. This included the refinement of the Principal Site boundary to exclude individual residential properties and adding or refining offsets to minimise visual impacts and reducing potential noise impacts. Specifically, additional buffers from the Solar PV Array Areas were included in the vicinity of Thorpe on the Hill. Panels are at least 50m from residential facades across the DCO Site, with the distance being a minimum, 320m from residences in Thorpe on the Hill. The Applicant has removed solar PV from a field southeast of Thorpe on the Hill following statutory consultation, given the responses from local residences, increasing the buffer in the final design to the 320m mentioned. The Applicant acknowledges that there will be some landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development, as shown in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Receptors will be most impacted during the construction phase, and the number of significant effects will drop by half at Year 1 of operation. The significant effects will further reduce as the mitigation planting will be established by Year 15 (a chosen year of assessment to align with industry practices), replacing the	Y - The Applicant has removed solar PV from a field southeast of Thorpe on the Hill following statutory consultation, and amended the design to avoid significant operational noise effects

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						<p>vegetation lost at the construction phase, enhancing landscape pattern, and helping integrate the Proposed Development within the surrounding landscape. Specifically, residents of Thorpe on the Hill and Bassingham will experience moderate adverse effects during construction but are not expected to experience any adverse effects during operation of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] details the different types of planting proposed across the site, the means of establishment and management/maintenance regimes specified for successful establishment of new vegetation including hedgerows and trees required to mitigate visual impacts. The proposed planting design is shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15].</p> <p>Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the noise impacts on local receptors, including receptors the Respondent refers to in Thorpe on the Hill. The design has been updated since statutory consultation to avoid significant operational effects presented in the PEIR, meaning that there are no predicted significant effects from the Proposed Development during operation. It is acknowledged in Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES that there will be some significant effects during construction, but these will be temporary and reversible, with fewer effects during construction at receptors in Thorpe on the Hill, which generally has a good setback from the proposed infrastructure (approximately 330m from the nearest solar PV infrastructure).</p>	
01.12.24	S44AJC0 05	[REDACTED]	The proposed development is far too close to residential dwellings for a start and <u>we strongly object</u> to the use of any village roads for the period of construction and then maintenance. A significant separation of solar farm to the village is needed.	Proximity to Villages / Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Amenity Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	As set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1], the layout of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process taking into account feedback from local residents. This included the refinement of the Principal Site boundary to exclude individual residential properties and adding or refining offsets to minimise visual impacts and reducing potential noise impacts. Specifically, additional buffers from the Solar PV Array Areas were included in the vicinity of Cathedral View Holiday Park and Thorpe on the Hill. Panels are at least 50m from residential facades, and further in most instances. The ES assesses the impacts on the closest receptors [EN010154/APP/6.1]. With specific reference to Thorpe on the Hill, the distance to solar PV is now approximately 330m; the Applicant has removed solar PV from a field southeast of Thorpe on the Hill following statutory consultation, given the responses from local residences.	Y - The Applicant has removed solar PV from a field southeast of Thorpe on the Hill following statutory consultation

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					ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework CTMP Draft Development Consent Order	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3] . With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport receptors. The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	
01.12.24	S44AJC006	[REDACTED]	No comment here, we will leave that to those directly affected by it [in response to feedback form question 3: Following the earlier non-statutory consultation we have selected one grid connection corridor which is proposed to connect Fosse Green Energy to the national grid. Please provide any comments on the grid connection corridor's route].	Site Selection	N/A	No response required.	N
01.12.24	S44AJC007	[REDACTED]	Additional public footpaths for walkers is always welcome.	Permissive Paths & Recreation	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development Draft Development Consent Order Framework PRow Management Plan	In addition to 1.8ha open space for public access within the community orchard, the Proposed Development will create approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement and/or link existing routes and create new connections to surrounding villages. This is secured under Requirement 17 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . The proposals in relation to PRow within the Order Limits are set out in the Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] , a detailed version of which will be developed, as secured by Requirement 18, under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . The permissive paths were amended following statutory consultation in responses of feedback from local residences, introducing more paths north of the A46 around Cathedral Park and Thorpe in the Park and a new path between Thurlby and Bassingham. The amended permissive paths are illustrated on the indicative layout presented in	Y - The permissive paths were amended following statutory consultation in responses of feedback from local residences.

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						Figure 3-2B [EN010154/APP/6.2] of Chapter 3 The Proposed Development of the ES.	
01.12.24	S44AJC008	[REDACTED]	More planting at the boundary of the whole solar farm please if it has to go ahead.	Screening	Framework LEMP ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	As stated in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] the Proposed Development has been designed to integrate with and, where practicable, enhance the local green infrastructure network, improving ecological connectivity across the Principal Site. The proposed planting design shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] has responded to the varied character by allowing views to remain open, where tall screening would not be appropriate. Based on the indicative layout of the Principal Site, new planting would include, in addition to existing hedgerow enhancement, gapping up and infill planting, grassland under the panels and along perimeter buffers, significant new native hedgerows, new native tree belts, and a new community orchard. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development provides sufficient planting, whilst responding to the varied character of the area where planting would not be appropriate. The planting proposals were amended slightly following statutory consultation in response to local feedback; in particular the removal of an orchard at Morton which has been replaced with high quality mixed flower grass seed mix in line with the preference of the local community.	Y - The planting proposals were amended slightly following statutory consultation in response to local feedback
01.12.24	S44AJC009	[REDACTED]	No use of village roads to construct and support any farm. This farm <u>should not</u> impact on residents in any way.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3]. With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport receptors. The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].	N
02.12.24	S44MKH001	[REDACTED]	Basically, all solar projects should be sited on disused industrial land, for example on	References to Brownfield Sites / Agricultural Land	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area from the point of connection to the proposed	N

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			<p>redundant power station sites, old airfields which there are many within the county of Lincolnshire.</p> <p>The proposal to site solar farms on crop producing farmland should not even be considered.</p> <p>We need all the land producing our own crops, so we are not reliant on imports.</p> <p>Governments need to be able to control all costs.</p> <p>Importing food is not good for the environment, with the amount of energy required to transport food crops, even within Europe.</p>		<p>Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p>	<p>National Grid substation near Navenby, which demonstrates that land was identified for the Proposed Development within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints, including the existence of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development. Further details on the selection process are set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2).</p> <p>In addition to being taken into account in site selection, BMV agricultural land has been taken into account in the design of the Proposed Development. Design Principle 2 as detailed in Section 3.9 of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], which informed the iterative design evolution of the Proposed Development, relates to being sensitive to existing agricultural land and reducing development on BMV land.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The 1,018.7ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East midlands and is unlikely to result in an increase of food imports.</p> <p>No suitable areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale were found within a viable search area of the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby.</p>	
02.12.24	S44MKH 002		The proposed siting of these panels is far too close to local villages.	Proximity to Villages	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>ES Chapter 14: Other</p>	The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in some residual adverse effects on people within the surrounding rural communities, as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). The Secretary of State will need to balance impacts and changes against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development as set out in Government policy.	N

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			<p>There are many other sites within the UK which could be better suited.</p> <p>For example fields where sheep only graze. By siting the panels on that type of site sheep could continue to graze and yet we could produce electricity at the same time without any loss to agriculture. Incidentally there are very few sheep rearing farms in Lincolnshire.</p> <p>Siting of the panels in areas near villages and towns is asking for trouble from local youths irrespective of security.</p> <p>This again would involve local police who currently don't have sufficient resources to meet today's problems.</p>		<p>Environmental Topics</p> <p>ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity</p> <p>ES Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration</p> <p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use</p> <p>Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report</p>	<p>The Applicant has committed to mitigating impacts wherever possible, and the impacts to local communities have been carefully evaluated by technical assessments. Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers impacts on residential amenity. This includes considering effects from the section on Air Quality within Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Taking into account the mitigation measures embedded within the Proposed Development in the form of landscaping proposals, traffic and noise management, economic opportunities and management plans (such as a Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7], Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18], Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8], and Framework DEMP [EN010154/APP/7.9]), no significant effects on residential amenity or health have been identified.</p> <p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area from the point of connection to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, which demonstrates that land was identified for the Proposed Development within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints, including the existence of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development. Further details on the selection process are set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2).</p> <p>To minimise the impacts of the Proposed Development on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out embedded mitigation</p>	

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						<p>measures including the use of panels at a height which could support sheep grazing, and capitalising on the opportunity to improve soil structure during the period of suspended agricultural activities throughout the operational phase of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Applicant has designed the Proposed Development to ensure that unauthorised access is difficult to achieve and to minimise the potential for damage to occur through criminal damage. A 2m high fence will enclose the operational areas of the Proposed Development with pole mounted inward facing CCTV systems installed at a height of up to 2.5m. Security measures are described in Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	
02.12.24	S44MKH 003	[REDACTED]	<p>If this proposal is successful then we need to have a guarantee that the associated connections will be underground and under no circumstances allowed to be transmitted by pylons.</p> <p>Using pylons would only leave the system open to interference or worst by outside groups wanting to interrupt the power source. The proposed siting of the solar panels plus the proposed grid connection corridor is in the middle of an area known as the Witham Valley Country Park which covers around 40 square miles of high quality, unspoilt countryside, rich in wildlife and history. That alone should be enough for government refusal.</p>	Cable Undergrounding		<p>There will be no overhead lines as part of the Proposed Development or Cable Corridor; these do not form part of the authorised development that is being applied for (Schedule 1 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]). All cables for onsite connections and grid export will be buried underground. The only above ground cables are those that may be attached to the rear of panels. This is secured by Requirement 6 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that the DCO Site is located entirely within Witham Valley Country Park. The design of the Proposed Development links the habitat creation and increase in biodiversity into the green and blue infrastructure in the wider landscape including the Witham Valley Country Park and the Local Nature Recovery Network including relevant aspects of the 'Green Infrastructure Strategy for Central Lincolnshire'.</p>	
02.12.24	S44MKH 004	[REDACTED]	<p>Unfortunately, the addition of more footpaths near agricultural land only leads to an increase in people walking where they shouldn't. Again, this cannot be policed. This was the experience we all viewed during the Covid period. Which in turn leads to damaged crops and local wildlife being disturbed.</p>	Permissive Paths & Recreation	<p>Framework PRoW Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p>	<p>As stated in the Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14], a detailed version of which will be developed, as secured by Requirement 18, under Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] clear signage will be provided where footpaths are diverted to help ensure that people remain on designated routes.</p> <p>In terms of the new permissive paths created as part of the Proposed Development, as stated in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] new signage will be installed to help wayfinding and provide information on how to link to</p>	N

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						existing parts of the PRow network as well as course distances to promote active travel. Access points will be clearly defined. Regular inspection of the path signage and wayfinding equipment will be undertaken in order to identify any damage or vandalism. Replacement or repairs will be carried out promptly to maintain visibility and accessibility. Regular inspection of the surface of the paths will also be undertaken.	
02.12.24	S44MKH 005	██████████	In the local village of Thurlby which will be severely affected should this proposal be accepted, we would be looking for serious road calming measures to be financed by the company in the form of road 'ramps' not road 'bumps' if we can obtain approval from the Lincolnshire Highways Dept.	Community Benefits	Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	<p>A Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] has been produced and details the measures that will mitigate construction-related effects.</p> <p>A requirement for traffic calming road ramps has not been identified within the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] or Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	N
02.12.24	S44MKH 006	██████████	In view of the number of years of this proposed scheme, Thurlby would be looking for considerable financial help every year in projects within the village. For example, funding church repairs, new village hall etc.	Community Benefits	Planning Statement	The Applicant notes these comments and thanks the Interested Parties for their suggestions. The proposals include a community fund, which would comprise a pre-agreed amount per export capacity that is available for the local community to spend on local projects. Members of the local community will have significant input in determining which local projects utilise these funds meaning that these could be used to fund church repairs or a new village hall, as suggested. This fund will become available during operation of Fosse Green Energy. It does not form part of the DCO application but will be delivered in parallel, in liaison with North Kesteven District Council.	N
02.12.24	S44MKH 007	██████████	The areas you propose are of great concern and we would have to receive a guarantee that at no date in the future could you be allowed to site extra panels in these biodiversity and habitat creation areas [in response to feedback form question 6: Our layout plan available at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk shows where we are planning planting, buffer areas and areas to deliver biodiversity net gain and habitat creation. Please let us	Site Selection	<p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p> <p>Framework CEMP</p> <p>Framework DEMP</p> <p>Draft Development Consent Order</p>	<p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] details the different types of planting proposed across the site, the means of establishment and management/maintenance regimes specified for successful establishment of new vegetation including hedgerows and trees required to mitigate visual impacts. The proposed planting design is shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]. A detailed LEMP will be prepared, substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, as secured by Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order. Under Requirement 8, the detailed LEMP must be approved by the relevant planning authority and must be implemented as approved and maintained throughout the operation of the Proposed Development.</p>	N

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			know if you have any feedback on the location of these areas].			A Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] has been submitted as part of the Application. If the undertaker does not comply with the terms of the DCO then there are enforcement provisions included in the Planning Act 2008 which would enable the relevant planning authorities to secure compliance. The Works Plan [EN010154/APP/2.2] referred to in the draft DCO dictates the location of the solar infrastructure.	
02.12.24	S44MKH 008	[REDACTED]	The existing local road network is currently overloaded mainly due to the incompleteness of the Lincoln Southern bypass. The current government is unlikely to provide the necessary funds for completion. So, without the completion of said bypass I believe it would be impossible to complete your works without major disruption to local communities. Therefore, your works would have to be severely restricted in the hours in any one day during which your transport should be allowed to move.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	The North Hykeham Relief Road (the Lincoln Southern Bypass) is expected to be complete by 2028 and therefore there will be no overlap in the construction of the projects. The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
01.12.24	S44RLK0 01	[REDACTED]	I have lived at the above address for over 45 years. I bought the property because of the East, West, and South views - believing there would be no development on the surrounding land. I know that your company above is the law, thus whatever we as a village may say will make no difference to what you want to do, but I strongly object to having a Solar Farm stuck obstructing my views.	Visual Impact	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment	The Applicant recognises that the Proposed Development will result in some residual adverse effects on people within the surrounding rural communities, as presented in the technical chapters (Chapters 6-14 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]). In deciding whether or not to grant consent for the Proposed Development, the Secretary of State will need to balance impacts and changes as a result of the Proposed Development against the urgent need and critical national priority for the Proposed Development as set out in Government policy. The Proposed Development has been designed carefully, aiming to avoid or minimise harm to the landscape and views, and providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate. Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] details the embedded mitigation measures incorporated into the Proposed Development, which include careful siting in the landscape, conserving existing vegetation patterns, creating new green infrastructure, sensitive and careful lighting design and management measures (to provide management and maintenance in order to provide the intended effect).	Y – Change of use of 3 fields from Solar PV to biodiversity.

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01.12.24	S44RLK0 02	[REDACTED]	The land you are going to use is good productive agricultural land - ask any farmer that isn't getting a good reward from you for the use of his land. It would be far more beneficial and less waste of good land to fit the panels on the roofs of any new build properties.	Agricultural Land	Statement of Need ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	<p>In recognition of feedback from the community, three fields which were presented at statutory consultation as including solar PV are now proposed to be used for biodiversity enhancement or mitigation in the updated design that is being submitted in the Application.</p> <p>As set out in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives, such as decentralised energy generation on roof tops have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government's targets. The Government recognises in the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK's energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst rooftop solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, suitable land is available, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with NPS EN-1.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of Best and Most Versatile land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. The results of an agricultural land classification (ALC) survey are set out in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. For the Principal Site, the ALC survey concluded the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) - 27.8% b. Subgrade 3b (Non-BMV land) - 68.9% c. Non-agricultural land - 3.1% d. 1.9 ha was inaccessible. <p>Therefore, the ALC survey concluded that land within the Principal Site is predominantly subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land), although some BMV land of subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land), and some non-agricultural land, is present. There were no areas of ALC Grade 1 or 2 identified within the Principal Site (Grades 1 and 2 are highest quality of BMV land). Further detail on</p>	N

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						<p>how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is also important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be temporary. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of the operational period the land would be available for its current use. Any material change of use would require planning permission.</p>	
01.12.24	S44RLK003	[REDACTED]	<p>You are going to devalue my property by a vast amount both while building and operating the panels and the storage batteries will be a danger to me or anyone else living nearby.</p>	<p>Impact on Local Residents</p>	<p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p>	<p>The Applicant is not aware of any evidence to say that solar farms affect house prices. Through design the Applicant has incorporated setbacks from housing which, combined with the maturing landscaping, provides good screening of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the BESS, the Proposed Development includes embedded design mitigation and protection measures to reduce fire/explosion risk, which are detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This is a key document relating to BESS safety. The BESS layout has been developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service (FRS) and has taken account of guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC). Communication with the local FRS will continue through the design and construction stages. The local FRS would be expected to let a BESS fire burn out, but the focus of the Framework BSMP is to prevent a fire occurring. There have been very few utility scale BESS fires in the UK to date, all of which were built prior to the current NFCC safety guidance, meaning that the components / setup which caused these fires are no longer permitted for use, and therefore will not be used within the BESS of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower any safety risk. These measures include an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control this)).</p>	N

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01.12.24	S44RLK004	[REDACTED]	<p>In addition, access to build and service the panels will be through the narrow village streets where there is very limited footpaths. These are just a few of my reasons to objection, and I ask you to please reconsider where you are going to place the Solar Farm and blight the area.</p>	<p>Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)</p>	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan</p>	<p>A detailed BSMP is secured under Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and sign off of this Requirement will involve consultation with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service. The centralised BESS is located a minimum of 200m from residential receptors to ensure no significant effects to nearby receptors would occur in the event of a fire. For distributed BESS, the Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] requires that they are located so that the operational noise levels at sensitive receptors are no higher than the levels set out in Table 11-21 of Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Framework OEMP [EN010154/APP/7.8] sets out that modelling will be undertaken at the detailed design phase to confirm the noise levels at sensitive receptors will be no higher than the levels presented in Table 11-21 of Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3]. With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport users, such as through journey delays, intimidation, and fear.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>HGVs have been restricted to certain routes and times of the day as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2]. These routes are deemed suitable for HGV's as confirmed by swept path analysis. The HGV routing plan has also been agreed with LCC as local highway authority. A monitoring system would be put in place along the route of all HGVs travelling to and from the Site which would record any non-compliance and to communicate any issues with the relevant suppliers. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by</p>	N

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						<p>LGVs. Additionally, there is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002, no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill. Furthermore, as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2], the Principal Site HGV routing will direct HGVs from Moor Lane north onto Haddington Lane, and not south towards C-011 and C-012 along Bassingham Lane and Clay Lane.</p> <p>To avoid increasing traffic levels (including as a result of an accident), HGV deliveries will be managed to avoid the network peak hours for the local highway network; identified within the ES (Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]) as 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00. For example, HGVs could be delayed in the afternoon to avoid being released from the Site during the PM network peak hour. This would ensure that in the event of an accident there would be no increase in traffic levels.</p>	
01.12.24	S44NL00 1	[REDACTED]	I object to the proposed solar farm primarily because of its adverse impact upon the village, particularly when there are better alternatives for producing renewable energy.	Impact on Local Residents / Preference for Alternative Renewable Energy Generation	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Statement of Need	<p>The Applicant assumes the respondent's reference to the village means Thorpe on the Hill. The Applicant acknowledges that there will be some landscape and visual effects (Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]) as a result of the Proposed Development. Receptors will be most impacted during the construction phase, with residents of Thorpe on the Hill predicted to experience short term, reversible moderate adverse effects during construction. Residents of the village are not expected to experience any adverse significant landscape and visual effects during operation of the Proposed Development. Due to the distance between the proposed infrastructure and the village, other environmental and social effects on the village are considered to be not significant.</p> <p>As detailed in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives such decentralised energy generation on roof tops or brownfield land for example, have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including solar on brownfield land, are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government's targets. The Government recognises in the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK's energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst brownfield solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an essential part of the</p>	N

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						<p>future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, where land is available and suitable, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Scheme, in line with NPS EN-1.</p> <p>Paragraph 2.10.29 of the National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (NPS EN-3) states that while land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location, preference should be given to using brownfield and non-agricultural land. These land types were identified within the area of search by checking the local authority brownfield register and drawing on local knowledge. No suitable areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale were found within a viable search area of the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby.</p>	
01.12.24	S44NL00 2	[REDACTED]	<p>Thorpe on the Hill has a rural character and this will be damaged by a process which is analogous to industrialisation of the landscape. The latest proposals show that Thorpe has been ignored, as demonstrated by the increased density of panels in and around the village. This undermines the credibility of the consultation process by appearing to demonstrate that it is merely perfunctory.</p>	Proximity to Villages / Consultation	Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	<p>The Applicant disagrees that Thorpe on the Hill has been ignored, as part of the Applicant's early-stage engagement, a series of changes were made to the design of the Proposed Development to help reduce the visual impacts from sensitive receptors. This included changes in the vicinity of land southeast of Thorpe on the Hill to provide additional buffers from the Solar PV Areas, and removal of parcels for the development of solar infrastructure in the vicinity of Thorpe on the Hill. Additional buffers were also incorporated around individual residential dwellings.</p> <p>The Applicant acknowledges that there will be some landscape and visual effects as a result of the Proposed Development. Receptors will be most impacted during the construction phase, and the number of significant effects will drop by half at Year 1 of operation. The significant effects will further reduce as the mitigation planting will be established by Year 15 (a chosen year of assessment to align with industry practices), replacing the vegetation lost at the construction phase, enhancing landscape pattern, and helping integrate the Proposed Development within the surrounding landscape. Specifically, residents of Thorpe on the Hill and Bassingham will experience moderate adverse effects during construction but are not expected to experience any adverse effects during operation of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>The Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15] details the different types of planting proposed across the site, the means of establishment and management/maintenance regimes specified for successful establishment of new vegetation including hedgerows and trees</p>	Y – removal of a field of solar PV SE of the village

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01.12.24	S44NL003	[REDACTED]	<p>Thorpe suffers from disproportionately high levels of traffic, as the village is used as a rat-run for vehicles wishing to avoid Lincoln and its inadequate ring-road. It is critically important that construction traffic does not use the already crowded and narrow village roads which have a weight limit restriction. The village school attracts a very high proportion of non-village residents who park along key roads and cause bottlenecks at drop-off and pick-up times.</p>	<p>Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)</p>	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan</p>	<p>required to mitigate visual impacts. The proposed planting design is shown in the Landscape Mitigation Plans presented in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]</p> <p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3]. With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport receptors.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p> <p>HGVs have been restricted to certain routes and times of the day as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2]. These routes are deemed suitable for HGV's as confirmed by swept path analysis. The HGV routing plan has also been agreed with LCC Highways. A monitoring system would be put in place along the route of all HGVs travelling to and from the Site which would record any non-compliance and to communicate any issues with the relevant suppliers. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. Additionally, there is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002, no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill. Furthermore, as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 [EN010154/APP/6.2], the Principal Site HGV routing will direct HGVs from Moor Lane north onto Haddington Lane, and not south towards C-011 and C-012 along Bassingham Lane and Clay Lane.</p> <p>To avoid increasing traffic levels (including as a result of an accident), HGV deliveries will be managed to avoid the network peak hours for the local highway network; identified within the ES (Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]) as 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00. For example, HGVs could be delayed in the afternoon to avoid being released from the Site during the PM network peak</p>	N

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						hour. This would ensure that in the event of an accident there would be no increase in traffic levels.	
01.12.24	S44NL004	██████████	The rural nature of Thorpe forms part of its amenity value, so wherever possible views must be preserved as they are a distinctive part of the village's character.	Visual Impact	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan	The assessment provided in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/7.2] has considered ten protected views recorded in Thorpe on the Hill. The Applicant acknowledges that significant adverse effects may be experienced during the construction phase however these will be short term and temporary. No significant adverse effects are expected for residents of Thorpe on the Hill during operation following implementation of landscape planting proposals presented in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN0101054/APP/7.15] . However recreational users of TOTH/7/2 (a footpath routing through the field to the west of Station Road/ Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, within the Principal Site), TOTH/21/1 (a footpath routing through the field to the east of Tunman Woods, within the Principal Site), TOTH/6/2 (a footpath which runs through the field to the west of Fosse Lane within the Principal Site), TOTH/6/3 (a footpath linking through the field to the east of Tunman Woods, within the Principal Site) in the area may experience significant adverse effects to visual amenity. As part of the design evolution, offsets have been used to reduce impacts, as can be seen by the Principal Site being mostly set back from settlement boundaries, such as fields immediately adjacent to Thorpe on the Hill. Where this has not been possible, offsets (typically measuring in excess of 100m) and new planting have been incorporated to retain a sense of openness whilst screening the solar PV panels.	Y – removal of a field of solar PV SE of the village
01.12.24	S44NL005	██████████	Furthermore, the area is widely used for walks, both by residents and others, many of whom follow the attractive loop from the village to Tunman Wood and back, which is promoted as a “Stepping Out” route by NKDC. This is a highly prized asset which must be preserved and not degraded by the intrusion of solar panels and security fences.	Permissive Paths & Recreation	Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The solar panels in proximity to the “Stepping Out” route have been retained in order to maximise the renewable energy connection for the grid connection agreement whilst avoiding other environmental and social effects, such as allowing sufficient offsets from villages, heritage receptors, and adequate ecology mitigation. The design evolution is discussed in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
01.12.24	S44NL006	██████████	Clay Lane is shown as an access point on the latest maps. This should be avoided at all costs because vehicular access, via	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	There are two Clay Lanes within the Study Area. The Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill (near to Station Road/ Lincoln Lane) will not experience any traffic in the construction phase, however, it will experience very limited operational movements by maintenance vans	N

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			Lincoln Lane, would necessitate use of small village roads, and access from Station Road is dangerous as it requires a turn across oncoming traffic on a blind bend. Furthermore, the track is insufficiently wide to accommodate vehicles and pedestrians, many of whom are dog-walkers. It is therefore recommended that an alternative means of accessing the site should be established which avoids the village entirely.			<p>in the operational phase of the Proposed Development (access O-001, illustrated on the indicative layout presented in Figure 3-2B [EN010154/APP/6.2] of Chapter 3 The Proposed Development)). The impact of the assessment of Clay Lane, south of Thurlby has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], where possible HGV movements have been limited and replaced by LGVs.</p> <p>All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. The construction access points are located on the northern extents of the road and therefore avoid the central section of Clay Lane.</p>	
01.12.24	S44SJL001		I object to the Solar farm proposal in the surrounding area. The word farm is inappropriate as it will make the area industrial.	Expressing an Objection	ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>The Proposed Development has been designed carefully, aiming to avoid or minimise harm to the landscape and providing reasonable mitigation where possible and appropriate. Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual Amenity of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] details the embedded mitigation measures incorporated into the Proposed Development, which include careful siting in the landscape, conserving existing vegetation patterns, creating new green infrastructure, sensitive and careful lighting design and management measures (to provide management and maintenance in order to provide the intended effect).</p> <p>The word “farm” is considered acceptable and is not intended to change the perception of the Proposed Development; it is a well established name for solar PV generating infrastructure in the UK, often co-existing with continued agricultural land use.</p>	N
01.12.24	S44SJL002		There will be a loss of agricultural land. Large scale solar erections should focus on the large roof areas of industrial buildings, car parks, brown field areas, of which there are many in the local Lincoln area. Fosse Green Energy (FGS) totally ignores this alternative.	Agricultural Land	Statement of Need ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	As set out in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1], the Applicant recognises that energy alternatives, such as decentralised energy generation on roof tops have an important role to play in decarbonisation. However, on their own, smaller scale solar, including rooftop solar are not likely to deliver a sufficient total capacity at the required pace and at an affordable cost to meet the Government’s targets. The Government recognises in the overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) that growth in large scale solar schemes, alongside smaller schemes of solar or other renewable energy sources, is expected to improve the dependability of those assets as a combined portfolio, contributing to an adequate and dependable UK generation mix required to meet the UK’s energy security needs, and the decarbonisation needs of the UK. Whilst rooftop solar and other smaller scale energy schemes are likely to contribute to decarbonisation, large-scale solar is still an	N

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						<p>essential part of the future electricity system, that must be deployed where there is the natural resource, suitable land is available, and in proximity to available grid connection locations, such as the area local to the Proposed Development, in line with NPS EN-1.</p> <p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of Best and Most Versatile land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. The results of an agricultural land classification (ALC) survey are set out in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. For the Principal Site, the ALC survey concluded the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) - 27.8% b. Subgrade 3b (Non-BMV land) - 68.9% c. Non-agricultural land - 3.1% d. 1.9 ha was inaccessible. <p>Therefore, the ALC survey concluded that land within the Principal Site is predominantly non BMV land being subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural land), although some BMV land of subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land), and some non-agricultural land, is present. There were no areas of ALC Grade 1 or 2 identified within the Principal Site, (Grades 1 and 2 are highest quality of BMV land). Further detail on how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be temporary. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of the operational period the land would be available for its current use. Any material change of use would require planning permission.</p>	
01.12.24	S44SJL003	[REDACTED]	<p>I understand the panels FGE are intending to use are being imported from China, using coal generated electricity.... Environmentally damaging. I also understand there are human rights concerns about their making and</p>	Supply Chain	<p>ES Chapter 6: Climate Change</p> <p>Framework Employment,</p>	<p>The manufacturer of the solar PV and BESS that will be used for the Proposed Development has not yet been chosen. This approach is common for developments of this kind, as solar PV and battery technologies are constantly evolving.</p>	N

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			transporting which have not been investigated, or if they have, [REDACTED]		Skills and Supply Chain Plan	The procurement strategy for the Proposed Development will also reflect the aim of maximising benefits to local businesses, balanced against ensuring competitive delivery of the Proposed Development. In order to ensure an ethical procurement process, the Applicant wishes to ensure the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development is undertaken pursuant to an ethical procurement policy and that this is a legal obligation under the DCO. This is achieved through the development of a detailed Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, which will be substantially in accordance with the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan, and is secured by Requirement 19 under Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] . The Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain includes a commitment that any qualifying supplier must participate in a modern slavery supplier due diligence exercise, and the supplier must publish annually a slavery and human trafficking statement that meets the statutory requirements of s54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Further details regarding ethical and environmental responsibilities are provided in the Framework Employment, Skills and Supply Chain Plan [EN010154/APP/7.16] .	
01.12.24	S44SJL004	[REDACTED]	The planned construction will be very damaging to the local rural environment. Access through the village, and proposed entrance down Clay Lane (which is a footpath, not a road) would be a danger to pedestrians. The roads through the village are quite narrow, not suitable for HGVs. Plus the local environment could suffer up to two years due to the noise, fumes and dust caused by the vehicles. If, due to ignoring the justified objections, the plans proceed, FGE should at the very least create an entry off the A46, and move the panels away from the current invasive location. It may cost them more money, but it would show at least some respect to the village residents.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction traffic including on severance, driver delay, and accidents and safety is carried out within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] . This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place. There are two Clay Lanes within the Study Area. The Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill (near to Station Road/ Lincoln Lane) will not experience any traffic in the construction phase, however, it will experience very limited operational movements by maintenance vans in the operational phase of the scheme (access O-001, illustrated on the indicative layout presented in Figure 3-2B [EN010154/APP/6.2] of Chapter 3 The Proposed Development)). The impact of the assessment of Clay Lane, south of Thurlby has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] , where possible HGV movements have been limited and replaced by LGVs. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. The construction access points are located on the northern extents of the road and therefore avoid the central section of Clay Lane.	N

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The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) **[EN010154/APP/7.18]** sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order **[EN010154/APP/3.1]**.

HGVs have been restricted to certain routes and times of the day as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**. These routes are deemed suitable for HGV's as confirmed by swept path analysis. The HGV routing plan has also been agreed with LCC Highways. A monitoring system would be put in place along the route of all HGVs travelling to and from the Site which would record any non-compliance and to communicate any issues with the relevant suppliers. All local junctions, links and site accesses have been assessed in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport **[EN010154/APP/6.1]** and as a result HGV usage along Clay Lane in Bassingham has been limited as far as possible and replaced by LGVs. Additionally, there is no HGV traffic proposed past access C-002, no traffic will pass through Thorpe on the Hill. Furthermore, as per the HGV routing plan in Figure 13-4 **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**, the Principal Site HGV routing will direct HGVs from Moor Lane north onto Haddington Lane, and not south towards C-011 and C-012 along Bassingham Lane and Clay Lane.

To avoid increasing traffic levels (including as a result of an accident), HGV deliveries will be managed to avoid the network peak hours for the local highway network; identified within the ES (Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport **[EN010154/APP/6.1]**) as 08:00-09:00 and 17:00-18:00. For example, HGVs could be delayed in the afternoon to avoid being released from the Site during the PM network peak hour. This would ensure that in the event of an accident there would be no increase in traffic levels.

Construction HGVs will travel to/ from the Principal Site primarily via the A46 and will then utilise the local highway network to reach the access points. After consideration and analysis of all viable options, including potential bypass provisions, it is considered that the routing strategy (which has been developed in discussions with the LCC County Highways) reflects the most suitable routes available. As stated in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport **[EN010154/APP/6.2]**

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						<p>the Proposed Development will not include any direct access points from the A46. This was considered, however was ruled out (by the Applicant, National Highways and LCC County Highways) following review of this option during the development of the access strategy as the current tracks are not deemed suitable for use by HGV's, therefore direct access off the A46 is not a viable option. Access points will utilise the local road network, where vehicles will use the A46 and the A46 Fosse Lane/ Haddington Laned grade-separated junction. The assessment presented in ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.2] supports this strategy, with no significant adverse effects identified as a result of the Proposed Development.</p>	
01.12.24	S44SJLQ	[REDACTED]	<p>Solar panels have a limited effect due to the limited amount of sunlight in this country. This must be accepted and objective consideration be given to their limited benefit. Plus the construction of lithium batteries for storage are a potential fire risk. All of the plans will have a serious detrimental effect on the local biodiversity.</p>	<p>General Negative Comment / Battery Safety</p>	<p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design</p> <p>Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report</p> <p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain assessment report</p> <p>Statement of Need</p>	<p>Fosse Green Energy Limited has estimated the build cost of the Development to be in excess of £300m, in addition to the significant DEVEX in the application for the DCO. Therefore, the commercial viability of the project has been through rigorous technical, commercial and financial due-diligence. The Applicant is satisfied that the solar PV will generate substantial renewable energy and that the safety risk is low.</p> <p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area from the point of connection to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, which demonstrates that land was identified for the Proposed Development within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development. Further details on the selection process are set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2).</p> <p>The Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] outlines the expected efficiency of the solar PV, acknowledging that they do not produce electricity in darkness and have a diminished efficiency during cloud</p>	N

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						<p>cover. Overplanting of the grid connection agreement assists with this, along with the onsite storage facilities provided by the BESS, which will enable surplus energy during the optimal daytime periods to be stored onsite and then exported when conditions are sub-optimal.</p> <p>In terms of the concern regarding the fire risk of lithium batteries, the Proposed Development includes embedded design mitigation and protection measures to reduce fire/explosion risk, which are detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This is a key document relating to BESS safety. The BESS layout has been developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service (FRS) and taken account of guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC). Communication with the local FRS will continue through the design and construction stages. The local FRS would be expected to let a BESS fire burn out, but the focus of the Framework BSMP is to prevent a fire occurring. There have been very few utility scale BESS fires in the UK to date, all of which were built prior to the current NFCC safety guidance, meaning that the components / setup which caused these fires are no longer permitted for use, and therefore will not be used within the BESS of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower the safety risk. These measures include an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control this)).</p> <p>A detailed BSMP is secured under Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and sign off of this Requirement will involve consultation with the off of this Requirement will involve consultation with the Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service. The centralised BESS is located a minimum of 200m from residential receptors which will avoid significant effects on nearby receptors in the unlikely event of a fire.</p>	

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						<p>In terms of the concern that the Proposed Development will have a negative effect on biodiversity, Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents an assessment of impacts on biodiversity, and the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.15] outlines the landscape and ecology impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during the construction of the Proposed Development, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management and monitoring measures to be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational. Considerable enhancement measures are proposed as part of the Framework LEMP, with biodiversity net gain proposed for the Principal Site, when compared to baseline conditions, resulting in positive effects for ecology during the lifetime of the Proposed Development. Large areas of the Principal Site have been excluded from development specifically for planting and wildlife linkages, such as areas presented in Figure 8-5: Bird Mitigation Land Allocation [EN010154/APP/2.2]. Chapter 8 Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] concludes that there will be no significant adverse effects on biodiversity during the operation of the Proposed Development, with several minor and moderate beneficial effects on biodiversity following the proposed enhancement measures in the Framework LEMP.</p> <p>A Biodiversity Net Gain assessment report [EN010154/APP/7.12] has been undertaken using Defra's Statutory Biodiversity Metric to identify opportunities for contributing to BNG. Although delivering BNG as part of a DCO is not mandatory at the time of writing, the Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12] sets out that the Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.4) for the Proposed Development.</p>	
01.12.24	S44SJL0 06	[REDACTED]	FGE's decision to erect their panels so close to the village and so far away from the proposed (objected to) Navenby Substation site must be questioned.	Proximity to Villages	Site Selection Report Design Approach Document ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The Principal Site layout sought to avoid siting solar PV and BESS infrastructure immediately surrounding residential dwellings and small settlements to minimise the potential for adverse impacts on visual amenity and glint and glare. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in the Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2] . The Applicant has committed within the Design Commitments (Appendix A of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] to a minimum buffer of 200m from the centralised BESS and 50m from solar infrastructure to residential receptors. Three fields of solar PV	Y – removal of some solar PV fields

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						<p>illustrated at statutory consultation have been removed in the updated design following community feedback, increasing the setback from villages such as Thorpe on the Hill and Morton.</p> <p>Section 4.4 of Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the methodology adopted for the site selection process for the Site. The Site for the Proposed Development was chosen following a process from the determination of an initial search area from the point of connection to the proposed National Grid substation near Navenby, which demonstrates that land was identified for the Proposed Development within an area of good solar irradiance (sunlight) and the identification of relatively low lying and flat topography landscape to maximise energy generation within the east of England. The characteristics of the land in this part of Lincolnshire are optimal for the generation of renewable energy by solar PV. The search area was then refined through the application of exclusionary criteria based upon environmental and planning constraints. Taking account of the suitability of the location for solar infrastructure, the availability of a network connection, appraisal of environmental constraints and landowners willing to lease land for the Proposed Development, the DCO Site was selected to be taken forward for development. Further details on the selection process are set out in Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2]</p>	
02.12.24	S44RNW 001	[REDACTED]	<p>We are writing in response to your recent public consultation regarding the proposed Fosse Green Energy Solar Farm Development. We would like to submit the following comments:</p> <p>Construction Traffic</p> <p>Clay Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Access: To prevent damage to the public right of way and potential conflicts with walkers, construction traffic should be strictly prohibited from using Clay Lane. Alternative access routes should be identified and implemented.</p>	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport</p> <p>Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan</p>	<p>An assessment of the potential effects relating to additional construction traffic including on severance, driver delay, and accidents and safety is carried out within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This concludes that the Proposed Development is not expected to result in any significant effects with the proposed embedded mitigation in place.</p> <p>There are two Clay Lanes within the Study Area. The Clay Lane in Thorpe on the Hill (near to Station Road/ Lincoln Lane) will NOT experience any traffic in the construction phase, however, it will experience very limited operational movements by maintenance vans in the operational phase of the scheme (access O-001, illustrated on the indicative layout presented in Figure 3-2B [EN010154/APP/6.2] of Chapter 3 The Proposed Development)). The impact of the assessment of Clay Lane, south of Thurlby has been considered within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1], where possible HGV movements have been limited and replaced by LGVs.</p>	N

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						The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	
02.12.24	S44RNW 002	[REDACTED]	Village Road Usage: To minimize disruption to local residents and traffic, construction traffic should avoid using roads that pass through any village affected by the development.	Construction Traffic (& Road Safety Concerns)	Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan	As set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18] , HGV routes will be restricted, where practicable, to avoid the villages of Thorpe on the Hill, Haddington and Bassingham. A vehicle routing plan showing the routing strategy for HGVs at the Principal Site is shown in Figure 13-4 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] . Arrival and departure times of HGV deliveries will also be managed to minimise the number of vehicles travelling during the network peak hours.	N
02.12.24	S44RNW 003	[REDACTED]	Development: Residential Property Distance: To mitigate potential impacts on residential amenity, noise pollution, and public health, any development, including battery storage and solar stations, should be situated at least 250 meters away from residential and commercial properties.	Proximity to Villages / Impact on Local Residents	Design Approach Document	The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] sets out how the Proposed Developments design has evolved, including how it has responded sensitively to its proximity to residential dwellings, village settlements, and caravan park with regard to visual impact, noise and lighting. As set out in the Environmental Commitments Register [EN010154/APP/6.5] , Solar Stations and BESS have been designed to be located at least 200m from residential properties and a minimum buffer of 100m from the Proposed Development to residential receptors during operation. Three fields of solar PV have been removed from the design following feedback at statutory consultation, increasing the setback distances from villages.	Y – removal of some solar PV fields
02.12.24	S44RNW 004	[REDACTED]	Wildlife Considerations: Wildlife Corridors: The project boundary should be designed to allow for the unimpeded movement of wildlife, including deer. Wildlife corridors and crossing points should be incorporated into the design to minimize habitat fragmentation.	Wildlife & Land Animal Habitats	Framework LEMP	The fence enclosing the operational areas of the Proposed Development will be permeable for most animals and offset from roads to ensure that fauna is not put at risk from road traffic as well as not putting road users at risk. The fence design will include gaps to allow mammals, including small deer, badger, brown hare and hedgehog, to pass at strategic locations to maintain ecological connectivity. Habitat creation and enhancements, including the filling of hedgerow gaps and tree planting, have been included within the Proposed Development design to increase biodiversity. These will increase habitat availability and connectivity for a wide range of fauna. The planting is set out in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] and secured by Requirement 8 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N

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02.12.24	S44RNW 005	[REDACTED]	Deer Fencing: The use of deer fencing around solar panels should be carefully considered as it may restrict the movement of deer and increase the risk of road traffic accidents. Alternative fencing solutions or wildlife-friendly designs should be explored to ensure the safety of both wildlife and road users. By addressing our concerns and those of other local residents, the development, if permitted, could be implemented in a way that minimizes its impact on the local environment and community.	Wildlife & Land Animal Habitats	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	A fence will enclose the operational solar PV areas of the Proposed Development comprising a stock proof mesh-type security fence with wooden posts and up to 2m in height. Fencing will be permeable for most animals and offset from roads to ensure that fauna is not put at risk from road traffic as well as not putting road users at risk. The fence design will include gaps to allow mammals, including small deer, badger, brown hare and hedgehog, to pass at strategic locations to maintain ecological connectivity. Details of the proposed perimeter fencing are provided within Chapter 3: The Proposed Development and are included in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] which is secured by Requirement 8 of the draft DCO [EN010154/APP/3.1] .	N
31.03.25	S44LJAD 001	[REDACTED]	I am writing to you in reply to the Statutory Consultation on the proposed application for a development consent order to be submitted by Fosse Green Energy Limited in relation to a new solar and energy storage park which would be very close to my home. I have therefore rightly been identified as a person with an interest in the land affected by the proposed development. Firstly, you note that my property is NOT affected, I would strongly disagree with this. The designated site for the BESS is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and will completely devastate my view of the beautiful countryside, with the sight of battery containers visible from my door, and as far as my eye can see. I live some distance away from other properties and have moved to this house to be in the countryside and surrounded by views of open countryside - with	Visual Impact	ES Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual	It is assumed that the property referenced is [REDACTED], a Grade II listed building [REDACTED] which is discussed and assessed in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The effect at this building is minor adverse on heritage setting following the implementation of proposed scheme boundary planting. Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the impact on visual amenity at this property, and identifies the potential for moderate adverse, significant effects during Year 15 with the established planting during wintertime (i.e., without leaves on the vegetation), reducing to minor adverse during summertime. This is due to proximity of solar PV rather than the BESS. A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] . These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower the safety risk. These measures include an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control this)). The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts

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			deer, hares, many birds and other forms of wildlife.			noise effect during operation at [REDACTED] (and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] reducing it to minor adverse and not significant. This is discussed in ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration [EN010154/APP/6.1].	
						The centralised BESS is located a minimum of 200m from residential receptors – including [REDACTED] - which will avoid significant effects on nearby receptors in the unlikely event of a fire; this is substantially further than the 25m currently required by the NFCC guidance.	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 002	[REDACTED]	Secondly, other than the unsightly battery storage that would decimate my view along with the wildlife, another major concern would be that of fire. Substations and their associated infrastructure cannot be 100% safe, as demonstrated by recent events at Heathrow airport with a substation exploding, and fire at a Gloucester solar farm with smoke that drifted a considerable distance due to moderate winds.	Battery Safety	ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics.	The Proposed Development includes embedded design mitigation and protection measures to reduce fire/explosion risk, which are detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17]. This is a key document relating to BESS safety. The BESS layout has been developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service (FRS) and taken account of guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC). Communication with the local FRS will continue through the design and construction stages. The local FRS would be expected to let a BESS fire burn out but the focus of the Framework BSMP is to prevent a fire occurring. There have been very few utility scale BESS fires in the UK to date, all of which were built prior to the current NFCC safety guidance, meaning that the components / setup which caused these fires are no longer permitted for use, and therefore will not be used within the BESS of the Proposed Development.	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts
			"Possible consequences of battery fires - Battery fires can be difficult to extinguish because batteries contain a lot of fuel to sustain a fire if on fire, they can produce hydrogen and oxygen, which further fuels the fire. The build up of gas and pressure during a battery fire can also lead to an explosion.		Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].	The centralised BESS is located a minimum of 200m from residential receptors – including [REDACTED] - which will avoid significant effects on nearby receptors in the unlikely event of a fire; this is substantially further than the 25m currently required by the NFCC guidance.	
			The gases produced are toxic, which can pose a risk to site workers and emergency responders if inhaled. There are also concerns that toxic metals and chemicals can leach into the water used to fight the fire which could then end up in water systems, posing a risk for wildlife." (Referencing House of Commons		Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1]. These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower the safety risk. These measures include an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control this)). The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its	
					Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan		
					ES Chapter 9 Water Environment		

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			Library. Research Briefing. 19th April 2024 By Felicia Rankl, Alan Walker, Georgia Rowe. Battery Energy Storage Systems. gov.uk.)		Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy	<p>layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at [REDACTED], now reducing to minor adverse and not significant.</p> <p>A detailed BSMP is secured under Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and sign off of this Requirement will involve consultation with the local FRS as part of this Requirement.</p> <p>Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] assesses the impact of airborne emissions in the unlikely event of a fire and demonstrates it would not exceed health limits at nearby receptors such as [REDACTED]</p> <p>Chapter 9 Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses the ground water and surface water risks, including from fire water. Provision of fire water containment (impermeable water capture to prevent used firewater reaching ground/the surrounding environment) is embedded in the design. It is proposed to contain the external fire water runoff within lined swales surrounding the BESS areas, where it would be held and tested before either being released into the surrounding watercourses or to ground (if found to have no contaminants present, or contaminants that are within acceptable legal limits) or taken off site by a tanker for treatment elsewhere. The swale will then be cleaned of all contaminants. This is secured through the Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy (Appendix 9-D [EN010154/APP/6.3]).</p>	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 003	[REDACTED]	<p>Further Environmental Concerns</p> <p>The area of land for the proposed development is situated in an area with a very high water table. My house is around 50cm down to water which is at times as high as 3cm below ground level. I know this as I have an internal well that I can see the water rise and fall. My land often floods with sitting water and my land sits higher than that of the proposed development - [REDACTED] is a flood zone. Has this been considered with regards to the safety and durability of the solar panel structures and</p>	Flooding	<p>ES Chapter 9 Water Environment</p> <p>ES Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment</p> <p>ES Appendix 9-D: Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy</p> <p>Works Plan [EN010154/APP/2.2]</p>	<p>Chapter 9 Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses the ground water, surface water, and flood risk. The cabling is inherently flood protected and the solar PV panels are a minimum 0.8m from the ground to the base of the panels, which is sufficient to protect from flooding (the steel frames are flood resilient). The key concern therefore has been the appropriate siting of Solar Stations (inverters, transformers and switchgear), Onsite Substation and BESS. The Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/7.4] commits to Solar Stations being located outside of flood risk areas. The Works Plan [EN010154/APP/2.2] shows the location of the BESS and Onsite Substation, which are outside flood risk areas.</p> <p>Chapter 9 Water Environment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], ES Appendix 9-C: Flood Risk Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3], and ES Appendix 9-D: Outline Surface Water Drainage Strategy</p>	N

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			cabling/infrastructure? My house is not marked on your maps in grey as are other buildings in the area. Could you provide me with a clearer map including my property and scale of the proposed area of development. There also seems to be a site boundary on 3 sides of my property including along my roadside which in particular I would like explaining.		Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/7.4] Traffic Regulation Measures Plans Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/2.4]. Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan [EN010154/APP/2.3]	[EN010154/APP/6.3] demonstrate the flood resilience of the DCO Site and that flood risk will not be increased offsite. The Applicant has purchased background maps and apologies if these do not indicate the Respondent's property. The Applicant has liaised with the Respondent following statutory consultation and will continue these discussions during Pre-Examination stage and Examination and following any future consent. The Order limits / DCO Site includes the road west of [REDACTED] to allow the Applicant the ability to install temporary traffic signals and / or use banksman controls on this part of the road. This is illustrated on Sheet 6 of the Traffic Regulation Measures Plans Proposed Development Parameters [EN010154/APP/2.4]. The Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plan [EN010154/APP/2.3] also allows street works in this location, in case any street furniture such as signs need moving/amending, or verge vegetation trimmed to allow HGVs to travel safely along the road.	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 004	[REDACTED]	Further questions regarding the development - Why was this particular location chosen for battery storage?	Site Selection	Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2	Following the selection of the site for Fosse Green Energy (as described in the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report (EN/010154/APP/7.2)), the Applicant sought the most technically suitable field for the BESS and Onsite Substation whilst considering environmental and social impacts. From a technical perspective fewest electrical losses are achieved by positioning the BESS and Onsite Substation next to one another and immediately east of the solar PV, i.e. the last pieces of infrastructure before the commencement of the export cable to the proposed substation near Navenby. The Applicant then considered if this location could be accessed by an abnormal indivisible load (AIL), which would bring the transformer (and if there would be detrimental impacts on any environmental or social receptors). This demonstrated that fields east of the solar PV were unsuitable. The chosen location provides a sufficient road access for the AIL and meets the NFCC safety guidelines to locate BESS more than 25m from residential receptors, and following modification to the design since statutory consultation, avoids significant environmental effects on nearby residences.	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts
31.03.25	S44LJAD 005	[REDACTED]	- Could there be a greater separation between my property - it was my understanding a 1/2 mile buffer was the distance required from houses/dwellings?	Proximity to Villages	Framework Battery Safety Management Plan	The Applicant is not aware of the half-mile buffer requirement. The National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC) currently only requires a 25m separation to buildings, which it is consulting on currently increasing to 30m. This is detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP) [EN010154/APP/7.17], which has been	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory

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						developed in consultation with Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue Service (LRS). A greater buffer has been introduced by the Applicant to avoid significant noise and landscape & visual effects, increasing the offset / buffer to over 200m. The current proposals deliver a slightly updated layout since statutory consultation, which increases the distance between the battery containers and [REDACTED]. The distance between the compound and [REDACTED] building is [REDACTED] from the property boundary. The distance between the control building, parking and storage building and [REDACTED] building is [REDACTED] to the [REDACTED]. The distance between the BESS containers and [REDACTED] building is [REDACTED].	consultation to reduce noise impacts
31.03.25	S44LJAD 006	[REDACTED]	- Can you provide landscaping proposals?	Landscaping	Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15]	The landscaping proposals are illustrated in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. The Applicant has included boundary planting using native species to reduce the views of the solar PV and BESS.	N
31.03.25	S44LJAD 007	[REDACTED]	- What is planned to block my view of the BESS and solar panels and do I get a say on what and where? This whole development of battery storage and solar panels will dominate my views with solar panels within metres of my boundary in adjoining field.	Visual Impact / Screening	Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual	<p>The landscaping proposals are illustrated in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.15]. The Applicant has included boundary planting using native species to reduce the views of the solar PV and BESS.</p> <p>The Applicant would welcome feedback on the planting from the Respondent at any time but there is a formal mechanism to respond to the Planning Inspectorate, which the Applicant and the Planning Inspectorate will communicate after the application is submitted and accepted for examination. The Applicant will continue to liaise with landowners and residents immediately adjacent to the DCO Site, as well as those affected by the Proposed Development, prior to and during Examination.</p> <p>The landscape and visual effects have been assessed in Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], and identifies the potential for moderate adverse, significant effects during Year 15 with the established planting but without leaves on the vegetation, reducing to minor adverse during summertime. This is due to proximity of solar PV rather than the BESS.</p>	N
31.03.25	S44LJAD 008	[REDACTED]	- What is being done to conserve wildlife? Wildlife in the area includes but is not limited to; deer, many birds including ground	Wildlife & Land Animal Habitats	ES Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation	The impact of the Proposed Development on wildlife, biodiversity and ecological considerations is assessed within Chapter 8: Ecology and Nature Conservation of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] which outlines the impacts of the Proposed Development on habitats and species.	N

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			nesting birds which nest March - September and bats.		<p>Framework LEMP</p> <p>Framework CEMP</p> <p>Draft Development Consent Order</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain Report</p>	<p>The chapter concludes that the Proposed Development will not result in any significant adverse effects to biodiversity. Measures to protect species are embedded in the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] and the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] detailed versions of which are secured by Requirements 8 and 12 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15] outlines the landscape and ecological impact avoidance measures that would be implemented prior to, and during, construction of the Proposed Development, as well as the habitat restoration, enhancement, management and monitoring measures to be implemented once the Proposed Development is operational. There will be no loss of established wildlife corridors (and removal of trees and hedgerows will be minimised), nor fragmentation of habitats, as existing corridors, e.g. hedgerows field margins, etc., will be retained and in many instances, enhanced. Creation of grassland and undeveloped margins will benefit many species, including lapwing and skylark.</p> <p>The Applicant has also made commitments to deliver biodiversity net gain, which are secured under Requirement 8 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The Biodiversity Net Gain Report [EN010154/APP/7.12] sets out that the Applicant has committed to deliver a minimum of 30% biodiversity net gain in habitat units, 50% biodiversity net gain in hedgerow units and 10% biodiversity net gain in watercourse units using DEFRA's Statutory Biodiversity Metric (SBM) (Version 1.0.4) for the Proposed Development.</p>	
31.03.25	S44LJAD █	█	- What is the quality of the agricultural land and loss of food production?	Agricultural Land	<p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p> <p>Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES</p> <p>Planning Statement</p> <p>Framework LEMP</p>	<p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of Best and Most Versatile land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. The results of an agricultural land classification (ALC) survey are set out in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. For the Principal Site, the ALC survey concluded the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Subgrade 3a (BMV land) - 27.8% Subgrade 3b (Non-BMV land) - 68.9% Non-agricultural land - 3.1% 1.9 ha was inaccessible. <p>Therefore, the ALC survey concluded that land within the Principal Site is predominantly subgrade 3b (moderate quality agricultural</p>	N

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						<p>land), although some BMV land of subgrade 3a (good quality agricultural land), and some non-agricultural land, is present. There were no areas of ALC Grade 1 or 2 identified within the Principal Site, (Grades 1 and 2 are highest quality of BMV land). Further detail on how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be temporary. The Applicant is applying for a 60-year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of the operational period the land would be available for its current use. Any material change of use would require planning permission.</p> <p>In terms of the concern that solar farms are using valuable agricultural land and in response to the comment that the government policies on farming and subsidies has likely discouraged the use of the land for agricultural benefit, as stated in the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] DEFRA's Food Security Report states that some agri-environmental schemes (AES) have led to land being taken out of food and other crop production to support long-term biodiversity and sustainable production, such as the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI). As of July 2024, around 250,000 hectares of land have been entered into SFI options that temporarily restrict food from being produced on that land, which the Food Security Report sets out is equivalent to around 3% of England's total utilised agricultural area (UAA) (9 million hectares). Solar Energy UK (FactSheet: Solar Farms and Agricultural Land 2024) sets out that currently solar farms occupy less than 0.1% of the UK's land. To meet the net zero target of 90GW of solar by 2050 (70GW by 2035), solar farms would at most account for approximately 0.6% of UK land which is approximately 146,626 ha. This is almost half the land currently in the Sustainable Farming Incentive (SFI) which is agricultural land that is not being used for food production.</p> <p>In response to the concern that the Proposed Development would negatively affect food security, the Proposed Development recognises the need to allow current farming practices to continue. The Order Limits include areas of new grassland for bird mitigation and a significant portion of retained arable land (a minimum of 181ha of retained arable land is secured via the Framework LEMP [EN010154/APP/7.15], a detailed version of which is to be developed substantially in accordance with the Framework LEMP, as secured</p>	

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						<p>under Requirement 8 of the Draft DCO), which provides mitigation for ground nesting birds whilst also allowing current farming practices to continue. This retained arable land includes approximately 116ha of Subgrade 3a BMV land.</p> <p>Furthermore, to minimise the impacts of the Proposed Development on BMV land Chapter 12: Socio-Economic and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out embedded mitigation measures including the use of panels at a height which could support sheep grazing, and capitalising on the opportunity to improve soil structure during the period of suspended agricultural activities throughout the operational phase of the Proposed Development. Furthermore, the Framework Soil Management Plan (SMP) [EN010154/APP/7.10] a detailed version of which is secured via Requirement 15 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], contains industry standard good practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil which will ensure that the ALC grade will be unaltered through operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>It is proposed that the land will be returned to arable land use at the end of the Proposed Development lifetime (60 years operation), although the Applicant will not have direct control over this land once it is no longer in the Applicant's possession.</p>	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 010	[REDACTED]	- Noise, with the massive amount of equipment, what will the noise be like, does it emit sound or constant humming being so close to residential property? Will you provide me with an independent noise study?	Noise / Site Operation	Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration	<p>A noise report has been prepared by AECOM, an environmental consultancy based in the UK, and will be reviewed by the council's Environmental Health Officer. The council's Environmental Health Officer has previously been engaged on the project and provided a response to the preliminary assessment in the PEIR; these comments have been taken into account in the updated assessment for the ES.</p> <p>Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the noise impacts on local receptors, including [REDACTED]. The effect on [REDACTED] was moderate and significant in the PEIR, which was disclosed at statutory consultation. The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at [REDACTED] now reducing to minor adverse and not significant.</p> <p>In terms of the type of noise, the dominant noise source is considered to be the BESS, which is a fan-like noise. The assessment has assumed these cooling fans would be operating at</p>	Y - The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation

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						<p>full load during night-time, which is unlikely. The Onsite Substation and Solar Stations can emit a hum but this noise is more localised and attenuates quicker with distance. The predicted noise levels at Grange Cottage and other receptors can be viewed at Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A predicted Rating Noise Level (LAr,Tr) of 37 dB is predicted at [REDACTED] during operation, compared with 33 dB existing lowest measurable background level. This is the equivalent noise to about the level of a quiet library, soft whisper, or light ambient noise in a quiet room.</p>	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 011	[REDACTED]	- Would there be light pollution for site whilst working and when completed and in full use?	Site Operation / Carbon Footprint	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Framework CEMP	<p>When operational the Proposed Development will feature only infra-red night-vision technology along the fenceline, which is not visible lighting. These would be monitored remotely and minimise the need for night-time lighting. No areas of the Proposed Development are proposed to be continuously lit. For security requirements, operational lighting would include Passive Infra-red Detector (PID) systems which would be installed around the perimeter of the Proposed Development. The lighting of the Onsite Substation would be in accordance with health and safety requirements, particularly around any emergency exits where there would be motion sensor triggered (visible) lighting, similar to street lighting, that would operate from dusk in case maintenance workers need to access the infrastructure during hours of darkness.</p> <p>The construction hours will be predominantly during hours of daylight. The core working hours will be 07:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday, and 07:00 to 13:00 on Saturday, year-round, although there is the possibility of shorter hours in the months with reduced daylight hours. However, some activities may take place during darkness during autumn/winter or in the unlikely event that drilling activities under watercourses cannot be safely stopped before darkness. This lighting will be localised, temporary and inward facing into the Site and directed on the area of work. Chapter 3 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] states that during winter months (meaning during low light hours), mobile lighting towers with a power output of 8kVA may be used during construction in isolated work areas. There will also be lighting at the main construction compounds while construction is underway.</p> <p>Where on-site works are to be conducted outside the core working hours, they will comply with the restrictions stated in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7].</p>	N
31.03.25	S44LJAD 012	[REDACTED]	With reference to Fosse Green Energy - Preliminary Environmental information Report	Heritage	ES Chapter 5 EIA Methodology	The definition of significant adverse effects is described in the individual technical chapters in the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . A broad description is given in Chapter 5 EIA Methodology	Y – the BESS has been modified

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			<p>Non-Technical Summary, October 2024</p> <p>Could you clarify/provide me with your definition of the wordings relating to the impact on my property in each sub section - I am particularly interested in your definition of 'moderate adverse significant events'.</p> <p>1. 60.3.12 What would the potential long term impact on setting and views be?</p> <p>6.3.12 During the operational and maintenance phase of the Proposed Development, moderate adverse significant effects have been identified for the following heritage assets: a. Scheduled Monument (Hall Close [1021080], and Somerton Castle [1005015]) – potential long term impact on the setting of the scheduled monuments; b. Grade I Listed Buildings (Somerton Castle [1061975], [1061974], and [1360511]) – potential long term impact on setting and views; and c. Grade II Listed Buildings (Morton Grange [1317323], Morton Manor [1061930], [REDACTED] and River Farmhouse [1168186]) – potential long term impact on setting and views</p>		<p>ES Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage</p> <p>ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration</p> <p>ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual</p>	<p>[EN010154/APP/6.1], which states that unless specified in the technical chapters moderate and major effects will be considered to be significant. Moderate effects are described in Chapter 5 as 'noticeable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) which may be considered significant'. Major effects are described as 'considerable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) of more than local significance or in breach of recognised acceptability, legislation, policy or standards; considered significant'.</p> <p>The property referenced, [REDACTED], is a Grade II listed building ([REDACTED]), which is discussed and assessed in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The effect at this building on its heritage setting is considered to be minor adverse following the implementation of proposed scheme boundary planting. This chapter has been updated since statutory consultation and presents the impacts on the heritage assets mentioned. It is acknowledged that there were some adverse effects on heritage assets in the PEIR. The mitigation measures built into the Proposed Development minimise the changes to surrounding designated and built heritage assets and the historic landscape resource. The effects of the updated design on heritage assets (including Scheduled Monument (Hall Close [1021080], Somerton Castle [1005015]), Grade I Listed Buildings (Somerton Castle [1061975], [1061974], and [1360511]), Grade II Listed Buildings (Morton Grange [1317323], Morton Manor [1061930], [REDACTED] and River Farmhouse [1168186]) have been assessed, in the worst-case scenario, as minor or negligible adverse significance of effect (not significant) and thus the residual effect remains as such (not significant). This is detailed in Table 7-11 of Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the impact on visual amenity at this property, and identifies the potential for moderate adverse, significant effects during Year 15 with the established planting but without leaves on the vegetation in wintertime, reducing to minor adverse during summertime. This is due to proximity of solar PV rather than the BESS.</p> <p>Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration assessed the noise impacts on this receptor. It is acknowledged that the effect was moderate and significant in the PEIR. The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove</p>	<p>since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts at Grange Cottage</p>

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						a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at Grange Cottage, now reducing to minor adverse and not significant.	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 013	[REDACTED]	<p>2.6.7.14 What Preliminary significant adverse operational noise effects are identified?</p> <p>6.7.14 Preliminary significant adverse operational noise effects are identified at [REDACTED] associated with the BESS and solar stations. For all other receptors, operational noise levels may be perceptible at some receptors; however, noise would not be of sufficient magnitude to result in significant effects on health and quality of life. Consequently, predicted noise levels of operational solar plant at the nearest receptors are not significant. All reasonable measures to reduce noise have been adopted through provision of embedded mitigation secured in the OEMP to demonstrate compliance with requirements set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England</p>	Noise	ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration	<p>The PEIR disclosed at statutory consultation demonstrated generally minor adverse effects from operational noise, except at a few local receptors such as [REDACTED] where effects were judged to be moderate adverse. Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the noise impacts on local receptors based on the updated design. The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at [REDACTED], now reducing to minor adverse and not significant.</p>	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts
31.03.25	S44LJAD 014	[REDACTED]	<p>3. 6.8.20 What is the reported to experience a moderate adverse residual visual effect as stated in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, as well as a significant vibration effect as noted in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration.</p> <p>6.8.20 Taking into account the results of the noise, traffic, visual</p>	Visual Impact	<p>ES Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage</p> <p>ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration</p> <p>ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual</p>	<p>It is acknowledged that the PEIR at statutory consultation identified some moderate adverse, significant effects, including at [REDACTED] a Grade II listed building ([REDACTED])</p> <p>Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] identifies that the effect at this building is considered to be minor adverse on its heritage setting following the implementation of proposed scheme boundary planting. There are no significant adverse effects identified on any heritage assets in the vicinity of the Proposed Development.</p>	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts

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			<p>and air quality preliminary assessments, there are two receptors that experience more than one significant adverse impact during construction.</p> <p>██████████ is reported to experience a moderate adverse residual visual effect as stated in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, as well as a significant vibration effect as noted in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration. Housham Grange is reported to have a significant noise and a significant vibration effect as noted in PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration. 19 Park Crescent in Morton is noted in Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration to have a Significant construction vibration impact; furthermore, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity assesses Morton as a whole to have a moderate adverse significant visual impact during construction. The magnitude of impact on the amenity of receptors during construction is assessed to be medium. This represents a Minor Adverse impact on receptor amenity, which is not significant. Residential Properties, Business Premises, Visitor Attractions and Community Facilities</p>		<p>ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics.</p> <p>Framework Battery Safety Management Plan</p> <p>ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development</p> <p>Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan</p>	<p>Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the impact on visual amenity at this property, and identifies the potential for moderate adverse, significant effects at ██████████ during Year 15 with the established planting but without leaves on the vegetation in wintertime, reducing to minor adverse during summertime. This is due to proximity of solar PV rather than the BESS, however. The effect at other residences, such as Housham Grange, is minor adverse, not significant, once the proposed planting has established.</p> <p>Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration assessed the noise impacts on this receptor. It is acknowledged that the effect at ██████████ moderate and significant in the PEIR. The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at ██████████, now reducing to minor adverse and not significant. There are no significant operational effects due to noise and vibration at local residences, including Housham Grange, following this small redesign.</p>	
31.03.25	S44LJAD 015	██████████	<p>4. 6.8.25 Please explain your definition of the significant adverse impact during operation of the mentioned results of the noise, traffic, visual and air quality as well as significant noise effect.</p>	Site Operation	<p>ES Chapter 5 EIA Methodology</p> <p>ES Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>The definition of significant adverse effects is described in the individual technical chapters in the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. A broad description is given in Chapter 5 EIA Methodology [EN010154/APP/6.1], which states that unless specified in the technical chapters moderate and major effects will be considered to be significant. Moderate effects are described in Chapter 5 as 'noticeable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) which may be</p>	Y – the BESS has been modified since statutory consultation

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			<p>6.8.25 Taking into account the results of the noise, traffic, visual and air quality preliminary assessments, there is one receptor that will experience more than one significant adverse impact during operation. [REDACTED] experiences a moderate adverse residual visual effect, as well as a significant noise effect. The magnitude of impact on the amenity of receptors during operation is assessed to be low. This represents a negligible impact on receptor amenity, which is not significant</p> <p>6.8.30 Taking into account the results of the noise, traffic, visual and air quality preliminary assessments, there is one receptor that will experience more than one significant adverse impact during decommissioning. [REDACTED] experiences a moderate adverse residual visual effect as stated in PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity, as well as a significant vibration effect as noted in PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration. The magnitude of impact on the amenity of receptors during decommissioning is assessed to be low. This represents a Negligible impact on receptor amenity, which is not significant.</p>		<p>ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration</p> <p>ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual</p>	<p>considered significant'. Major effects are described as 'considerable effect (by extent, duration or magnitude) of more than local significance or in breach of recognised acceptability, legislation, policy or standards; considered significant'.</p> <p>The property referenced, [REDACTED], is a Grade II listed building ([REDACTED]), which is discussed and assessed in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The effect at this building is considered to be minor adverse on its heritage setting following the implementation of proposed scheme boundary planting.</p> <p>Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the impact on visual amenity at this property, and identifies the potential for moderate adverse, significant effects during Year 15 with the established planting but without leaves on the vegetation in wintertime, reducing to minor adverse during summertime. This is due to proximity of solar PV rather than the BESS, however.</p> <p>Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration assessed the noise impacts on this receptor. It is acknowledged that the effect was moderate and significant in the PEIR. The BESS has been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at [REDACTED], now reducing to minor adverse and not significant.</p>	<p>to reduce noise impacts</p>
31.03.25	S44LJAD 016	[REDACTED]	<p>In my opinion I believe that this development of battery storage and substation is far too close to a</p>	<p>Expressing an Objection</p>	<p>ES Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>It is assumed that the property referenced is [REDACTED], a Grade II listed building ([REDACTED]), which is discussed and assessed in Chapter 7 Cultural Heritage of the ES</p>	<p>Y – the BESS has been modified</p>

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			Grade 2 listed residential property and its boundary, along with affecting the view from and environment surrounding the property and decimation of wildlife and food production.		ES Chapter 11 Noise and Vibration	[EN010154/APP/6.1] . The effect at this building is considered to be minor adverse on its heritage setting following the implementation of proposed scheme boundary planting.	since statutory consultation to reduce noise impacts at Grange Cottage
			I would strongly disagree that this proposed development goes ahead.		ES Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual	Chapter 10 Landscape and Visual of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers the impact on visual amenity at this property, and identifies the potential for moderate adverse, significant effects during Year 15 with the established planting but without leaves on the vegetation in wintertime, reducing to minor adverse during summertime. This is due to proximity of solar PV rather than the BESS, however.	
					ES Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics.	The Proposed Development includes embedded design mitigation and protection measures to reduce fire/explosion risk, which are detailed in the Framework Battery Safety Management Plan (BSMP).	
					Framework Battery Safety Management Plan	[EN010154/APP/7.17] . This is a key document relating to BESS safety. The BESS layout has been developed in consultation with the local fire and rescue service (FRS) and taken account of guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council (NFCC). Communication with the local FRS will continue through the design and construction stages. The local FRS would be expected to let a BESS fire burn out but the focus of the Framework BSMP is to prevent a fire occurring. There have been very few utility scale BESS fires in the UK to date, all of which were built prior to the current NFCC safety guidance, meaning that the components / setup which caused these fires are no longer permitted for use, and therefore will not be used within the BESS of the Proposed Development.	
					ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development		
					Appendix 14-G Unplanned Emissions Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3] .	The centralised BESS is located a minimum of 200m from residential receptors – including [REDACTED] - which will avoid significant effects on nearby receptors in the unlikely event of a fire; this is substantially further than the 25m currently required by the NFCC guidance.	
					Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	A variety of assessments have been carried out to address potential areas of risk from the BESS as detailed in the Environmental Statement [EN010154/APP/6.1] . These assessments set out embedded mitigation measures which will be incorporated in the Proposed Development to lower the safety risk. These measures include an automatic cooling system which will be integrated into the BESS to stop or reduce battery cell thermal runaway propagation. The BESS is designed so that in the event one cell overheats/catches fire, there is sufficient distance between the cells to mitigate the risk of this spreading (to keep a fire isolated to a single cell (to the extent which it is possible to control this)). The BESS has	
					Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan		

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						<p>been modified slightly since statutory consultation in terms of its layout and orientation to remove a moderate adverse noise effect during operation at [REDACTED] now reducing to minor adverse and not significant.</p> <p>A detailed BSMP is secured under Requirement 7 in Schedule 2 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] and sign off of this Requirement will involve consultation with the local FRS as part of this Requirement.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 5	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	(v) Construction of the solar arrays on Best and Most Versatile Land.	Agricultural land.	<p>Planning Statement Appendix A- Site Selection Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p>	<p>When performing the desk-based land search around the point of connection, the provisional soil data (based on the Natural England Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)) showed that the majority of the proposed Principal Site was Grade 3 of which 3b is not classified as best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land. Land east of Navenby was discounted due to the data on the soil data being grade 1 and grade 2 BMV.</p> <p>Whilst NPS EN-1 and the Written Ministerial Statement on ‘Solar and protecting our Food Security and Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Land’ state that non-agricultural development should be minimised on BMV agricultural land, it is not prohibited. This is set out in NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.11.12 and 5.11.34 and NPS EN-3 Paragraph 3.10.14 which state that impacts on BMV agricultural land should be minimised, avoided where possible, and justified if used. As set out in the Statement of Need [EN010154/APP/7.1] and Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] the Proposed Development will help meet the urgent need for this infrastructure to support “energy objectives, together with the national security, economic, commercial, and net zero benefits” as set out in NPS EN-1. It is infrastructure defined as being of critical national importance. The Applicant has taken this into consideration through the process of selection of the Principal Site for the Proposed Development.</p> <p>An agricultural land quality survey was undertaken including 1,018.7ha of land in the Bassingham and Navenby areas within the Principal Site in April, May and October 2023, and later in August and October 2024. Overall, 15ha (1.5%) of the surveyed land was identified as non-agricultural including, urban, woodland or made ground. A small area of 184ha (1.8%) was inaccessible for survey; this was not extrapolated given it only represented two missing survey locations. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) extended to 282.9ha (27.8%) of the surveyed land, while 702.4ha (68.9) was ALC Subgrade 3b (not BMV). There is no ALC Grade 1 of 2 in the Principal Site. Of the 282.9 ha of Grade 3a agricultural land in the</p>	N

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02.12.24	S42RBS 15	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>e. Positioning of solar arrays on Best and Most Versatile ('BMV') Land</p> <p>26. Footnote 58 of the December 2023 NPPF states that "where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality". 'Best and most versatile' agricultural land is classified as Grades 1, 2, and 3a.</p> <p>27. As identified in the report of Patrick Stephenson Ltd, the Project will impact 241ha of BMV land and would have a severe impact on the supply of BMV land in the area. Specifically, in relation to the land proximate to our clients' properties, he observes that lower grade (3b) land has not been included in the positioning of the solar arrays, whereas the higher grade (3a) has been included. This conflicts with the NPPF approach. He summarises: 'Page 215 clearly shows an area of 3a to the northeast of Morton. In the planning documents the location of the solar panels north of Morton appears to conflict with the NPPF as land which is grade 3b has no panels and the land to the west of Haddington (further 3b) also has no panels. Details gathered from local farmers and residents would confirm that land has a varied range of cropping, cereals spring, winter, and sugar beet in line with BMV....'</p> <p>28. No detailed explanation is provided in the consultation</p>	Agricultural land.	<p>Planning Statement Appendix A- Site Selection Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p>	<p>Principal site, there is solar infrastructure (the solar panel arrays and the centralised BESS) on approximately 124 ha.</p> <p>The Applicant notes that the NPPF was revised in December 2024 and 'footnote 58 of the December 2023 NPPF' referred to by the respondent, is identical to footnote 65 of the current NPPF.</p> <p>Non-agricultural development should be minimised on best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land, which is classified as grades 1, 2, and 3a, however development is not prohibited from being located on such land. This is set out in NPS EN-1 Paragraph 5.11.12 and 5.11.34 and NPS EN-3 Paragraph 3.10.14, which state that impacts on BMV agricultural land should be minimised, avoided where possible, and justified if used.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.10.14 of NPS EN-3 states that while land type should not be a predominating factor in determining the suitability of the site location, preference should be given to using brownfield and non-agricultural land. These land types were identified within the area of search by checking the local authority brownfield register and drawing on local knowledge. No suitable areas of brownfield or non-agricultural land at the appropriate scale were found within a viable search area of the agreed point of connection at the National Grid's proposed substation near Navenby.</p> <p>As part of the desk-based land search around the point of connection, land east of Navenby was discounted due to likely higher grade agricultural land, as explained in the Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]. Based on the provisional soil data, the majority of the proposed Principal Site was not classified as BMV agricultural land. This was later verified through soil surveys as set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the Environmental Statement (ES) [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Within the Principal Site, there is approximately 282.9 ha of Grade 3a agricultural land with solar infrastructure (the solar panel arrays and the centralised BESS) being located on approximately 124 ha of this. The design has been developed to avoid BMV land as much as practicable, with 69% of the Proposed Development's physical infrastructure proposed to be built on non-BMV land. It should be noted that the withdrawal of this BMV land from agriculture will be reversible after the 60-year operation of the Proposed Development and upon completion of decommissioning, with the possible exception of some hedges or tree planting as part of the Proposed</p>	N

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			documents to explain the locating of solar arrays on the higher grade BMV land (and proximate to our clients' properties and a registered bridleway). Furthermore, as the report concludes, given the high percentage of BMV land, there should be mitigation to reduce the impact, as well as utilise land not classed as BMV. This is currently absent in the consultation documents and would need to be addressed prior to any submission to the Secretary of State.			<p>Development that do not need to be removed and the landowners may request remain.</p> <p>A Framework Soil Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.10] has been prepared as part of the DCO application and contains industry standard best practice mitigation measures to reduce impacts on soil. Best practice recommendations on soil handling and protection within the Principal Site will be established within the detailed Soil Management Plan (which will be substantially in accordance with the Framework Soil Management Plan, as secured by Requirement 15 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] out operation and decommissioning with the potential for continued grazing. It should be noted that the Principal Site includes a significant portion of retained arable land (the DCO commits to 181 ha of retained arable land in the Framework Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) [EN01054/APP/7.15], which will be developed into a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan) under requirement 8 of the draft Development Consent Order), which affords benefits associated with nesting birds and retained jobs. This retained arable land covers approximately 116 ha of Grade 3a agricultural land.</p> <p>The agricultural land within the Cable Corridor is only temporarily required during construction and will be restored to the current ALC grade. The development of a detailed Soil Management Plan, secured under Requirement 15 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1], will ensure good practice requirements for soil handling and protection during cabling. Agricultural use above the cable route will continue during operation, with cabling below the depth of agricultural cultivations.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 43	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>The method used to create this report was primary research in the form of a detailed-on site ALC survey, following the guidelines and criteria as stated in the documents listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "The Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land" DEFRA 1988 • "Specifications for Topsoil" British Standards Institute <p>The survey undertaken adopted the approved methodology</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>The ALC survey is presented in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3]. This Appendix sets out the methodology followed which is considered robust and aligns with best practice. Natural England's Guidance was considered in the survey of the Principal Site. The investigative survey findings are set out in Section 5 of the Appendix, including the wetness class limitations per soil grade which has been used in establishing the ALC grade. The data from the ALC Survey Report is shown at Figure 12-5 Agricultural Land Classification of the Principal Site of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2].</p>	N

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			<p>however other detailed ALC surveys carried out within the area would indicate that a greater proportion of the land would be Grade 3 a with some Grade 2. The report declares 241 ha of BMV land affected this would have a severe impact locally on the BMV land in the area. The local Sugar Beet factory is reliant on beet sourced from within 50 miles to ensure minimum environmental impact The surveyed area is only 14 miles from the factory. The BMV 3a (highlighted Table 2) describes the cropping expected on these soils and would be a significant area of beet. The original survey was carried out in in April 2023, but supplementary soil pits are not carried out until October 2024. Although there is not a designated time to carry out the two these would normally be done at the same time. In the ALC report there is no lab data to confirm the soil types or the sand subdivision into fine, medium, coarse. Where soil type 1 is classified as down graded to 3b there should be detail confirming the sand subdivision.</p> <p>1.2 Secondary Research Desktop research was conducted alongside the fieldwork as described in the method statement to establish if the Proposed Development would have an effect on the 'best and most versatile' (BMV) agricultural land which is defined by DEFRA as Grades 1, 2, 3a5 The following sources were used to help in compiling the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published Defra post 2008 			<p>Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3] includes intrusive soil data providing soil types or the sand subdivision, with the addition of soil pit data.</p> <p>It is noted that sugar beet is ideally grown close to sugar beet refineries. Sugar beet typically requires good agricultural land, i.e. Grade 1, 2 or 3a land. Grade 3b and below (Grades 4 and 5) are generally not considered suitable for sugar beet due to limitations like poor drainage, shallow soils, or climatic constraints.</p> <p>There are over 2 million hectares within 50 miles of a sugar beet refinery. It is recognised that not all of this will be BMV agricultural land suitable for growing sugar beet, but the Proposed Development is using only 282.9 ha of BMV for solar PV and ecological mitigation, some of which will remain in arable use whilst also being managed for bird mitigation.</p> <p>It is therefore not expected that the Proposed Development would adversely affect the Sugar Beet Factory. Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out how BMV agricultural land was considered in the site selection process.</p>	

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			<p>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grades for the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google viewed on Google Maps (Tele Atlas 2012) • Natural England MAGIC web site (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic) • Existing Detailed post 2008 ALC surveys at Kilbuck Plantation and Stapleford • National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF December 2023) 1.3 Planning Policy 				
02.12.24	S42RBS 45	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>2.1 Agricultural Land Classification</p> <p>The ALC system classifies land into 1 through to 5 Grades, with Grade 3 further subdivided into Grade 3a and 3b, see Table 1. Consistent with national guidance, Grades 1, 2 and 3a represents the 'best and most versatile' (BMV) land. ALC is based on the long-term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. Factors affecting the Grade are climate, site and soil characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate: temperature and rainfall; aspects, exposure and frost risk • Site: gradient, micro relief and flood risk • Soil: texture, structure, depth and stoniness; chemical properties which cannot be corrected <p>The combination of climate and soil factors determines soil wetness and droughtiness. Wetness and droughtiness influence the choice of crops grown and the level and consistency of yields, as well as use of land for grazing livestock. The ALC is also concerned with the inherent potential of land under a range of farming systems. The</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment and thanks the respondent for this comment.	N

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			<p>current agricultural use, or intensity of use, does not affect the ALC Grade. The physical limitations of land have four main effects on the way land is farmed. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the range of crops which can be grown ▪ the level of yield ▪ the consistency of yield ▪ the cost of obtaining the crop <p>Higher Grade land should provide greater flexibility in the range of crops that can be grown (its 'versatility') and require lower inputs. These higher Grades (1, 2, 3a) also take into account the ability to produce consistently high yields of a narrower range of crops.</p>				
02.12.24	S42RBS 46	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>Table 2- Definitions of Land Classification Grades Grade Definition Grade 1 – Excellent Quality Agricultural Land: Land with no or very minor limitations to agricultural use. A very wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can be grown and commonly includes top fruit, soft fruit, salad crops and winter harvested vegetables. Yields are high and less variable than on land of lower quality. Grade 2 – Very Good Quality Agricultural Land: Land with minor limitations which affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. A wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops can usually be grown but on some land in the Grade there may be reduced flexibility due to difficulties with the production of the more demanding crops such as winter harvested</p>	Agricultural land.	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

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			<p>vegetables and arable root crops. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.</p> <p>Grade 3 – Good to Moderate Quality Agricultural Land: Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.</p> <p>Sub-Grade 3a –Good Quality Agricultural Land: Land capable of consistently producing moderate to high yields from a narrow range of arable crops, especially cereals, or moderate yields from a wide range of crops including cereals, grass, oilseed rape, potatoes, sugar beet and the less demanding horticultural crops.</p> <p>Sub-Grade 3b –Moderate Quality Agricultural Land: Land capable of producing moderate yields of a narrow range of crops, principally cereals and grass or lower yields from a wider range of crops or high yields of grass which can be grazed or harvested over most of the year.</p> <p>Grade 4 – Poor Quality Agricultural Land: Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops, the yields of which are variable. The Grade includes very droughty arable land.</p> <p>Grade 5 – Very Poor Quality Agricultural Land: Land with very</p>				

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			severe limitations, which restrict use to permanent pasture or rough grazing, except for occasional pioneer forage crops.				
02.12.24	S42RBS 47	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>3.0 Conclusion</p> <p>The surveyed area highlighted the following.</p> <p>With over 241 ha of BMV within the 1071 ha there should be mitigation to reduce this impact considerably and utilise land not classed as BMV. The purpose of the survey is to identify the areas and the implication of the NPPF 2023 December guidance is to avoid BMV where possible. In the Environmental Impact Assessment this should be seen as mitigation. The submitted report also has a couple of anomalies which would require further support to confirm the soil grade. Soil type 1 is downgraded to 3b on droughtiness grounds but there is no lab data to confirm the sand subdivisions. In addition there is no lab data to confirm the four soil types.</p>	Agricultural land.	<p>Planning Statement Appendix A- Site Selection Report</p> <p>ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution</p> <p>ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use</p>	<p>The Proposed Development is approximately 1368 ha, with 1070 ha in the Principal Site and 351ha in the Cable Corridor. An agricultural land quality survey was undertaken including 1,018.7ha of land in the Basingham and Navenby areas within the Principal Site in April, May and October 2023, and later in August and October 2024. Overall, 15ha (1.5%) of the surveyed land was identified as non-agricultural including, urban, woodland or made ground. A small area of 184ha (1.8%) was inaccessible for survey; this was not extrapolated given it only represented two missing survey locations. Subgrade 3a (BMV land) extended to 282.9ha (27.8%) of the surveyed land, while 702.4ha (68.9) was ALC Subgrade 3b. There is no ALC Grade 1 of 2 in the Principal Site. Of the 282.9 ha of Grade 3a agricultural land in the Principal Site, there is solar infrastructure (the solar panel arrays and the centralised BESS) on approximately 124 ha.</p> <p>The western side of the Principal Site is predominately ALC Grade 3b land including land immediately north of the A46 and within the centre of the Principal Site. ALC Grade 3a land is mainly located to the north west of the A46, and within the central area of the south of the Principal Site.</p> <p>Provisional ALC mapping from Natural England's 1970s Provisional Agricultural Land Classification and Agricultural Land Classification - Post 1988 Survey datasets show that land in the Cable Corridor is principally Grade 3 with some areas of Grade 2, east of the A607. Further details are provided in Appendix 12-B Agricultural Land Classification Report of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out how BMV agricultural land was considered in the site selection process. It also sets out that the vast majority of land within the Proposed Development is Grade 3b agricultural land. This was later verified through soil surveys performed by experienced soil scientists, as set out in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>It should be noted that a potential alternative site that was closer to the point of connection at the proposed National Grid Substation near Navenby was discounted on the basis that it was comprised</p>	N

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						<p>principally of Grade 2 BMV land. In addition to being taken into account in site selection, BMV agricultural land has been taken into account in the design of the Proposed Development. Design Principle 2 as detailed in Section 3.9 of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], which informed the iterative design evolution of the Proposed Development, relates to being sensitive to existing agricultural land and reducing development on BMV land.</p> <p>A scoping exercise was undertaken in June 2023 to establish the content, approach and method of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Laboratory analysis of soils was not scoped into the assessment of soil resources. Comments received in July 2023 in the EIA Scoping Opinion did not include the request for laboratory analysis. The soil survey was undertaken following the methodology outlined in Appendix 12-B: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN010154/APP/6.3] which is in accordance with Natural England guidance and was carried out by experienced soil professionals.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 31	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>5 REDEVELOPMENT OF FORMER PUB AS CHILDREN'S NURSERY</p> <p>5.1 The former pub located at the southern end of the bridleway (see Figure 2) has planning consent for change of use to a children's nursery (North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) planning application ref. 18/1262/FUL).</p> <p>5.2 A children's nursery would generally be considered to have high sensitivity to changes in traffic flow. It appears likely that the arrangement of the nursery would be similar to that of the pub in that the main building would be located on the western side of The Avenue and its associated car park would be located on the eastern side of The Avenue. This would require all parents and children to cross The Avenue whenever arriving or leaving the site. All construction traffic would conflict with these pedestrian</p>	Construction traffic / Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the forecasted construction traffic impacts as well as the proposed construction traffic management during the construction phase. Further details on how roads will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p> <p>In the event that the proposed nursery is in operation at the same time as construction of the Proposed Development, consultation will be undertaken with the nursery on the timings and duration of construction activities. As included in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] (which will be developed into a detailed CEMP (substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP) as secured under Requirement 12 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]) a community liaison officer will be available to liaise with the proposed nursery and other neighbours.</p>	N

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			<p>movements.</p> <p>5.3 It is also likely that some parents will park on The Avenue to drop off or pick up children and will seek to u-turn on the adopted highway section of The Avenue. The sharp bend in The Avenue and the location of the building close to the edge of the carriageway restricts visibility around the bend so parents may start a u-turn manoeuvre and not be able to see construction vehicles approaching from the bridleway.</p> <p>5.4 The likelihood that the nursery will be constructed in the near future is increased by the fact that the large housing development north of Witham St Hughs is currently being constructed and will provide a significant source of demand for nursery places.</p> <p>5.5 Children's nurseries often have less fixed start and finish times than schools as they provide for a range of care requirements. Often children will attend for only half a day. This makes it very difficult to manage construction traffic movements in such a way as to eliminate conflict with child and parent arrivals and departures.</p> <p>5.6 It is concluded that the presence of a children's nursery on the site of the former pub will further exacerbate the adverse transport environmental impacts of the proposals.</p>				
02.12.24	S42RBS 32	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>6 ALTERNATIVE ACCESS</p> <p>6.1 A review of the local highway network reveals that there is an existing lay-by on the north-western side of the A46 approximately 200m north-east of</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The potential to provide direct construction access from the A46 has been reviewed and has been discussed with National Highways, as the relevant highway authority. It has been decided not to provide direct access from the A46 for a number of reasons, including the potential to disrupt traffic flows mid link where traffic speeds are	N

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			<p>the Halfway House Lane roundabout. It appears that this lay-by is located immediately to the south-east of the proposed site. The following photos show the views from the centre of this lay-by:</p> <p>Photo 6.1: View Looking South-West from Lay-By Photo 6.2: View Looking North-East from Lay-By</p> <p>6.2 It is evident, from Photo 6.2 that the lay-by is already used by HGVs travelling northeast on the A46.</p> <p>6.3 It may be possible to temporarily close this lay-by, construct an access into the site. Vehicles travelling from the north-east on the A46 would be able to u-turn at the Halfway House Lane roundabout to access the site. Vehicles travelling from the site to the south-west would be able to join the A46 north-east bound and u-turn either at the Haddington Lane junction (2km from the lay-by) or the Newark Road roundabout (3.5km from the lay-by).</p> <p>6.4 From the site inspection it appears that an access would need to cross a ditch and the strip of vegetation set back from the edge of the lay-by. The arrangement is likely to require minimal clearance of vegetation in order to achieve visibility to the south-west for drivers leaving the site.</p> <p>6.5 It is concluded that there exists an alternative point of access into this part of the site that would remove all impacts of construction traffic on The Avenue.</p>			<p>higher and the geometric requirements for providing a new access junction.</p> <p>Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers and discusses this alternative access.</p>	

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02.12.24	S42RBS 40	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	7.15 An existing lay-by on the north-western side of the A46 just to the north-east of the Halfway House Lane roundabout is currently regularly used by HGVs. This provides a convenient alternative construction access point that entirely removes construction traffic from The Avenue.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The potential to provide direct construction access from the A46 has been reviewed and has been discussed with National Highways, as the relevant highway authority. It has been decided not to provide direct access from the A46 for a number of reasons including the potential to disrupt traffic flows mid link where traffic speeds are higher and the geometric requirements for providing a new access junction. Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] considers and discusses this alternative access.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 3	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	(ii) the proposed routing of construction traffic along 'the Avenue/Morton Lane', much of it a registered bridleway (TOTH/12/1) ('the Bridleway') where vehicles are prohibited, inferring the applicant is unaware of the designation. (iii) the routing of construction traffic and immediacy of the proposed solar panels to their properties, some of which are designated heritage assets, without adequate consideration on the impacts on the setting.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution	The Applicant is aware that LL TOTH 12/1 is a registered bridleway as stated within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] and within the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] . Article 12(3)(c) of the draft Development Consent Order would provide the power for the Applicant to, for the purposes of the Proposed Development, authorise the permanent use of motor vehicles (under the direction of the Applicant) for the PRowS specified in column 2 of the table in Part 3 of Schedule 6 of the draft DCO, to the extent specified in column 3 of that table and shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA). LL TOTH 12 is expected to be physically separated from traffic during the construction phase. During the operational phase this PRow may be utilised by emergency vehicles to facilitate movements to/from Emergency Access 1, only in the operational phase in a situation where an operational access cannot be utilised. As set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] , the layout of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process taking into account feedback from local residents. This included the refinement of the Principal Site boundary to exclude individual residential properties and adding or refining offsets to minimise visual impacts and reducing potential noise impacts. Specifically, additional buffers from the Solar PV Array Areas were included in the vicinity of Cathedral View Holiday Park and Thorpe on the Hill. Panels are at least 50m from residential facades, and further in most instances. This is closer than the 500m suggested by one respondent, but the Applicant considers the offsets to be appropriate. The ES assesses the impacts on the closest receptors [EN010154/APP/6.1] . With specific reference to Thorpe on the Hill, the distance to solar PV is now approximately; the Applicant has removed solar PV from a field southeast of Thorpe on the Hill following statutory consultation, given the responses from local	N

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						<p>residences. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes the Applicant's assessment of impacts on heritage assets (including the setting of heritage assets) and in particular, section 7.3 of Chapter 7 provides a summary of consultation feedback and responses on heritage matters, which have continued through statutory consultation and prior to submission of the Application. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1] has assessed the impacts on traffic and transport from the Proposed Development, in accordance with legalisation and planning policy outlined in Appendix 13-A [EN010154/APP/6.3]. With the embedded mitigation measures presented in the chapter, there are no residual significant effects on Traffic and Transport receptors.</p> <p>The Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) [EN010154/APP/7.18] sets out the measures to manage construction traffic and staff vehicles within the vicinity of the Proposed Development along the local highway network, in order to limit potential disruptions and implications on the wider transport network. Production of a detailed CTMP is secured under Requirement 14 of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 21	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>2.5 The bridleway has a width of around 3.5m. A ditch is located on the eastern side of the bridleway. A hedgerow is located behind this ditch. On the western side there is also a ditch set back behind a slightly wider verge. Trees and hedges are located both sides of the ditch on the western side: Photo 2.1: The Avenue Looking North (proposed access point is on the right)</p> <p>2.6 The depth of the ditch, the extent of hedgerows and the tree belt and the potholed surface are evident from the photograph.</p> <p>2.7 The Access Appraisal Report refers to 'observations of the Streetview imagery in the desktop study' (para. 2.5.4). It therefore appears that the appraisal is based on desktop assessments</p>	Construction traffic.	<p>ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport</p> <p>Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan</p>	<p>The Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out how the PRoW will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRoW throughout the construction phase.</p> <p>The proposed PRoW diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the Framework PRoW Management Plan, physical PRoW separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRoW users is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Framework PRoW Management Plan sets out the need for permanent authorisation of use of motor vehicles over PRoW along Morton Lane (The Avenue), in order to facilitate occasional maintenance vehicle movements to emergency access point (E-001), only in the operational phase in a situation where an operational access cannot be utilised. The trips associated with Emergency Access 1 are not expected to cause a significant increase in the frequency of existing movements utilising Morton</p>	N

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			<p>only. It is apparent from Streetview that images are only available for the section of The Avenue that runs parallel to the A46. This is consistent with the fact that the only part of The Avenue that is highway maintainable at the public's expense is the section that runs parallel to the A46. The section to the north-west is not publicly maintained and has the status of a bridleway.</p> <p>2.8 It appears from the Access Appraisal Report that the author had not visited the site since there is no recognition that vehicle speeds on the northern section of the The Avenue are currently low because the poor state of repair of the surface of the bridleway.</p> <p>2.9 It is impossible for two vehicles to pass along the bridleway. A width of 3.5m is well below the 4.1m required to allow an HGV to pass a cyclist and the 4.8m required to allow a car to pass an HGV1. Measures would need to be implemented to either allow vehicles to pass or manage vehicle movements so that vehicles did not meet on The Avenue.</p> <p>2.10 To allow vehicles to pass each other would require the provision of passing places of sufficient size to accommodate HGVs. This would require widening of the bridleway over the existing ditch one side or the other. The existing hedgerow and potentially trees, if on the western side of the road, would need to be removed. It is not known whether the applicant would have a legal right to undertake localised</p>			<p>Lane to access the fields for farming activities and the residential dwellings along The Avenue.</p> <p>The site access roads have been designed to accommodate two-way HGV movements irrespective of the level of activity. Where there are any pinch points, passing places have been designed to accommodate the two-way movements of vehicles in narrow places. No passing places are proposed for The Avenue. There is a short section of track used by construction vehicles to reach access C-004 which is not wide enough to accommodate two-way movement, however, the section immediately east of the pub is sufficiently wide to allow two vehicles to pass. This track also forms part of LL TOTH 12/1, which will remain open during construction. This section will therefore be managed to avoid conflict between arriving and departing construction vehicles as well as conflict between construction vehicles and PRow users. Departing vehicles can be held within Access C-004 and arriving vehicles held at the wider part of the track to either allow vehicles to pass in the opposite direction or to allow PRow users to pass, without the need for new passing places to be provided.</p> <p>In terms of the Access Appraisal Report submitted as part of the PEIR, it is noted that due to the rural and narrow characteristics of the Avenue, the speed that roads users navigate this road are considerably less than the national speed limit. Speed data recorded on the publicly accessible section of The Avenue that runs alongside the A46 supports this assumption as vehicle speeds were recorded as 26.2 mph for north bound traffic. This has informed the final design for the DCO Application.</p>	

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			<p>widening of the bridleway. 2.11 To manage vehicle movements it is likely that an off-site marshalling area would be required where vehicles could be held until it could be guaranteed that the route could be kept free of vehicles leaving the site. The approach would be made more challenging due to the need to allow for vehicles associated with Morton village.</p>				
02.12.24	S42RBS 24	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>Predicted Level of Construction Traffic 2.19 Table 13-18 of the ES Transport Chapter predicts that The Avenue route would cater for 15% of staff movements, 15% of LGV movements and 27% of HGV movements. The PEI identifies the following construction traffic levels: Table 2.1: Predicted Traffic Using The Avenue (vehicle movements) Time period 07:00-08:00 08:00-09:00 17:00-18:00 18:00-19:00 Daily LGV 31 1 1 31 67 HGV 4324 35 Total 34 7 3 34 102 Source: PEI Appendix 13-D: Receptor Traffic Flow Tables 2.20 It is predicted that there would be an average of 9 LGV and HGV movements on The Avenue per hour during a typical 12 hour construction day.</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Updated construction traffic flows are presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 29	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>4.5 On a daily basis, the percentage increase in HGVs on The Avenue (the adopted section where a traffic survey has been undertaken) is calculated as around +500% (see Table 3 of PEI Appendix 13-D). The percentage increase on the bridleway section</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	<p>The assessment of potential effects with regards to The Avenue is presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The assessment concludes that, following the application of mitigation (as detailed below), the effects upon this receptor are not significant. Visual amenity for users of The Avenue has been considered in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] which concludes that there would be no significant impact.</p>	N

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			<p>of The Avenue would be even higher. A high magnitude of impact is usually associated with a percentage impact over 90%. The calculated level of impact is over five times this level.</p> <p>4.6 The IEMA Guidelines advocate caution when interpreting magnitude of impact when base traffic flows are very low, as is the case in this instance. It is therefore for the professional to judge how the level of increase in heavy vehicles will be perceived. At present the number of HGVs on the route is extremely low. A person walking, cycling or riding a horse along The Avenue is very unlikely to meet an HGV. During construction a larger vehicle is predicted to be using the route, on average, every 7minutes. In the time it takes a pedestrian to walk along The Avenue, it is likely that an HGV will either enter or leave the site. Pedestrians and other vulnerable highway users on The Avenue will be forced to pass an HGV on a regular basis. The environment for vulnerable highway users will be very significantly altered as a result of construction traffic.</p> <p>4.7 On this basis it is considered reasonable to retain the high magnitude of change in traffic.</p>			<p>IEMA Guidelines (2023) have been considered within the assessment presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport, including assessment of magnitude. This is set out within the Impact Assessment Methodology section of the chapter.</p> <p>The Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out the PRow will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRow throughout the construction phase. The proposed PRow diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the FPRow MP, physical PRow separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRow users is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site. Furthermore, the Framework PRow Management Plan sets out the need for permanent authorisation of use of motor vehicles over PRow along Morton Lane (The Avenue), in order to facilitate occasional maintenance vehicle movements to emergency access point (E-001). The trips associated with Emergency Access 1 are not expected to cause a significant increase in the frequency of existing movements utilising Morton Lane to access the fields for farming activities and the residential dwellings along The Avenue.</p> <p>Further details on how construction traffic will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 30	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>4.8 On the basis of medium sensitivity and high magnitude of impact, the significance of transport environmental impact would be major (see Table 13-6 of PEI Chapter 13).</p> <p>4.9 A major impact requires mitigation. This could comprise the provision of a segregated route for</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan	<p>The Proposed Development has included embedded mitigation within its design. No significant residual effects have been identified on traffic and transport receptors, and therefore no additional mitigation is required.</p> <p>The Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out the PRow that will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can</p>	N

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			pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians over the length of The Avenue expected to be used by construction traffic or a traffic management system that guaranteed that construction vehicles would not meet vulnerable highway users on The Avenue.			<p>continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRow throughout the construction phase. The proposed PRow diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the Framework PRow MP, physical PRow separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRow users is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site. Furthermore, the Framework PRow Management Plan sets out the need for permanent authorisation of use of motor vehicles over PRow along Morton Lane (The Avenue), in order to facilitate occasional maintenance vehicle movements to emergency access point (E-001). The trips associated with Emergency Access 1 are not expected to cause a significant increase in the frequency of existing movements utilising Morton Lane to access the fields for farming activities and the residential dwellings along The Avenue.</p> <p>Further details on how construction traffic will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 34	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>7.2 The section of The Avenue parallel to the A46 is adopted highway and open to all vehicles. North of a point adjacent to the former pub The Avenue becomes a bridleway. Vehicles are generally prohibited from using bridleways. The applicant has not provided evidence of the right to use the bridleway for construction traffic.</p> <p>7.3 The surface of the bridleway section of The Avenue comprises compacted gravel. This would need to be upgraded to allow its use by high numbers of construction HGVs. The applicant has provided no evidence of the ability to undertake the necessary works on the bridleway.</p> <p>7.4 It appears that the applicant has based the proposed access strategy on a desktop study rather</p>	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan Construction Traffic Management Plan	<p>7.2: As set out in the response above, Article 12(3)(c) of the draft Development Consent Order (in combination with Part 3 of Schedule 6 of the draft DCO and the SRoWA Plans) provides the power for the Applicant to authorise the permanent use of motor vehicles, under the direction of the Applicant, on those PRow included in Part 3 Schedule 6. The SRoWA plans [EN010154/APP/2.3] show that this power would apply to The Avenue as a route with 'Permanent Authorisation of Use of Motor Vehicles over Public Rights of Way'. Vehicles accessing properties already use The Avenue and it is anticipated this change may assist these residents.</p> <p>7.3 If required, surfacing works would be undertaken in this area in accordance with the power under Article 12(3)(c) of the draft DCO (in combination with Part 3 of Schedule 6 of the draft DCO and the SRoWA plans) to alter the PRow in Part 3 of Schedule 6 to the extent specified.</p> <p>7.4 & 7.5 The baseline information has been collected from a variety of sources, including traffic counts across the highway network, traffic growth calculations, and Department for Transport traffic counts. Route planning software, such as Google Maps, has been used to inform the review of the most direct and functional routes to the Principal Site. Suitable arrangements to safely segregate and/or manage the potential interaction between construction vehicles and</p>	N

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			<p>than on observations of the site and the level of use of The Avenue by vulnerable highway users.</p> <p>7.5 The bridleway has a width of 3.5m. An HGV is unable to pass a pedestrian, cyclist or equestrian safely on a 3.5m carriageway. The applicant has not demonstrated a safe and viable strategy to avoid construction vehicles conflicting with other construction vehicles, with vehicles associated with Morton village that have access rights or with pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians.</p> <p>7.6 Although plans submitted as part of the consultation process show the construction access towards the south of the bridleway, local residents report that the applicant informed them at a meeting at the beginning of November 2024 that the access would make use of an existing access and surfaced track around 500m further north. If this were to be used the level of conflict with vulnerable bridleway users and existing vehicles would be significantly increased.</p>			<p>vulnerable PRow users on the southern part of The Avenue will be in place. This is provided for as part of the Framework PRow Management Plan, which will be developed into a detailed PRow Management Plan (substantially in accordance with the Framework Plan), as secured under Requirement 18 of the draft Development Consent Order.</p> <p>7.6 Although considered earlier on in the process, the existing access 500m north will not be used by construction vehicles. The southern access point has been chosen to reduce the length over which construction vehicles will utilise The Avenue.</p> <p>Further details on how construction traffic will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18]. The Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out the PRow and how they will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 36	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	7.8 The applicant predicts an average of 9 large construction vehicles every hour over 12 hour working days during the construction period. This equates to around one large vehicle every 7 minutes.	Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 16	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	29. Our clients are concerned that, as currently proposed, the Project is both premature and incomplete in its consideration of the potential significant adverse impacts it will have on the Bridleway, the setting of designated heritage assets,	Expressing an objection.	ES Chapter 2: Site and Surroundings	The Applicant notes these comments and recognises the concerns raised. Since the submission of the PEIR, the Proposed Development have been rigorously assessed within the ES following the methodology outlined in Chapter 5: EIA Methodology of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The residual impacts resulting from the Proposed Development including impacts on the bridleway, transport, heritage assets, visual impacts and BMV land, can be found in their	Y

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			visual impacts and loss of Best and Most Versatile land. Prior to any submission to the Secretary of State, these elements will need wholesale reconsideration, as well as a secure and confirmed grid connection, as, in the absence of any benefit (low carbon energy generation), there can be no justification for the recognised harms that will be inevitable in this development.			respective technical chapters of the ES (Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage, Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Chapter 12: Socio-economics) [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The Grid Connection Route ('Cable Corridor') has now been confirmed, as is shown on Figure 2-1 of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.2] and described in Chapter 2: Site and Surroundings of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	
02.12.24	S42RBS 1	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	CONSULTATION RESPONSE Construction of ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW and grid connection corridor ('the Project') Land South-West of Lincoln, North Kesteven, Lincolnshire ('the Site') 1. We are instructed by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and his adjoining neighbours all of whom reside along 'the [REDACTED]' in Morton, Lincolnshire.	General point to note.	N/A	No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 6	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	3. To assist in in this consultation response, we have commissioned a desktop Agricultural Land Classification report from Patrick Stephenson Ltd, and a Transport Review by Railton Limited. These reports dated 29 November 2024, are appended to this letter and form part of this consultation response.	General point to note.	N/A	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 17	Richard Buxton Solicitors on	30. If you have any questions regarding the above, please do not hesitate to contact the firm.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment.	N

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		behalf of an interested party					
02.12.24	S42RBS 18	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>1 INTRODUCTION The Author</p> <p>1.1 The author of this report is [REDACTED], Director of Railton TPC Ltd. who has over 30 years of experience working within the transport planning industry for both private and public sector clients. He has dealt with the transport and access arrangements for development schemes comprising all land use types and at all scales. He has been involved with numerous local and strategic transport studies and modelling exercises. He has given evidence at many informal hearings and public inquiries, participated in Local Plan Inquiries and at a DCO Hearing. He is a Chartered Member of the Institution of Highways and Transportation and has a Masters Degree in Transport from Imperial College, London.</p> <p>1.2 The author has visited the site and the surrounding transport networks and has met with local residents to discuss their concerns and better understand conditions on the local transport networks.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>1.3 Railton TPC Ltd has been instructed by local residents living in Morton to review transport and highways information submitted in support of the proposed Fosse Green Solar Farm south-west of Lincoln.</p> <p>1.4 The project is currently subject to a statutory consultation period that is due to end on 02 December 2024. The intention is then to</p>	General point to note.	Consultation Report	No response needed	N

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			submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate.				
02.12.24	S42RBS 33	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	7 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION 7.1 Railton TPC Ltd has been instructed by local residents living in Morton to review transport and highways information submitted in support of the proposed Fosse Green Solar Farm south-west of Lincoln. The author has visited the site and met with local residents to discuss their concerns that focus on the use of The Avenue by construction vehicles.	General point to note.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 41	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	1.0 Introduction Patrick Stephenson Limited was approached to undertake a desktop review of the Agricultural Land Classification Survey of the agricultural land quality at the proposed Fosse Green solar farm development. This was completed by [REDACTED] on behalf of Roberts Environmental Limited in April 2023. [REDACTED] has a degree in Agriculture from Newcastle University, has undertaken the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF)1 Agricultural Soil and Land Classification course and has the passed the BASIS Soil and Water exam. He has over 30 years' experience in Environmental Impact Assessments and ALC studies.	General point to note.	Consultation Report	The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 11	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	17. As noted within the consultation documents, National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023) Paragraph 5.9.27 requires that: 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated	Heritage / Construction traffic.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	In terms of NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.9.27, the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value they hold is set out in Section 7.5 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] provides details on how the impacts from the Proposed Development on designated heritage assets have been mitigated and managed. The chapter demonstrates that, following	N

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			<p>heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss, or less than substantial harm to its significance.'</p> <p>18. Specifically for large-scale solar farms, National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3 (November 2023) Paragraph 2.10.118 states: 'As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.'</p> <p>19. Our clients' position is that the consultation documents currently fail to meet these policy standards. In relation to [REDACTED] there is surprisingly no consideration of the use of the Bridleway, the track that abuts and accesses the properties, as the principal construction access point for HGV traffic which will, during construction, result in a high number of HGV vehicles passing next to designated heritage assets. The failure to consider this in the heritage assessment is material.</p>			<p>the implementation of mitigation measures, there are no significant effects on designated heritage assets.</p> <p>In terms of NPS EN-3 paragraph 2.10.118, Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] presents the results of the assessment and the impact of the Proposed Development on the baseline environment in order to determine the anticipated magnitude of impact and significance of effect. Mitigation measures are presented and discussed to minimise the effects of the Proposed Development to acceptable levels and the findings of an assessment of the likely significant effects on cultural heritage as a result of the Proposed Development are presented.</p> <p>Mitigation measures have taken into account archaeological remains, designated assets and the historic landscape, as set out in Section 7.6 of Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. In summary, an iterative process, informed by assessment and survey work, has informed the development of the design of the Proposed Development in order to avoid or minimise potential significant adverse effects on the identified sensitive heritage receptors as far as practicable during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As set out in Appendix 7-D: Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.3], an assessment of the potential effects of the Proposed Development upon the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, through the alteration of their settings, in accordance with Historic England's guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets (2017a), has been carried out, including consideration of the Grade II Listed [REDACTED]. The assessment concludes that the Proposed Development will result in less than substantial harm (lower end) to the heritage significance of two designated heritage assets located within close vicinity of the DCO Site: Grade II Listed River Farmhouse (NHLE 1168186) and Grade II Listed Grange Cottage (NHLE 1061951). The assessment has also concluded that the Proposed Development will result in very limited harm to a non-designated heritage asset, Tonge's Farm (MLI119774). The assessment established that the Proposed Development will not alter the setting of the [REDACTED] buildings in a way which would negatively affect their significance or the appreciation and understanding of their special interest, and concluded no harm these assets.</p>	

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						<p>As set out in Section 4.3 of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], the design of the Proposed Development has taken account of the setting of heritage assets. Prior to the commencement of Statutory Consultation, a design change was made that resulted in the realignment of solar infrastructure around the Grade II listed River Farmhouse to follow historic field boundaries and maintain intervisibility between River Farmhouse and Church Farm (a non-designated monument) which forms the setting of these two heritage assets.</p> <p>It should be noted that, although considered earlier on in the design process, the existing access at the northern extent of the Avenue (near [REDACTED]) will not be used by construction vehicles. The southern access point has been chosen to reduce the length over which construction vehicles will utilise The Avenue and the benefits that are afforded (e.g. reduced impact upon these assets).</p> <p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the forecasted construction traffic impacts as well as the proposed construction traffic management during the construction phase. Further details on how roads will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] and within the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14].</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 10	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>c. Harm to the setting of designated heritage assets</p> <p>15. As is clear from the current proposed solar siting plan (extract below), there will be a high density of solar arrays in the land alongside the Bridleway and around the properties of our clients, which include designated heritage assets.</p> <p>16. The designated heritage assets within Morton hamlet include the Grade II listed properties of [REDACTED] both 17th Century farmhouses with a range of listed outbuildings including a former blacksmiths shop and threshing barn. The industrialisation and</p>	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	<p>Detailed consideration of the potential for the Proposed Development to affect the value of assets, including the Grade II Listed [REDACTED] is presented within Appendix 7-D: Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3].</p> <p>The design of the Proposed Development includes mitigation measures which are considered appropriate, following detailed assessment of the heritage significance and setting of the Listed Buildings, including appropriate buffers (the proposed solar panel areas will be stepped back from the assets [REDACTED] and additional tree and hedge planting. As a result of the intervisibility and incorporated mitigation measures, it was concluded that the effect on both assets would likely be neutral and not significant.</p> <p>Although considered earlier on in the design process, the existing access at the northern extent of the Avenue ([REDACTED]) will not be used by construction vehicles. The</p>	N

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			urbanisation of the Project will have an adverse impact on the setting of these nationally designated heritage assets. Insufficient mitigation has been proposed, particularly given the high density of the panels in the surrounding farmland.			southern access point has been chosen to reduce the length over which construction vehicles will utilise The Avenue.	
02.12.24	S42RBS 12	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	20. During operation, a 150m buffer zone from the designated heritage assets, but still permitting solar arrays along the Bridleway access route and intervisibility from the designated assets, is not compliant with the policy requirements of para. 5.9.27 and 2.10.118. This requires re-consideration and amendment, preferably moving the arrays further away from the designated heritage assets and its setting (including the Bridleway approach) prior to any submission to the Secretary of State.	Heritage.	ES Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage	The Applicant considers that the access route along the bridleway, including the buffer zone applied, is compliant with policy requirements 5.9.27 and 2.10.118. A detailed heritage settings assessment was produced to inform the ES. This included detailed consideration of the heritage significance of the assets, the contribution of the setting of those assets to that significance, in line with Historic England's guidance in Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017). Refer to Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], Appendix 7-D: Detailed Heritage Asset Setting Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]. The assessment concludes that there is expected to be a neutral effect, which is not significant	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 2	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	2. The purpose of this consultation response is to record their principal concerns in relation to the adverse impacts of the Project at this early stage. Although our clients are generally supportive of solar generated electricity, and some have installed solar panels on their homes, they have the following key concerns which include: (i) proceeding with the Project in the absence of a grid connection.	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Planning Statement	The Applicant submitted an application for the grid connection and received a grid connection offer from National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited (NGESO) to connect the Proposed Development to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) at the National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby. NGESO are the system operator for the NETS, and as such are the body of National Grid able to make connection offers. The grid connection offer was originally received on 9 September 2022, and this was accepted by the Applicant on 24 November 2022. Engagement with NGESO has continued since 2021 and discussions are ongoing at the time of the submission of this Application. NGET has confirmed that space within National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby will be available and as connection bay has been allocated for the Proposed Development. All works to National Grid's proposed Navenby Substation to accommodate the Proposed Development connection would be undertaken by National Grid and are anticipated to include the installation of a switchgear and associated infrastructure which will connect the 400 kV electricity supplied by the Proposed Development to facilitate the efficient	N

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						<p>transmission of power onto the electricity transmission network. All infrastructure within National Grid’s proposed substation near Navenby would remain under National Grid’s control and the Applicant is only seeking the acquisition of rights over this area in order to carry out the required connection works (Work 5B in Schedule 1 to the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]).</p> <p>The Applicant therefore confirms that the electricity generated by the Proposed Development will be exported to the NETS via National Grid’s proposed substation near Navenby, owned and operated by NGET.</p> <p>Whilst National Grid’s proposed Substation near Navenby does not form part of this application and is subject to a separate decision-making process under the Town and County Planning Act 1990, there is no indication that this development will not come forward, with the website for the project stating planning submission will be in Autumn 2025, at the time of writing.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 7	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>4. Given the significant concerns outlined below, it is our clients’ position that, in the absence of a confirmed grid connection, this application is premature. Our detailed clients’ concerns are detailed as follows:</p> <p>a. Absence of grid connection</p> <p>5. There is currently no viable grid connection and the project is wholly reliant on a separate planning permission, the proposed Navenby substation, to be permitted and constructed. In simple terms, this means that this DCO application appears to be proceeding on the basis that the solar farm may never be capable of being connected to the national grid. As of the date of the consultation response, no planning application has been submitted and there is no guarantee that this will be permitted, or at what capacity the proposal will come forward,</p>	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution Planning Statement	<p>As explained in the Grid Connection Statement [EN010154/APP/7.5], NGET has a legal obligation to provide the Proposed Development and other energy generators with a connection to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS). Following grid connection applications by several energy generators, including Springwell Solar and Fosse Green Energy, National Grid concluded that it would not be possible to connect all applications to existing regional substations and that a network upgrade would be required, in the form of the proposed Navenby Substation. NGET confirmed that the proposed substation is not due to Fosse Green Energy alone, but the wider demand for connection in the area.</p> <p>The Proposed Development will be connected to the proposed National Grid substation at Navenby. This substation will be the basis of a planning application by NGET under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. At the time of writing of this report the application for the rights to construction and operate the Navenby Substation is expected to be submitted in late 2025. It is currently expected that the application will be determined in Spring 2026. Subject to approval, NGET has informed the Applicant that construction work is expected to begin mid/late 2026 with a currently anticipated completion date in late 2029. This is 3.5 years ahead of the connection date for Fosse Green Energy.</p>	N

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			<p>particularly with a number of other large solar farms constructed and proposed in the surrounding area.</p> <p>6. Furthermore, should any future application for the substation be amended, where a smaller substation is sought, or in a completely different location, the solar farm may be too large or in the wrong geographic location, for a feasible grid connection. Ultimately, the development may result in unnecessary harm in the absence of, potentially, any public benefit. This would be an absurd situation.</p>			<p>Given the generally supportive national and local policy position, and on the basis that NGET take a responsible approach to siting, design and mitigation, following the Horlock Rules, there are no obvious reasons known to the Applicant why consent for the Navenby substation and associated overhead lines to connect it into the national grid would be withheld. NGET has stated to the Applicant that should consent not be granted the fall back is to appeal any such refusal to the Secretary of State and await determination.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 8	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>7. What is surprisingly lacking in the consultation materials is an update in relation to the status of the proposed Navenby substation; an 11.8ha development on Best and Most Versatile land in the countryside. On 15 October 2024, i.e. prior to the Fosse Green Energy consultation period commencing, the local council confirmed via its screening decision that the proposed Navenby substation is likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore is Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') development 1"</p> <p>8. Notably, the primary concern by the decision maker was, alongside landscape, loss of agricultural land and potential for archaeology was the cumulative impact of associated developments, stating: 'The primary cumulative impact considerations arise from landscape character and visual</p>	National Grid infrastructure	ES Chapter 3: The Proposed Development	<p>National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby is a National Grid project and therefore the environmental and planning considerations are not the responsibility of the Applicant. However, the cumulative effects of the Proposed Development have been assessed throughout the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] in the relevant technical chapters (Chapters 6-14) and in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1], including in relation to the Proposed Development in combination with National Grid's proposed Substation near Navenby and other solar farms in the vicinity of the Proposed Development, where relevant. The list of cumulative schemes has been prepared and has been agreed with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council. The process for defining the Long and Short Lists is outlined in Paragraphs 15.5.8 to 15.5.18 of Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Effect Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] established that within the majority of technical chapters, no likely significant effects have been identified through the Cumulative Effects assessment where they were not already predicted for the Proposed Development in isolation.</p> <p>The landscape and visual cumulative assessment takes an additional approach by considering the effects of each individual cumulative scheme brought forward in isolation, in addition to the Proposed Development. Some significant adverse Cumulative Effects are identified on Landscape and Visual Amenity receptors (Chapter 10:</p>	N

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			<p>impact. The proposed substation will result in an extensive area of electrical infrastructure, buildings and two additional pylons. The development of the Springwell Solar Farm will introduce extensive plant and infrastructure into views towards Heath Lane when viewed from the A15 travelling northbound. The Green Man Road BESS and Gorse Hill Lane BESS will, in conjunction with the existing 400kV pylons, add further electrical infrastructure to the area. This will lead to a potential cumulative adverse landscape and visual effect stemming from a continuation of urbanising form in a countryside location and visible from a number of locations within an open landscape. These effects are likely to endure for the vast proportion of an overlapping 40 year operational period as the solar farm relies on the substation for providing its connection to the National Grid. There will be further cumulative impact considerations in relation to archaeology and loss of BMV agricultural land; in the case of the proposed substation the latter will comprise a permanent/irreversible impact that cannot realistically be mitigated against in the Council's opinion.</p> <p>Screening and scoping (where relevant) for all the above proposed developments have identified that there will be potential for previously unknown archaeological remains. The landscape has evidence of human activity dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval and</p>			<p>Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1], however the significance of effect attributed to the Proposed Development alone is not increased when considering these other developments alongside the Proposed Development, as reported in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The following significant Cumulative Effects are anticipated for Landscape and Visual receptors, where the magnitude of effect is higher than that of the Proposed Development in isolation. During construction:</p> <p>Major Adverse (significant) landscape Cumulative Effects on the North Kesteven District landscape sub-area Witham and Brant Vales due to the noticeable increase in extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived during construction. Additionally, changes are anticipated to the visual amenity of users of the Viking Way (PRoW Cole/2/1 and BooG/2/2) as a result of the Proposed Development together with ID95 Application Reference: PL/0087/23. North Hykeham Relief Road, resulting in a Major adverse effect which is significant.</p> <p>Moderate Adverse (significant) landscape Cumulative Effects on the North Kesteven landscape sub-area Limestone Heath due to the noticeable increase in extent over which changes to the landscape character would be perceived during construction as a result of the Proposed Development together with ID63 Application Reference: EN010149. Springwell Energy Farm and ID103 Application Reference: EN0110016. Leoda Solar Farm.</p> <p>During operation (year 15) it is considered there would be no notable difference between the landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development, and the cumulative landscape and visual effects of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>Although not possible to predict at this stage, the effects of decommissioning of the Proposed Development are likely to be similar to, but less than the effects experienced during construction, albeit with the benefit of established perimeter planting.</p> <p>The prospect of the National Grid's proposed substation near Navenby coming forward is addressed in the response above.</p>	

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			<p>modern periods. Iron Age settlement has been recorded during archaeological investigations at Navenby while occupation continues into the Roman period including important Roman roads located nearby. These remains may have the potential to be of regional to national significance. Cumulatively, this impact is considered likely to lead to a potential significant adverse effect. All the above proposed developments are likely to lead to the loss of BMV agricultural land. Given the scale of the developments, this loss is considered likely to lead to a potential significant cumulative adverse effect.'</p> <p>9. Clearly, the Council decision maker is concerned about the cumulative impact of the developments on the surrounding, currently agricultural, area. Conspicuously, the impugned development does not form part of the decision maker's analysis. Should the application be submitted to the Planning Inspector, this will form part of any future decision making, and it may be that the negative cumulative impact of the other solar farms, which are further along the decision making pathway, would outweigh any benefit, resulting in the potential refusal of the substation application.</p> <p>10. Should the Navenby substation not come forward or be approved, there is no apparent</p>				

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			<p>alternative in the application documents. On this basis alone, clearly this DCO application should not be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate until there is certainty that electricity will be generated from proposed development. Furthermore, in the absence of a grid connection, the positive effects of the scheme cannot be considered in the planning balance against the significant negative impacts, many of which impact our client.</p>				
02.12.24	S42RBS 27	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>3.6 The Avenue is used by cyclists. The following maps show Strava data for cyclists: Figure 3.2: Extracts from Strava Showing Use of The Avenue by Cyclists 3.6.1.1.1 source: https://www.strava.com/ 3.7 The left hand map indicates that The Avenue is used by Strava cyclists. The right hand map shows that 164 Strava users have recorded 527 rides along The Avenue. This is clear evidence that The Avenue is a popular route for cyclists. 3.8 Given the designation of The Avenue as a bridleway it is not surprising that the route is used by equestrians. Stables are located within Morton village and equestrians regularly use The Avenue. 3.9 It has been explained above that an HGV would not be able to safely pass a pedestrian, cyclists or equestrian within the available 3.5m width of the bridleway. 3.10 On the basis of the evidence of the use of The Avenue by pedestrians, cyclists and</p>	Public Rights of Way, Permissive Paths & Recreation / Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport Framework PRow Management Plan Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans	<p>The Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out how the various PRow will be managed throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning phases to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRow throughout the construction phase. The proposed PRow diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the Framework PRow Management Plan, physical PRow separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRow users, including cyclists and equestrians, is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site. Furthermore, the Framework PRow Management Plan sets out the need for permanent authorisation of use of motor vehicles over PRow along Morton Lane (The Avenue), in order to facilitate occasional maintenance vehicle movements to emergency access point (E-001). The trips associated with Emergency Access 1 are not expected to cause a significant increase in the frequency of existing movements utilising Morton Lane to access the fields for farming activities and the residential dwellings along The Avenue. Emergency vehicles could include fire tenders (which would be considered a HGV), though not necessarily all emergency vehicles would be HGVs.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to retain the existing public rights of way (PRow) as far as possible and the Applicant has committed to creating approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement the existing PRow network, link existing routes and create and enhance connections to surrounding villages. The</p>	Y - The permissive paths have been amended following feedback at statutory consultation, as explained in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] , providing more linkages across the Site.

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			equestrians, it is concluded that the route is highly sensitive to heavy construction vehicles.			<p>permissive paths were amended following feedback at statutory consultation, as explained in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], providing more linkages across the Site.</p> <p>The proposed permissive paths are as follows: Route from Tunman Wood linking to PRow LL/TOTH/11/1 to the east of Morton. Route from Tunman Wood to Fosse Lane including a link to the Cathedral View Caravan Park linking with PRow LL/TOTH/6A/1. Cathedral View Caravan Park to Fosse Lane, providing a circular walk and safer route and access to Thorpe-on-the-Hill for residents. East of Witham St Hughs, providing a circular walk around the proposed community orchard and linking to PRow LL/AUbo/11/2. Route south of Thurlby linking to PRow LL/ThuN/2/1. West of Bassingham providing a circular walk and linking to PRow LL/NoDi/1/2. and will create additional permissive paths to enhance local connectivity.</p> <p>The permissive paths have been amended following feedback at statutory consultation, as explained in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], providing more linkages across the Site.</p> <p>The permissive paths are not formal rights of way with indefinite protection, due to the landowners having the ability to remove the permissive path following the decommissioning phase. However, throughout the operational phase of the Proposed Development, they will provide safe routes for the use of local residents in the area and will provide connections between existing PRow resulting in some reduction to local journey lengths.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 28	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>4 TRANSPORT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY 4.1 The Traffic and Transport Significance Assessment Summary identifies the following significance of construction traffic impact on the Avenue: Table 4.1: Predicted Significance of Transport Environmental Impact severance pedestrian: negligible delay: negligible</p>	Public Rights of Way, Permissive Paths & Recreation / Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] sets out the impact assessment methodology (agreed via the EIA Scoping Opinion (see Appendix 1-B [EN010154/APP/6.3]), including the approach in establishing receptor sensitivity and magnitude. This approach follows appropriate guidance, as set out in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] . As set out in Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology and Consultation [EN010154/APP/6.1] , the significance of effect is determined through the consideration of two elements: the magnitude of the impact and the sensitivity of the receptor.	N

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			<p>amenity: negligible fear and intimidation: negligible The Avenue (PROW TOTH12/1) 4.2 This is a surprising result given the use of the route by vulnerable highway users and the predicted volume of large vehicles using the route (an average of 9 per hour). 4.3 To understand the significance of impact it is necessary to examine the assumed sensitivity of the route and the assumed magnitude of impact (significance of impact is a product of both sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of change in traffic levels). The following table summarises the information presented in the PEI and includes the adjustment that has been made to the magnitude of impact on The Avenue: Table 4.2: Assumed Sensitivity of Receptors and Magnitude of Impact (PRoW TOTH/12/1)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>severance pedestrian delay</td> <td>amenity fear and intimidation</td> <td>Sensitivity</td> <td>low</td> <td>low</td> <td>low</td> <td>low</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Magnitude</td> <td>high</td> <td>high</td> <td>high</td> <td>high</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Magnitude adjusted</td> <td>medium</td> <td>medium</td> <td>medium</td> <td>medium</td> </tr> </table> <p>4.4 The latest Guidelines on the Environmental Assessment of Traffic and Movement³ (IEMA Guidelines) make reference to DMRB LA 112 with regard to identifying the sensitivity of walkers, cyclists and equestrians⁴. This states that those receptors with medium sensitivity include, 'public rights of way and other routes close to communities which</p>	severance pedestrian delay	amenity fear and intimidation	Sensitivity	low	low	low	low			Magnitude	high	high	high	high			Magnitude adjusted	medium	medium	medium	medium		<p>The sensitivity of TOTH12/1 has been revised to 'Medium' on a conservative basis based on the criteria set out in Table 13-7 of Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>The magnitude of change with respect to Severance, Pedestrian Delay and Fear and Intimidation across the PRoW receptors has been categorised as 'Low' for TOTH12/1 based on professional judgement and experience, based on falling within one of the following categories: Up to two temporary (short-term, one to four weeks) localised closures/ diversions and/or construction routes crossing points (inclusive) are required; One temporary diversion required to accommodate haul road; or One permanent diversion of less than 400m is required and will result in no change in connectivity with other local PRoW.</p> <p>As such, the significance of effect upon this receptor has been established as minor adverse (not significant), as set out in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] also sets out forecasted construction traffic impacts as well as the proposed construction traffic management during the construction phase. Further details on how roads will be managed to mitigate impacts are set out in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18].</p>	
severance pedestrian delay	amenity fear and intimidation	Sensitivity	low	low	low	low																					
		Magnitude	high	high	high	high																					
		Magnitude adjusted	medium	medium	medium	medium																					

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			are used for recreational purposes (e.g. dog walking), but for which alternative routes can be taken. These routes are likely to link to a wider network of routes to provide options for longer, recreational journeys' (Table 3.11 of LA 112). This definition would apply to The Avenue. The sensitivity of The Avenue should therefore be medium. This could be viewed as a conservative assessment given the available evidence showing that the bridleway is used by a range of pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians and that its width is currently insufficient to allow any of these vulnerable groups to safely pass an HGV.				
02.12.24	S42RBS 38	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	7.13 The ongoing construction and occupation of a development of 1,250 dwellings on the south-eastern side of the A4, directly opposite The Avenue will significantly increase its use for recreational purposes by pedestrians and cyclists.	Public Rights of Way, Permissive Paths & Recreation.	ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	The Applicant has had regard to developments in the surrounding area in its cumulative assessment, which has been undertaken in each of the technical chapters of the ES and summarised in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions [EN010154/APP/6.1] . Notwithstanding the nearby development of up to 1,100 dwellings to the south east of the A46 (note, not A4), the cumulative effects expected on Traffic and Transport receptors within the Study Area are likely to be Slight Adverse or Neutral (Not Significant).	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 4	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	(iv) Failure to recognise the Bridleway, and its recreational users, in the visual assessments in designing the solar arrays.	Public Rights of Way, Permissive Paths & Recreation.	ES Chapter 2: The Site and Surroundings	Section 10.7 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] includes the assessment of visual impacts on the users of public footpaths and bridleways from an agreed (with AAH (acting on behalf of both LCC and NKDC)) set of viewpoint locations. It should be noted that TOTH12/1 was not scoped into consideration within the visual assessment, however the assessment does include receptors in the vicinity from agreed viewpoint locations, as set out in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1] . The design of the Proposed Development has considered potential visual impact in establishing layout and appropriate embedded mitigation (e.g. targeted planting) as set out in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1] .	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 25	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	3 SENSITIVITY OF THE AVENUE TO CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC 3.1 The PEI presents no evidence that the level of use of the The Avenue by vulnerable highway	Public Rights of Way, Permissive	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	The Framework PRoW Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out the PRoW will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRoW throughout the	Y – Changes have been made to the permissive path network

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			<p>users (pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians) has been considered.</p> <p>3.2 Discussions with local residents reveal that The Avenue is not only used by residents in Morton but by many other people for dog-walking, sport and recreation. The Avenue provides access to PRowS and other paths that lead through and around the large area of woodland (Housham Wood and Tunman Wood) located to the north-east of Morton. It is understood that many people drive to the southern section of the Avenue that is adopted highway, park and then walk north on the network of available routes.</p> <p>3.3 It is possible to demonstrate that The Avenue is currently used as a recreational route by runners by reference to Strava data that is based on routes and runs undertaken by those who subscribe to the Strava app: Figure 3.1: Extracts from Strava Showing Use of The Avenue by Runners source: https://www.strava.com/</p> <p>3.4 The left hand map is an extract from the global 'heat map' showing running routes. The Avenue appears as a light purple line. This does not represent one of the most popular routes but it does show that The Avenue is used regularly by Strava runners. The map on the right hand side shows that the 'Dovecote to Tunmore Woods' route has been run by 159 Strava runners on 550 occasions.</p>	Paths & Recreation.	Framework PRow Management Plan	<p>construction phase. The proposed PRow diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the Framework PRow Management Plan, physical PRow separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRow users is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site. Furthermore, the Framework PRow Management Plan sets out the need for permanent authorisation of use of motor vehicles over PRow along Morton Lane (The Avenue), in order to facilitate occasional maintenance vehicle movements to emergency access point (E-001).</p> <p>The trips associated with Emergency Access 1 (E-001) are not expected to be much higher than the existing movements utilising Morton Lane to access the fields for farming activities and the residential dwellings along The Avenue.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been designed to retain the existing public rights of way (PRow) as far as possible and the Applicant has committed to creating approximately 9.5km of new permissive paths to supplement the existing PRow network, link existing routes and create and enhance connections to surrounding villages. The permissive paths were amended following feedback at statutory consultation, as explained in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], providing more linkages across the Site.</p> <p>The proposed permissive paths are as follows: Route from Tunman Wood linking to PRow LL/TOTH/11/1 to the east of Morton. Route from Tunman Wood to Fosse Lane including a link to the Cathedral View Caravan Park linking with PRow LL/TOTH/6A/1. Cathedral View Caravan Park to Fosse Lane, providing a circular walk and safer route and access to Thorpe-on-the-Hill for residents. East of Witham St Hughs, providing a circular walk around the proposed community orchard and linking to PRow LL/AUbo/11/2. Route south of Thurlby linking to PRow LL/ThuN/2/1. West of Bassingham providing a circular walk and linking to PRow LL/NoDi/1/2. and will create additional permissive paths to enhance local connectivity.</p>	following statutory consultation.

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						<p>The permissive paths have been amended following feedback at statutory consultation, as explained in the Consultation Report [EN010154/APP/5.1] and in Chapter 4 Alternatives and Design Evolution of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], providing more linkages across the Site.</p> <p>The permissive paths are not formal rights of way with indefinite protection, due to the landowners having the ability to remove the permissive path following the decommissioning phase. However, throughout the operational phase of the Proposed Development, they will provide safe routes for the use of local residents in the area and will provide connections between existing PRow resulting in some reduction to local journey lengths.</p> <p>The Applicant met with local residents in Morton in October 2024 to discuss their concerns and responded directly on the various points raised.</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 26	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	3.5 Figure 1 shows the western section of a development site of 1,250 new dwellings that is currently being built out north of Wytham St Hughs, on the south-eastern side of the A46 close to The Avenue. The north-western corner of this development is less than 400m from The Avenue bridleway. The concentration of population in such close proximity to The Avenue and the rights of way network that connect to it will significantly increase the use of The Avenue over the next few years as the development is completed and occupied. There are currently dropped kerb crossings of the A46 with tactile paving available both sides of the Halfway House Lane roundabout.	Proximity of Proposed Development to rights of way.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport ES Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions	<p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], sets out an assessment of impacts, including a cumulative assessment of relevant cumulative schemes, as agreed in liaison with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council.</p> <p>The agreed list of cumulative developments is provided in Chapter 15: Cumulative Effects and Interactions of the ES ([EN010154/APP/6.1]), including ID05 which is the erection of up to 1,100 dwellings and 150 care/retirement units (C2/C3), the formation of a roundabout to Camp Road, A46 junction improvement works, public open spaces and associated service infrastructure (planning application reference 15/1347/OUT). The Applicant assumes that this is the development site that the Interested Party is referring to.</p> <p>Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1], considers ID05 and concludes that the significance category is Neutral and the cumulative effects are considered to be not significant.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 42	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	1.1 Method The assessment is based upon the findings of a study of published information on climate, geology and soil in combination with a soil	References to the National Planning Policy	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	This comment is noted. No response required.	N

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			<p>investigation carried out in accordance with the MAFF 'Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales: Revised Guidelines and Criteria for Grading the Quality of Agricultural Land', October 1988 2 (hereafter, 'the ALC Guidelines')</p> <p>The ALC system provides a framework for classifying land according to the extent to which its physical or chemical characteristics impose long-term limitations on agricultural use. The ALC system divides agricultural land into five grades (Grade 1 'Excellent' to Grade 5 'Very Poor'), with Grade 3 subdivided into Subgrade 3a 'Good' and Subgrade 3b 'Moderate'. Agricultural land classified as Grade 1, 2 and Subgrade 3a falls in the 'best and most versatile' category. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) revised in December 2023 outlines the reference to land quality in 175 (58). Further details of the ALC system and national planning policy implications are set out by Natural England in Technical Information Note 0493.</p>	<p>Framework (NPPF).</p>			
02.12.24	S42RBS 44	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>Current planning policy is found in the NPPF (December 2023). In Section 6, 'Building a Strong and Competitive Economy', NPPF paragraph 84b states that planning should 'encourage the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses. Further guidance on rural development is found in paragraphs 175 (incl. footnote 58). These state: 175. Plans should: distinguish</p>	References to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	ES Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use	<p>To accord with national planning and environmental policy objectives from the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), National Policy Statement for renewable energy infrastructure (EN-3) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), planning and environmental designations were key considerations for the Applicant's site selection process. The consideration of planning and environmental constraints in site selection is further explained in <u>the Planning Statement Appendix A: Site Selection Report [EN010154/APP/7.2]</u>.</p> <p>Appendix 10-A: Landscape and Visual Amenity Policy [EN010154/APP/6.3] and Legislation sets out how the NPPF has been considered within the Proposed Development design and</p>	N

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			<p>between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework ((58) Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality) ; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries. In footnote 58, the NPPF states that “where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality” and that the ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land is classified as Grades 1, 2, and 3a. Further clarity is provided in MAFF’s ALC Guidelines. The purpose of a detailed ALC is to identify BMV land assess the amount of land that will be affected and then apply mitigation where possible. The detailed survey has outlined areas of less valuable land Grade 3b. Using the interpretation from NPPF December 2023 the areas classified as 3a should be avoided. Page 21 clearly shows an area of 3a to the northeast of Morton. In the planning documents the location of the solar panels north of Morton appears to conflict with the NPPF as land which is grade 3b has no panels and the</p>			<p>assessment of landscape and visual amenity. A Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) has been undertaken in accordance with industry guidelines and is included within Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1]. Embedded mitigation to minimise impacts to the landscape and habitats has been incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development in various ways such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the careful siting of infrastructure; conserving existing vegetation patterns by including offsets from trees and woodlands to retain the existing structure of the landscape; and creating new green infrastructure through the introduction of grassland and improving existing hedgerows. <p>The Applicant recognises that there are concerns relating to the potential for the Proposed Development to impact upon agricultural production. This is considered in Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use [EN010154/APP/6.1]. The Applicant has sought to minimise the use of BMV land, and the Proposed Development is not considered to have an impact on food security. Further detail on how the Proposed Development has been sited is provided in Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN010154/APP/6.1]. It is important to note that any loss of agricultural production on the land would be non-permanent and reversible. The Applicant is applying for a 60_ year operational period for the Proposed Development. Under Requirement 20 of the draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] decommissioning works must commence no later than 60 years following the date of final commissioning. At the end of the operational period the land would be available for its current use.</p> <p>Within the Principal Site, the area of BMV land comprises approximately 282.9ha, all subgrade 3a. The withdrawal of the BMV land from agriculture is reversible, with the exception of limited areas of habitat creation (1.5ha of BMV land). The non-permanent and reversible effects of the Proposed Development on the use of BMV land is assessed to be minor adverse and not significant.</p> <p>Within the PV array, suspension of cultivation for annual crops during the operational period of the Proposed Development creates an opportunity for improvement to soil structure and development of soil organic matter. The benefits in relation to storing more carbon in soils are recognised by the British Society of Soil Science. While operational, the soil resource within the Principal Site will remain under perennial grass cover which will facilitate a recovery in topsoil</p>	

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			<p>land to the west of Haddington (further 3b) also has no panels. Details gathered from local farmers and residents would confirm that land has a varied range of cropping, cereals spring, winter, and sugar beet in line with BMV. The importance of Lincolnshire as a major agricultural production area is not in doubt. Work carried out by Lincoln University in the paper Sustainable Soil Practice and Promotion in Lincolnshire Authored by: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Lincoln Institute for Agri-Food Technology (LIAT), University of Lincoln. Confirms the commitment to maintain soil health and producing the high quality produce demanded.</p>			<p>organic matter. This enforced fallow period will enhance the functional capacity of the soil resource for future arable production.</p> <p>The 1,368ha of agricultural land required temporarily for construction and operation constitutes 0.09% of the total farmland in the East midlands.</p> <p>The Applicant expects that there will be no job losses on the DCO Site, with several full-time equivalent jobs directly created by the Proposed Development during operation. During operation, the Proposed Development's occupation of landowners' land, as a new diversified enterprise, will provide a new income stream independent of variations in profitability of arable production and improved security of income for farmers.</p> <p>Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] sets out how the Proposed Development complies with the NPPF. It should be noted that the footnote referenced in the feedback has changed in the current version of the NPPF (which was published in December 2024 and amended in February 2025) to footnote 65.</p> <p>In relation to footnote 65, Appendix B National Policy Accordance Tables of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2] states the following:</p> <p>The Applicant has sought to avoid the use of agricultural BMV land where possible, starting from the site selection process, as set out within Section 3.3 of Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2]. Although the selected site contained BMV land, as detailed within section 4 of Appendix A: Site Selection Report of the Planning Statement [EN010154/APP/7.2], this was minimised as far as practicable.</p> <p>As set out in Design Principle 2, shown at Section 3.8 of the Design Approach</p> <p>Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], the Proposed Development has been designed to be sensitive to, and minimise development on, BMV land. Embedded mitigation measures are included in the design, such as the siting of the above ground infrastructure to avoid BMV land as far as practicable, as set out within Section 12.6 of Chapter 12: Socio-Economics and Land Use of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1]. This chapter also confirms, following the</p>	

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02.12.24	S42RBS 9	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>b. The Bridleway as key construction traffic route</p> <p>12. The Bridleway is listed as a key construction route and emergency access for the Project, with predicted traffic during construction estimated to be an average of 9 LGV and HGV movements per hour during a typical 12-hour construction day.</p> <p>13. The serious implication of this omission is set out in detail in the Railton report appended to this letter, but in short include:</p> <p>i. As a registered bridleway (TOTH/12/1) there is a general prohibition for vehicular traffic, and it is therefore surprising that it has been considered as a viable route for construction traffic. The applicant has not demonstrated that there exists a right to use the Bridleway to access the Site.</p> <p>ii. With a width of 3.5m, there is insufficient space on the Bridleway for two vehicles to pass. No information has been provided to demonstrate a safe and viable vehicle management strategy is possible (if vehicles were permitted).</p> <p>iii. As the Bridleway is an unadopted, unmetalled surface it is unsuitable for HGV vehicles, and it is unknown who has maintenance responsibilities although at present this is carried by the residents of The Avenue and Morton Lane by themselves or their agents at their own cost.</p> <p>iv. No consideration is given in the consultation materials of the use by vulnerable highway users</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>implementation of these embedded mitigation measures, no significant adverse effects are anticipated on land use.</p> <p>In terms of the viability of the Bridleway as an access point (due to the prohibition of vehicular traffic) and the suitability of the Bridleway for HGV's this is addressed in S42RBS34.</p> <p>In response to the comment that there is insufficient space on the Bridleway, details of the swept path analysis are included in the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] as well as Annex A, B and C of the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18]. A meeting was held with LCC, as local highway authority, on 28 February 2025 regarding access and related swept path analysis, and following further email correspondence, LCC is satisfied with the proposed access arrangements.</p> <p>In terms of how vulnerable highway users have been considered refer to response S42RBS30.</p> <p>In response to the point regarding the planned children's nursery, this is addressed in S42RBS31.</p>	N

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			<p>(pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians). The Railton report demonstrates, along with our clients' own observations, the regular recreational use of the Bridleway. Reference is made to the British Horse Society's advice note that highlights that they raise similar concerns to bridleways used as construction access.</p> <p>v. This impact is compounded as 'Halfway House', the building next to the proposed construction site access, has extant planning permission for a children's nursery, the most sensitive of sites, with a high sensitivity to changes to traffic flow. The presence of a permitted children's nursery on a key construction and emergency access route is omitted from the consultation documents.</p> <p>2 British Horse Society advice note chrome extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.bhs.org.uk/media/rbid1hpr/solar-0424.pdf</p> <p>3 NKDC planning application 18/1262/FUL</p> <p>14. Had these factors been considered, the predicted significance of the transport environmental impacts would have been significantly higher than the 'negligible' impact indicated in the applicant's consultation documents. Railton concludes that there would be a 'high' magnitude of change of traffic, with a conservative assessment of 'medium' sensitivity resulting in a 'major adverse' transport environmental impact.</p>				

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02.12.24	S42RBS 20	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>2 PROPOSED ACCESS LOCATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC Construction Access on The Avenue</p> <p>2.1 The Access Appraisal Report identifies the following location for the construction access on The Avenue: Figure 2.1: Proposed Construction Access Location on The Avenue source: Figure 6 of Access Appraisal Report</p> <p>2.2 The proposed location is 190m north-west of the section of The Avenue that runs parallel to the A46. The access location is also shown on the attached Figure 2: Local Area and Rights of Way.</p> <p>2.3 The section of The Avenue that runs parallel to the A46 is adopted highway. As The Avenue turns north it becomes a bridleway (ref. TOTH/12/1). Vehicular traffic is not generally permitted to use bridleways. However, in this instance the bridleway provides the only access to Morton village and it is understood that vehicles associated with the dwellings in Morton village have vehicular access rights to use the bridleway. The route is maintained by local residents. The applicant has not demonstrated that there exists a right to use the bridleway to access the proposed solar farm site.</p> <p>2.4 Observation on site reveal that the bridleway has an unmetalled surface comprising compacted gravel. The surface is in poor condition with many potholes. It would not provide a suitable surface to support large numbers</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>The proposed layouts of the accesses to the Principal Site are shown within Annex B of the Framework CTMP [EN010154/APP/7.18] which also includes details of condition surveys to be carried out.</p> <p>Access points are further discussed as part of the Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14]. Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport of the ES [EN010154/APP/6.1] assesses risks to safety and access to the Site for road and path users, and found that there are not expected to be any significant Traffic and Transport effects as a result of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>As part of design development, the Applicant has sought to mitigate its impact on both residents and bridleway users of the Avenue by relocating the proposed construction access further south from its original proposed location. This will therefore minimise the extents over which construction vehicles accessing from the A46 will travel on the Avenue to access C-004. Where public rights of way users may interact with construction traffic, controls and management measures have been defined as part of the Framework PRow-MP [EN010154/APP/7.14].</p> <p>In terms of the viability of the Bridleway as an access point (due to the prohibition of vehicular traffic) and concerns regarding the surface of the Bridleway, this is addressed in S42RBS34.</p> <p>As set out in the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.18], road condition surveys will be carried out pre-construction, during construction and post-construction, to identify any defects that arise to highways assets/ verges during the construction phase of the Proposed Development for re-instatement. The Avenue has been identified as a location where road condition surveys will be undertaken.</p>	N

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			of heavy vehicles and would need to be upgraded. The applicant has not provided evidence of the right to undertake the required improvements to the surface of the bridleway.				
02.12.24	S42RBS 22	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>2.12 The applicant has presented no information to demonstrate that a safe and viable vehicle management strategy on The Avenue can be implemented. Possible Access Further North on The Avenue</p> <p>2.13 Local residents report that at a meeting with the applicant at the beginning of November 2024 they were told that the intention was to gain access to the site via the existing surfaced track that forms an access on the eastern side of The Avenue approximately 500m north of the construction access shown on the consultation plans. The existing surfaced track is highlighted in Figure 2.</p> <p>2.14 If access were to be gained from this point, the requirement for new passing places on the southern section of The Avenue would become a necessity. There would also be a requirement for effective measures to protect pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians from construction traffic (see following section).</p> <p>2.15 It is concluded that a construction access further north on The Avenue would significantly increase the need for measures to minimise vehicle conflict and effective measures to protect vulnerable highway users.</p> <p>1 See Figure 7.1 of Manual for Streets, DfT 2007</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>The Framework PRow Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out the PRow will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works. Existing widths will be maintained for all PRow throughout the construction phase. The proposed PRow diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the Framework PRow Management Plan, physical PRow separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRow users is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site. Furthermore, the Framework PRow Management Plan sets out the need for permanent authorisation of use of motor vehicles over PRow along Morton Lane (The Avenue), in order to facilitate occasional maintenance vehicle movements to emergency access point (E-001). The trips associated with Emergency Access 1 (E-001) are not expected to be much higher than the existing movements utilising Morton Lane to access the fields for farming activities and the residential dwellings along The Avenue.</p> <p>Response S42RBS34 sets out how the Applicant has demonstrated that a safe and viable vehicle management strategy can be implemented on The Avenue, and why the access further north on the Avenue has been discounted.</p>	N

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02.12.24	S42RBS 23	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>Emergency Access on Morton Lane</p> <p>2.16 It is proposed to provide an emergency access point from the bridleway (Ref. TOTH/12/2) just north of Morton Lane: Figure 2.2: Proposed Emergency Access Location on Morton Lane source: Figure 7 of Access Appraisal Report</p> <p>2.17 To reach this emergency access point requires vehicles to travel around 1.2km on The Avenue and Morton Lane north of the section of The Avenue that is adopted highway. The route passes through Morton village.</p> <p>2.18 There are very few passing opportunities along the 1.2km section of bridleway that would need to be negotiated to reach the emergency access. There is a significant risk that emergency vehicles would be delayed or blocked by other vehicles travelling to or from Morton village. The applicant would have no control over the timing or direction of vehicle movements associated with the village. This raises concerns over the safety and effectiveness of relying on the bridleway route in emergency situations.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	In response to initial concerns at the start of the project regarding the safety and effectiveness of the emergency access point on Morton Lane (E-001), all emergency access points are proposed to be used during the operational phase by emergency service vehicles only. Therefore, due to the infrequency of such events and low vehicle numbers involved it is considered that there are sufficient passing places along this route to allow vehicles to access the site in an emergency situation.	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 35	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>7.7 The lack of passing places along The Avenue and Morton Lane, the narrowness of the carriageway and the poor quality of the surface raise doubts as to the safety and effectiveness of the proposed emergency site access located north of Morton village and 1.2km north of the adopted section of The Avenue.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	Emergency access would be under blue light conditions, similar to how they might access the existing residential properties currently. There are a number of field accesses and wider sections which would allow passing if required.	N

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02.12.24	S42RBS 37	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>7.9 There is evidence that The Avenue is used regularly by pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians. The applicant fails to consider these vulnerable highway users and has thus underestimated the sensitivity of The Avenue to changes in traffic flow, and in particular, increases in HGV movements.</p> <p>7.10 The applicant has identified The Avenue as having low sensitivity. Relevant guidance and consideration of the available evidence regarding the use of The Avenue by vulnerable highway users indicate that the sensitivity of The Avenue is, at least medium.</p> <p>7.11 The magnitude of impact is identified as high by the applicant but this has been adjusted to medium on the basis of low baseline flows. Given the very significant change in highway conditions on the bridleway caused by construction traffic, this adjustment is considered unreasonable.</p> <p>7.12 Whereas the applicant predicts a negligible significance of impact on The Avenue, the application of justifiable levels of sensitivity and magnitude lead to a prediction of major adverse impact. This level of impact requires mitigation. No effective mitigation strategy for The Avenue has been provided.</p>	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	<p>In terms of the comment that the Applicant fails to consider vulnerable highway users, equestrians, cyclists and pedestrians are considered within the assessment presented in Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>Justification for the sensitivity level assigned is provided within Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>In terms of mitigation, the Framework Public Rights of Way Management Plan [EN010154/APP/7.14] sets out how the PRow will be managed throughout the construction phase to ensure that existing routes can continue to be used as safely as possible throughout the duration of the proposed works (including use by pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians). Existing widths will be maintained for all PRow throughout the construction phase. The proposed PRow diversion and management measures are shown on the Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (SRoWA) [EN010154/APP/2.3]. As set out within the Framework PRow Management Plan, physical PRow separation from construction routes and work to maximise the safety of PRow users is proposed for LL TOTH 12/1, LL TOTH 12/2, and LL TOTH 12/3 along Morton Lane (The Avenue), LL TOTH 12/3 will also require a crossing point to facilitate the construction access into the Principal Site. Furthermore, the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan [EN010154/APP/18] sets out traffic management measures in relation to HGVs. Measures range from the implementation of an HGV routing strategy and timing restrictions. In addition, suitably qualified banksmen will be positioned at the proposed site accesses for the Principal Site, and at internal crossing points when required, to allow vehicle arrivals and departures, as well as internal vehicle movements to be safely controlled during the construction period. This includes the network of internal access routes and the PRow crossing points within the Proposed Development.</p>	N
02.12.24	S42RBS 39	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	7.14 The former pub has planning consent for change of use to a children's nursery. All construction traffic using The Avenue would pass this highly sensitive facility. The applicant has not considered	Road safety concerns.	ES Chapter 13: Traffic and Transport	In the event that the proposed nursery is in operation at the same time as construction of the Proposed Development consultation will be undertaken with the nursery on the timings and duration of construction activities. As included in the Framework CEMP [EN010154/APP/7.7] (which will be developed into a detailed CEMP (substantially in accordance with the Framework CEMP) as secured under Requirement 12 of the draft Development Consent Order) a	N

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			the potential impact on this land use.			community liaison officer will be available to liaise with the proposed nursery and other neighbours.	
02.12.24	S42RBS 13	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>d. Failure to consider the visual impact on users of the Bridleway</p> <p>21. As outlined in the visual matrix⁴ for the area, the residents of Morton currently 'experience medium distance view east across gently undulating arable landscape. Arable fields create foreground of the view. Intervening vegetation in the middle ground filters and partially screens the fields beyond'. The visual susceptibility is described as 'high' and are judged to be of 'medium' value. The visual sensitivity is 'medium-high'.</p> <p>22. During construction the scale and effect is 'medium' with acknowledgment that 'there will be immediate views of the signs and vehicles travelling on The Avenue, which will function as the access track. The construction activities including the operating machinery, assembly of the PV arrays and Solar Stations will be visible on the field offset approximately 150m from the houses.'. No reference is acknowledged that the 'access track' is a registered bridleway, used by many local people and the only vehicles permitted are access vehicles for residents only. Had this been assessed, this could not have credibly concluded as 'medium'.</p> <p>23. Although during the operative period the visual impact is described as 'low', our client disagrees with this visual impact assessment. Furthermore, there seems to have been no visual analysis of the Bridleway,</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>It is unclear which Bridleway the Interested Party is referring to in their response.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the type of Public Right of Way is a relevant consideration for the susceptibility and therefore the sensitivity of a visual receptor, but not for magnitude of effect. Refer to Paragraph 6.31-6.37 of GLVIA 3 for the relevant considerations for judging the sensitivity of visual receptors, and Paragraphs 6.38-6.41 of GLVIA 3 for the relevant considerations for judging the magnitude of visual effects. The visual effects on transient receptors, including bridleway users, are considered in Appendix 10-F: Visual Assessment [EN010154/APP/6.3]</p> <p>In line with GLVIA 3, residents of Morton have been assessed as having the highest level of susceptibility and hence a medium-high visual sensitivity. The assessment of magnitude of effect on these residents then considers the different factors noted in GLVIA 3 which have been clearly described in the LVIA. The fact there is a registered bridleway should not influence the judgements on magnitude. Although there is inherently some subjectivity involved in LVIA, this assessment has been undertaken by Chartered Members of the Landscape Institute with 10+ years' experience, following a robust and transparent methodology that accords with industry guidance.</p> <p>The sensitivities of the site and the proposed location has been a key consideration in the design of the Proposed Development. As set out in the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] the design of the Proposed Development has evolved within the framework of a Design Vision and Design Principles. The Design Principles provide the framework for the evolution of the design of the Proposed Development and take account of the site context, the outcomes of environmental assessment, technical engagement with stakeholders and the feedback received at Non-Statutory and Statutory Consultation.</p> <p>The relevant Design Principles are: Design Principle 1 - The Proposed Development will be sensitively integrated into its landscape setting, to minimise adverse landscape and visual effects as far as possible. Design Principle 8 - The Proposed Development will be designed to align with field boundaries and existing landscape features. It will seek to retain any existing vegetation and minimise watercourse crossings where practicable.</p>	N

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			<p>particularly the visual impact of its many recreational users. Again, this suggests no proper analysis of the sensitivity of the site and the degree of harm has been properly assessed.</p> <p>24. The oversight on the visual impacts proximate to our clients' properties is a further example of how, by failing to fully consider the visual impacts, the scheme has been designed without appropriate consideration of the sensitivities of the site and the proposed location. This requires reassessment and revision prior to submission to the Secretary of State.</p>			<p>Design Principle 10 - The Proposed Development will enhance, where possible, the existing connectivity within the network of PRow through the provision of permissive paths and circular routes to be available for public use during the operation of the authorised development to improve accessibility.</p> <p>The Design Principles have sought to guide the design to minimise adverse impacts, enhance opportunities, and balance flexibility and certainty in the DCO application. Through carefully developing the design in response to the baseline analysis and the opportunities identified, the Applicant has achieved a design that responds positively to its location, delivers substantial benefits, keeps negative impacts to the minimum and makes valuable enhancements to the local area.</p> <p>The Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3] also sets out that the application of the Design Vision and Design Principles has resulted in sustainable infrastructure that is sensitive to place, has minimal impacts on heritage assets, demonstrates efficient use of natural resources, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible, in accordance with the energy National Policy Statements.</p> <p>The Design Commitments, including landscape commitments, set out in Appendix A of the Design Approach Document [EN010154/APP/7.3], have been developed to support the practical application of the Design Principles at detailed design. Design Commitments are needed to secure elements of the design which are not covered by other control documents. The Design Commitments are secured under Requirement 6 'Detailed design approval' of the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1].</p>	
02.12.24	S42RBS 14	Richard Buxton Solicitors on behalf of an interested party	<p>25. Finally, it is noted that the proposal submitted for consultation suggests that the solar arrays could either 'Fixed south facing' or 'single access trackers'. No indication is made on which is the preferred option, but it is clear that each will have differing impact as it estimates that the indicative number of panels for fixed south facing is significantly more (~620,000 panels), whereby single axis trackers will require ~570,000. As</p>	Visual impact.	ES Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity	<p>The DCO Application allows for the selection of either fixed south facing or single axis tracker arrangement panels, and for the selection of either a distributed or centralised BESS arrangement. The Proposed Development and assessments presented in the ES (Chapters 6–14, [EN010154/APP/6.1]) allow for the installation of fixed south facing or single axis tracker configurations.</p> <p>The LVIA has sought to assess the worst-case scenario and the assumptions on which the LVIA is based are detailed in Section 10.4 of Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p> <p>As the respondent identifies, fixed south facing layouts tend to be more densely planted and therefore have more panels per acre, compared with single axis trackers. Due to the greater spacing</p>	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
			<p>such, should single axis trackers be used, the area required will be, presumably, significantly smaller resulting in a lower visual and landscape impact. However, the indicative plan suggests that the land use next to our clients' properties will be the same regardless of the solar array placement adopted, despite it being highly sensitive from a recreational, cultural and residential impact. This requires addressing prior to submission.</p>			<p>between rows for single axis trackers, the area covered is the same, however. The maximum heights are the same, and therefore single axis trackers are considered to have the potential to have the same effects as fixed south facing. However, as they follow the path of the sun they will be angled at a lower height for much of the day and therefore fixed south facing panels are considered to be the worst case for landscape and visual effects in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Amenity [EN010154/APP/6.1].</p>	
28.05.25	S42CAD 2	Cadent	<p>Cadent has reviewed the project plans provided and wishes to make the following comments: In respect of existing Cadent infrastructure, Cadent will require appropriate protection for retained apparatus including compliance with relevant standards for works proposed within close proximity of its apparatus.</p> <p>Cadent Infrastructure within or in close proximity to the development Cadent has identified the following apparatus within the vicinity of the proposed works:</p> <p>High and Intermediate pressure (above 2 bar) Gas Pipelines and associated equipment Low and Medium pressure (below 2 bar) gas pipes and associated equipment. (As a result it is highly likely that there are also gas services and associated apparatus in the vicinity, these are not shown on plans but their presence should be anticipated)</p> <p><i>Note: No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Cadent Gas Limited or their agents, servants or contractors for any error or omissions.</i></p>	Construction of the Proposed Development	Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan	<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will comply with the stated procedure where necessary to protect the retained apparatus, including those listed in Cadent's feedback. Precautionary measures are included to avoid damage to utilities; this includes locating the Proposed Development outside of utilities protected zones and the use of ground penetrating radar before excavation to identify any unknown utilities. These measures are listed within the Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) [EN010154/APP/7.7]. The Applicant has been in contact with Cadent in relation to the provision of protective provisions within the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1] The Applicant to the agrees the principal of including specific protective provisions for Cadent's benefit but the content of these is under negotiation. Discussions are ongoing and the latest position is as set out in the Schedule of Negotiations set out in Annex A of the Statement of Reasons [EN010154/APP/4.1].</p>	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
28.05.25	S42CAD 3	Cadent	<p><u>Diversions:</u> Where diversions of apparatus are required to facilitate the scheme, Cadent will require adequate notice and discussions should be started at the earliest opportunity. Please be aware that diversions for high pressure apparatus can take in excess of two years to plan and procure materials. Cadent will require the party requesting the diversion works to obtain any necessary land rights, planning permissions and other consents to enable the diversion works to be carried out. Details of these consents should be agreed in writing with Cadent before any application is made. Cadent requires a minimum of C4/Design study to have been carried out to establish an appropriate diversion route, temporary and permanent land take ahead of any application being made.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development		The Applicant notes this comment, the notice requirements and the process to allow for diversions of apparatus. The Applicant will follow established procedure as relevant.	N
28.05.25	S42CAD 7	Cadent	<p>General Notes on Pipeline Safety: You should be aware of the Health and Safety Executives guidance document HS(G) 47 "Avoiding Danger from Underground Services", and Cadent's specification for Safe Working in the Vicinity of Cadent High Pressure gas pipelines and associated installations - requirements for third parties GD/SP/SSWW22. Digsafe leaflet Excavating Safely - Avoiding injury when working near gas pipelines. There will be additional requirements dictated by Cadent's plant protection team. Cadent will also need to ensure that our pipelines remain accessible throughout and after</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development		The Applicant notes this comment including the requirement for Cadent to have access to their pipeline throughout and after completion of the works. and the Applicant will follow established procedure as relevant to ensure Cadent has continued access. The Applicant will liaise with Cadent during detailed design stage.	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
			<p>completion of the works. The actual depth and position must be confirmed on site by trial hole investigation under the supervision of a Cadent representative. Ground cover above our pipelines should not be reduced or increased.</p>				
28.05.25	S42CAD 8	Cadent	<p>If any excavations are planned within 3 metres of Cadent High Pressure Pipeline or, within 10 metres of an AGI (Above Ground Installation), or if any embankment or dredging works are proposed then the actual position and depth of the pipeline must be established on site in the presence of a Cadent representative. A safe working method agreed prior to any work taking place in order to minimise the risk of damage and ensure the final depth of cover does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development		<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure as relevant. Details regarding excavations will be confirmed at detailed design should the Proposed Development be consented. No dredging or embankment works are expected.</p>	N
28.05.25	S42CAD 9	Cadent	<p>Below are some examples of work types that have specific restrictions when being undertaken in the vicinity of gas assets therefore consultation with Cadent's Plant Protection team is essential: Demolition Blasting Piling and boring Deep mining Surface mineral extraction Landfilling Trenchless Techniques (e.g. HDD, pipe splitting, tunnelling, etc.) Wind turbine installation Solar farm installation Tree planting schemes</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development		<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure as relevant. The Applicant has reviewed the examples of work types that have specific restrictions as listed in the comment. The work types that are likely to occur include piling, trenchless techniques, solar farm installation and tree planting.</p>	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
28.05.25	S42CAD 11	Cadent	<p>No protective measures including the installation of concrete slab protection shall be installed over or near to the Cadent pipeline without the prior permission of Cadent. Cadent will need to agree the material, the dimensions and method of installation of the proposed protective measure. The method of installation shall be confirmed through the submission of a formal written method statement from the contractor to Cadent. A Cadent representative shall monitor any works within close proximity to the pipeline.</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development		<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedure as relevant including not installing protective measures such as installing concrete slab over or near to the Cadent pipeline without the prior permission of Cadent. These details will be confirmed at detailed design should the Proposed Development be consented.</p>	N
28.05.25	S42CAD 12	Cadent	<p>New Service Crossing: New services may cross the pipeline at a perpendicular angle to the pipeline i.e. 90 degrees. Where a new service is to cross over the pipeline a clearance distance of 0.6 metres between the crown of the pipeline and underside of the service should be maintained. If this cannot be achieved the service shall cross below the pipeline with a clearance distance of 0.6 metres. A new service should not be laid parallel within an easement strip. A Cadent representative shall approve and supervise any new service crossing of a pipeline. An exposed pipeline should be suitably supported and removed prior to backfilling. An exposed pipeline should be protected by matting and suitable timber cladding. For pipe construction involving deep excavation (<1.5m) in the vicinity of grey iron mains, the model consultative procedure will</p>	Construction of the Proposed Development		<p>The Applicant notes this comment and will follow established procedures as relevant including by adhering to clearance distances. These details will be confirmed at detailed design with Cadent should the Proposed Development be consented.</p>	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
			apply therefore an integrity assessment must be conducted to confirm if diversion is required.				
28.05.25	S42CAD 1	Cadent	I refer to your letter dated 24th April 2025 regarding the above proposed DCO.	General point to note.	N/A	N/A	N
28.05.25	S42CAD 4	Cadent	Where diversions sit outside the highway boundary the party requesting the diversion will be responsible for obtaining at their cost and granting to Cadent necessary land rights, on Cadent's standard terms, to allow the construction, maintenance and access of the diverted apparatus. As such adequate land rights must be granted to Cadent (e.g. following the exercise of compulsory powers to acquire such rights included within the DCO to enable works to proceed, to Cadent's satisfaction. Cadent's approval to the land rights powers included in the DCO prior to submission is strongly recommended to avoid later substantive objection to the DCO. Land rights will be required to be obtained prior to construction and commissioning of any diverted apparatus, in order to avoid any delays to the project's timescales. A diversion agreement may be required addressing responsibility for works, timescales, expenses and indemnity.	General point to note.		The Applicant notes the process to allow for diversions of apparatus and will follow Cadent's established procedure as relevant. The Applicant is currently in discussions with Cadent in respect of specific Protective Provisions to be included in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. These discussions are on-going but the Applicant notes that protective provisions generally cover the exercise of compulsory acquisition powers in relation to specific statutory undertaker land and the statutory undertaker's approvals in relation to this.	N
28.05.25	S42CAD 5	Cadent	<u>Protection/Protective Provisions:</u> Where the promoter intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of Cadent's apparatus, Cadent will require appropriate protection for retained apparatus and further discussion on the impact to its apparatus and	General point to note.		The Applicant notes Cadent's approach toward protective provisions and will follow established procedure as relevant. The Applicant is currently in discussions with Cadent in respect of specific Protective Provisions to be included in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. These discussions are ongoing and the current position on discussions is	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
			rights including adequate Protective Provisions. Operations within Cadent's existing easement strips are not permitted without approval and will necessitate a Deed of Consent or Crossing Agreement being put in place. Any proposals for work in the vicinity for Cadent's existing apparatus will require approval by Plant Protection under the Protective Provisions/Asset Protection Agreement and early discussions are advised.			set out in the Status of Negotiations in Annex A of the Statement of Reasons [EN010154/APP/4.1]. The Applicant notes Cadent's comments in respect of a Deed of Consent or Crossing Agreement and where these are deemed necessary, the Applicant will discuss with Cadent.	
28.05.25	S42CAD 6	Cadent	<p>Key Considerations: Cadent has a Deed of Grant Easement for each pipeline, which prevents the erection of permanent / temporary buildings/structures, changing to existing ground levels or storage of materials etc within the easement strip. Please be aware that written permission is required before any works commence within the Cadent easement strip and a Crossing Agreement may be required if any apparatus needs to cross the Cadent easement strip. The below guidance is not exhaustive and all works in the vicinity of Cadent's asset shall be subject to review and approval from Cadent's plant protection team in advance of commencement of works on site.</p>	General point to note.		<p>The Applicant notes this comment including the requirement for written permission before any works commence within the Cadent easement strip. The Applicant will follow established procedure as relevant. Details regarding exact locations of works will be confirmed at detailed design should the Proposed Development be consented.</p> <p>The Applicant is currently in discussions with Cadent in respect of specific Protective Provisions to be included in the Draft Development Consent Order [EN010154/APP/3.1]. The protective provisions will likely include details containing the approval processes to be followed by the Applicant where there are interactions with Cadent's apparatus and within any easement strips. These discussions are ongoing and the current position on discussions is set out in the Status of Negotiations in Annex A of the Statement of Reasons [EN010154/APP/4.1].</p>	N
28.05.25	S42CAD 13	Cadent	<p><u>Guidance</u> To download a copy of the HSE Guidance HS(G)47, please use the following link: http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg47.htm Dial Before You Dig Pipelines</p>	General point to note.		The Applicant notes this comment. No response required.	N

Date Submitted	Code	Consultee	Feedback	Themes	DCO Document	Response	Change to the Application (Y/N)
			<p>Guidance: https://cadentgas.com/Digging-safely/Dial-before-you-dig Essential Guidance Document: https://cadentgas.com/Digging-safely/Dial-before-you-dig Excavating Safely in the vicinity of gas pipes guidance (Credit card): https://cadentgas.com/getattachment/digging-safely/Promo-work-safely-library/Excavating_Safely_Leaflet_Gas-1.pdf Copies of all the Guidance Documents can also be downloaded from the Cadent website: https://cadentgas.com/Digging-safely/Work-safely-library</p>				

6. Section 47, Duty to Consult the Local Community and Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

6.1 Statement of Community Consultation Cover Emails to Planning Authorities (06 11 23)

Email to Lincolnshire County Council

From: [REDACTED]@camargue.uk
Sent on: Monday, November 6, 2023 10:54:57 AM
To: [REDACTED]@lincolnshire.gov.uk
CC: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk; [REDACTED]@pecom.com
Subject: Fosse Green Energy - Consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)
Attachments: 20231030 Fosse Green Energy DRAFT SoCC.docx (2.09 MB)

Consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) under section 47(2) of the Planning Act 2008 - 7 November to 19 December 2023.

As issued last week, please find enclosed a draft of the SoCC, which describes the upcoming statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy. We would ask that any comments are received by **Tuesday 19 December 2023**.

Also, as discussed at our last meeting, we'd be happy to arrange a briefing for council members ahead of the statutory consultation next year. Please let us know when's best to arrange this.

If you have any questions about our proposals, or the activities outlined in the SoCC, we'd be happy to discuss these further.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]
From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2023 9:57 AM
To: [REDACTED]@lincolnshire.gov.uk
Cc: [REDACTED]@pecom.com; info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Subject: Fosse Green Energy - draft SoCC

It was nice meeting you last week.

Please see attached for the draft SoCC for Fosse Green Energy. As discussed we'll run the formal consultation from **7 November to 19 December** and we'll send you an email next week to inform of the launch of this.

In the meantime, please let us know of any comments or questions.

Kind regards,

[REDACTED]

Fosse Green Energy 5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



From: [REDACTED]@camargue.uk
Sent: Monday, November 6, 2023 10:57:33 AM
To: [REDACTED]@kresteven.com; [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk
CC: [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk; [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk
Subject: Fosse Green Energy - Consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)
Attachments: 20231030 Fosse Green Energy DRAFT SoCC.docx (2.09 MB)

[REDACTED]

Consultation on the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) under section 47(2) of the Planning Act 2008 - 7 November to 19 December 2023.

As issued last week, please find enclosed a draft of the SoCC, which describes the upcoming statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy. We would ask that any comments are received by Tuesday 19 December 2023.

If you have any questions about our proposals, or the activities outlined in the SoCC, we'd be happy to discuss these further.

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2023 10:00 AM
To: [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk; [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk
Cc: [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk; [REDACTED]@fossagreenergy.co.uk
Subject: Fosse Green Energy - draft SoCC

[REDACTED]

It was nice meeting you last week.

Please see attached for the draft SoCC for Fosse Green Energy. As discussed we'll run the formal consultation from **7 November to 19 December** and we'll send you an email next week to inform of the launch of this.

In the meantime, please let us know of any comments or questions.

[REDACTED]

Camargue
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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6.2 Draft Statement of Community Consultation

6.2.1 Draft Statement of Community Consultation issued to local authorities (30 10 23)



Fosse Green Energy Statement of Community Consultation

DRAFT October 2023



Introduction

1. Background to the project

Under Section 104 of the Planning Act (PA) 2008, a DCO application must be decided in accordance with the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS) if it is in force prior to an application being made. Currently there is no NPS designated which specifically considers solar generating stations and the government is currently reviewing and updating the Energy NPSs.

The Government published a suite of Draft Energy NPSs for consultation in March 2023 following consultation on earlier drafts in September 2021. These include Draft NPS EN-1 which sets out the need for major energy infrastructure, including solar, and Draft NPS EN-3, which includes specific policies relating to solar photovoltaic generation.

Both the designated and draft NPSs for renewable energy and electricity networks are considered to be important and relevant to the Secretary of State's decision for the Proposed Development:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 (NPS EN-1)
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy EN-3 (NPS EN-3)
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5 (NPS EN-5).

Description of the Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Limited (The Applicant) is proposing to apply to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to allow it to construct, operate and decommission a solar energy and storage park known as Fosse Green Energy (the Proposed Development) and connect into the national grid.

The Proposed Development will comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an onsite substation, battery energy storage, and infrastructure to connect into the national grid. It is planned to be located approximately nine kilometres south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire with infrastructure located to the north and south of the A46 (Fosse Way).

The DCO application is expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in autumn / winter 2024.

The principal components of the solar and energy storage park would comprise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows (known as tables) converting sunlight into electricity.
- Solar PV array: A distinct group of PV tables which are grouped together.
- PV module mounting structures.
- Supporting infrastructure – inverters, transformers and switchgear – (known as power conversion stations) converting the direct current to alternating current and stepping up the voltage so it can be exported to the national grid.
- An energy storage system so electricity imported from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most.
- Security fencing, likely to be approximately 2m in height to enclose the operational areas of the site, along with pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) deployed around the perimeter of the operational site.



- Accesses to the site during construction and for routine maintenance when the energy park is operational.
- New planting and landscaping to enhance biodiversity and improve the landscape.
- Protection of the existing network of Public Right of Ways (PRowS), comprising bridleways, footpaths and a byway. Expanding and incorporating additional permissive paths within and around the site area.
- Electricity export and buried cable connection into the National Electricity Transmission System. The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the existing national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby to be brought forward by National Grid.
- One or more temporary construction compounds will be required during construction, as well as temporary roadways, to enable access to all the land within the site boundary.



2. About us

The development is being proposed by Fosse Green Energy Limited, a subsidiary of Windel Energy and the funder of the project, Recurrent Energy.

Windel Energy

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

Recurrent Energy

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of [Canadian Solar Inc](#) and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 9 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. We have more than 25 GWp of solar and 47 GWh of battery storage projects under development.



3. Purpose of this Statement of Community Consultation

Section 47(1) of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'PA 2008') contains a duty to consult the local community and requires applicants to "prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult about the proposed application with people living in the vicinity of the land". Sections 42, 43, 44 and 48 also specify certain people, businesses and organisations with whom applicants must consult (including the general public via newspaper notifications). Before consulting the local community, the Applicant must consult each local authority that covers the area within which the Proposed Development is located pursuant to Section 47(2) of the PA 2008.

This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared in accordance with Section 47 'Duty to consult local community' of the PA 2008, with reference to guidance on pre-application consultation published by the Government and Planning Inspectorate ("the Inspectorate"). It also describes the non-statutory and statutory consultation exercises which Fosse Green Energy undertook with the host local planning authorities (LPAs) that cover the area within which the Proposed Development is located.

These host authorities comprise of:

- North Kesteven District Council
- Lincolnshire County Council

When the DCO application is submitted, one of the key areas the Inspectorate must consider is whether the Applicant's pre-application consultation has been adequate.

This SoCC sets out how the Applicant intends to consult local communities on its proposals prior to an application for development consent being submitted to the Inspectorate. It provides a brief overview of the Proposed Development the development consent application process, environmental information, and the statutory pre-application consultation process.

Additionally, this SoCC sets out how the Applicant will have regard to consultation responses in finalising its proposals which will be submitted as an application for development consent to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.



4. Consultation and Planning Process

As the Proposed Development has a generating capacity of above 50MW it is considered to be a project of national significance and must obtain consent through a Development Consent Order (DCO) application under the Planning Act 2008. The Applicant is therefore preparing a DCO application, which must go through the following stages:

- **Consultation:**
The Applicant will consult local communities, stakeholders and statutory consultees on draft proposals (as required by Section 42 and Section 47 of the Planning Act (2008)).
- **Submission:**
Feedback from the consultation will be collated and considered to determine the final details of the DCO application that will then be submitted to the Inspectorate. A consultation report will be submitted with the DCO application showing how the Applicant has had regard to consultation responses.
- **Acceptance:**
The Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to determine whether the submitted DCO application meets the required standards to proceed to examination.
- **Pre-examination:**
If the DCO application is accepted by the Inspectorate, stakeholders can register as an interested party and submit representations, keeping them up to date on progression of the application and providing opportunities for involvement.
- **Examination:**
An inspector, or a panel of inspectors from the Inspectorate, each appointed by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, then has six months to examine the application. During this time members of the public can submit further comments in writing and request to speak at public hearings.
- **Decision:**
Within three months of the end of the examination, the inspector(s) must submit a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, who then has a further three months to make a decision.
- **Post-decision:**
Once the decision has been made there is a right to a legal challenge.

The Applicant has been engaging with local stakeholders since Spring 2023, with non-statutory consultation held from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.

- The phase of statutory consultation will take place in mid to late February for a minimum period of 30 days.



5. Non-statutory consultation summary

On 11 May 2023 the Proposed Development was introduced to the public and stakeholders by the launch of the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk, a direct mailing to 477 residents and businesses living within or close to the proposed site boundary, emails to key stakeholders including parish councils, and a press release issued to local press outlets- Lincolnshire Live, The Lincolnite, East Midlands Connected and Newark Advertiser.

The non-statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy was then held from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.

During the non-statutory consultation the Applicant sought to identify and understand the views of communities and stakeholders who may be affected by the development. This stage of consultation was held at an early stage of the design process, allowing for local knowledge to be considered in the design of the Proposed Development.

At the non-statutory consultation, views were asked on:

- The overall project.
- The proposed location of the project including solar panel array areas.
- The two cable corridor options identified to enable the energy park to connect to the national grid. (At this stage, these areas were broad to allow for refinement of a route that minimises adverse impacts.)
- Initial ideas to mitigate environmental impacts, create areas for ecological enhancements and biodiversity net gain.
- The proposed method of using underground cables to connect to the national grid.
- Suggestions for community initiatives or schemes that could be supported once Fosse Green Energy is operational.

How we consulted

- A consultation postcard delivered to around 13,000 addresses giving information about the consultation and the events taking place.
- The project website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk was updated with information and a copy of the Scoping Report (see Section 7).
- Emails were sent to parish councils, elected representatives, local residents, seldom heard groups and local interest groups.
- Adverts were placed in local press and on Google. Google advertisements were geographically targeted to Lincolnshire and targeted to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.
- In-person and online events held where people could meet the Applicant and the professional team and ask questions (see Table 1).
- A feedback form available online, at events and by request.

Feedback received

In total we received 136 pieces of feedback to the non-statutory consultation. Of these:

- 93 were received by email
- 25 received by online feedback form
- 18 received by hard-copy form (as of 30 October 2023).

A summary of the themes and issues raised will be available to view in a feedback report



Table 1: Attendees at non-statutory consultation events

Event	Attended
Witham St Hughs Village Hall – 30 September 2023, 10:00 to 14:00	124
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Hall – 4 October 2023, 15:00 to 19:00	91
The Venue Navenby – 5 October 2023, 15:00 to 19:00	94
Hammond Hall and Sports Centre – 7 October 2023, 10:00 to 14:00	100
Online webinar – Wednesday 11 October, 18:00 to 19:00	10
Total event attendees	419



6. Consultation objectives

The Applicant's objectives for the Statutory Consultation are to:

- Raise awareness about the Proposed Development and provide the community and stakeholders such as LPAs and environmental bodies including Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England with the opportunity to understand, comment on and influence the proposals.
- Display the refinement of the Proposed Development following the non-statutory consultation.
- Provide clear and concise technical and non-technical information on the Proposed Development.
- Help local people understand the potential nature and local impact of the Proposed Development.
- Provide a range of opportunities for people to engage with the Proposed Development and provide comments and feedback.
- Ensure that comments and feedback have been taken into account in finalising the DCO application prior to its submission.



7. Environmental information

In accordance with Regulation 12(1)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, the Proposed Development is classed as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. This means that it must be subject to an EIA to ensure the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development are understood and that appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate those effects are put in place. The results of this work will be laid out in an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the Applicant's DCO application.

Scoping Report

The Applicant submitted a Scoping Report on 19 June 2023. The Scoping Report set out environmental, social and health issues likely to be most important and established the boundaries of the work that will be carried out in producing the final ES for the Proposed Development.

Feedback from the Inspectorate, LPAs and statutory consultees was published in The Scoping Opinion, which was published by the Planning Inspectorate on 25 July 2023.

The Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion are available to view at:
<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/fosse-green-energy/?insection=docs>

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report)

The PEI Report will build upon the findings from the previous scoping documents and will consider the feedback received at the non-statutory consultation and other engagement with stakeholders. It is a core technical document which sets out the preliminary findings from environmental studies and assessments.

The PEI Report will be accompanied by a PEI Report Non-Technical Summary (NTS), which presents information from the PEIR in non-technical language so that it may be understood by a wider audience. The PEI Report NTS will be available to view at information points (see section 8).

At the statutory consultation the PEI Report and NTS will be available online at the documents page on www.fossegreenergy.co.uk. A copy will also be available at events. We will respond to reasonable requests for further copies. Hard copy requests will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and will have a minimum copying charge of £500.

The ways we will publicise and consult on the PEI Report and other consultation documents are set out in sections 9 and 10 of this SoCC.

Environmental Statement (ES)

The initial assessments in the PEI Report will be developed after the statutory consultation based on the final design and of the Proposed Development, environmental surveys and impact assessment to produce the ES. It will also describe any change to the project and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented. The ES will form part of the DCO submission.



8. What we will consult on

The statutory consultation will take place in mid to late February for a minimum period of 30 days. Responses received after the close of consultation will be considered wherever possible.

The consultation will include details on the PEIR, which describes the preliminary results of the ongoing EIA process. The Applicant will seek feedback on this document from statutory consultees and the public, with a particular focus on the following elements:

The solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure- including design and layout considerations.

An early masterplan for Fosse Green Energy was presented at the non-statutory consultation which ran from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023. This masterplan presented potential development areas of solar PV panels, the onsite substation and the site boundary.

At the statutory consultation, feedback will be sought on the updated layout for the Proposed Development following consideration of feedback from the non-statutory consultation and further technical and design work.

The grid connection corridor options

At non-statutory consultation two broad grid connection corridors were presented. These corridors represent the areas where underground cables could transport electricity from the solar energy and storage park to a proposed substation at a site near Navenby to connect to the national grid. At statutory consultation these corridors will be refined and a single route will be presented.

Environmental mitigation and public recreation

The Applicant is exploring the creation of improved habitats and green spaces, which focus on positive landscape, ecology and biodiversity net gain outcomes. Feedback will be asked on the Proposed Development's environmental mitigation measures and on suggestions for permissive paths and bridleways to connect into existing networks.

Construction, maintenance and traffic

The PEIR will contain assessments relating to construction and traffic. The Applicant will be asking for particular feedback on aspects relating to construction, maintenance and traffic, including on access requirements.

Detailed design elements

The DCO application to be submitted will present a coherent development that has been assessed and that incorporates the necessary flexibility on detailed design elements. These design details would be approved at a later date under requirements of the DCO and in accordance with design parameters that will form part of the DCO application.



Wider Consultation Area: We recognise that there may be some interested individuals or parties who are not within the Core Consultation Zone. We are committed to ensuring that these interested parties still have an opportunity to view our proposals and have their say. We will publicise the consultation to communities outside of the Core Consultation Zone by advertising in local media and by Google online advertising. We also maintain a register of interested individuals who will be kept informed as at key milestones. Anyone wishing to be kept informed can use the online registration form at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/register/ to receive updates.

Information points will be located in community spaces at a number of locations near to the DCO site. The information points will hold copies of consultation materials and the PEIR NTS. A copy of the SoCC will also be available for inspection.

Engagement with elected representatives

Elected representatives (district and county council members, parish councils, Members of Parliament) representing wards, parishes and constituencies that lie within the consultation zone boundaries will be notified of the consultation and offered a briefing.

Seldom heard groups and community organisations

We are committed to ensuring the consultation process and associated communications reach as many parts of the community as possible. A range of seldom heard groups and individuals working in the Lincolnshire area who may be less likely to participate in or respond to traditional consultation techniques will be notified of the consultation. These include but are not limited to:

- The elderly
- Young people
- People with visual impairments
- People with deafness or hard of hearing
- Minority ethnic groups

For the non-statutory consultation the seldom heard groups contacted were agreed with North Kesteven District Council with input from its Communities' Team. These seldom heard groups will also be contacted for the statutory consultation.

Requests for specific consultation activity to cater for members of seldom heard groups will be considered on a case-by-case basis and agreed and planned with the requesting organisations. Consultation documents can also be requested in an accessible format for those with visual and/or hearing impairments.

Where email addresses are available seldom heard groups and community organisations will be contacted by email at the launch of the statutory consultation.

Statutory stakeholders

We will consult the main point of contact at each host local planning authority, neighbouring local authorities, landowners (including those with non-landowning interests that are affected) and other technical stakeholders such as Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England as required by Section 42 of the PA 2008.



10. How we consult?

The Applicant will provide information about the Proposed Development at the statutory consultation using a range of methods:

Public events

Anyone with an interest in Fosse Green Energy will be welcome to attend events. Attendees will be able to ask questions about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback will be presented and / or feedback forms provided.

The Applicant will hold four in-person events in areas around the DCO site and one online webinar. The in-person events are planned to be held at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, The Venue @ Navenby and Hammond Hall and Sports Centre subject to booking availability. If these venues are not available, other suitable venues in the local area will be selected.

The events will be held at a mixture of times and on both weekdays and weekends to enable people with different time commitments to attend the events.

The online event will be held on an evening and will consist of a presentation and question and answer session.

Information panels and plans will be shown at events containing information about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback.

Should an event need to be cancelled or rescheduled due to unforeseen circumstances, the Applicant will seek to alert people as early as possible by updating the website www.fossegreenergy.co.uk and sending emails to the Parish Councils contacted at the launch of consultation.

Information postcard

Postcards will be mailed to over 13,000 addresses within the Core Consultation Zone (as seen in section eight). This will inform the local community of the consultation and the events taking place.

Information booklet

An Information booklet will be produced that summarises the information being consulted on. The Information booklet will be available to view online, at in-person events, information points or by request.

Feedback form

This will contain questions to capture feedback on the Proposed Development. The feedback form will be available to view and fill out online, at in-person events, at information points or by request.

Posters

Posters advertising the public exhibitions will be issued to Parish Councils and to information points for display.



Website

The website www.fossegreenergy.co.uk will contain information about the Proposed Development, consultation events and frequently asked questions. It will host the PEI Report, SoCC and other consultation documents and an online version of the feedback form will be available for use.

The website will also be updated to show new media releases and will have a *register for updates* feature where people can sign up to receive email updates about the Proposed Development .

Advertising and notices

The Applicant will publish statutory notices in local and national newspapers providing details about the consultation, as required by Section 47 and Section 48 of the Planning Act 2008. The notices will be published in one or more local newspapers for two consecutive weeks, and a national newspaper and the London Gazette for one week.

The newspaper outlets which will be used subject to availability for bookings are:

Newspaper Outlet
Lincolnshire Echo
The Guardian
London Gazette



Figure 2: Local coverage area of Lincolnshire Echo comprising the whole of Fosse Green Energy's DCO site.

Media releases



In addition to publishing a Section 48 Notice in regional and national newspapers, we will place advertisements in regional media outlets to promote the consultation and consultation events.

Advertisements will be placed with:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- The Newark Advertiser
- Digitally via Google. The Google advertisements will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire, and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.

We will also issue press releases to regional press outlets and relevant trade titles, including:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- Lincolnshire World
- Newark Advertiser
- Lincolnite
- Solar Power Portal
- ReNews

Contact lines

Our communications lines are open throughout the entire pre-application stage. Through these channels you will be able to speak to a member of our consultation team to ask questions, request information (including in alternative formats) and provide feedback. You can get in touch with members of our stakeholder engagement team using any of the communication lines listed below.

Should documents in large print or audio be required, please contact us at the details provided.

Phone: 0800 860 6262 (open Monday – Friday 09:00 - 17:00)

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Website: www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Post: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



11. Project timeline

Spring 2023	Outline information shared on the project.
Summer 2023	Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Request submitted to the Planning Inspectorate. Planning Inspectorate holds consultation on Scoping Report.
Autumn 2023	First stage of community consultation (non-statutory).
Winter 2023 / 2024	Development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at statutory consultation.
Early 2024	Second stage of community consultation (Statutory).
Autumn / Winter 2024	Finalise DCO application for submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

Figure 3: Project timeline * Dates are indicative and could be subject to change



12. Following statutory consultation

The Applicant will consider all written consultation responses received as feedback forms, emails to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk and letters sent to the Freepost address FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.

Details of all consultation responses and how they have been addressed will be included in the Consultation Report that will be submitted to the Inspectorate as part of the DCO application. The Consultation Report will be a public document, but personal information will not be shared publicly unless specifically requested by the Inspectorate.

If, because of the feedback received, the proposals for the Proposed Development change to the extent that it is necessary to undertake further geographically targeted engagement, this would be undertaken, where relevant, in accordance with the principles and methods set out in this SoCC. The timetable and programme for the engagement would be publicised in the affected area via methods judged to be most appropriate by the Applicant.

We will continue to update the public and other stakeholders on our proposals at appropriate milestones, primarily through the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and engagement activities such as briefings with political and technical stakeholders.

6.2.2 Seldom Heard Groups, Community Groups and Local Information Points reference databases (21 10 24)

Local Information Points database

Deposit location database
Address 1
North Hykeham Community Library
Lincoln Library
Collingham Community Partnership Library
Navenby Parish Council Office
Bassingham Parish Council Office
Sleaford Library

Seldom Heard Groups

Stakeholder Organisation
Lincolnshire Youth Association
Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Services
YMCA Lincolnshire
Age UK Lincoln & South Lincolnshire
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
Lincolnshire Sensory Services
NSPCC North
SSAFA Lincolnshire
British Legion Alford & District
North Lincs Veterans Community Hub
Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
Lincolnshire Youth Council
Lincoln and West Lindsey youth workers
Lincolnshire Young Farmers
Scouts Lincolnshire
Barnardos
Young Lincolnshire
Girlguiding Lincolnshire North
Lincolnshire Elderly Support
4all - Lincolnshire Children's Disability Register
Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB)
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
British Deaf Association
Lincolnshire Autistic Society
Action on Disability
Disability Lincs
Alzheimer's and Dementia Support
Lincolnshire Food Partnership
Able Futures
Lincolnshire Polish Society
Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain

Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
Lincolnshire Travellers Initiative
BME Inclusion Service- Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Pamoja
Active Lincolnshire
Adult Care (Lincolnshire County Council)
LTC - Beat It! Social Isolation
Federation of small business- Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
Voluntary Centre Services Lincoln
Lincolnshire Community Foundation
Abbeyfield UK Lincoln
ADHD 360
Adults Supporting Adults (ASA)
Age Friendly Future
Alzheimer's Society
Alzheimer's Society - Side by Side North East Lincolnshire
Autistic Society Lincolnshire
Blue Badge Scheme - Lincolnshire County Council
Childrens Disability Register - Lincolnshire County Council
Churches All Together in Lincolnshire
Citizens Advice Mid Lincolnshire
Community Digital Hubs
Community Lincs
Dementia Cafe Lincoln
Dementia Cafe Sleaford
Dementia Support South Lincolnshire
Diabetes Service Lincolnshire
Diabetes UK - Midlands and East of England
Disability Services - Lincolnshire County Council
EDAN Lincs Domestic Abuse Service Lincoln

Equality Diversity and Inclusion Team - Lincolnshire Police	
Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team	
Evergreen Care Sleaford	
GAIN - Guillain-Barré & Associated Inflammatory Neuropathies	
Good Neighbour Scheme	
Grantham Short Breaks & Respite - Ambient Support	
Groud Level Network Lincoln	
Guide Dogs	
Homestart Lincolnshire	
JUST Lincolnshire	
KISIMUL School	
Laffletics Disability Sports Club Sleaford	
LGBTQ+ BAME Cancer Support Lincolnshire	
Lincoln and District Stroke Club	
Lincoln Central Mosque and Cultural Centre	
Lincoln Methodist Church	
Lincoln MS Therapy Centre	
Lincoln Parkinson's Social Meet Up	
Lincolnshire Action Trust	
Lincolnshire Black Police Association	
Lincolnshire Community & Voluntary Service (CVS)	
Lincolnshire Council for Voluntary Youth Services	
Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership Board - Total Voice Lincolnshire	
Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust	
Lincolnshire Police Federation	
Lincolnshire South Federation - Inspiring Women	
Lincolnshire Stroke Recovery Service	
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Dial a ride	
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Lincs Bus	
Lincolnshire Young Carers	
Linkage - Learning Disability	
Lions Club Sleaford & District	

MND - Motor Neurone Disease Cuppa and a Chat Support Group					
MND - Motor Neurone Disease NELSWeLaR Support Group (North East Leicestershire, South West Lincolnshire and Rutland)					
MND - Motor Neurone Disease South Lincolnshire Support Group					
MS Support Boston & South Holland Society					
NACRO Services in Lincolnshire					
National Deaf Children's Society					
New Life Church Sleaford					
NK Social Strollers					
Nomad Trust Lincoln					
North East Lincolnshire Women's Aid					
North Hykeham Children Centre					
Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church					
Parkinson's Service NHS Team					
Rainbow Stars Sleaford					
Religious Society of Friends Quakers - Lincoln Quakers Meeting					
Rethink Mental Illness Woodhall Spa Group					
Rotary Club of Sleaford					
Royal British Legion Sleaford					
Royal Naval Association Cleethorpes & Grimsby					
Royal Naval Association Lincoln					
Salvation Army - Sleaford					
Samaritans Lincoln					
SEND - Special Educational Needs & Disabilities in North Kesteven and South Kesteven					
Seventh-Day Adventist Church					
SHINE Lincolnshire Support Group					
Shine Mental Health Support network in Lincolnshire					
Short Breaks for Disabled Children					
Sleaford Children Centre					
Sleaford Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)					
Sleaford Community Grocer					
Sleaford Foyer - Housing Group					

Sleaford Methodist Church			
Sleaford Mosque and Community Centre			
SOLDAS - South Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Service - Boston Women's Aid			
South Lincolnshire Blind Society			
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer - North East Lincolnshire			
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer - North Lincolnshire			
Stepping Up Walks			
Stroke Association - North East Lincolnshire			
T.E.D. Ageing Better in east lindsey			
The Centre for Reconciliation			
VICTA - Support for Children and Young Adults who are blind or partially sighted			
VoiceAbility Lincolnshire			
Voluntary Centre Services North Kesteven			
We Are With you (Previously Addaction) National			
Wellbeing Lincs			
Acorn Judo Club			
Action Community Theatre			
Bassingham Bowls Club			
Bassingham Bridge Club			
Bassingham Cricket Club			
Big Jumps Trampoline Club			
Billinghay Amateur Dramatics Association			
Billinghay and District Community Swimming Pool			
Bracebridge Heath Cricket Club			
Branston & Mere Bridge Club			
Branston & District U3A			
Carers First			
Carres' Basketball Satellite Club			
Cranwell Junior Football Club			
Every-one Cares			
Friends of Lincolnshire Schools Orchestras			

Friends of Metheringham Airfield
Great Hale Magna Art group
Greenbank Football Club
Heath U3A
Heckington and District Agricultural Society
Heckington Gardening Club
Heckington Players
Heckington Village Hall - Gardening Club
Heckington Windmill Trust
Heighington Bushido Kai Karate-Do
Heighington Tennis Club
Hykeham Lions Club Charitable Trust Fund
Hykeham Sailing Club
Hykeham Tigers Junior FC
Leadenham Tennis Club
Lincoln and District Runners
Lincoln Asthma Swimming Group
Lincoln Karate School
Lincolnshire Area Maternity and Birth Support
Lincolnshire Jiu Jitsu
Lincolnshire Tae Kwon-Do
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Sleaford Area Group
LN6 Karate
Metheringham Bowls Club
Metheringham Friendship Club
Metheringham Squash Club
Navenby Bowls Club
Navenby Juniors Football Club
NK Jaguars Wheelchair Basketball
Nocton Cricket Club
North Hykeham Day Centre Ltd
North Hykeham Tae Kwon-Do Club
North Scarle Bowls Club

Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group		
Rainbow Flyers Youth Club		
Royal Air Forces Association Cranwell		
Rotary Club		
Rotary Club of Sleaford Kesteven Trust		
Ruskington Bowls Club		
Ruskington Youth Centre - Amateur Theatrical Society		
Ruskington Youth Centre - Community Youth Club (school year 4-8)		
Shock Sleaford		
Singing & Sound Navenby		
Slea Paddlers		
Sleaford & District Civic Trust		
Sleaford & District Round Table		
Sleaford & District Talking Newspaper Association - LIKELY CLOSED		
Sleaford Academical Walking Football Club		
Sleaford and District Indoor Bowling Club		
Sleaford and District Lions Club CIO		
Sleaford Boccia Club		
Sleaford Caring Trust		
Sleaford Choral Society		
Sleaford Concert Band		
Sleaford Cricket Club		
Sleaford Dementia Support		
Sleaford Elite Gymnastics Club		
Sleaford Gallery Arts Trust Limited		
Sleaford Gymnastics Club		
Sleaford Hockey Club		
Sleaford In Bloom		
Sleaford Islamic Centre		
Sleaford Little Theatre		
Sleaford Maltsters Archery Club		
Sleaford Museum Trust		
Sleaford Navigation		

Sleaford New Life Community Larder
Sleaford Striders
Sleaford Tae Kwon-Do Club
Sleaford Tennis Club
Sleaford United FC
Sleaford University of the Third Age (U3A)
Swaton Village Show
The Ark
The Hut
The Joy Foundation
The Junior Sports Programme Trust Limited
The Lincs & Notts Air Ambulance
The Pavilion and Playing field, Heckington
The Romper Room (Cranwell)
Trees for Heckington group
Tri3 Sleaford Triathlon Club
Tumble Tots
Waddington Flying Club
Waddington Village Hall
Washingborough Imps Netball Club
Wellingore Women's Institute
Witham Runners (Lincoln)
Woodhall Sharks Swim and Lifesaving Club
Yoga group, Heckington

Community Groups database

Type	Organisation
Local Groups and Industries	Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
	Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership
	Lincolnshire & District Angling Association
	Ramblers Lincolnshire
	Ramblers Lincolnshire
	Lincolnshire Shire Horse Association
	Lincoln u3a
	The Women's Institute Lincolnshire North Federation
	RSPB Lincoln Local Group
	Lincolnshire CPRE
	National Farmer's Union Mutual Lincoln
	Tillicoultry Quarries Ltd: Whisby Concrete Plant
	Lincoln Water Park
	Heritage Lincolnshire
	Northern Lincolnshire Archaeology & History Society
	Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology
	Lost Village Festival
	Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group
	Lincoln Archaeology Group
	The Natural World Centre
	Hartbeeps
	Music Bugs Lincoln, Newark and Sleaford
	Precious Moments Family Wellbeing
Baby Sensory Newark and Lincoln	
Baby & Me Lincoln	
Visit Lincoln	

Churches	Graffoe Parish
	St. Andrew's Church, Boothby Graffoe
	St. Peter's Church, Navenby
	All Saints Church, Coleby
	Withamside United Parish
	St. Michael and All Angels Church Bassingham
	St. Peter's Church, Norton Disney
	St. Germain's Church Thurlby
	St Peter's Church, Aubourn
	All Saints Church, Harmston
	St Michael & All Angels Church, Thorpe on the Hill
	All Saints Church, North Hykeham
	St Michael & All Angels, South Hykeham
	Navenby Methodist Church
	North Hykeham Methodist Church
	John Hunt Memorial Wesleyan Church

Residents Associations	West End Residents Association
Police	Lincolnshire Police
Leisure	Cathedral View Holiday Park
	One NK, North Hykeham
Schools	Bassingham Primary School
	Witham St Hughs Academy
	Kisimul School
	Swinderby All Saints C of EVC Primary School
	St Michael's C of E Primary School
	Witham Prospect School
	Coleby C of E Primary School
	Navenby C of E Primary School
	All Saints C of E Primary School
	Sir Robert Pattinson Academy
	North Kesteven Academy
	Manor Farm Academy

Village Halls	Swinderby Village Hall
	Witham St Hughs Village Hall
	Norton Disney Village Hall
	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room
	Bassingham Hammond Hall & Sports Centre
	Carlton Le Moorland Village Hall
	South Hykeham Village Hall
	North Hykeham Memorial Hall
	The Ark (North Hykeham Village Hall)
	Coleby Community Centre & Playing Field
	The Venue @ Navenby
	Wellingore Memorial Hall
Universities	University of Lincoln
Transport	Waddington Airfield
	RAF Digby
	RAF College Cranwell
	Stagecoach
	National Express
Libraries	North Hykeham Library and Community Hub
Diversity Groups	Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
	Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative
	JUST Lincolnshire
Youth Groups	Lincolnshire Youth Association
	Southwell Young Archaeologists' Club
	Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Youth Services
	YMCA Lincolnshire

Charities	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
	Age UK Lincoln & South Lincolnshire
	Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
	Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
	Lincolnshire Sensory Services
	NSPCC North
	SSAFA Lincolnshire
	British Legion Alford & District
	North Lincs Veterans Community Hub
	Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
Local Media	The Lincolnite
	Lincolnshire Live/Echo
	Lincolnshire World - Gainsborough Standard
	Lincolnshire World - Sleaford Standard
	Lincolnshire Life
	Lincoln and Beyond
	Lincolnshire Today
Additional contacts	OFGEM
	Homes England
	The Equality and Human Rights Commission

6.2.3 Updated Draft Statement of Community Consultation issued to local authorities before statutory consultation (06 09 24)



Fosse Green Energy Statement of Community Consultation

DRAFT September 2024

DRAFT



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1. Introduction

Background to the project

Under Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'PA 2008'), a DCO application must be decided in accordance with the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS) if it is in force prior to an application being made. The Government has designated a new suite of energy National Policy Statements (NPSs) in January 2024 that set out the need for major energy infrastructure, including solar, and specific policies relating to solar photovoltaic generation. The relevant NPSs are:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 (NPS EN-1)
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy EN-3 (NPS EN-3)
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5 (NPS EN-5).

Description of the Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Limited (The Applicant) is proposing to apply to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to allow it to construct, operate and decommission a solar and energy storage park known as Fosse Green Energy (the Proposed Development) and connect into the national grid.

The Proposed Development will comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations (referred to as Solar Stations), an Onsite Substation, battery energy storage, and infrastructure to connect into the national grid. It is planned to be located approximately nine kilometres south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire with Solar PV panels located to the north and south of the A46 (Fosse Way).

The DCO application is expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate ("the Inspectorate") in autumn 2025.

The principal components of the Proposed Development would comprise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows (known as tables) converting sunlight into electricity.
- Solar PV array: A distinct group of PV tables which are grouped together.

- PV module mounting structures.
- Supporting infrastructure – inverters, transformers and switchgear – (known as Solar Stations) converting the direct current to alternating current and stepping up the voltage so it can be exported to the national grid.
- An energy storage system so electricity imported from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most.
- Security fencing, likely to be approximately 2m in height to enclose the operational areas of the Solar and Energy Storage Park, along with pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) deployed around the perimeter of the operational site.
- Access routes to the Site during construction and for routine maintenance when the energy park is operational.
- New mitigation planting and landscaping.
- Preserving the existing network of permissive paths, comprising bridleways, footpaths and a byway. Expanding and incorporating additional permissive paths within and around the Site area.
- Buried electrical cable connection into the national grid. The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the existing national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby to be brought forward by National Grid.
- One or more temporary construction compounds will be required during construction, as well as temporary roadways, to enable access to all the land within the Site boundary.



2. About the Applicant

The Proposed Development is being developed by Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy.

Windel Energy

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050. Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

Recurrent Energy

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, Recurrent Energy is a wholly-owned subsidiary of [Canadian Solar Inc](#) and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 9 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. Recurrent Energy has more than 25 GWp of solar and 47 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

3. Purpose of this Statement of Community Consultation

Section 47(1) of the PA 2008 contains a duty to consult the local community and requires applicants to “prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult about the proposed application with people living in the vicinity of the land”. Sections 42, 43, 44 and 48 also specify certain people, businesses and organisations with whom applicants must consult (including the general public via newspaper notifications). Before consulting the local community, the Applicant must consult each local authority that covers the area within which the Proposed Development is located pursuant to Section 47(2) of the PA 2008.

This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared in accordance with Section 47 ‘Duty to consult local community’ of the PA 2008, with reference to guidance on pre-application consultation published by the Government and the Inspectorate. It also describes the non-statutory and statutory consultation exercises which Fosse Green Energy undertook with the host local planning authorities (LPAs) that cover the area within which the Proposed Development is located.

These host authorities comprise:

- North Kesteven District Council
- Lincolnshire County Council

When the DCO application is submitted, one of the key areas the Inspectorate must consider is whether the Applicant’s pre-application consultation has been adequate.

This SoCC sets out how the Applicant intends to consult local communities on its proposals prior to an application for development consent being submitted to the Inspectorate. It provides a brief overview of the Proposed Development, the development consent application process, environmental information, and the statutory pre-application consultation process.

Additionally, this SoCC sets out how the Applicant will have regard to consultation responses in finalising its proposals which will be submitted as an application for development consent to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

4. Consultation and Planning Process

As the Proposed Development has a generating capacity of above 50MW it meets the threshold of a nationally significant infrastructure project and must obtain consent through a Development Consent Order (DCO) application under the PA 2008. The Applicant is therefore preparing a DCO application, which must go through the following stages:

- **Consultation:**
The Applicant will consult local communities, stakeholders and statutory consultees on draft proposals (as required by Section 42 and Section 47 of the PA 2008).
- **Submission:**
Feedback from the consultation will be collated and considered to determine the final details of the DCO application that will then be submitted to the Inspectorate. A consultation report will be submitted with the DCO application showing how the Applicant has had regard to consultation responses.
- **Acceptance:**
The Inspectorate has 28 days to determine whether the submitted DCO application meets the required standards to proceed to examination.
- **Pre-examination:**
If the DCO application is accepted by the Inspectorate, stakeholders can register as an interested party and submit representations, keeping them up to date on progression of the application and providing opportunities for involvement.
- **Examination:**
An inspector, or a panel of inspectors from the Inspectorate, each appointed by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, then has six months to examine the application. During this time members of the public can submit further comments in writing and request to speak at public hearings.
- **Decision:**
Within three months of the end of the examination, the inspector(s) must submit a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, who then has a further three months to make a decision.
- **Post-decision:**
Once the decision has been made there is a right to a legal challenge.

The Applicant has been engaging with local stakeholders since Spring 2023, with non-statutory consultation held from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.

The phase of statutory consultation will take place from 21 October to 2 December 2024 (43 days).

5. Non-statutory consultation summary

On 11 May 2023 the Proposed Development was introduced to the public and stakeholders by the launch of the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk, a direct mailing to 477 residents and businesses living within or close to the proposed Site Boundary, emails to key stakeholders including parish councils, and a press release issued to local press outlets- Lincolnshire Live, The Lincolnite, East Midlands Connected and Newark Advertiser.

The non-statutory consultation was then held from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.

The purpose of the non-statutory consultation was to review the project's layout and mitigation by seeking to identify and understand the views of communities and stakeholders who may be affected by the development. This stage of consultation was held at an early stage of the design process, allowing for local knowledge to be considered in the design of the Proposed Development.

At the non-statutory consultation, views were asked on:

- The overall project.
- The proposed location of the project including solar panel array areas.
- The two cable corridor options identified to enable the energy park to connect to the national grid. (At this stage, these areas were broad to allow for refinement of a route that minimises adverse impacts).
- Initial ideas to mitigate environmental impacts, create areas for ecological enhancements and biodiversity net gain.
- The proposed method of using underground cables to connect to the national grid.
- Suggestions for community initiatives or schemes that could be supported once Fosse Green Energy is operational.

How the Applicant consulted

- A consultation postcard delivered to around 13,000 addresses giving information about the consultation and the events taking place. The mailing area for the postcard extended by a minimum distance of three kilometres from the Proposed Development Site Boundary presented at the non-statutory consultation.
- The project website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk was updated with information and a copy of the Scoping Report (see Section 7).
- Emails were sent to parish councils, elected representatives, local residents, seldom heard groups and local interest groups.

- Adverts were placed in local press and on Google. Google advertisements were geographically targeted to Lincolnshire and targeted to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.
- In-person and online events held where people could meet the Applicant and the professional team and ask questions (see Table 1).
- A feedback form available online, at events and by request.

Feedback received

In total 158 pieces of feedback were received to the non-statutory consultation. Of these:

- 93 were received by email
- 25 received by online feedback form
- 40 received as hard-copy forms or letters.

Feedback received during the non-statutory consultation includes:

- Concerns about impacts on food production and security.
- Environmental impacts on flora and fauna.
- The project's location, including the placement of solar panels, battery energy storage systems and the substation.
- Cumulative impacts.
- Comments on the use of solar technology, including concerns about efficiency.
- Suggestions for community benefits.

All feedback received was considered when refining the project's emerging design which is being presented at the statutory consultation. A summary of the themes and issues raised is available to view in more detail within a feedback report available at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. This includes the Applicant's responses to the feedback received and information on how feedback has been incorporated into the design.

Table 1: Attendees at non-statutory consultation events

Event	Attended
Witham St Hughs Village Hall – 30 September 2023, 10:00 to 14:00	124
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Hall – 4 October 2023, 15:00 to 19:00	91
The Venue Navenby – 5 October 2023, 15:00 to 19:00	94
Hammond Hall and Sports Centre – 7 October 2023, 10:00 to 14:00	100



Online webinar – Wednesday 11 October, 18:00 to 19:00	10
Total event attendees	419

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6. Statutory consultation objectives

The Applicant's objectives for the statutory consultation are to:

- Raise awareness about the Proposed Development and provide the community and stakeholders such as LPAs and environmental bodies including Natural England, National Highways, the Environment Agency and Historic England with the opportunity to understand, comment on and influence the proposals.
- Demonstrate how the design of the Proposed Development has evolved following the non-statutory consultation.
- Provide clear and concise technical and non-technical preliminary environmental information on the Proposed Development.
- Help local people understand the potential nature and local impact of the Proposed Development.
- Provide a range of opportunities for people to engage with the Proposed Development and provide comments and feedback.
- Seek feedback and suggestions for community benefits, mitigation and enhancement.
- Ensure that comments and feedback have been considered in finalising the DCO application prior to its submission.

7. Environmental information

In accordance with Regulation 12(1)(a) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations 2017), the Proposed Development is classed as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. This means that it must be subject to an EIA to ensure the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development are understood and that appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate those effects are put in place. The results of this work will be presented in an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the Applicant's DCO application.

Scoping Report

The Applicant submitted a Scoping Report to the Inspectorate on 19 June 2023. The Scoping Report set out environmental, social and health issues likely to be relevant and established the scope of the work that will be carried out in producing the ES for the Proposed Development.

Feedback from the Inspectorate, LPAs and statutory consultees was published in the Scoping Opinion, which was published by the Inspectorate on 25 July 2023. In accordance with Regulation 14(3)(a) of the EIA Regulations 2017, where a scoping opinion has been adopted, the ES for the Proposed Development must be based on the most recent scoping opinion adopted (so far as the proposed development remains materially the same as that which was the subject of the scoping opinion). The Applicant will need to demonstrate how the ES submitted as part of the application meets this requirement.

The Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion are available to view at:
<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/fosse-green-energy/?ipcsection=docs>

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report)

The PEI Report will build upon the findings from the previous scoping documents and will consider the feedback received at the non-statutory consultation and engagement with stakeholders. It is a core technical document which sets out the preliminary findings from environmental studies and assessments.

The PEI Report will be accompanied by a PEI Report Non-Technical Summary (NTS), which presents information from the PEI Report in non-technical language so that it may be understood by a wider audience. The PEI Report NTS will be available to view at information points (see Table 2).



At the statutory consultation the PEI Report and NTS will be available online at the documents page on www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. A copy will also be available at events. The Applicant will respond to reasonable requests for further copies. Hard copy requests for full suites of consultation and technical documents will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and will have a minimum copying charge of £500.

How the Applicant will publicise and consult on the PEI Report and other consultation documents is set out in sections 9 and 10 of this SoCC.

Environmental Statement (ES)

After the statutory consultation, the assessments presented in the PEI Report will be developed based on the final design of the Proposed Development, environmental surveys and impact assessment in order to produce the ES. It will also describe any changes to the project and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented. The ES will form part of the DCO submission.

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8. What the Applicant will consult on

The statutory consultation will take place between 21 October and 2 December 2024. This is 43 days, above the minimum period of 28 days. Responses received after the close of consultation will be considered wherever possible.

The statutory consultation provides the opportunity to comment upon the PEI Report, which describes the preliminary results of the ongoing EIA process. The Applicant will seek feedback on this document from statutory consultees and the public, with a particular focus on the following elements:

The solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure, including design and layout considerations

An early masterplan for Fosse Green Energy was presented at the non-statutory consultation which ran from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023. This masterplan presented potential development areas of solar PV panels, battery energy storage systems, the onsite substation and the Site Boundary.

At the statutory consultation, feedback will be sought on the updated layout for the Proposed Development following consideration of feedback from the non-statutory consultation and further technical and design work.

The grid connection corridor

At non-statutory consultation two broad grid connection corridors were presented. These corridors represent the areas where underground cables could transport electricity from the solar energy and storage park to a proposed substation at a site near Navenby to connect to the national grid. At statutory consultation these corridors have been refined and a single route presented. We are consulting on the location of this route, and any information you think is relevant to further develop the grid connection corridor's design.

Environmental mitigation and public recreation

The Applicant is exploring the creation of improved habitats and green spaces, which focus on positive landscape, ecology and biodiversity net gain outcomes. Feedback will be sought on the Proposed Development's environmental mitigation measures and on suggestions for permissive paths to connect into existing networks.

Construction, maintenance and traffic

The PEI Report will contain assessments relating to construction and traffic. The Applicant will be asking for particular feedback on aspects relating to construction, maintenance and traffic, including access requirements.



Community benefits

Community benefits are being explored as part of the proposals for Fosse Green Energy. The Applicant is inviting people to suggest ideas for local projects or schemes that could be supported, particularly suggestions for the design of permissive paths and other access arrangements for the site. During the non-statutory consultation the Applicant received suggestions for community spaces, environmental schemes for biodiversity net gain and to support recreation such as the creation of new paths and cycle tracks.

The Applicant appreciates and considers all feedback on the proposals and people can leave their feedback on any aspect of the Proposed Development. Feedback can be provided by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, by feedback form, available as hard-copies or on the project website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by Freepost address at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.

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Figure 1: 3km consultation zone for the statutory consultation. To note: this shows the consultation zone in relation to the latest design of the Proposed Development (as of September 2024). There may be some small changes to this design ahead of the statutory consultation.

If the site boundary of the Proposed Development is reduced or expanded ahead of the statutory consultation the Core Consultation Zone will be adjusted to maintain the 3km minimum zone.

Wider Consultation Area: The Applicant recognises that there may be some interested individuals or parties who are not within the Core Consultation Zone. The Applicant is committed to ensuring that these interested parties still have an opportunity to view the proposals and have their say. The Applicant will publicise the consultation to communities outside of the Core Consultation Zone by advertising in local media, issuing posters (see section 10) and by Google online advertising targeted in an area around 5km from the Proposed Development. The towns and villages which will be within this wider consultation area include but are not limited to, North Hykeham, Waddington, Nocton, Metherringham, Rowston, Digby, Bloxholm, Ruskington, Leadenham, Fulbeck, Stragglethorpe, Brant Broughton, Stapleford and Collingham.

The Applicant also maintains a register of interested individuals who will be kept informed at key milestones. Anyone wishing to be kept informed can use the online registration form at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/register/ to receive updates.

Google advertising

Google search advertising will be used, which are adverts that appear on Google's search engine results pages when users search for keywords relating to Fosse Green Energy. The advertising will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire.

Local media

Media releases will be issued to outlets covering Lincolnshire and will include a mix of regional and local titles. The coverage area of the Lincolnshire Echo is shown below, which covers the largest area of the media titles which will be contacted. A list of the publications to which the Applicant will issue media releases can be found in section 10.



Figure 2: coverage area of Lincolnshire Echo

Information points

Information points will be located in community spaces at a number of locations near to the Proposed Development. The information points will hold copies of consultation materials and the PEI Report NTS. A copy of the SoCC will also be available for inspection.

Table 2: information points

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	Mon - 2:30pm to 5:30pm Tue - 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm Wed - 9:30am to 12:30pm Thu - 2:30pm to 5pm Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm

Information point	Address	Opening times
		Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 4pm Sun - closed
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	Mon - 2pm to 5pm Tue - 9:30am to 1pm Wed - 2pm to 5pm Thu - 9:30am to 1pm Fri - 9:30am to 1pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 5pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - closed Sun - closed
Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Mon - closed Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun - closed
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed

**Please check opening times before visiting.*

Engagement with elected representatives

Elected representatives (district and county council members, parish councils, Members of Parliament) representing wards, parishes and constituencies that lie within the core consultation zone boundaries will be notified of the consultation and offered a briefing.



Seldom heard groups and community organisations

We are committed to ensuring the consultation process and associated communications reach as many parts of the community as possible. A range of seldom heard groups and individuals working in the Lincolnshire area who may be less likely to participate in or respond to traditional consultation techniques will be notified of the consultation. These include but are not limited to:

- The elderly.
- Young people.
- People with visual impairments.
- People with deafness or hard of hearing.
- Minority ethnic groups.

For the non-statutory consultation the seldom heard groups contacted were agreed with North Kesteven District Council with input from its Communities' Team. These seldom heard groups will also be contacted for the statutory consultation.

A list of seldom heard groups to be notified of the statutory consultation can be found in Appendix A.

Requests for specific consultation activity to cater for members of seldom heard groups will be agreed and planned with the requesting organisations. Consultation documents can also be requested in an accessible format for those with visual and/or hearing impairments.

Where email addresses are available seldom heard groups and community organisations will be contacted by email at the launch of the statutory consultation.

Statutory stakeholders

We will consult the main point of contact at each host local planning authority, neighbouring local authorities, landowners (including those with non-landowning interests that are affected) and other technical stakeholders such as Natural England, National Highways, the Environment Agency and Historic England as required by Section 42 of the PA 2008.

10. How the Applicant consults

The Applicant will provide information about the Proposed Development at the statutory consultation using a range of methods:

Public events

Anyone with an interest in the Proposed Development is welcome to attend events. Attendees will be able to ask questions about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback will be presented and / or feedback forms provided.

The Applicant will hold four in-person events in areas around the Site and one online webinar. The in-person events will be held at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room (Thorpe on the Hill), The Venue, Navenby and Hammond Hall and Sports Centre. These are the same venues where events were held for the non-statutory consultation.

Table 3: Anticipated in-person consultation events

Event venue	Date and time	Address
The Venue, Navenby	Friday 8 November, 1:30 to 5:30pm.	The Venue Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room	Saturday 9 November, 3 to 7pm.	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Hammond Hall and Sports Centre	Friday 22 November, 3pm to 7pm.	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Road, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Witham St Hughs Village Hall	Saturday 23 November, 12:30 to 16:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG

Events are scheduled at a mixture of times and on both weekdays and weekends to enable people with different time commitments to attend the events.

Information panels and plans will be shown at events containing information about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback.

The online event is to be held during an evening and will consist of a presentation followed by a question and answer session.

Table 4: online webinar event

Webinar	Date and Time	Platform
Fosse Green Energy: statutory consultation webinar	26 November, 6-7pm	Zoom

Should an event need to be cancelled or rescheduled due to unforeseen circumstances, the Applicant will seek to alert people as early as possible by updating the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and sending emails to the Parish Councils contacted at the launch of consultation.

Information postcard

Postcards will be mailed to over 11,000 addresses within the Core Consultation Zone (as seen in section 9). This will inform the local community of the consultation and the events taking place.

At the start of consultation, postcards will be issued to the host authorities' planning officers and councillors representing wards in the Core Consultation Zone.

Information booklet

An Information booklet will be produced that summarises the information being consulted on. The Information booklet will be available to view online, at in-person events, information points or by request.

Feedback form

The feedback form will contain questions to capture feedback on the Proposed Development. The feedback form will be available to view and fill out online, at in-person events, at information points or by request.

Posters

Posters advertising the public exhibitions will be issued to Parish Councils and information points for display in a 5km area around the Proposed Development.

Website

The website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk will contain information about the Proposed Development, consultation events and frequently asked questions. It will host the PEI Report and NTS, SoCC and other consultation documents and an online version of the feedback form will be available for use.

The website will also be updated to show new media releases and will have a *register for updates* feature where people can sign up to receive email updates about the Proposed Development.

Advertising and notices

The Applicant will publish statutory notices in local and national newspapers providing details about the consultation, as required by Section 47 and Section 48 of the PA 2008. The notices will be published in one or more local newspapers for two consecutive weeks, and a national newspaper and the London Gazette for one week.

The newspaper outlets which will be used subject to availability for bookings are:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- The Guardian
- London Gazette

Media releases

In addition to publishing a Section 48 Notice in regional and national newspapers, we will place advertisements in regional media outlets to promote the consultation and consultation events.

Advertisements will be placed with:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- Lincolnshire World
- The Lincolnite
- The Newark Advertiser
- Digitally via Google. The Google advertisements will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire, and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.

We will also issue press releases to regional press outlets and relevant trade titles, including:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- Lincolnshire Live
- Lincolnshire World
- Newark Advertiser
- Lincolnite
- Solar Power Portal
- ReNews
- BBC Radio Lincolnshire
- Lincs 102.2FM
- BBC Look North
- ITV News
- Lincolnshire Free Press
- Local Lincs Magazine
- Witham Herald
- Hykeham Gazette

Contact lines



The Applicant's communication lines are open throughout the entire pre-application stage. Through these channels you will be able to speak to a member of the consultation team to ask questions, request information (including in alternative formats) and provide feedback. You can get in touch with members of the stakeholder engagement team using any of the communication lines listed below.

Should documents in large print or audio be required, please contact the Applicant at the details provided.

Phone: 0800 860 6262 (open Monday – Friday 09:00 - 17:00). This phonenumber has a voicemail service for out of hours calls. Calls can be scheduled with the consultation team for outside of working hours.

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Website: www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Post: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

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11. Project timeline

Spring 2023
Outline information shared on the project.
Summer 2023
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Request submitted to the Inspectorate.
The Inspectorate undertook consultation on the Scoping Report and provided a Scoping Opinion.
Autumn 2023
First stage of community consultation (non-statutory).
Winter 2023 / 2024
Development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at statutory consultation.
Design development, environmental surveys, Environmental Impact Assessment and the production of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report for statutory consultation.
Autumn 2024
Second stage of community consultation (Statutory).
Autumn 2025
Further design development considering feedback received at the statutory consultation.
Finalise DCO application including an environmental statement for submission to the Inspectorate.

Figure 3: Project timeline * Dates are indicative and could be subject to change

12. Following statutory consultation

The Applicant will consider all written consultation responses received as feedback forms, emails to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk and letters sent to the Freepost address FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.

Details of all consultation responses and how they have been addressed will be included in the Consultation Report that will be submitted to the Inspectorate as part of the DCO application. The Consultation Report will be a public document, but personal information will not be shared publicly unless specifically requested by the Inspectorate. The Applicant's privacy policy for the Proposed Development can be found at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

If, because of the feedback received, the proposals for the Proposed Development change to the extent that it is necessary to undertake further geographically targeted consultation, this would be undertaken, where relevant, in accordance with the principles and methods set out in this SoCC. The timetable and programme for the consultation would be publicised in the affected area via methods judged to be most appropriate by the Applicant.

The Applicant will continue to update the public and other stakeholders on the proposals at appropriate milestones, primarily through the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and engagement activities such as briefings with political and technical stakeholders.

Appendix A – seldom heard groups

Lincolnshire Youth Association
Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Services
YMCA Lincolnshire
Age UK Lincoln & South Lincolnshire
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
Lincolnshire Sensory Services
NSPCC North
SSAFA Lincolnshire
British Legion Alford & District
North Lincs Veterans Community Hub
Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
Lincolnshire Youth Council
Lincoln and West Lindsey youth workers
Lincolnshire Young Farmers
Scouts Lincolnshire
Barnardos
Young Lincolnshire
Girlguiding Lincolnshire North
Lincolnshire Elderly Support
4all - Lincolnshire Children's Disability Register
Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB)
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
British Deaf Association
Lincolnshire Autistic Society
Action on Disability
Disability Lincs
Alzheimer's and Dementia Support
Lincolnshire Food Partnership
Able Futures
Lincolnshire Polish Society
Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain
Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
Lincolnshire Travellers Initiative
BME Inclusion Service- Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Pamoja
Active Lincolnshire
Adult Care (Lincolnshire County Council)

LTC - Beat It! Social Isolation
Federation of small business- Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
Voluntary Centre Services Lincoln
Lincolnshire Community Foundation
Abbeyfield UK Lincoln
ADHD 360
Adults Supporting Adults (ASA)
Age Friendly Future
Alzheimer's Society
Alzheimer's Society - Side by Side North East Lincolnshire
Autistic Society Lincolnshire
Blue Badge Scheme - Lincolnshire County Council
Childrens Disability Register - Lincolnshire County Council
Churches All Together in Lincolnshire
Citizens Advice Mid Lincolnshire
Community Digital Hubs
Community Lincs
Dementia Cafe Lincoln
Dementia Cafe Sleaford
Dementia Support South Lincolnshire
Diabetes Service Lincolnshire
Diabetes UK - Midlands and East of England
Disability Services - Lincolnshire County Council
EDAN Lincs Domestic Abuse Service Lincoln
Equality Diversity and Inclusion Team - Lincolnshire Police
Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team
Evergreen Care Sleaford
GAIN - Guillain-Barré & Associated Inflammatory Neuropathies
Good Neighbour Scheme
Grantham Short Breaks & Respite - Ambient Support
Groud Level Network Lincoln
Guide Dogs
Homestart Lincolnshire
JUST Lincolnshire
KISIMUL School
Laffletics Disability Sports Club Sleaford
LGBTQ+ BAME Cancer Support Lincolnshire

Lincoln and District Stroke Club
Lincoln Central Mosque and Cultural Centre
Lincoln Methodist Church
Lincoln MS Therapy Centre
Lincoln Parkinson's Social Meet Up
Lincolnshire Action Trust
Lincolnshire Black Police Association
Lincolnshire Community & Voluntary Service (CVS)
Lincolnshire Council for Voluntary Youth Services
Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership Board - Total Voice Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
Lincolnshire Police Federation
Lincolnshire South Federation - Inspiring Women
Lincolnshire Stroke Recovery Service
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Dial a ride
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Lincs Bus
Lincolnshire Young Carers
Linkage - Learning Disability
Lions Club Sleaford & District
MND - Motor Neurone Disease Cuppa and a Chat Support Group
MND - Motor Neurone Disease NELSWeLaR Support Group (North East Leicestershire, South West Lincolnshire and Rutland)
MND - Motor Neurone Disease South Lincolnshire Support Group
MS Support Boston & South Holland Society
NACRO Services in Lincolnshire
National Deaf Children's Society
New Life Church Sleaford
NK Social Strollers
Nomad Trust Lincoln
North East Lincolnshire Women's Aid
North Hykeham Children Centre
Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church
Parkinson's Service NHS Team
Rainbow Stars Sleaford
Religious Society of Friends Quakers - Lincoln Quakers Meeting
Rethink Mental Illness Woodhall Spa Group
Rotary Club of Sleaford
Royal British Legion Sleaford

Royal Naval Association Cleethorpes & Grimsby
Royal Naval Association Lincoln
Salvation Army - Sleaford
Samaritans Lincoln
SEND - Special Educational Needs & Disabilities in North Kesteven and South Kesteven
Seventh-Day Adventist Church
SHINE Lincolnshire Support Group
Shine Mental Health Support network in Lincolnshire
Short Breaks for Disabled Children
Sleaford Children Centre
Sleaford Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
Sleaford Community Grocer
Sleaford Foyer - Housing Group
Sleaford Methodist Church
Sleaford Mosque and Community Centre
SOLDAS - South Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Service - Boston Women's Aid
South Lincolnshire Blind Society
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer - North East Lincolnshire
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer - North Lincolnshire
Stepping Up Walks
Stroke Association - North East Lincolnshire
T.E.D. Ageing Better in east Lindsey
The Centre for Reconciliation
VICTA - Support for Children and Young Adults who are blind or partially sighted
VoiceAbility Lincolnshire
Voluntary Centre Services North Kesteven
We Are With you (Previously Addaction) National
Wellbeing Lincs

6.2.4 Non-prescribed and Seldom Heard Groups mailout list

Non prescribed consultees emailed on 21 10 24

Organisation
Sleaford Methodist Church
Lincolnshire Area Maternity and Birth Support
Witham Prospect School
Sleaford Concert Band
Hartbeeps
Metheringham Squash Club
Heckington Players
Wellingore Women's Institute
Rethink Mental Illness Woodhall Spa Group
Bassingham Bowls Club
Evergreen Care Sleaford
Hykeham Sailing Club
Voluntary Centre Services Lincoln
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer - North East Lincolnshire
North Hykeham Memorial Hall
NK Jaguars Wheelchair Basketball
Lincolnshire Today
LGBTQ+ BAME Cancer Support Lincolnshire
Lincoln Archaeology Group
One NK, North Hykeham
South Lincolnshire Blind Society
Lincolnshire World - Sleaford Standard
Age UK Lincoln & South Lincolnshire
North Hykeham Children Centre
Greenbank Football Club
Heighington Tennis Club
Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
The Junior Sports Programme Trust Limited
Heckington Village Hall - Gardening Club
T.E.D. Ageing Better in east lindsey
Stroke Association - North East Lincolnshire
Lincolnshire & District Angling Association
Sleaford Tae Kwon-Do Club
BME Inclusion Service- Lincolnshire
Alzheimer's Society
Lincolnshire Community Foundation
Lincoln and West Lindsey youth workers

Religious Society of Friends Quakers - Lincoln Quakers Meeting

Short Breaks for Disabled Children

Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church

Disability Services - Lincolnshire County Council

Cranwell Junior Football Club

Able Futures

Lincolnshire Action Trust

Sleaford Children Centre

GAIN - Guillain-Barré & Associated Inflammatory Neuropathies

National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups

Dementia Cafe Sleaford

Tumble Tots

Heckington Gardening Club

The Pavilion and Playing field, Heckington

Heighington Bushido Kai Karate-Do

Abbeyfield UK Lincoln

Active Lincolnshire

Dementia Support South Lincolnshire

Lincoln Water Park

Voluntary Centre Services North Kesteven

Federation of small business- Lincolnshire

Lost Village Festival

Sleaford & District Talking Newspaper Association

North Hykeham Day Centre Ltd

Bracebridge Heath Cricket Club

Lincolnshire Elderly Support

Navenby C of E Primary School

Lincolnshire Sensory Services

All Saints Church, Coleby

Sleaford Gymnastics Club

Lincolnshire Police Federation

Alzheimer's Society - Side by Side North East Lincolnshire

Autistic Society Lincolnshire

Cathedral View Holiday Park

Waddington Flying Club
Witham Runners (Lincoln)
Sleaford University of the Third Age (U3A)
Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain
Nocton Cricket Club
South Hykeham Village Hall
Carers First
Lincolnshire Stroke Recovery Service
Washingborough Imps Netball Club
Churches All Together in Lincolnshire
Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
Leadenham Tennis Club
Lincolnshire Young Farmers
Lincolnshire Traveller Initiative
Laffletics Disability Sports Club Sleaford
All Saints Church, Harmston
JUST Lincolnshire
Baby & Me Lincoln
The Natural World Centre
Sleaford Museum Trust
VoiceAbility Lincolnshire
Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group
Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology
Coleby C of E Primary School
Navenby Juniors Football Club
Singing & Sound Navenby
EDAN Lincs Domestic Abuse Service Lincoln
Homes England
Swinderby All Saints C of EVC Primary School
Stepping Up Walks
MS Support Boston & South Holland Society
West End Residents Association
Navenby Bowls Club
Heckington and District Agricultural Society

British Deaf Association
Lincolnshire Black Police Association
Waddington Airfield
Rotary Club of Sleaford Kesteven Trust
Ruskington Youth Centre - Community Youth Club (school year 4-8)
Southwell Young Archaeologists' Club
Disability Lincs
NACRO Services in Lincolnshire
Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership
The Venue @ Navenby
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer - North Lincolnshire
Linkage - Learning Disability
Bassingham
Salvation Army - Sleaford
Lincolnshire Youth Association
Waddington Village Hall
Lincolnshire Live/Echo
Navenby Methodist Church
ADHD 360
Lincoln and Beyond
Homestart Lincolnshire
Sleaford Dementia Support
Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB)
Sleaford & District Civic Trust
The Centre for Reconciliation
Sleaford Caring Trust
Grantham Short Breaks & Respite - Ambient Support
Diabetes UK - Midlands and East of England
Big Jumps Trampoline Club
Citizens Advice Mid Lincolnshire
Sleaford Little Theatre
Music Bugs Lincoln, Newark and Sleaford
Sleaford Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
North Kesteven Academy
The Romper Room (Cranwell)

Northern Lincolnshire Archaeology & History Society
Rainbow Stars Sleaford
Age Friendly Future
Carlton-le-Moorland
Royal Naval Association Lincoln
Scouts Lincolnshire
Swinderby Village Hall
Lincolnshire South Federation - Inspiring Women
Lincolnshire World - Gainsborough Standard
Lincolnshire CPRE
Groud Level Network Lincoln
Woodhall Sharks Swim and Lifesaving Club
Manor Farm Academy
Sir Robert Pattinson Academy
Royal British Legion Sleaford
Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Dial a ride
Friends of Lincolnshire Schools Orchestras
Sleaford Islamic Centre
National Deaf Children's Society
Great Hale Magna Art group
VICTA - Support for Children and Young Adults who are blind or partially sighted
Sleaford and District Lions Club CIO
University of Lincoln
Kisimul School
RAF College Cranwell
We Are With you (Previously Addaction) National
Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
Seventh-Day Adventist Church
LTC - Beat It! Social Isolation
Lincolnshire Police
Sleaford Academical Walking Football Club
NSPCC North
Adult Care (Lincolnshire County Council)
Sleaford Community Grocer
Witham St Hughs Village Hall

Lincolnshire Transport Helpline - Lincs Bus
MP for Sleaford and North Hykeham
Adults Supporting Adults (ASA)
Sleaford Maltsters Archery Club
Lincoln Karate School
Sleaford Tennis Club
Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
Metheringham Bowls Club
Ruskington Bowls Club
SEND - Special Educational Needs & Disabilities in North Kesteven and South Kesteven
Lincoln Parkinson's Social Meet Up
Young Lincolnshire
Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team
Carres' Basketball Satellite Club
SOLDAS - South Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Service - Boston Women's Aid
RSPB Lincoln Local Group
Parkinson's Service NHS Team
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room
Branston & District U3A
Lincolnshire Shire Horse Association
Sleaford New Life Community Larder
Heritage Lincolnshire
Shine Mental Health Support network in Lincolnshire
Lincoln u3a
SSAFA Lincolnshire
Visit Lincoln
Royal Naval Association Cleethorpes & Grimsby
Hykeham Tigers Junior FC
Diabetes Service Lincolnshire
Sleaford Choral Society
British Legion Alford & District
MP for Lincoln
Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership Board - Total Voice Lincolnshire
Action on Disability
Sleaford Cricket Club
Swaton Village Show

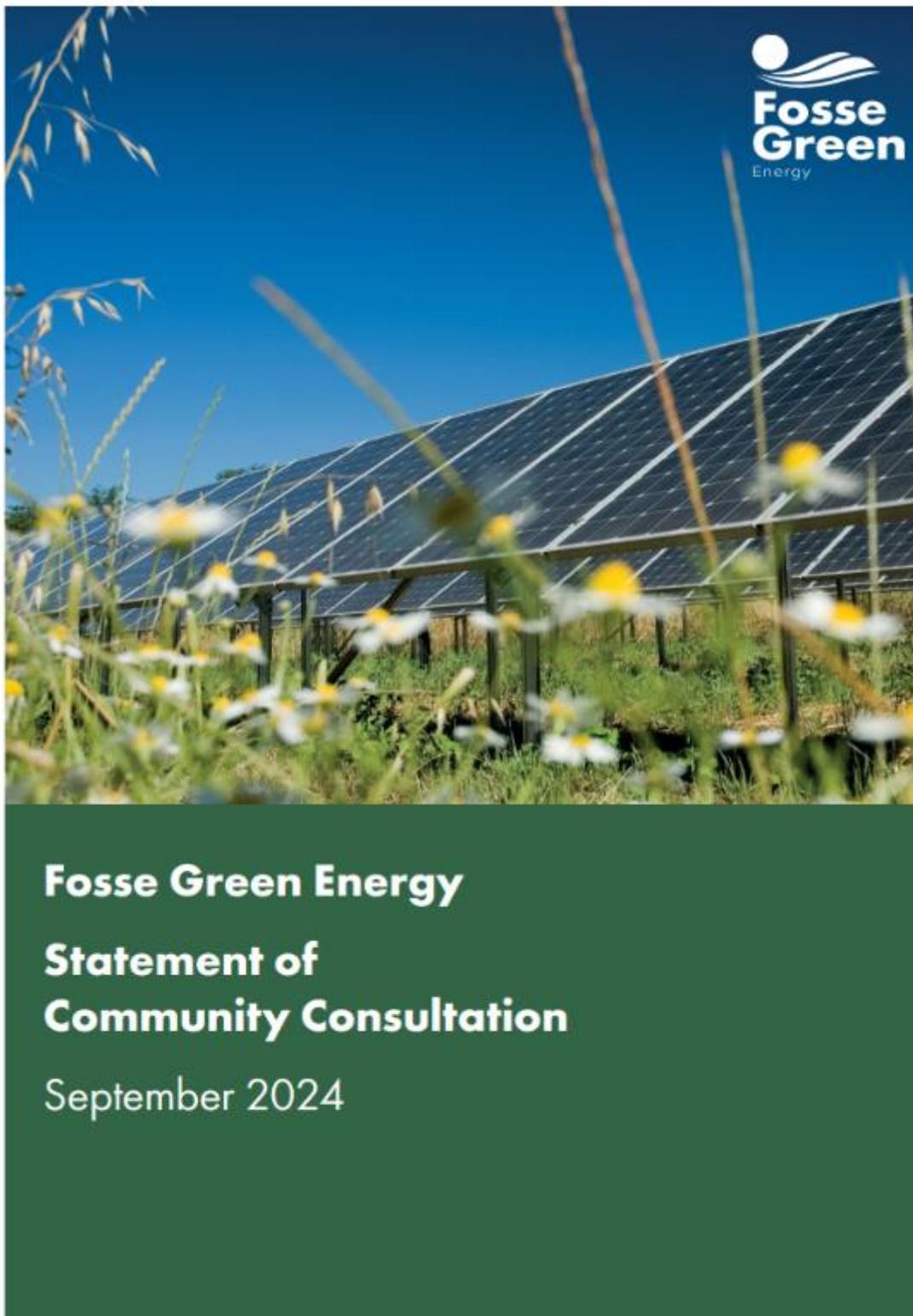
Witham St Hughs Academy
Every-one Cares
Royal Air Forces Association Cranwell
Sleaford Hockey Club
Trees for Heckington group
Sleaford United FC
Lincolnshire Life
Childrens Disability Register - Lincolnshire County Council
The Equality and Human Rights Commission
The Lincs & Notts Air Ambulance
Rotary Club of Sleaford
Sleaford Elite Gymnastics Club
Lincolnshire Young Carers
Community Lincs
Heath U3A
Heckington Windmill Trust
Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Youth Services
Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
Lincolnshire Youth Council
Girlguiding Lincolnshire North
Tri3 Sleaford Triathlon Club
North East Lincolnshire Women's Aid
Action Community Theatre
Sleaford Boccia Club
SHINE Lincolnshire Support Group
Precious Moments Family Wellbeing
Lincolnshire Community & Voluntary Service (CVS)
Lincoln and District Stroke Club
Baby Sensory Newark and Lincoln
Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
Sleaford Striders
Lincolnshire Polish Society
Yoga group, Heckington
Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
Rotary Club
The Joy Foundation

St Michael's C of E Primary School
Good Neighbour Scheme
YMCA Lincolnshire
Lincoln MS Therapy Centre
Shock Sleaford
Lincolnshire Jiu Jitsu
Sleaford and District Indoor Bowling Club
Bassingham Primary School
Wellingore Memorial Hall
Samaritans Lincoln
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
North Scarle Bowls Club
Guide Dogs
Wellbeing Lincs

Non-prescribed consultees emailed on 24 October 2024

Organisation
Lincolnshire Young Farmers
Royal Naval Association Lincoln
Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership Board - Total Voice Lincolnshire
North Hykeham Day Centre Ltd
MP for Sleaford and North Hykeham
Disability Lincs
Cathedral View Holiday Park
Friends of Metheringham Airfield
Active Lincolnshire
Homestart Lincolnshire
BME Inclusion Service- Lincolnshire
Community Lincs
Lincolnshire Polish Society
OFGEM
Lincolnshire Black Police Association

6.3 Final Statement of Community Consultation



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1. Introduction

Background to the project

Under Section 104 of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'PA 2008'), a DCO application must be decided in accordance with the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS) if it is in force prior to an application being made. The Government has designated a new suite of energy National Policy Statements (NPSs) in January 2024 that set out the need for major energy infrastructure, including solar, and specific policies relating to solar photovoltaic generation.

The relevant NPSs are:

- Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 (NPS EN-1)
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy EN-3 (NPS EN-3)
- National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure EN-5 (NPS EN-5).

Description of the Proposed Development

Fosse Green Energy Limited (The Applicant) is proposing to apply to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to allow it to construct, operate and decommission a solar and energy storage park known as Fosse Green Energy (the Proposed Development) and connect into the national grid.

The Proposed Development will comprise solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations (referred to as Solar Stations), an Onsite Substation, battery energy storage, and infrastructure to connect into the national grid. It is planned to be located approximately nine kilometres south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire with Solar PV panels located to the north and south of the A46 (Fosse Way).

The DCO application is expected to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate ("the Inspectorate") in autumn 2025.

The principal components of the Proposed Development would comprise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows (known as tables) converting sunlight into electricity.
- Solar PV array: A distinct group of PV tables which are grouped together.
- PV module mounting structures.
- Supporting infrastructure – inverters, transformers and switchgear – (known as Solar Stations) converting the direct current to alternating current and stepping up the voltage so it can be exported to the national grid.
- An energy storage system so electricity imported from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most.
- Security fencing, likely to be approximately 2m in height to enclose the operational areas of the Solar and Energy Storage Park, along with pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) deployed around the perimeter of the operational site.
- Access routes to the Site during construction and for routine maintenance when the energy park is operational.
- New mitigation planting and landscaping.
- Preserving the existing network of permissive paths, comprising bridleways, footpaths and a byway. Expanding and incorporating additional permissive paths within and around the Site area.
- Buried electrical cable connection into the national grid. The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the existing national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby to be brought forward by National Grid.
- One or more temporary construction compounds will be required during construction, as well as temporary roadways, to enable access to all the land within the Site boundary.

2. About the Applicant

The Proposed Development is being developed by Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy.



Windel Energy

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon

technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.



RECURRENT ENERGY

A subsidiary of Canadian Solar

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, Recurrent Energy is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business.

Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 11 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. Recurrent Energy has more than 27 GWp of solar and 63 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

3. Purpose of this Statement of Community Consultation

Section 47(1) of the PA 2008 contains a duty to consult the local community and requires applicants to “prepare a statement setting out how the applicant proposes to consult about the proposed application with people living in the vicinity of the land”.

Sections 42, 43, 44 and 48 also specify certain people, businesses and organisations with whom applicants must consult (including the general public via newspaper notifications). Before consulting the local community, the Applicant must consult each local authority that covers the area within which the Proposed Development is located pursuant to Section 47(2) of the PA 2008.

This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared in accordance with Section 47 ‘Duty to consult local community’ of the PA 2008, with reference to guidance on pre-application consultation published by the Government and the Inspectorate. It also describes the non-statutory and statutory consultation exercises which Fosse Green Energy undertook with the host local planning authorities (LPAs) that cover the area within which the Proposed Development is located.

These host authorities comprise:

- North Kesteven District Council
- Lincolnshire County Council

When the DCO application is submitted, one of the key areas the Inspectorate must consider is whether the Applicant’s pre-application consultation has been adequate.

This SoCC sets out how the Applicant intends to consult local communities on its proposals prior to an application for development consent being submitted to the Inspectorate. It provides a brief overview of the Proposed Development, the development consent application process, environmental information, and the statutory pre-application consultation process.

Additionally, this SoCC sets out how the Applicant will have regard to consultation responses in finalising its proposals which will be submitted as an application for development consent to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

4. Consultation and Planning Process

As the Proposed Development has a generating capacity of above 50MW it meets the threshold of a nationally significant infrastructure project and must obtain consent through a Development Consent Order (DCO) application under the PA 2008. The Applicant is therefore preparing a DCO application, which must go through the following stages:

- **Consultation:**

The Applicant will consult local communities, stakeholders and statutory consultees on draft proposals (as required by Section 42 and Section 47 of the PA 2008).

- **Submission:**

Feedback from the consultation will be collated and considered to determine the final details of the DCO application that will then be submitted to the Inspectorate. A consultation report will be submitted with the DCO application showing how the Applicant has had regard to consultation responses.

- **Acceptance:**

The Inspectorate has 28 days to determine whether the submitted DCO application meets the required standards to proceed to examination.

- **Pre-examination:**

If the DCO application is accepted by the Inspectorate, stakeholders can register as an interested party and submit representations, keeping them up to date on progression of the application and providing opportunities for involvement.

- **Examination:**

An inspector, or a panel of inspectors from the Inspectorate, each appointed by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, then has six months to examine the application. During this time members of the public can submit further comments in writing and request to speak at public hearings.

- **Decision:**

Within three months of the end of the examination, the inspector(s) must submit a recommendation to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, who then has a further three months to make a decision.

- **Post-decision:**

Once the decision has been made there is a right to a legal challenge.

The Applicant has been engaging with local stakeholders since Spring 2023, with non-statutory consultation held from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.

The phase of statutory consultation will take place from 21 October to 2 December 2024 (43 days).

5. Non-statutory consultation summary

On 11 May 2023 the Proposed Development was introduced to the public and stakeholders by the launch of the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk, a direct mailing to 477 residents and businesses living within or close to the proposed Site Boundary, emails to key stakeholders including parish councils, and a press release issued to local press outlets- Lincolnshire Live, The Lincolnite, East Midlands Connected and Newark Advertiser.

The non-statutory consultation was then held from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.

The purpose of the non-statutory consultation was to review the project's layout and mitigation by seeking to identify and understand the views of communities and stakeholders who may be affected by the development. This stage of consultation was held at an early stage of the design process, allowing for local knowledge to be considered in the design of the Proposed Development.

At the non-statutory consultation, views were asked on:

- The overall project.
- The proposed location of the project including solar panel array areas.
- The two cable corridor options identified to enable the energy park to connect to the national grid. (At this stage, these areas were broad to allow for refinement of a route that minimises adverse impacts).
- Initial ideas to mitigate environmental impacts, create areas for ecological enhancements and biodiversity net gain.
- The proposed method of using underground cables to connect to the national grid.
- Suggestions for community initiatives or schemes that could be supported once Fosse Green Energy is operational.

How the Applicant consulted

- A consultation postcard delivered to around 13,000 addresses giving information about the consultation and the events taking place. The mailing area for the postcard extended by a minimum distance of three kilometres from the Proposed Development Site Boundary presented at the non-statutory consultation.
- The project website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk was updated with information and a copy of the Scoping Report (see Section 7).
- Emails were sent to parish councils, elected representatives, local residents, seldom heard groups and local interest groups.
- Adverts were placed in local press and on Google. Google advertisements were geographically targeted to Lincolnshire and targeted to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.
- In-person and online events held where people could meet the Applicant and the professional team and ask questions (see Table 1).
- A feedback form available online, at events and by request.

Feedback received

In total 158 pieces of feedback were received to the non-statutory consultation. Of these:

- 93 were received by email
- 25 received by online feedback form
- 40 received as hard-copy forms or letters.

Feedback received during the non-statutory consultation includes:

- Concerns about impacts on food production and security.
- Environmental impacts on flora and fauna.
- The project's location, including the placement of solar panels, battery energy storage systems and the substation.

- Cumulative impacts.
- Comments on the use of solar technology, including concerns about efficiency.
- Suggestions for community benefits.

All feedback received was considered when refining the project's emerging design which is being presented at the statutory consultation. A summary of the themes and issues raised is available to view in more detail within a feedback report available at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. This includes the Applicant's responses to the feedback received and information on how feedback has been incorporated into the design.

Table 1: Attendees at non-statutory consultation events

Event	Attended
Witham St Hughs Village Hall – 30 September 2023, 10:00 to 14:00	124
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Hall – 4 October 2023, 15:00 to 19:00	91
The Venue Navenby – 5 October 2023, 15:00 to 19:00	94
Hammond Hall and Sports Centre – 7 October 2023, 10:00 to 14:00	100
Online webinar – Wednesday 11 October, 18:00 to 19:00	10
Total event attendees	419

6. Statutory consultation objectives

The Applicant's objectives for the statutory consultation are to:

- Raise awareness about the Proposed Development and provide the community and stakeholders such as LPAs and environmental bodies including Natural England, National Highways, the Environment Agency and Historic England with the opportunity to understand, comment on and influence the proposals.
- Demonstrate how the design of the Proposed Development has evolved following the non-statutory consultation.
- Provide clear and concise technical and non-technical preliminary environmental information on the Proposed Development.
- Help local people understand the potential nature and local impact of the Proposed Development.
- Provide a range of opportunities for people to engage with the Proposed Development and provide comments and feedback.
- Seek feedback and suggestions for community benefits, mitigation and enhancement.
- Ensure that comments and feedback have been considered in finalising the DCO application prior to its submission.

7. Environmental information

In accordance with Regulation 12(1)(c) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (EIA Regulations 2017), the Proposed Development is classed as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. This means that it must be subject to an EIA to ensure the likely significant effects of the Proposed

Development are understood and that appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate those effects are put in place. The results of this work will be presented in an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the Applicant's DCO application.

Scoping Report

The Applicant submitted a Scoping Report to the Inspectorate on 19 June 2023. The Scoping Report set out environmental, social and health issues likely to be relevant and established the scope of the work that will be carried out in producing the ES for the Proposed Development.

Feedback from the Inspectorate, LPAs and statutory consultees was published in the Scoping Opinion, which was published by the Inspectorate on 25 July 2023. In accordance with Regulation 14(3)(a) of the EIA Regulations 2017, where a scoping opinion has been adopted, the ES for the Proposed Development must be based on the most

recent scoping opinion adopted (so far as the proposed development remains materially the same as that which was the subject of the scoping opinion).

The Applicant will need to demonstrate how the ES submitted as part of the application meets this requirement.

The Scoping Report and Scoping Opinion are available to view at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/fosse-green-energy/?ipcsection=docs>

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report)

The PEI Report will build upon the findings from the previous scoping documents and will consider the feedback received at the non-statutory consultation and engagement with stakeholders. It is a core technical document which sets out the preliminary findings from environmental studies and assessments.

The PEI Report will be accompanied by a PEI Report Non-Technical Summary (NTS), which presents information from the PEI Report in non-technical language so that it may be understood by a wider audience. The PEI Report NTS will be available to view at information points (see Table 2).

At the statutory consultation the PEI Report and NTS will be available online at the documents page on www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. A copy will also be available at events. The Applicant will respond to reasonable requests for further copies. Hard copy requests for full suites of consultation and technical documents will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and will have a minimum copying charge of £500.

How the Applicant will publicise and consult on the PEI Report and other consultation documents is set out in sections 9 and 10 of this SoCC.

Environmental Statement (ES)

After the statutory consultation, the assessments presented in the PEI Report will be developed based on the final design of the Proposed Development, environmental surveys and impact assessment in order to produce the ES.

It will also describe any changes to the project and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented. The ES will form part of the DCO submission.

8. What the Applicant will consult on

The statutory consultation will take place between 21 October and 2 December 2024. This is 43 days, above the minimum period of 28 days. Responses received after the close of consultation will be considered wherever possible. The statutory consultation provides the opportunity to comment upon the PEI Report, which describes the preliminary results of the ongoing EIA process. The Applicant will seek feedback on this document from statutory consultees and the public, with a particular focus on the following elements:

The solar PV arrays and associated infrastructure, including design and layout considerations

An early masterplan for Fosse Green Energy was presented at the non-statutory consultation which ran from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023. This masterplan presented potential development areas of solar PV panels, battery energy storage systems, the onsite substation and the Site Boundary.

At the statutory consultation, feedback will be sought on the updated layout for the Proposed Development following consideration of feedback from the non-statutory consultation and further technical and design work.

The grid connection corridor

At non-statutory consultation two broad grid connection corridors were presented. These corridors represent the areas where underground cables could transport electricity from the solar energy and storage park to a proposed substation at a site near Navenby to connect to the national grid. At statutory consultation these corridors have been refined and a single route presented. We are consulting on the location of this route, and any information you think is relevant to further develop the grid connection corridor's design.

Environmental mitigation and public recreation

The Applicant is exploring the creation of improved habitats and green spaces, which focus on positive landscape, ecology and biodiversity net gain outcomes. Feedback will be sought on the Proposed Development's environmental mitigation measures and on suggestions for permissive paths to connect into existing networks.

Construction, maintenance and traffic

The PEI Report will contain assessments relating to construction and traffic. The Applicant will be asking for particular feedback on aspects relating to construction, maintenance and traffic, including access requirements.

Community benefits

Community benefits are being explored as part of the proposals for Fosse Green Energy. The Applicant is inviting people to suggest ideas for local projects or schemes that could be supported, particularly suggestions for the design of permissive paths and other access arrangements for the site. During the non-statutory consultation the Applicant received suggestions for community spaces, environmental schemes for biodiversity net gain and to support recreation such as the creation of new paths and cycle tracks.

The Applicant appreciates and considers all feedback on the proposals and people can leave their feedback on any aspect of the Proposed Development.

Feedback can be provided by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, by feedback form, available as hard-copies or on the project website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by Freepost address at **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.**

9. Who will the Applicant consult?

The consultation process has been designed to engage with those local communities who may be most affected by the Proposed Development. The Applicant has defined a Core Consultation Zone and a Wider Consultation Zone to help structure the consultation proposals.

Core Consultation Zone: This zone comprises in the region of 11,000 residential and commercial properties. This area centres on the proposed site, including the solar and energy storage park and the grid connection corridor, extending by a minimum distance of three kilometres from the Proposed Development Site Boundary.

Properties within the Core Consultation Zone will directly receive communications such as consultation postcards (as set out in Section 10).

The Applicant did not receive any feedback at the non-statutory consultation requesting inclusion of additional areas or specific addresses for the direct postcard mailing. This zone also considers the potential mailing zones of other solar DCOs being proposed nearby to understand and, where possible, avoid overlap.

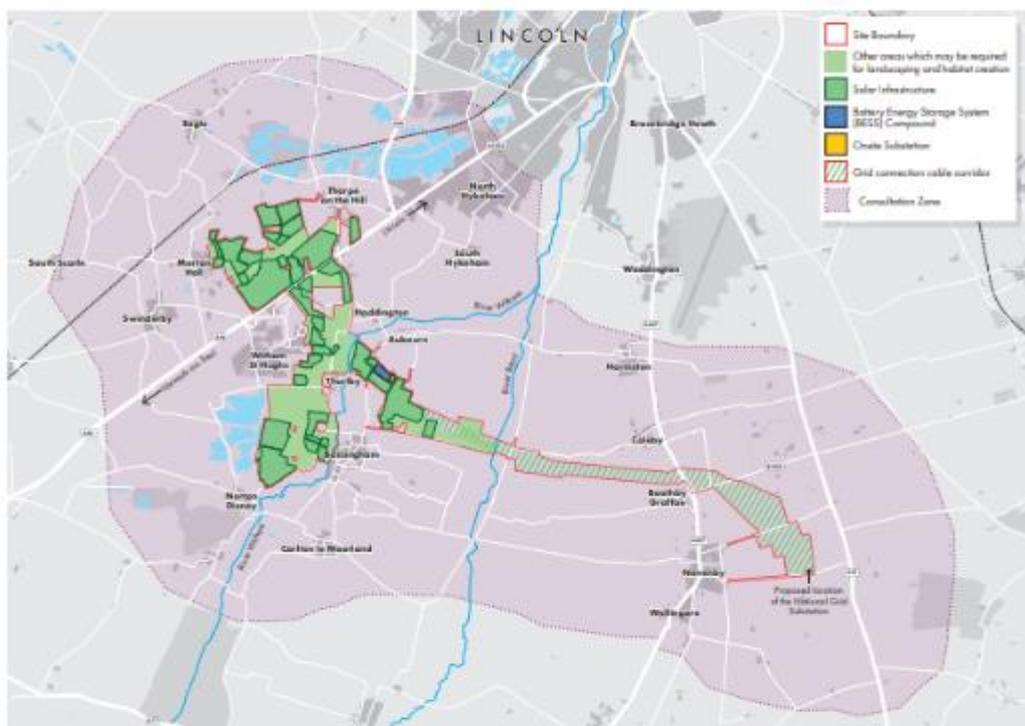


Figure 1: 3km consultation zone for the statutory consultation.

To note: this shows the consultation zone in relation to the latest design of the Proposed Development (as of September 2024). There may be some small changes to this design ahead of the statutory consultation.

If the site boundary of the Proposed Development is reduced or expanded ahead of the statutory consultation the Core Consultation Zone will be adjusted to maintain the 3km minimum zone.

Wider Consultation Area

The Applicant recognises that there may be some interested individuals or parties who are not within the Core Consultation Zone. The Applicant is committed to ensuring that these interested parties still have an opportunity to view the proposals and have their say. The Applicant will publicise the consultation to communities outside of the Core Consultation Zone by advertising in local media, issuing posters (see section 10) and by Google online advertising targeted in an area around 5km from the Proposed Development. The towns and villages which will be within this wider consultation area include but are not limited to, North Hykeham, Waddington, Nocton, Metheringham, Rowston, Digby, Bloxholm, Ruskington, Leadenham, Fulbeck, Stragglethorpe, Brant Broughton, Stapleford and Collingham.

The Applicant also maintains a register of interested individuals who will be kept informed at key milestones. Anyone wishing to be kept informed can use the online registration form at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/register/ to receive updates.

Google advertising

Google search advertising will be used, which are adverts that appear on Google's search engine results pages when users search for keywords relating to Fosse Green Energy. The advertising will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire.

Local media

Media releases will be issued to outlets covering Lincolnshire and will include a mix of regional and local titles. The coverage area of the Lincolnshire Echo is shown below, which covers the largest area of the media titles which will be contacted. A list of the publications to which the Applicant will issue media releases can be found in section 10.



Figure 2: coverage area of Lincolnshire Echo

Information points

Information points will be located in community spaces at a number of locations near to the Proposed Development.

The information points will hold copies of consultation materials and the PEI Report NTS. A copy of the SoCC will also be available for inspection.

Table 2: information points

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	Mon: 2:30pm to 5:30pm Tue: 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm Wed: 9:30am to 12:30pm Thu: 2:30pm to 5pm Fri: 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat: 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun: closed
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	Mon: 9am to 5pm Tue: 9am to 5pm Wed: 9am to 5pm Thu: 9am to 6pm Fri: 9am to 5pm Sat: 9am to 4pm Sun: closed
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	Mon: 2pm to 5pm Tue: 9:30am to 1pm Wed: 2pm to 5pm Thu: 9:30am to 1pm Fri: 9:30am to 1pm Sat: 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun: closed
Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon: 9am to 5pm Tue: 9am to 5pm Wed: 9am to 5pm Thu: 9am to 5pm Fri: 9am to 5pm Sat: closed Sun: closed
Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln, LN5 9HQ	Mon: closed Tue: 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed: 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu: 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri: closed Sat: closed Sun: closed
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon: 9am to 5pm Tue: 9am to 5pm Wed: 9am to 5pm Thu: 9am to 6pm Fri: 9am to 5pm Sat: 9am to 1pm Sun: closed

Please check opening times before visiting.

Engagement with elected representatives

Elected representatives (district and county council members, parish councils, Members of Parliament) representing wards, parishes and constituencies that lie within the core consultation zone boundaries will be notified of the consultation and offered a briefing.

Seldom heard groups and community organisations

We are committed to ensuring the consultation process and associated communications reach as many parts of the community as possible. A range of seldom heard groups and individuals working in the Lincolnshire area who may be less likely to participate in or respond to traditional consultation techniques will be notified of the consultation. These include but are not limited to:

- The elderly.
- Young people.
- People with visual impairments.
- People with deafness or hard of hearing.
- Minority ethnic groups.

For the non-statutory consultation the seldom heard groups contacted were agreed with North Kesteven District Council with input from its Communities' Team. These seldom heard groups will also be contacted for the statutory consultation.

A list of seldom heard groups to be notified of the statutory consultation can be found in Appendix A.

Requests for specific consultation activity to cater for members of seldom heard groups will be agreed and planned with the requesting organisations. Consultation documents can also be requested in an accessible format for those with visual and/or hearing impairments.

Where email addresses are available seldom heard groups and community organisations will be contacted by email at the launch of the statutory consultation.

Statutory stakeholders

We will consult the main point of contact at each host local planning authority, neighbouring local authorities, landowners (including those with non-landowning interests that are affected) and other technical stakeholders such as Natural England, National Highways, the Environment Agency and Historic England as required by Section 42 of the PA 2008.

10. How the Applicant consults

The Applicant will provide information about the Proposed Development at the statutory consultation using a range of methods:

Public events

Anyone with an interest in the Proposed Development is welcome to attend events. Attendees will be able to ask questions about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback will be presented and / or feedback forms provided.

The Applicant will hold four in-person events in areas around the Site and one online webinar. The in-person events will be held at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room (Thorpe on the Hill), The Venue, Navenby and Hammond Hall and Sports Centre. These are the same venues where events were held for the non-statutory consultation.

Table 3: Anticipated in-person consultation events

Event venue	Date and time	Address
The Venue, Navenby	Friday 8 November, 1:30 to 5:30pm	The Venue Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room	Saturday 9 November, 3 to 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Hammond Hall and Sports Centre	Friday 22 November, 3pm to 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Road, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Witham St Hughs Village Hall	Saturday 23 November, 12:30 to 16:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG

Events are scheduled at a mixture of times and on both weekdays and weekends to enable people with different time commitments to attend the events.

The online event is to be held during an evening and will consist of a presentation followed by a question and answer session.

Information panels and plans will be shown at events containing information about the Proposed Development and the ways to provide feedback.

Table 4: online webinar event

Webinar	Date and Time	Platform
Fosse Green Energy: statutory consultation webinar	Tuesday 26 November, 6pm to 7pm	Zoom

Should an event need to be cancelled or rescheduled due to unforeseen circumstances, the Applicant will seek to alert people as early as possible by updating the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and sending emails to the Parish Councils contacted at the launch of consultation.

Information postcard

Postcards will be mailed to over 11,000 addresses within the Core Consultation Zone (as seen in section 9). This will inform the local community of the consultation and the events taking place.

At the start of consultation, postcards will be issued to the host authorities' planning officers and councillors representing wards in the Core Consultation Zone.

Information booklet

An Information booklet will be produced that summarises the information being consulted on. The Information booklet will be available to view online, at in-person events, information points or by request.

Feedback form

The feedback form will contain questions to capture feedback on the Proposed Development. The feedback form will be available to view and fill out online, at in-person events, at information points or by request.

Posters

Posters advertising the public exhibitions will be issued to Parish Councils and information points for display in a 5km area around the Proposed Development.

Website

The website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk will contain information about the Proposed Development, consultation events and frequently asked questions. It will host the PEI Report and NTS, SoCC and other consultation documents and an online version of the feedback form will be available for use.

The website will also be updated to show new media releases and will have a register for updates feature where people can sign up to receive email updates about the Proposed Development.

Advertising and notices

The Applicant will publish statutory notices in local and national newspapers providing details about the consultation, as required by Section 47 and Section 48 of the PA 2008. The notices will be published in one or more local newspapers for two consecutive weeks, and a national newspaper and the London Gazette for one week.

The newspaper outlets which will be used subject to availability for bookings are:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- The Guardian
- London Gazette

Media releases

In addition to publishing a Section 48 Notice in regional and national newspapers, we will place advertisements in regional media outlets to promote the consultation and consultation events.

Advertisements will be placed with:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- Lincolnshire World
- The Newark Advertiser
- Digitally via Google. The Google advertisements will be geographically targeted to Lincolnshire, and to specific search terms relating to renewable energy and solar energy developments.

We will also issue press releases to regional press outlets and relevant trade titles, including:

- Lincolnshire Echo
- Lincolnshire Live
- Lincolnshire World
- Newark Advertiser
- Solar Power Portal
- ReNews
- BBC Radio Lincolnshire
- Lincs 102.2FM
- BBC Look North
- ITV News
- Lincolnshire Free Press
- Local Lincs Magazine
- Witham Herald
- Hykeham Gazette

Contact lines

The Applicant's communication lines are open throughout the entire pre-application stage. Through these channels you will be able to speak to a member of the consultation team to ask questions, request information (including in alternative formats) and provide feedback. You can get in touch with members of the stakeholder engagement team using any of the communication lines listed below.

Should documents in large print or audio be required, please contact the Applicant at the details provided.



 **0800 860 6262**
(open Monday – Friday 9am to 5pm)
This phonenumber has a voicemail service for out of hours calls. Calls can be scheduled with the consultation team for outside of working hours.

 **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

 **www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

 **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

11. Project timeline



Figure 3: Project timeline

12. Following statutory consultation

The Applicant will consider all written consultation responses received as feedback forms, emails to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk and letters sent to the Freepost address **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**.

Details of all consultation responses and how they have been addressed will be included in the Consultation Report that will be submitted to the Inspectorate as part of the DCO application. The Consultation Report will be a public document, but personal information will not be shared publicly unless specifically requested by the Inspectorate. The Applicant's privacy policy for the Proposed Development can be found at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

If, because of the feedback received, the proposals for the Proposed Development change to the extent that it is necessary to undertake further geographically targeted consultation, this would be undertaken, where relevant, in accordance with the principles and methods set out in this SoCC. The timetable and programme for the consultation would be publicised in the affected area via methods judged to be most appropriate by the Applicant.

The Applicant will continue to update the public and other stakeholders on the proposals at appropriate milestones, primarily through the website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk and engagement activities such as briefings with political and technical stakeholders.

Appendix A – seldom heard groups

- Lincolnshire Youth Association
- Lincolnshire County Council for Voluntary Services
- YMCA Lincolnshire
- Age UK Lincoln & South Lincolnshire
- Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
- Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID)
- Lincolnshire Sensory Services
- NSPCC North
- SSAFA Lincolnshire
- British Legion Alford & District
- North Lincs Veterans Community Hub
- Lincolnshire Rural Support Network
- Lincolnshire Youth Council
- Lincoln and West Lindsey youth workers
- Lincolnshire Young Farmers
- Scouts Lincolnshire
- Barnardos
- Young Lincolnshire
- Girlguiding Lincolnshire North
- Lincolnshire Elderly Support
- 4all – Lincolnshire Children’s Disability Register
- Royal National Institute for Blind People (RNIB)
- Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Society
- British Deaf Association
- Lincolnshire Autistic Society
- Action on Disability
- Disability Lincs
- Alzheimer’s and Dementia Support
- Lincolnshire Food Partnership
- Able Futures
- Lincolnshire Polish Society
- Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain
- Lincolnshire Gypsy Liaison Group
- National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups
- Lincolnshire Travellers Initiative
- BME Inclusion Service– Lincolnshire
- Lincolnshire Pomoja
- Active Lincolnshire
- Adult Care (Lincolnshire County Council)
- LTC – Beat It! Social Isolation
- Federation of small business – Lincolnshire
- Lincolnshire Chamber of Commerce
- Voluntary Centre Services Lincoln
- Lincolnshire Community Foundation
- Abbeyfield UK Lincoln
- ADHD 360
- Adults Supporting Adults (ASA)
- Age Friendly Future
- Alzheimer’s Society
- Alzheimer’s Society – Side by Side North East Lincolnshire
- Autistic Society Lincolnshire

- Blue Badge Scheme – Lincolnshire County Council
- Childrens Disability Register – Lincolnshire County Council
- Churches All Together in Lincolnshire
- Citizens Advice Mid Lincolnshire
- Community Digital Hubs
- Community Lincs
- Dementia Cafe Lincoln
- Dementia Cafe Sleaford
- Dementia Support South Lincolnshire
- Diabetes Service Lincolnshire
- Diabetes UK – Midlands and East of England
- Disability Services – Lincolnshire County Council
- EDAN Lincs Domestic Abuse Service Lincoln
- Equality Diversity and Inclusion Team – Lincolnshire Police
- Ethnic Minority and Traveller Education Team
- Evergreen Care Sleaford
- GAIN – Guillain-Barré & Associated Inflammatory Neuropathies
- Good Neighbour Scheme
- Grantham Short Breaks & Respite – Ambient Support
- Groud Level Network Lincoln
- Guide Dogs
- Homestart Lincolnshire
- JUST Lincolnshire
- KISIMUL School
- Laffletics Disability Sports Club Sleaford
- LGBTQ+ BAME Cancer Support Lincolnshire
- Lincoln and District Stroke Club
- Lincoln Central Mosque and Cultural Centre
- Lincoln Methodist Church
- Lincoln MS Therapy Centre
- Lincoln Parkinson's Social Meet Up
- Lincolnshire Action Trust
- Lincolnshire Black Police Association
- Lincolnshire Community & Voluntary Service (CVS)
- Lincolnshire Council for Voluntary Youth Services
- Lincolnshire Learning Disability Partnership Board – Total Voice Lincolnshire
- Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
- Lincolnshire Police Federation
- Lincolnshire South Federation – Inspiring Women
- Lincolnshire Stroke Recovery Service
- Lincolnshire Transport Helpline – Dial a ride
- Lincolnshire Transport Helpline – Lincs Bus
- Lincolnshire Young Carers
- Linkage – Learning Disability
- Lions Club Sleaford & District
- MND – Motor Neurone Disease Cuppa and a Chat Support Group
- MND – Motor Neurone Disease NELSWeLaR Support Group (North East Leicestershire, South West Lincolnshire and Rutland)
- MND – Motor Neurone Disease South Lincolnshire Support Group
- MS Support Boston & South Holland Society

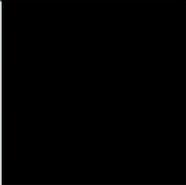
- NACRO Services in Lincolnshire
- National Deaf Children's Society
- New Life Church Sleaford
- NK Social Strollers
- Nomad Trust Lincoln
- North East Lincolnshire Women's Aid
- North Hykeham Children Centre
- Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic Church
- Parkinson's Service NHS Team
- Rainbow Stars Sleaford
- Religious Society of Friends Quakers – Lincoln Quakers Meeting
- Rethink Mental Illness Woodhall Spa Group
- Rotary Club of Sleaford
- Royal British Legion Sleaford
- Royal Naval Association Cleethorpes & Grimsby
- Royal Naval Association Lincoln
- Salvation Army – Sleaford
- Samaritans Lincoln
- SEND – Special Educational Needs & Disabilities in North Kesteven and South Kesteven
- Seventh-Day Adventist Church
- SHINE Lincolnshire Support Group
- Shine Mental Health Support network in Lincolnshire
- Short Breaks for Disabled Children
- Sleaford Children Centre
- Sleaford Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
- Sleaford Community Grocer
- Sleaford Foyer – Housing Group
- Sleaford Methodist Church
- Sleaford Mosque and Community Centre
- SOLDAS – South Lincolnshire Domestic Abuse Service – Boston Women's Aid
- South Lincolnshire Blind Society
- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer – North East Lincolnshire
- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Local Offer – North Lincolnshire
- Stepping Up Walks
- Stroke Association – North East Lincolnshire
- T.E.D. Ageing Better in east Lindsey
- The Centre for Reconciliation
- VICTA – Support for Children and Young Adults who are blind or partially sighted
- VoiceAbility Lincolnshire
- Voluntary Centre Services North Kesteven
- We Are With you (Previously Addaction) National
- Wellbeing Lincs




Fosse
Green
Energy

To contact us and provide feedback visit our website using the QR code:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk Post: **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**
Phone: **0800 860 6262** (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk



6.4 Combined Section 47 / 48 Notice

6.4.1 The Guardian (21 10 24)

ADVERTISEMENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd – Fosse Green Energy
Sections 47 and 48 Planning Act 2008
REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS: PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009
REGULATION 13 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017
NOTICE PUBLICISING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 48 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008
NOTICE PUBLICISING A STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 47(6) OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

Notice is hereby given that Fosse Green Energy Ltd (the 'Applicant') of 111 Park Street, Mayfair, London, England, W1K 7JF intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order (the 'DCO') to authorise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, known as Fosse Green Energy ('the Proposed Development'). The Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project as it will generate over 50MW of renewable energy.

Fosse Green Energy Ltd is a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy.

The Proposed Development is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council.

The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables, (which form arrays) converting sunlight into electricity.
- An Onsite Substation, supporting infrastructure and control buildings;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);
- Electricity export and import via high-voltage Grid Connection Cable connecting into the National Electricity Transmission System; and
- Landscaping, permissive paths, and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas.

The Proposed Development is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The Applicant is therefore required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and the application for DCO consent will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) which considers the likely environmental impact of the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning.

A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) has been prepared for the purposes of the Statutory Consultation and will be made available to view and download.

Statement of Community Consultation

Under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, the Applicant has a legal duty to consult the local community on the application for the Proposed Development. The Applicant has produced a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), the contents of which it has consulted on with Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council. The SoCC sets out how consultation on the Proposed Development will be undertaken, and how comments on the proposals can be submitted. This notice publicises where and when the SoCC can be inspected, pursuant to section 47(6) of the Planning Act 2008.

Statutory Consultation

The Applicant is undertaking Statutory Consultation on the Proposed Development for a period of 6 weeks between **Monday 21 October 2024 and Monday 2 December 2024**.

During this time, a copy of the PEI Report Non-Technical Summary, the SoCC, maps and other consultation documents explaining the consultation process and details of the Proposed Development may be inspected free of charge from 21 October 2024 until at least 2 December 2024 at the following locations (known as Information Points*):

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	Mon - 2:30pm to 5:30pm Tue - 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm Wed - 9:30am to 12:30pm Thu - 2:30pm to 5pm Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 4pm Sun - closed
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	Mon - 7pm to 5pm Tue - 9:30am to 1pm Wed - 2pm to 5pm Thu - 9:30am to 1pm Fri - 9:30am to 1pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed.
Navenby Parish Council Office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 5pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - closed Sun - closed
Bassingham Parish Council Office	The Hammond Hall, Lincoln Road, Bassingham, Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Mon - closed Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun - closed
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed

*Opening times have been checked, but may be subject to change, therefore it is advisable to check with the relevant organisation in advance.
The Applicant will host consultation events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the Proposed Development team. All interested stakeholders and members of the local community are encouraged to participate in the events. The details of the events are as follows:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm – 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm – 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 3pm – 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm – 4:30pm	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm – 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

The consultation events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend the events. A guide on how to access the online webinar is available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk). Should any changes to the consultation activities be required, new details will be publicised in line with the methods set out in the SoCC.

As referred to above, the Applicant has a duty to consult with the local community under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. The SoCC has therefore been prepared to explain how people living near the Proposed Development will be consulted on plans for the Proposed Development, including on the environmental information contained in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS).

The Applicant has consulted the relevant Local Planning Authorities on the SoCC and duly considered the comments made regarding the proposed approach to consultation.

The consultation process is designed to provide information about the Proposed Development and give the local community the opportunity to have their say, shape and inform the Proposed Development.

The SoCC can be viewed via the Fosse Green Energy Proposed Development website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC are also available from the Information Points listed above and may be provided upon request in hard copy, large print, audio or braille formats free of charge.

For further information or queries, please call 0800 860 6262 (free of charge), write to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY (free of charge, you do not need a stamp), email info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

To obtain copy documents

All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Proposed Development can be found on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents) and will be kept online from Monday 21 October until at least 2 December 2024. These will be free to read, download and print.

A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.

Hard copies of the PEI Report can be provided at a cost of £300 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say

Feedback forms will be available at consultation events and at information points and can be downloaded from the Proposed Development website or issued via the post upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the consultation events.

Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Proposed Development should be sent to the Applicant:

- by email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or
- by post (free of charge) to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.

Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO must (i) be received by the Applicant by 23:59 on Monday 2 December 2024, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.

The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received before the deadline in submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Proposed Development. Outside of these purposes, the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see the Privacy Notice at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy. A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.

Write to the Proposed Development Team at: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY. **Email the Proposed Development Team at:** info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk.
Call the Freephone information line at: 0800 860 6262. **Visit the website at:** www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

6.4.2 The London Gazette (21 10 24)



Notice details

Type:
Planning
> Town and Country Planning
Publication date:
21 October 2024, 12:00
Edition:
The London Gazette
Notice ID:
4726178
Notice code:
1601

Town and Country Planning

**FOSSE GREEN ENERGY LTD – FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
SECTIONS 47 AND 48 PLANNING ACT 2008
REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS:
PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009
REGULATION 13 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING
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The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables (which form arrays) converting sunlight into electricity.
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Email the Proposed Development Team at:
Info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Call the Freephone information line at:
0800 860 6262

Visit the website at:
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

6.4.3 The Lincolnshire Echo (17 10 24 and 24 10 24)

Find, save and share **Public Notices** that affect you in your local area.

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Planning

Fosse Green Energy Ltd - Fosse Green Energy Sections 47 and 48 Planning Act 2008 REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (APPLICATIONS, PRESCRIBED FORMS AND PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS 2009 REGULATION 13 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT) REGULATIONS 2017 NOTICE PUBLISHING A PROPOSED APPLICATION FOR A DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 48 OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008 NOTICE PUBLISHING A STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 47(8) OF THE PLANNING ACT 2008

Notice is hereby given that Fosse Green Energy Ltd (the "Applicant") of 111 Park Street, Mayfair, London, England, W1K 7JF intends to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under Section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 for a Development Consent Order (the "DCO") to authorise the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement, known as Fosse Green Energy ("the Proposed Development"). The Proposed Development is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project as it will generate over 50MW of renewable energy. Fosse Green Energy Ltd is a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy. The Proposed Development is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln within the administrative boundaries of Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council. The proposed DCO will, among other things, authorise:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables (which form arrays) converting sunlight into electricity;
- An Onsite Substation, supporting infrastructure and control buildings;
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);
- Electricity export and import via high-voltage Grid Connection Cable and connecting into the National Electricity Transmission System; and
- Landscaping, permissive paths, and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement areas.

The Proposed Development is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The Applicant is therefore required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and the application for DCO consent will be accompanied by an Environmental Statement (ES) which considers the likely environmental impact of the Proposed Development during construction, operation and decommissioning. A Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) has been prepared for the purposes of the Statutory Consultation and will be made available to view and download.

Statement of Community Consultation
Under section 47 of the Planning Act 2008, the Applicant has a legal duty to consult the local community on the application for the Proposed Development. The Applicant has produced a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC), the contents of which it has consulted on with Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council. The SoCC sets out how consultation on the Proposed Development will be undertaken, and how comments on the proposals can be submitted. This notice publicises where and when the SoCC can be inspected, pursuant to section 47(8) of the Planning Act 2008.

Statutory Consultation
The Applicant is undertaking Statutory Consultation on the Proposed Development for a period of 6 weeks between **Monday 21 October 2024 and Monday 2 December 2024**. During this time, a copy of the PEI Report, together with a Non-Technical Summary, the SoCC, maps and other consultation documents explaining the consultation process and details of the Proposed Development may be inspected free of charge from 21 October 2024 until at least 2 December 2024 at the following locations (known as Information Points*):

Information point	Address	Opening times
North Hykeham Community Library	Walslean Place, North Hykeham, Lincoln, LN6 9YW	Mon - 2:30pm to 5:30pm Tue - 9:30am to 12:30pm and 2:30pm to 5pm Wed - 9:30am to 12:30pm Thu - 2:30pm to 5pm Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane, Lincoln, LN2 1EZ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street, Collingham, Newark, NG23 1LB	Mon - 2pm to 5pm Tue - 9:30am to 1pm Wed - 2pm to 5pm Thu - 9:30am to 1pm Fri - 9:30am to 1pm Sat - 9:30am to 12:30pm Sun - closed
Navenby Parish Council office	The Venue, Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 5pm Thu - 9am to 5pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - closed Sun - closed
Bassingham Parish Council office	The Hammond Hall Lincoln Road Bassingham Lincoln LN5 9HQ	Mon - closed Tue - 8:30am to 4:30pm Wed - 8:30am to 4:30pm Thu - 8:30am to 4:30pm Fri - closed Sat - closed Sun - closed

snage and inform use proposed development.
The SoCC can be viewed via the Fosse Green Energy Proposed Development website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC are also available from the Information Points listed above and may be provided upon request in hard copy, large print, audio or braille formats free of charge.
For further information or queries, please call 0800 860 6262 (free of charge); write to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY (free of charge, you do not need a stamp); email info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

To obtain copy documents
All consultation materials and further details in relation to the Proposed Development can be found on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk) and will be kept online from Monday 21 October until at least 2 December 2024. These will be free to read, download and print.
A full set of consultation documents can also be provided free of charge on USB upon request to the Applicant.
Hard copies of the PEI Report can be provided at a cost of £300 per copy. All other consultation documents can be made available in hard copy, large print, audio or braille format, free of charge upon request.

Have your say
Feedback forms will be available at consultation events and at information points and can be downloaded from the Proposed Development website or issued via the post upon request. Completed feedback forms can be emailed or posted back to the Applicant at the details provided, or submitted at the consultation events.
Any responses to or other representation in respect of the Proposed Development should be sent to the Applicant:
• **by email** to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or
• **by post** (free of charge) to FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.
Any response or representation in respect of the proposed DCO must (i) be received by the Applicant by 23:59 on Monday 2 December 2024, (ii) be made in writing, (iii) state the grounds of the response or representation, and (iv) indicate who is making the response or representation.
The Applicant will consider and have regard to all responses received before the deadline in submitting its application for a DCO. Responses and representations will form the basis of a Consultation Report, and therefore may become public. Personal details will be held securely and solely for purposes in connection with the statutory consultation, DCO process and further development of the Proposed Development. Outside of these purposes, the Applicant may be required to provide personal details if the Planning Inspectorate requests original responses. Otherwise, personal details will not be disclosed to any third parties. For further details please see the Privacy Notice at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk/privacy. A hard copy of the privacy notice can be provided upon request at the contact details below.
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*Opening times have been checked, but may be subject to change, therefore it is advisable to check with the relevant organisation in advance.
The Applicant will host consultation events to provide opportunities to view the relevant documentation and speak with members of the Proposed Development team. All interested stakeholders and members of the local community are encouraged to participate in the events. The details of the events are as follows:

Friday 8 November 1:30pm - 5:30pm	The Venue @ Navenby Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 3pm - 7pm	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 3pm - 7pm	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30pm - 4:30pm	Witham St Hughes Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughes, Lincoln, LN6 5XG
Tuesday 26 November 6pm - 7pm	Online Webinar Register to attend via the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk)

The consultation events offer an opportunity to find out more about the Applicant's proposals. Attendees do not need to register in advance to attend the events. A guide on how to access the online webinar is available on the Proposed Development website (www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk). Should any changes to the consultation activities be required, new details will be published in line with the methods set out in the SoCC.
As referred to above, the Applicant has a duty to consult with the local community under Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008. The SoCC has therefore been prepared to explain how people living near the Proposed Development will be consulted on plans for the Proposed Development, including on the environmental information contained in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) and a Non-Technical Summary (NTS).
The Applicant has consulted the relevant Local Planning Authorities on the SoCC and duly considered the comments made regarding the proposed approach to consultation. The consultation process is designed to provide information about the Proposed Development and give the local community the opportunity to have their say, shape and inform the Proposed Development.
The SoCC can be viewed via the Fosse Green Energy Proposed Development website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC are also available from the Information Points listed above and may be provided upon request in hard copy, large print, audio or braille formats free of charge.



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Planning

Fosse Green Energy Ltd - Fosse Green Energy
Sections 47 and 48 Planning Act 2008
REGULATION 4 INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING
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Stearford Library	13-16 Market Place, Stearford, Lincolnshire, NG34 7SR	Mon - 9am to 5pm Tue - 9am to 5pm Wed - 9am to 6pm Fri - 9am to 5pm Sat - 9am to 1pm Sun - closed
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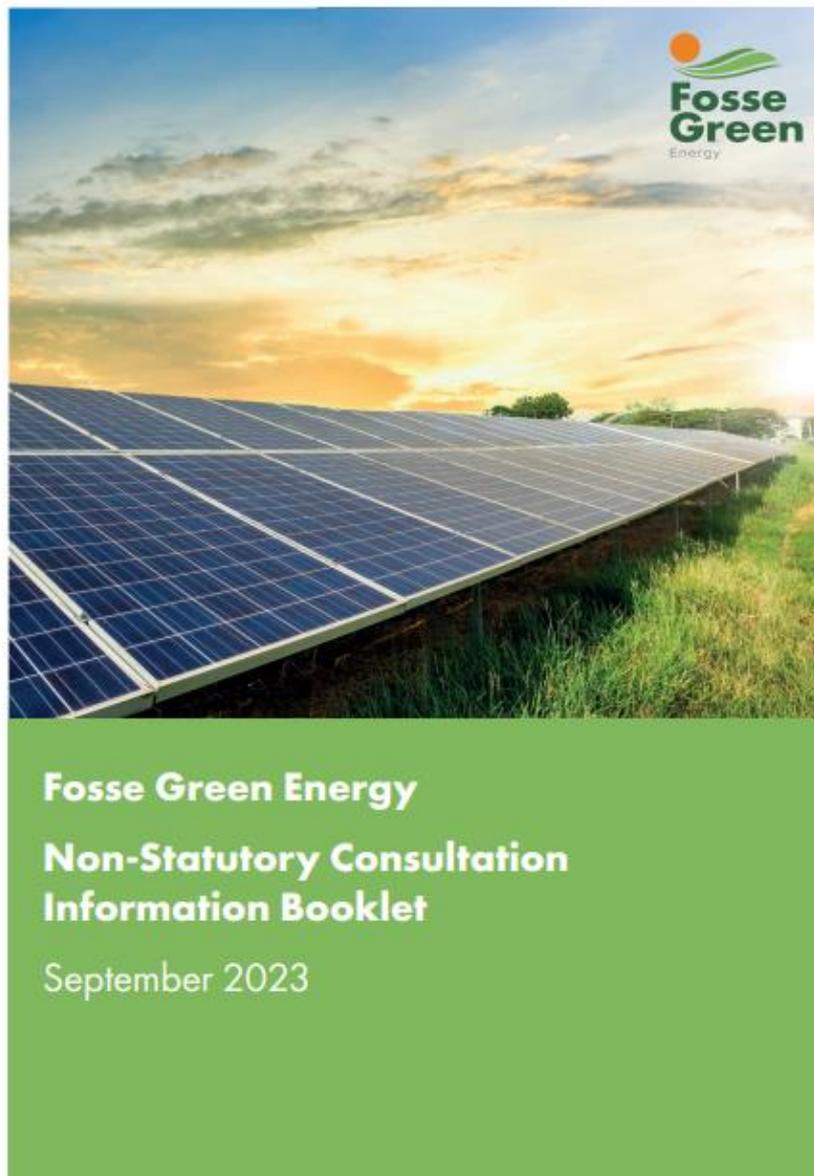
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7. Non-Statutory Consultation Outputs (11 September 2023 – 20 October 2023)

7.1 Non-Statutory Public Consultation Materials (11 09 23 – 20 10 23)

7.1.1 Information Booklet



Introduction

Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a new solar and energy storage park and associated infrastructure on land south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven.

The project is anticipated to have a generating capacity of c.350MW peak dc, with an export capacity of 240MW peak ac. This is enough clean energy to power in the region of 110,000 homes.

Background

The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary to avoid the effects of climate change. The Government expects that a low-cost, net zero and consistent electricity system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind, solar and nuclear.

Solar will be a key building block of this future generation mix. The UK needs sustained growth in the capacity of this sector in the next decade to ensure we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions.

Carbon emissions are near to zero for electricity generated from solar power and over the lifetime of a project through construction, operation and decommissioning phases any greenhouse gas emissions are offset. Solar projects are also quick to construct and operate, meaning they will provide decarbonisation benefits at the earliest opportunity.

The UK already has over 13 gigawatts (GW) of solar installed and operational (Office of National Statistics, 2022). This has been instrumental in helping the UK achieve a 75% per cent reduction in carbon emissions from electricity generation versus a 1990 baseline.

In 2022 solar energy supplied more than four per cent of the UK's entire electricity demand, with a target of up to 70GW of solar by 2030 (British Energy Security Strategy, 2022). Solar is already, and is set to continue to be, an incredibly important part of the UK's electricity generation sector.

This consultation

Fosse Green Energy would make a vital contribution towards achieving net zero by ensuring the supply of clean electricity to UK consumers.

As we work to deliver this vision, we want to ensure that those communities living and working in the area have a chance to inform and influence the development of our proposals from an early stage.

This initial public consultation, running from 11 September to 20 October 2023, is an opportunity for us to share information with you about our plans for Fosse Green Energy.

Our aim is to prevent our emerging proposals for the project and its connection into the electricity transmission system, and give you the opportunity to tell us what you think. This will help us to identify and better understand wider potential local impacts.

We would also welcome your suggestions of local projects we could support or deliver to benefit those communities closest to the project.

Your views are important to us. They will be used to help us decide how and where we build the components of the project while ensuring we do so in the most sympathetic manner possible.

What is net zero?

Net zero refers to the balance between the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. If the UK is to achieve net zero by 2050 we need to have reached a place where we are adding no more carbon to the atmosphere than we are taking away. This is also referred to as being carbon neutral.

What is low carbon?

There are four main types of low carbon energy: solar, wind, hydropower and nuclear power. These types of energy sources release substantially less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. CO₂ is a key greenhouse gas that drives climate change and by using low carbon energy sources we can minimise future climate change and its impacts.

This booklet provides information about who we are and our proposals for Fosse Green Energy so far and how you can take part in this consultation. The deadline for responding to this consultation is **20 October 2023**.



2

Our Proposals

Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a new solar and energy storage park and associated infrastructure to connect into the national grid. The project is anticipated to have a generating capacity of c.350MW peak dc, with an export capacity of 240MW peak ac.

The clean, renewable energy produced by Fosse Green Energy would make a valuable contribution to the UK Government's targets to reach net zero by 2050. The Government's Net Zero Growth Plan published in March 2023 reiterated these aims, including the commitment to increase the UK's solar capacity fivefold by 2035.

Because the capacity of the solar and energy storage park exceeds 50MW, Fosse Green Energy is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and requires a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008.

Location

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9 km) south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way.

To the east of the solar PV array we are looking at potential corridors for transporting electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor. The decision on the corridor will be informed by continuing survey work and the location of National Grid's new substation.

There will also be areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.

There are many factors that have been considered in selecting the proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. This includes the topography of the landscape; availability and location of a connection to the electricity system; planning and environmental factors including visual impact, biodiversity, agricultural land quality and land use, and flood risk. The availability and ownership of land, and access rights to the land through construction and operation have also been considered.

Generation capacity:

Approximately **350** Mega Watts

Enough clean energy to power:

In the region of **110,000** homes

4

Fosse Green Energy – who we are



The project is being developed by Fosse Green Energy Limited. Fosse Green Energy Limited is made up of Windel Energy Limited, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team which has been created to

provide specific support and expertise throughout the consenting stages of the project. Together, all members of the Fosse Green Energy team have significant experience of working across solar projects and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).



Founded in 2018, Windel Energy Limited is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 GW of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of

development, Windel Energy is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and one helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.



A subsidiary of Canadian Solar

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, we are a wholly-owned

subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc. and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 9 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. We have more than 25 GWp of solar and 47 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

Working together with local communities – how can we support you?

We believe that the communities closest to Fosse Green Energy should benefit from it – with these communities being best-placed to recommend what a 'community benefit' should be. As part of this first stage of consultation we invite you to suggest any ideas you have for a sustainable local project that you would like us to consider supporting.

Benefits associated with the development of Fosse Green Energy include:

- Producing enough clean energy to power approximately 110,000 homes.
- Delivering biodiversity net gain through additional planting to encourage more native wildlife with habitats and food sources increased for insects and birds.
- Payment of business rates to the local authority when the project is operational, contributing to the provision of local services.
- Provision of educational packs for local primary schools to utilise in addition to offering educational visits.
- New permissive paths introduced across the site, creating connections to existing paths within and around the site area.

Let us know about any ideas you have in your feedback.

3

The solar and energy storage park

At this early stage, we have not yet finalised the design of the project. This will be informed by considering the findings from the surveys we're carrying out, alongside feedback provided through ongoing consultation.

We are in the process of determining how much of the land would be used for solar panels and associated equipment, and how much more would be set aside as zones for the purposes of creating new, or enhancing existing, habitats for biodiversity net gain.

The principal components of the solar and energy park are:

- Ground mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows (known as tables) converting sunlight into electricity.
- Solar PV Array: a distinct group of PV Tables which are grouped together.
- PV module mounting structures.
- Supporting infrastructure – inverters, transformers and switchgear, known as power conversion stations - converting the direct current to alternating current and stepping up the voltage so it can be exported to the national grid.
- The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the existing national electricity transmission system of a substation near to Naverby to be brought forward by National Grid.
- An energy storage system so electricity imported from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most.
- Security fencing, likely to be 2m in height to enclose the operational areas of the site, along with pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) deployed around the perimeter of the operational site.
- Access to the site during construction and for routine maintenance when the energy park is operational.
- New planting and landscaping to enhance biodiversity and improve the landscape.
- Protecting the existing network of Public Right of Ways (PROMs), comprising bridleways, footpaths and a byway.
- Electricity export and connection into the National Electricity Transmission System.
- During construction one or more temporary construction compounds would be required, as well as temporary roadways, to enable access to all the land within the site boundary.

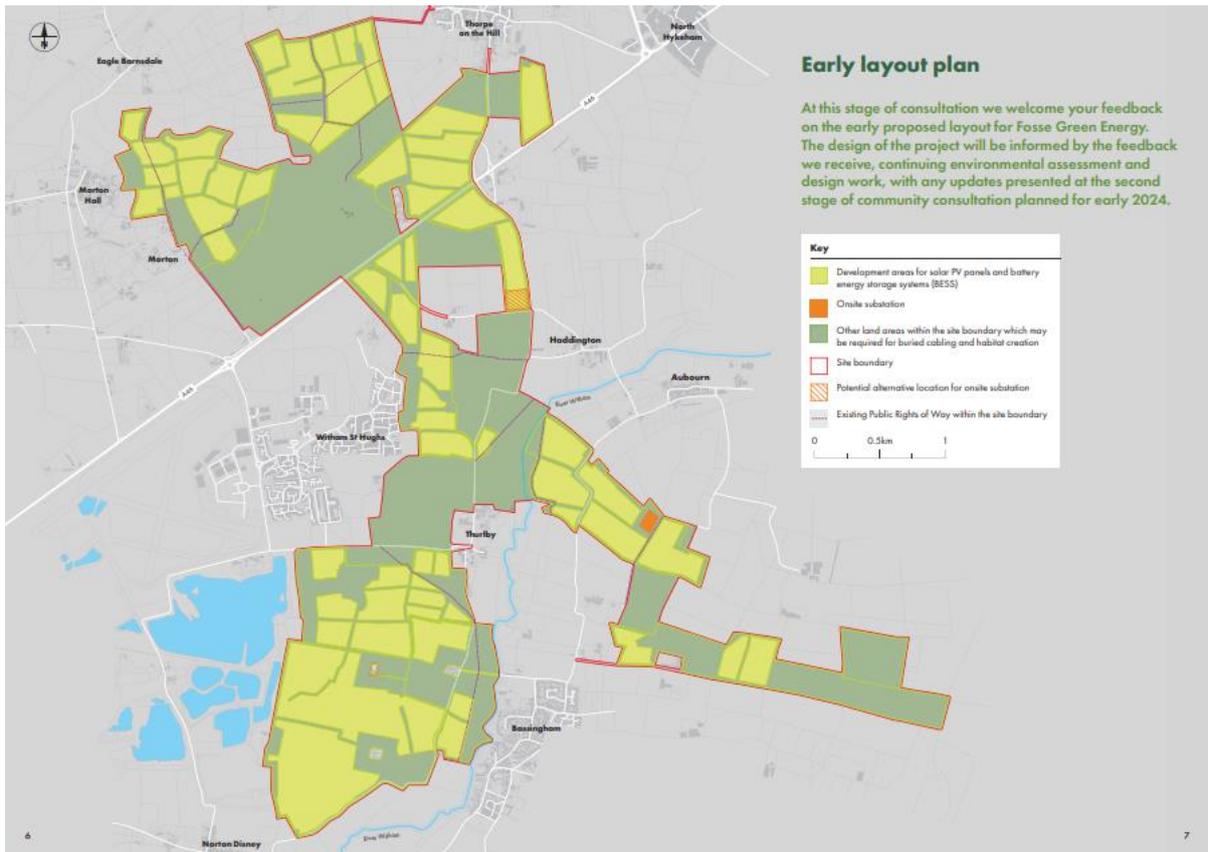
You can view a plan showing the areas we are considering for the different components on pages six and seven of this booklet.

This is an early design and we welcome your views on the layout we are proposing as part of this consultation.

How a solar and energy storage park works



5



Connecting to the national grid

The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the existing national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby.

National Grid is currently considering a number of location options for the substation. The selected substation will not form part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy.

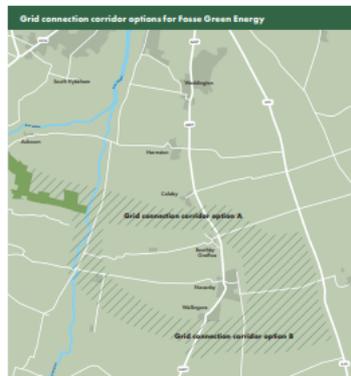
Electricity will be transported by underground cables from the solar and energy storage park to this substation. You can find out more about how underground cables are installed on page nine.

Grid connection corridor options
Studies are being carried out to determine the preferred route for the grid connection. At this stage we have identified two broad grid connection corridor options. Work is underway to refine these corridors so we can select which corridor meets the objective of minimising environmental and social impact, and which corridor is appropriate for connecting into the selected substation location.

Feedback gathered from consultation will also be taken into account when considering the grid connection corridor route.

What is a grid connection corridor?
A grid connection corridor is a broad ribbon of land through which an electrical connection could potentially be routed. A corridor can vary in width.

What is a substation?
Substations are high-voltage electric system facilities which are used to gather voltage and step it up or down for export.



Building the connection

The connection for Fosse Green Energy will be built using cables installed underground.

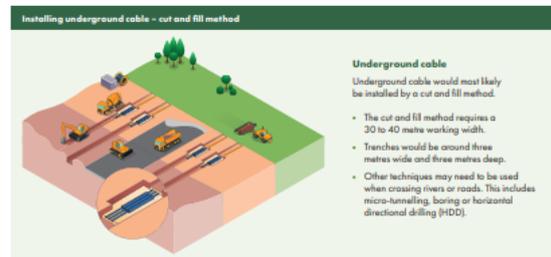
The Scoping Report for the Fosse Green Energy project, which was published in June 2023, presented options for an overhead connection or a connection built with underground cables.

Considering feedback from the Planning Inspectorate's consultation on the Scoping Report, we have decided to route the cables underground. This removes the landscape and visual impacts of pylons and overhead lines which could have required a maximum height of 30 metres.

The cables are likely to be installed using open trenching, and it is expected that multiple cables will be placed in each trench. You can view the image below to find out how cables are installed.

Data cables will also be required for monitoring and control of the solar and energy storage park during operation. These data cables will typically be installed within the same trench and alongside the electrical connection cables.

As well as the connection into the national grid, electrical cabling will be required between the solar PV array areas and battery storage locations.



Ecology and landscape

Fosse Green Energy will be sensitively designed to mitigate and reduce environmental impacts.

Where possible existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins will be retained within the layout of the solar PV array areas. Small crossings could be required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes. Any breaks or crossings will be designed to use existing agricultural accesses between the fields and will be kept to a minimum.

Buffer areas will also be used to deliver a combination of hedgerow, grass and wildflower planting. We are looking for suggestions on the ways we should deliver these new areas for planting and deliver biodiversity net gain across the Development Consent Order (DCO) site.

What are the government targets for solar energy?

The Government's Net Zero Growth Plan published in March 2023 confirmed their commitment to 70GW of electricity generated from solar energy by 2035.

This level of deployment would equate to less than 0.5 per cent of land in the UK, providing areas for agriculture to maintain our food security, as well as solar energy production to power UK households and businesses.

How will local wildlife and the ecology be affected?

Solar farms that have been monitored by ecologists demonstrate an increase over time in the local abundance and variety of plants, pollinators, birds and other wildlife.

We will be taking steps to minimise any potential impacts on local habitats, making sure that Fosse Green Energy has as little impact on the natural environment as possible.

Under the Environment Act 2021, once in force, all new developments in England for which planning permission or development consent is needed will be required to demonstrate a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10 per cent.

'Biodiversity Net Gain' is a term used to describe a specific approach to development that leaves biodiversity in an overall better state than it was in before development was undertaken.



10

The development process

As Fosse Green Energy has a generating capacity of over 50MW of electricity, this means that it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

Planning

The development consenting regime for an NSIP comes under the Planning Act 2008 and this means we need to apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build Fosse Green Energy. This will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate rather than the local planning authority of North Kesteven District Council.

In the case of energy-related development the Planning Inspectorate acts on behalf of the Secretary of State at the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. It will carry out an examination of our proposals and then make a recommendation to the Secretary of State on whether or not to grant consent for the development.

The Secretary of State will make the final decision on whether to grant consent for the project.

We anticipate that the development process from start through DCO submission, examination and then decision will take between two to three years. We intend to submit our proposals to the Planning Inspectorate by autumn 2024.

What is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping?

The purpose of an EIA is to assess, measure, evaluate and mitigate the likely significant effect of a proposed development on the environment. The EIA Scoping is a critical step in the EIA process – it sets out all those environmental, social and health issues likely to be most important and establishes the boundaries of the work that will be carried out in producing the final Environmental Statement for the proposed project.

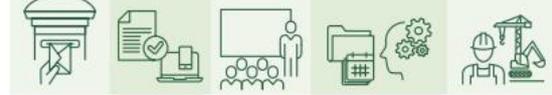
The EIA Scoping Report for Fosse Green Energy has been published and is available to view on the Planning Inspectorate's website <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/examin/fosse-green-energy/#EIAscoping/index>

What is a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)?

The Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) is a core technical document that sets out the preliminary findings from the environmental studies and assessments we carry out to develop our proposals for Fosse Green Energy. The findings from the PEIR will be presented at the statutory consultation, due to take place in early 2024. It will include detailed maps and plans of our proposed development.

What happens when the application is submitted?

1. After receiving our application the Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to accept it and decide if it can proceed to the examination stage.
2. When the application is accepted anyone wishing to be involved in the examination process will be invited to register their interest with the Planning Inspectorate.
3. Those who register their interest will be invited to submit their views on our proposals in writing and may be asked to speak at any public hearings that are held.
4. The Planning Inspectorate will hold an examination. When this finishes it has three months to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State about whether the application should be approved. The Secretary of State then has a further three months to make a final decision.
5. Subject to our application being approved, detailed design and the discharge of DCO requirements being finalised, construction of the project will commence.



11

Pre-application consultation

We are at an early stage in the development process for Fosse Green Energy. As we evolve and refine our plans, we are committed to striking an appropriate balance to mitigate the potential social, economic and environmental impacts that our final project may have.

We believe this balance is best achieved by:

- Consulting widely and effectively from an early stage in our project development process.
- Being open with information and transparent about the decisions we make.
- Developing proposals that deliver significant levels of renewable energy generation to secure the energy needs of the United Kingdom.

Public consultation forms an important part of the pre-application process for NSIPs, early and ongoing engagement will serve to inform and influence the design process with local councils, stakeholders and residents all having an important role to play.

The design of Fosse Green Energy will be a continual process and we welcome views at any time. However, prior to submitting a DCO application for the project we will hold two specific stages of consultation where we will be asking for feedback.

Adopting this approach means we can present and refine our proposals, sharing with those taking part how we have taken their views into consideration.

Stage One Consultation – 11 September to 20 October 2023

The first stage of consultation (this stage) is non-statutory. While not formally required, it is intended to give local communities a real opportunity to influence the proposed development from an early stage to gain a better understanding of what we are proposing, the potential benefits and its environmental impacts.

The aim of this consultation is to introduce Fosse Green Energy and the overall project, share our early-stage proposals and give individuals and interested parties the opportunity to have their say and share their views and local knowledge.

We will use the feedback we receive to inform and shape a strong set of proposals that are sensitive to and respect any concerns of local communities.

Stage Two Consultation – Early 2024

Further to developing more detailed proposals for the project, a second stage of consultation will be carried out. This is a statutory stage of consultation required by the application process for NSIPs.

We expect to carry out this second stage of consultation in early 2024 when you will be invited to comment on our more detailed proposals for the project and its connection into the national grid.

Consultation Process timeline*

• **Spring 2023**
Outline information shared on the project.

• **Summer 2023**
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Request submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.

• **Autumn 2023**
Planning Inspectorate holds consultation on Scoping Report.

• **Autumn 2023**
First stage of community consultation (non-statutory).

• **Winter 2023/2024**
Development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at statutory consultation.

• **Early 2024**
Second stage of community consultation (statutory).

• **By Autumn 2024**
Finalise DCO application for submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

* Dates are indicative and could be subject to change.

Information

You can find more information about the application process for NSIP projects on the Planning Inspectorate website at: <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>

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Taking part in this consultation

This first stage of community consultation on our emerging proposals for Fosse Green Energy is open from 11 September to 20 October 2023.

How you can learn more

There are a number of ways you can learn more about what we are consulting on and how to take part:

Join us at a consultation event or webinar to learn more about our proposals, meet the project team and provide us with your comments. A list of events taking place is available on our website.

Visit our project website to view information about our proposals at this stage and submit feedback to this consultation. All the information being made available at events will also be available on our website.

Contact our community relations team if you are unable to attend our events, have any questions, or would like help accessing information about the project or responding to this consultation.

What we are asking you to comment on

For this stage of consultation we are inviting your views on:

- The overall project.
- The proposed location of the project, including areas for solar panels and infrastructure to connect the project into the national grid.
- The two broad grid connection options we have identified that a connection for the Solar and Energy Storage Park could be routed along to connect it into the national grid.
- Initial ideas to mitigate potential environmental impacts, create areas for ecological enhancements and biodiversity net gain.
- Our proposed method to connect to the national grid via underground cables.
- Suggestions for community initiatives or schemes that we could support.

Contact details

☎ 0800 860 6262
(open Monday – Friday 9am to 5pm)

@ info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

✉ FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

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How you can tell us what you think

You can submit your comments to this consultation online or in writing:

To submit comments online:

Go to our project website and use our online feedback form: www.fossegreenergy.co.uk

To submit comments in writing:

- Collect a feedback form from a consultation event or contact the Community Relations Team to request a copy (see back of this brochure for contact details)

- Hand your feedback form in at a consultation event or send it to us at this address:
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY
No stamp is required and this is the full address.

Alternatively any written letters sent to us using the project freepost address, or emails sent to us using our consultation email address - info@fossegreenergy.co.uk - during the consultation period will also be considered as feedback.

Information

All the comments submitted to this consultation will be recorded and considered to inform and shape our proposals. We will not, however, be able to respond to you individually.

The deadline for responding to this consultation is **20 October 2023**.

Next steps

When this first stage of consultation closes we will review all the comments we receive, together with the findings from our ongoing environmental and technical studies, to inform and shape more detailed proposals for Fosse Green Energy.

We will then carry out a second statutory stage of consultation which is planned in early 2024, during which the FEIR will be available.

We will then review our proposals in light of all the feedback submitted to this second consultation and the findings from our ongoing assessments, so we can finalise and submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate. As the developer, we have a duty to demonstrate how we have taken your views into account in developing our final proposal and prepare a consultation report to be submitted with the application.

Further opportunities to contribute

The second stage of consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy is to likely be the last time we consult during the pre-application process, however, there will be ongoing opportunities to comment on the application at the examination stage.

Once our application has been accepted you will be able to register your interest in our proposals with the Planning Inspectorate via its website of <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>.

It will then keep you informed about the progress of our application during the pre-examination and examination process and supply further opportunities to inform and contribute to the planning process.





7.1.2 Feedback Form



Fosse Green Energy is holding an initial consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage park south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The proposed site is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way, and will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for.

The consultation is being held from **11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023**. To find out more about what we're consulting on visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Please use this feedback form to respond to our consultation. Complete as many sections of the form as you would like and submit it to us:

-  **In-person:** by handing it to a member of the team or placing it in the feedback form box at a consultation event.
-  **By post:** send it to us at **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**. You do not need a stamp.
-  Email: scan a copy of your completed form and email it to us at **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

Please provide your feedback by **11.59pm on Friday 20 October 2023**.

About you

Please fill out the section below with some information about you. Please note, personal details aren't required to be supplied. Please leave this section blank if you prefer.

Title:

First name:

Surname:

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation? Yes No

Name of organisation:

If you would like to receive project updates, please tick yes and provide your email: Yes No

Email:

1. Do you have any overall comments on the plans for Fosse Green Energy?

2. Please provide any comments you have on solar energy being used to meet the UK's goal of net zero by 2050.

3. Please provide comments on the areas we are considering for the solar PV array and supporting infrastructure.

4. Please provide any comments you have on the two grid connection corridor options we are considering (option A and option B).

5. Please provide your suggestions for community schemes or initiatives that we could support when the project is operational.

6. Please provide your comments on how we can deliver biodiversity net gain, including plans for planting and landscaping.

7. Please provide any comments on the consultation and any suggestions you would like us to consider in the future.

Data Privacy Notice

Camargue Group Limited is supporting Fosse Green Limited with its consultation process on the Fosse Green Energy Project. Camargue Group Limited ("we" or "us") is committed to ensuring the privacy of your personal information. In this notice we explain how we hold, process and retain your personal data.

How we use your personal data

We may process information that you provide to us. This data may include the following:

- Your name
- Your address
- Your telephone number
- Your email address
- Your employer or any group on whose behalf you are authorised to respond
- Your feedback in response to the consultation

We will use your personal data for the following purposes:

- To record accurately and analyse any questions you raise during the consultation or feedback you have provided in response to the consultation
- To report on our consultation, detailing what issues have been raised and how we have responded to that feedback (please note that the information contained in the consultation report will be aggregated and will not identify specific individuals)
- To personalise communications with individuals we are required to contact as part of future consultation or communications. The legal basis for processing this data is that it is necessary for our legitimate interest, namely for the purpose of ensuring the consultation process, analysis and reporting are accurate and comprehensive
- In addition to the specific purposes set out above, we may also process your personal data when it is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject

Providing your personal data to others

We may provide your personal data to the following recipients:

- Fosse Green Energy Limited on whose behalf we are collecting your feedback in order to analyse and report on the responses received
- Third party service providers and professional advisors who provide services to Fosse Green Energy Limited in connection with the consultation
- The Planning Inspectorate

- Our insurers / professional advisers. We may disclose your personal data to our insurers and / or professional advisers when reasonably necessary for the purposes of obtaining and maintaining insurance cover, managing risks, obtaining professional advice and managing legal disputes

Retaining and deleting personal data

Personal data that we process for any purpose shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose.

Unless we contact you and obtain your consent for us to retain your personal data for a longer period, we will delete your personal data as soon as practicable following the outcome of the consultation process.

We may retain your personal data where such retention is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject.

Your rights

The rights you have in relation to your personal information under data protection law are:

- The right to access
- The right to rectification
- The right to erasure
- The right to restrict processing
- The right to object to processing
- The right to data portability
- The right to complain to a supervisory authority

You may exercise any of your rights in relation to your personal data by writing to us using the details below.

Our details

We are registered in England and Wales under registration number 3954008.

Our registered office is at
**Eagle Tower, Montpellier Drive,
Cheltenham GL50 1TA.**

You can contact us by:

Freephone: **0800 860 6262**

Email: **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

Letter: **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

Please contact us at the details provided should you require this document in large print, audio, or braille.

7.1.3 Poster

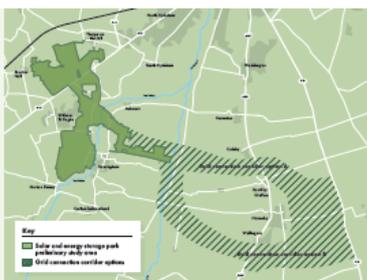
Fosse Green Energy
Community Consultation
11 September to 20 October 2023



Fosse Green Energy is holding an initial consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage park south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The project has the potential to generate the electricity for approximately 110,000 typical UK households and includes areas for solar photovoltaic panels, energy storage infrastructure and connection corridor options to transfer electricity underground into the national grid.

We welcome your views and feedback to help us develop the project's design, and plan to hold a further stage of public consultation at a later date.





To find out more, you can join us at any of the in-person or online information events we are holding to meet the project team and provide your feedback.

Saturday 30 September 10:00-14:00	Wilham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Wilham St-Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Wednesday 4 October 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Thursday 5 October 15:00-19:00	The Venue @ Navenby, Grenham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0UJ
Saturday 7 October 10:00-14:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Rd, Basingthorpe, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Wednesday 11 October 18:00-19:00	Online event Register to attend via our website

Deadline for feedback: Friday 20 October 2023

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk Post: **FREEPOST, FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**
Phone: 0800 860 6262 (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Poster cover letter

Hello

We are sending you a poster setting out details of a public consultation for Fosse Green Energy which is running from 11 September to 20 October 2023.

Fosse Green Energy is a proposed new solar and energy storage park and associated infrastructure on land south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. The clean, renewable energy produced by Fosse Green Energy could power in the region of 110,000 homes and make a valuable contribution to the UK Government's targets to reach net zero by 2050.

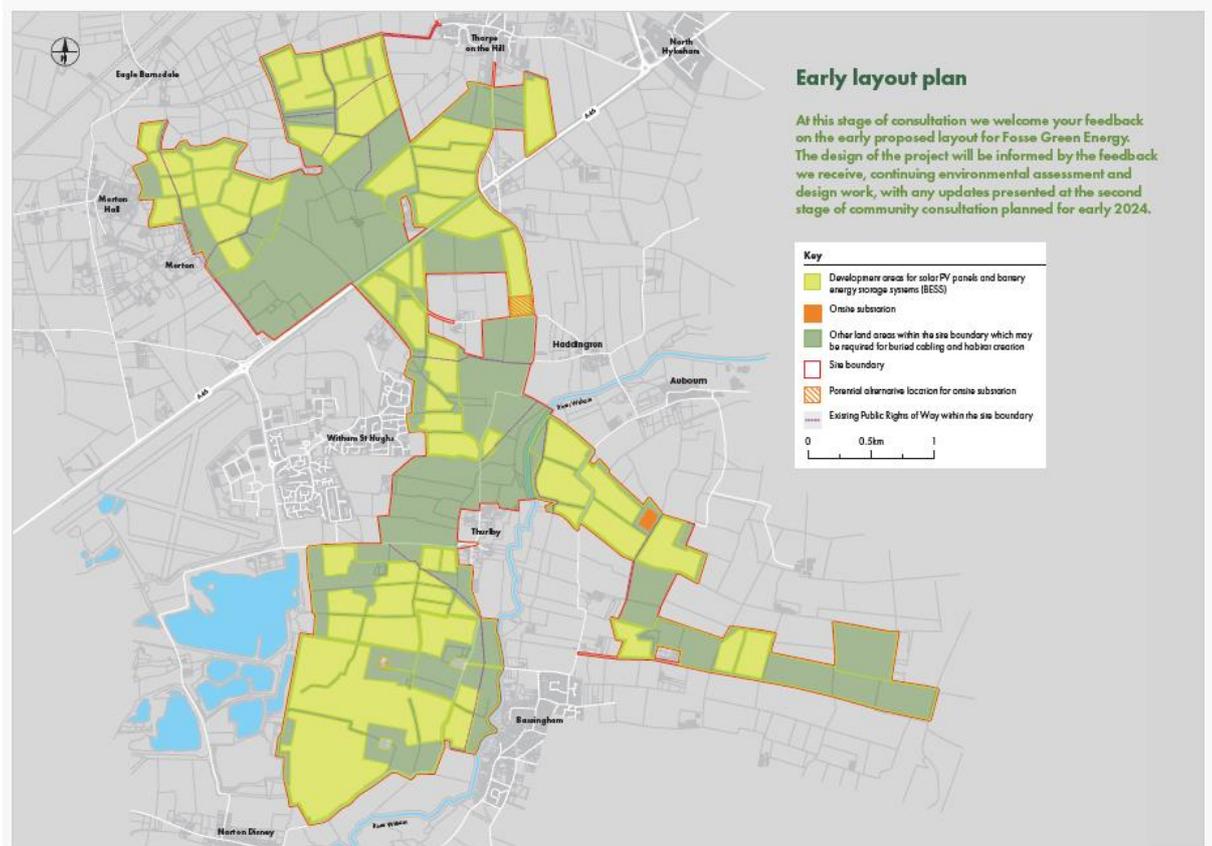
We have selected your venue as you are located near to the proposed site for Fosse Green Energy. We would very much appreciate it if you could display this poster to share news of the consultation with local people who may be interested in taking part and providing feedback.

If additional copies of the poster are required, you can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or contact the project phone line (open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm) on 0800 860 6262. Additional information can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

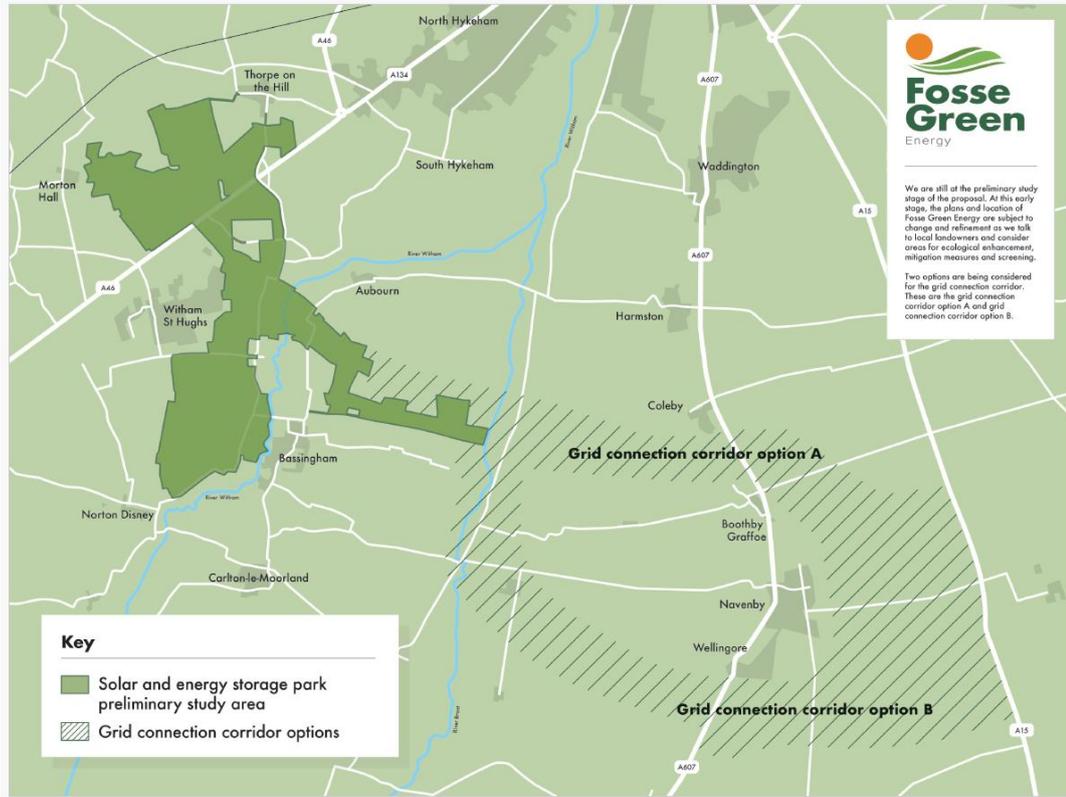
Kind regards

The Fosse Green Energy Team

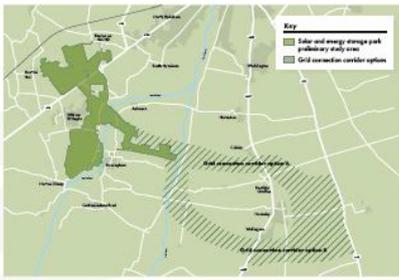
7.1.4 Early Layout Plan



7.1.5 Project Location Map



7.1.6 Consultation Panels

 <h2>Welcome</h2>	 <h2>Our proposals</h2>
<p>Thank you for taking part in this public consultation for Fosse Green Energy.</p> <p>The project is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team.</p> <p>Background</p> <p>The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary to avoid the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Solar and battery energy storage will be a key building block of the future generation mix. The UK needs sustained growth in the capacity of this sector in the next decade to ensure we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions.</p> <p>Fosse Green Energy would make a vital contribution towards achieving net zero by ensuring the supply of clean electricity to UK consumers. The project has the potential to generate enough clean energy to power in the region of 110,000 homes.</p> <p>This consultation</p> <p>We want to ensure that local communities have a chance to inform and potentially influence the development of our proposals from an early stage.</p> <p>The consultation is running from 11 September to 20 October 2023.</p> <p>Our aim is to present our emerging proposals for the scheme and its connection into the electricity transmission system, and give you the opportunity to tell us what you think. This will help us to identify and better understand wider potential local impacts.</p> <p>We would also welcome your suggestions on local schemes or projects we could support or deliver to benefit those communities closest to the project.</p>	<p>Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a new solar and energy storage park and infrastructure to connect into the national grid.</p> <p>Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land near to the Fosse Way (A46), south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations and an on-site substation.</p> <p>To the east of the solar PV panel array we are looking at potential corridors for transporting electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor.</p> <p>There will also be areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.</p>  <p>Generation capacity:</p>  <p>Approximately 350 Mega Watts</p> <p>Enough clean energy to power:</p>  <p>In the region of 110,000 homes</p> <p>Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.</p>
<p>Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.</p>	<p>Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.</p>

The solar energy and storage park

At this early stage, we have not yet finalised the design of the project.

The principal components of the solar and energy storage park are:

- Ground-mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels arranged in rows shown as labels connecting sunlight to electricity.
- Solar PV array, a distinct group of PV panels which are grouped together.
- Supporting infrastructure – masts, transformers and switchgear (shown as power connection points).
- An energy storage system on electricity supplied from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most.
- Security fencing, along with other measures (shown as a fence) (see also Section 5.2.1).
- Access to the site during construction and for future operations.
- New planting and landscaping
- Protecting existing Public Right of Ways (PRoW), including, and expanding the network where possible.
- Electricity export and connection into the National Electricity Transmission System.
- During construction one or more temporary construction compounds will be required as well as temporary roadways, to enable access to all the land within the site boundary.
- The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the national electricity transmission system or a substation near to Navenby to be brought forward by National Grid.

How is solar and energy storage park works

1. Solar panels: Convert the sun's energy into DC electrical power.
2. Battery storage and inverter: Convert DC into AC electrical power.
3. Transformer: Step up the voltage to the same voltage as the grid connection.
4. Substation: Connects the solar park's supply connected to the grid.
5. Export Mast: Measures the electricity exported to the grid.
6. Output to the grid (ENVI): National Grid.

Early layout plan

Key:

- Development areas for solar PV and energy storage (ENVI) (shown as 2022)
- Other land areas within the site boundary (shown as 2022)
- The boundary
- Access to the site during construction and for future operations
- Existing Public Rights of Way within the site boundary

Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.

Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.

Connecting into the national grid

The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby.

National Grid is currently considering a number of location options for the substation. The selected substation will not form part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy.

Electricity will be transported by underground cable from the solar and energy storage park to this substation.

Route corridor options

Studies are being carried out to determine the preferred route for the grid connection. At this stage we have identified two broad route corridor options which will be further reduced and refined when National Grid selects their preferred substation location.

Constructing the cable connection

The connection for Fosse Green Energy will be built using cables installed underground. Underground cable would most likely be installed by a cut and fill method.

Ecology and landscape

Fosse Green Energy will be designed to avoid, mitigate and reduce environmental impacts where possible.

Existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins will be retained within the layout of the solar panel areas. Small crossings could be required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes.

Any breaks or crossings will be designed to use existing agricultural accesses between the fields and will be kept to a minimum. Buffer areas will also be used to deliver a combination of hedgerow, grass and wildflower planting. We are looking for suggestions on the ways we should deliver these new areas for planting and deliver biodiversity net gain.

How will local wildlife and ecology be affected?

Solar farms that have been monitored by ecologists demonstrate an increase over time in the local abundance and variety of plants, pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.

Under the Environment Act 2021, once in force, all new developments in England for which planning permission or development consent is needed will be required to demonstrate a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10 per cent.

Scan this QR code, to read about the ecological trends on UK solar farms.

Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.

Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.

Development process

As the project generates over 50MW of electricity, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

We need to apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build Fosse Green Energy. The final decision on whether to grant consent for our project will be made by the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

Public consultation forms an important part of the pre-application process for NSIPs, with engagement informing and influencing the design process with local councils, stakeholders and residents all having an important role to play. We will:

- Consult widely and effectively from an early stage in our project development process.
- Be open with information and transparent about the decisions we make.
- Develop proposals which deliver significant levels of renewable energy generation to secure the energy needs of the United Kingdom.

Information

You can find more information about the application process for NSIPs on the Planning Inspectorate website at www.infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Have your say

Thank you for taking part in this consultation. Your views are important to us and you can provide your feedback in a number of ways.

Submit your comments to this consultation online or in writing:

- Online feedback can be submitted via our online feedback form on our project website: www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- Emails sent on email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- Write to us at: **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY** Or complete a feedback form at the event and hand it to a member of the team.

The deadline for responding to this consultation is 20 October 2023.

Information

All the comments submitted will be recorded and considered to inform and shape our proposals for Fosse Green Energy.



Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.

Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.



Agricultural land classification

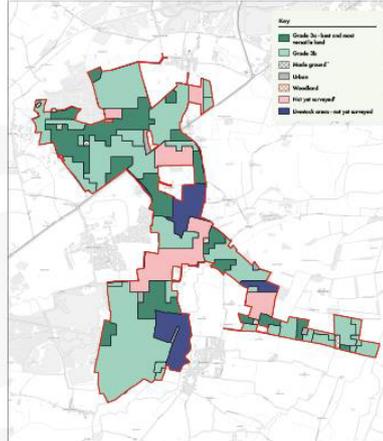
We have been carrying out surveys to determine the agricultural land classification of the Fosse Green Energy site. This surveying has been undertaken with reference to Natural England guidance.

The results from this survey will help us to carry out an assessment of the project's effects on agricultural land-use and to optimise design. This assessment forms a very important part of our work and will consider impacts which could arise during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project due to land-use changes.

Surveying so far has identified the Site* to be comprised of:

- No Grade 1 or 2 Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land
- 30 per cent Grade 3a land BMV
- 68 per cent Grade 3b land

Correct as of August 2023. These numbers may be subject to change as the surveying of the site continues.



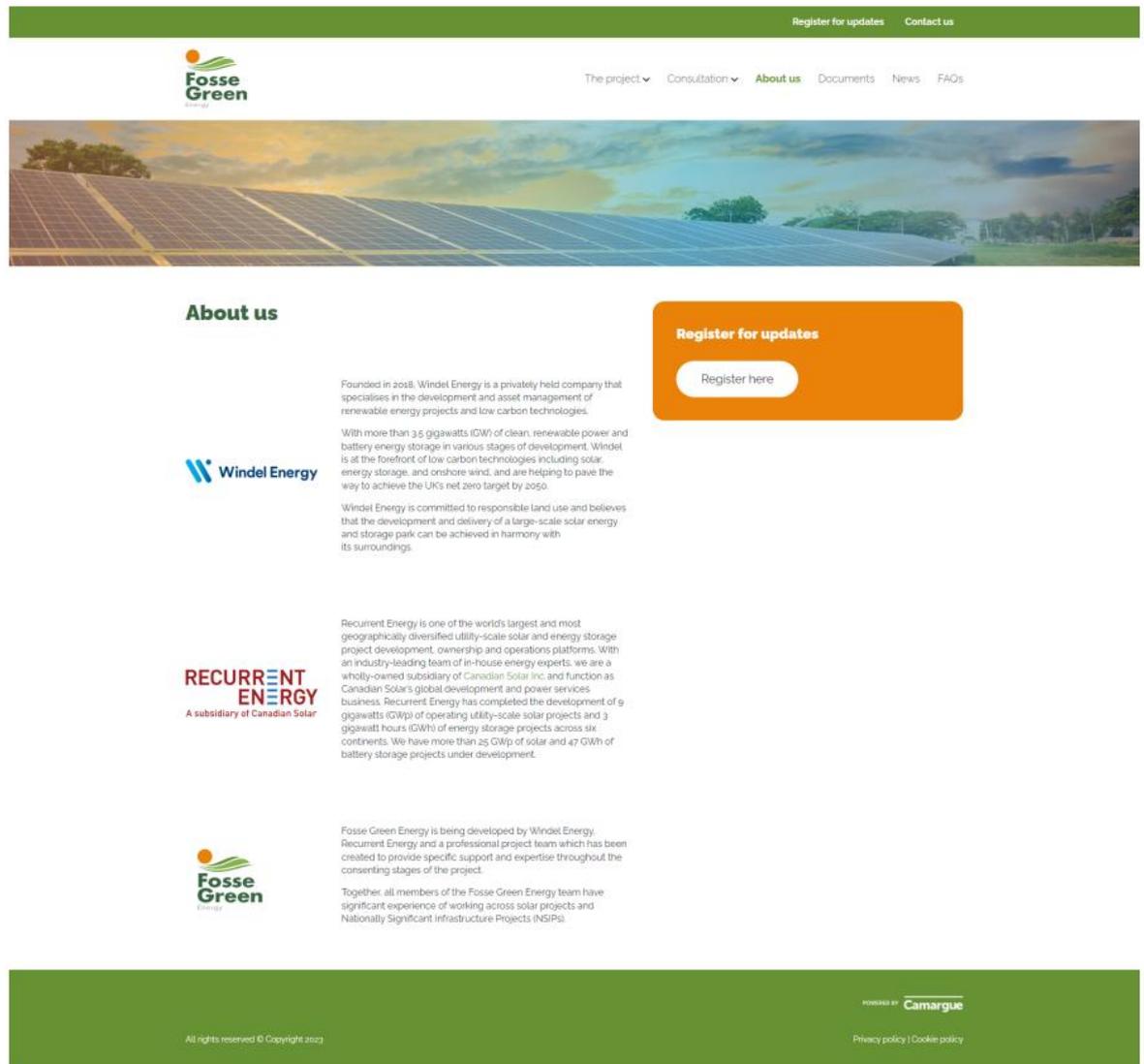
* as the final Site boundary is set to be determined, or what percentage of each agricultural land classification grade may be subject to change.

** Made Ground is an area where the pre-existing (natural or artificial) land surface is raised by artificial deposits.

† These areas are not yet surveyed. They will be surveyed in due course over the coming months, with results made available publicly at a later stage.

Scan this QR code with your phone's camera to access our website.

7.1.7 Website



The screenshot shows the website for Fosse Green Energy. At the top right, there are links for "Register for updates" and "Contact us". Below this is a navigation menu with "The project", "Consultation", "About us", "Documents", "News", and "FAQs". The main header features a large image of solar panels in a field. Below the image is an "About us" section with the following content:

About us

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

Windel Energy

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc. and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 9 gigawatts (GW) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. We have more than 25 GWp of solar and 47 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

RECURRENT ENERGY
A subsidiary of Canadian Solar

Fosse Green Energy is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team which has been created to provide specific support and expertise throughout the consenting stages of the project.

Fosse Green Energy

Together, all members of the Fosse Green Energy team have significant experience of working across solar projects and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).

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Consultation events

How you can take part

During the consultation we are holding in-person and online events where you can learn more about our proposals, meet the project team and provide us with your comments.

The events being held are:

Date	Time	Location
Saturday 30 September	10:00-14:00	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9KG
Wednesday 4 October	15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Thursday 5 October	15:00-19:00	The Venue @ Navenby, Gartham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN6 9JJ
Saturday 7 October	10:00-14:00	Hammond Sports Centre Main Hall, 36 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Wednesday 11 October	18:00-19:00	Online event held on Zoom - register to attend

All of our in-person events are drop-ins meaning you can turn up at any time. The online event will be held as a presentation and Q&A session.

Please contact our community relations team if you have any questions about attending an event.

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Have your say

This first stage of community consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy is open from 11 September to 20 October 2023.

How you can tell us what you think

You can submit your comments to this consultation online or in writing

To submit comments online

Use our online feedback form located on this webpage.

To submit comments in writing

- Collect a feedback form from a consultation event, download a copy of the feedback form (here) or contact the Community Relations Team to request a copy
- Hand your feedback form in at a consultation event or send it to us at this address: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY. No stamp is required and this is the full address.

Alternatively any written letters sent to us, using the project freepost address, or emails sent to us using our consultation email address - info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk - during the consultation period will also be considered as feedback.

Feedback Form

Feedback can be submitted by using the online feedback form below. Please fill out as many sections as you like. Make sure to complete the form by providing your details and reviewing your feedback responses at the end of the form.

🔴 **General** Section 1 of 7

1. Do you have any overall comments on the plans for Fosse Green Energy?

Character Count: **7000**

Enter your feedback

Continue >

The deadline for responding to this consultation is 11:59pm on 20 October 2023.

Information

All the comments submitted to this consultation will be recorded and considered to inform and shape our proposals. We will not, however, be able to respond to everyone individually.

Feedback sections

- 🔴 **General**
- 🟢 Net Zero
- 🔴 Solar and energy storage park
- 🟣 Grid connection corridor
- 🔴 Community
- 🟢 Ecology and landscape
- 🟢 Consultation
- 🟢 Your details Required

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Feedback Form

Net Zero Section 2 of 7

2 Please provide any comments you have on solar energy being used to meet the UK's goal of net zero by 2050.

Character Count: 7000

Enter your feedback

Go back Continue >

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero**
- Solar and energy storage park
- Grid connection corridor
- Community
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation
- Your details **Required**

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Feedback Form

Solar and energy storage park Section 3 of 7

3 Please provide comments on the areas we are considering for the solar PV array and supporting infrastructure.

Character Count: 7000

Enter your feedback

Go back Continue >

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park**
- Grid connection corridor
- Community
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation
- Your details **Required**

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Feedback Form

Solar and energy storage park Section 3 of 7

3. Please provide comments on the areas we are considering for the solar PV array and supporting infrastructure.

Character Count: **7000**

Enter your feedback:

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park**
- Grid connection corridor
- Community
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation
- Your details **Required**

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Feedback Form

Grid connection corridor Section 4 of 7

4. Please provide any comments you have on the two grid connection corridor options we are considering (option A and option B).

Character Count: **7000**

Enter your feedback:

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park
- Grid connection corridor**
- Community
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation
- Your details **Required**

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Feedback Form

Community Section 5 of 7

5. Please provide your suggestions for community schemes or initiatives that we could support when the project is operational.

Character Count: 7000

Enter your feedback

Go back
Continue >

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park
- Grid connection corridor
- Community**
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation
- Your details Required

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Feedback Form

Ecology and landscape Section 6 of 7

6. Please provide your comments on how we can deliver biodiversity net gain, including plans for planting and landscaping.

Character Count: 7000

Enter your feedback

Go back
Continue >

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park
- Grid connection corridor
- Community
- Ecology and landscape**
- Consultation
- Your details Required

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Feedback Form

Consultation Section 7 of 7

7. Please provide any comments on the consultation and any suggestions you would like us to consider in the future.

Character Count: **7000**

Enter your feedback

Go back Continue >

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park
- Grid connection corridor
- Community
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation**
- Your details **Required**

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Feedback Form

Your details

Title

First name

Last name

Address

Postcode

Phone

Email

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation?
 Yes No

Organisation
(if yes, which one?)

Please keep me informed of the project's progress

Feedback sections

- General
- Net Zero
- Solar and energy storage park
- Old connection corridor
- Community
- Ecology and landscape
- Consultation
- Your details **Required**

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The development process

As the project generates over 50MW of electricity, this means that it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

Planning

The development consenting regime for an NSIP comes under the Planning Act 2008. This means we need to apply for a DCO to build Fosse Green Energy. This will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate rather than the local planning authority, North Norfolk District Council.

In the case of energy-related development the Planning Inspectorate acts on behalf of the Secretary of State at the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. It will carry out an examination of our proposals and then make a recommendation to the Secretary of State on whether or not to grant consent for the development.

The Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero will make the final decision on whether to grant consent for the project.

We anticipate that the development process from start, through DCO submission, examination and then decision will take between two to three years. We intend to submit our proposals to the Planning Inspectorate by autumn 2024.

Stage One Consultation – 11 September to 20 October 2023

The first stage of consultation this stage is non-statutory, whilst not formally required, it is intended to give local communities an opportunity to influence the proposed development from an early stage to gain a better understanding of what we are proposing, the potential benefits and its potential impacts.

The aim of this consultation is to introduce Fosse Green Energy and the overall project, share our early stage proposals and give individuals and interested parties the opportunity to have their say and share their views and local knowledge.

We will use the feedback we receive to inform and shape a strong set of proposals that are sensitive to and respect concerns of local communities.

Stage Two Consultation – Early 2024

Further to developing more detailed proposals for the project, a second stage of consultation will be carried out. This is a statutory stage of consultation required by the application process for NSIPs.

We expect to carry out this second stage of consultation in early 2024, when you will be invited to comment on our more detailed proposals for the project and its connection into the national grid.

Further opportunities to contribute

The second stage of consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy will likely be the last time we consult during the pre-application process, however, there will be ongoing opportunities to comment on the application at the examination stage.

Once our application has been accepted you will be able to register your interest in our proposals with the Planning Inspectorate via its website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>.

It will then keep you informed about the progress of our application during the pre-examination and examination process and supply further opportunities to inform and contribute to the planning process.

What happens when the application is submitted?

<p>1. After receiving our application the Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to accept and decide if we proceed to the examination stage.</p>	<p>2. When the application is accepted, you will be invited to be involved in the examination process. This will be conducted in person with the Planning Inspectorate.</p>	<p>3. Those who register their interest will be invited to share their views on our proposals in writing and may be invited to speak at any public hearings that are held.</p>	<p>4. The Planning Inspectorate will then recommend, either to the Secretary of State or to the Secretary of State, whether the application should be approved. The Secretary of State then has further time available to make a final decision.</p>	<p>5. Subject to our examination being approved, detailed design and the discharge of DCO requirements, being fulfilled, construction of the project will commence.</p>
--	---	--	--	---

You can view a timeline of the development process for Fosse Green Energy below:

- Spring 2023**

Outline information shared on the project, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Report submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.
- Autumn 2023**

First stage of community consultation (non-statutory).
- Winter 2023/2024**

Development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at this stage of consultation.
- Early 2024**

Second stage of community consultation (statutory).
- By Autumn 2024**

Fosse Green DCO application for submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

Please note this timeline is indicative and may be subject to change.

More information about Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) can be found on the [GOVERNMENT](#) website.

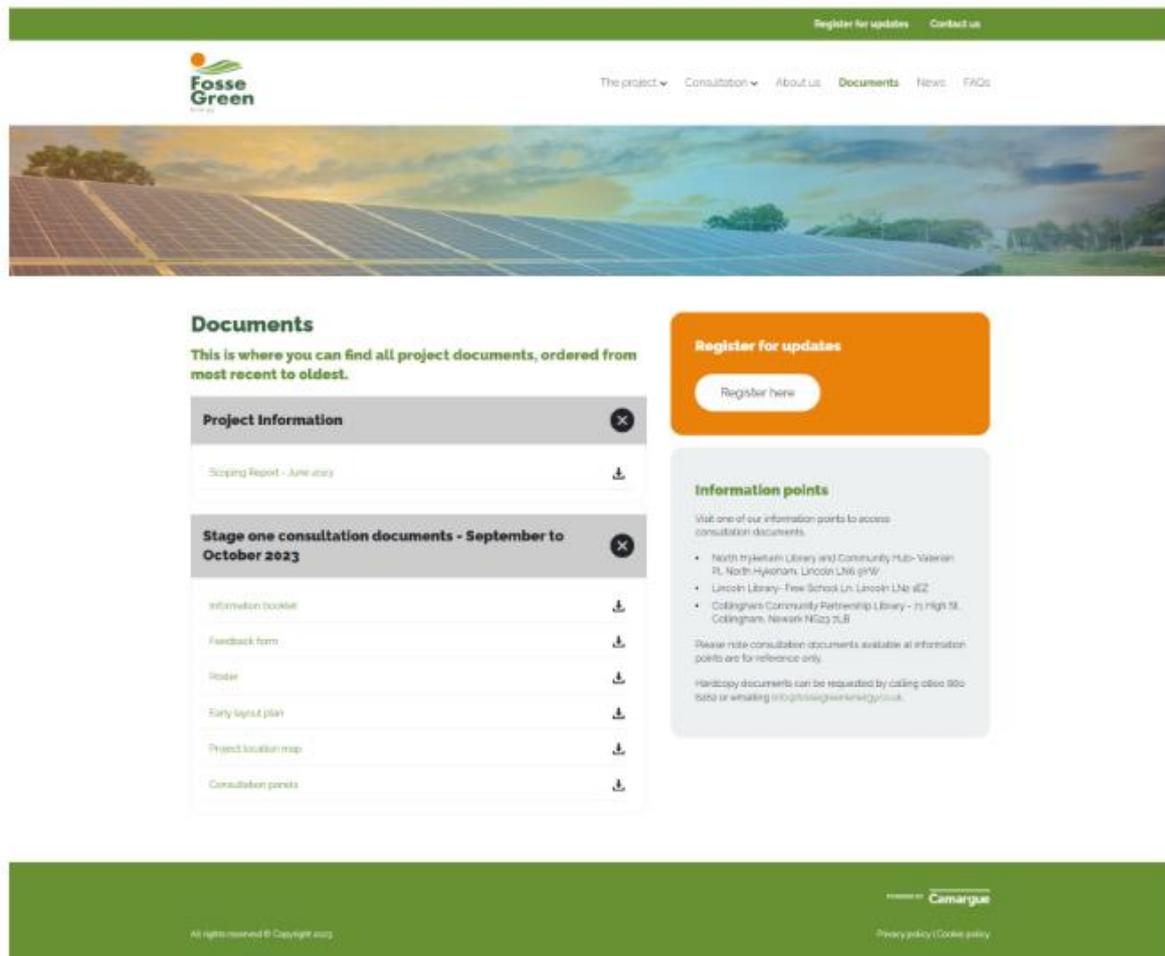
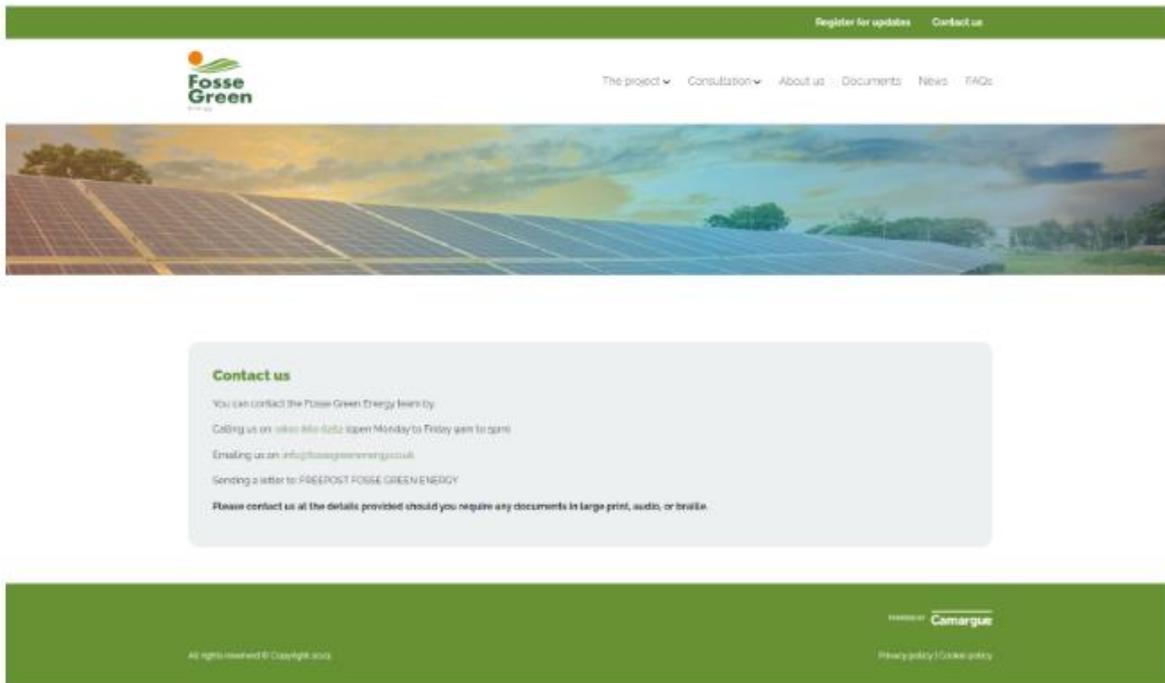
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FAQs

About us

Who is Windel Energy? +

Who is Recurrent Energy? +

Why was Recurrent Energy set up? +

The technology

How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? +

Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change? +

How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce? +

About the project

Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen? ✕

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land adjacent to but miles south-west of Lincoln in North Lindsey, Lincolnshire. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels array situated on the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way.

To the east of the solar PV panels area there will be a grid connection corridor which will transport electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid. We are currently considering two options for the connection corridor.

There will also be areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.

The preliminary study area that we are looking at for the potential project is outlined in the map below.

There are many factors that have been considered in selecting the proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. They include the topography of the landscape, availability and location of a connection to the electricity system, and local planning and environmental factors including visual impact, biodiversity, agricultural land quality and land use, and flood risk. We also need to consider the availability and ownership of land, and access rights to the land through construction and operation.

Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid? +

What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on? +

Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area? +

How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? +

The development process

What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? +

What is a Development Consent Order? +

How does the NSIP process work? +

Consultation

Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? +

Next steps +

Register for updates

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Further reading

Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy

Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: Solar cost and performance; Land use, landscape and the environment; Local communities and the public; and Sustainability and recycling.

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FAQs

About us

- Who is Windel Energy?
+
- Who is Recurrent Energy?
+
- Why was Recurrent Energy set up?
+

The technology

- How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy?
+
- Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change?
+
- How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce?
+

About the project

- Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen?
+
- Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid?
✖

The Scoping Report for the Fosse Green Energy project, which was published in June 2020, presented options for an overhead connection or a connection built with underground cables. Considering feedback from the Planning Inspectorate's consultation on the Scoping Report, we have decided to route the cables underground. This removes the landscape and visual impacts of pylons and overhead lines which could have required a maximum height of 40 metres.

- What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on?
+
- Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area?
+
- How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed?
+

The development process

- What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?
+
- What is a Development Consent Order?
+
- How does the NSIP process work?
+

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Consultation

- Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals?
+
- Next steps
+

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FAQs

About us

- Who is Windel Energy?
+
- Who is Recurrent Energy?
+
- Why was Recurrent Energy set up?
+

The technology

- How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy?
+
- Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change?
+
- How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce?
+

About the project

- Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen?
+
- Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid?
+
- What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on?
+

The balance between delivering a self-sufficient renewable energy system and supporting agriculture in the UK is important and carefully considered in the planning process for new developments. We are currently undertaking ACC testing over the site and the results will be reviewed and communicated.

The Net Zero Growth Plan published in March 2022 confirmed the Government's commitment to 20% of electricity generated from solar energy by 2026. This level of deployment would equate to less than 1% per cent of land in the UK, providing scope for agriculture to maintain our food security as well as solar energy production to power UK households and businesses.

- Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area?
+
- How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed?
+

The development process

- What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?
+
- What is a Development Consent Order?
+

- How does the NSIP process work?
+

Consultation

- Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals?
+
- Next steps
+

Register for updates

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Further reading

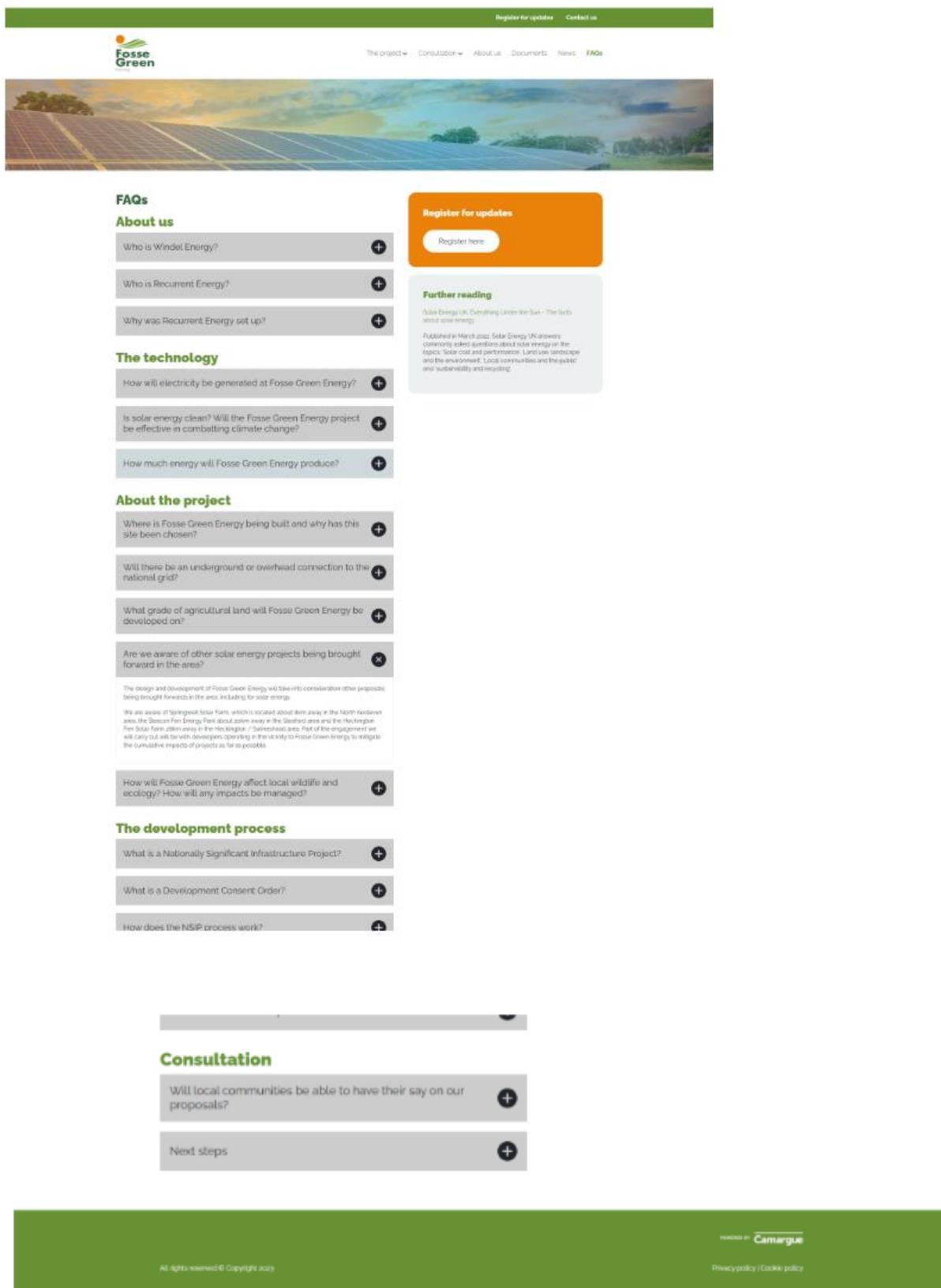
[Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy](#)

Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and sustainability and recycling.

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The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us'. Below this is the Fosse Green logo and a navigation menu with 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image shows a field of solar panels under a blue sky. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- FAQs**: A section with expandable questions:
 - Who is Windel Energy? (+)
 - Who is Recurrent Energy? (+)
 - Why was Recurrent Energy set up? (+)
- The technology**: A section with expandable questions:
 - How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? (+)
 - Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combating climate change? (+)
 - How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce? (+)
- About the project**: A section with expandable questions:
 - Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen? (+)
 - Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid? (+)
 - What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on? (+)
 - Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area? (-)

Below the questions, there is a paragraph: "The design and development of Fosse Green Energy will take into consideration other proposals being brought forwards in the area, including for solar energy."

Below that, another paragraph: "We are aware of Springfield Solar Farm, which is located about 10km away in the North Devon area, the Beacon Farm Energy Park about 20km away in the Glastonbury area and the Hockington Farm Solar Farm, often cited in the Hockington / Dulverton area. Part of the engagement we will carry out will be with developers operating in the vicinity to Fosse Green Energy to bring to the cumulative impacts of projects as far as possible."
- The development process**: A section with expandable questions:
 - What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? (+)
 - What is a Development Consent Order? (+)
 - How does the NSIP process work? (+)
- Consultation**: A section with expandable questions:
 - Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? (+)
 - Next steps (+)

On the right side of the FAQ section, there is an orange 'Register for updates' button with a 'Register here' link. Below it is a 'Further reading' section with a link to 'Solar Energy UK: Combining Landmarks Set - The facts about solar energy' and a paragraph: "Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK draws on community-led questions about solar energy in the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and sustainability and recycling."

At the bottom of the page, there is a green footer bar with 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2022' on the left, 'POWERED BY Camague' in the center, and 'Privacy policy / Cookie policy' on the right.

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[The project](#) [Consultation](#) [About us](#) [Documents](#) [News](#) [FAQs](#)

FAQs

About us

- Who is Windel Energy? +
- Who is Recurrent Energy? +
- Why was Recurrent Energy set up? +

The technology

- How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? +
- Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change? +
- How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce? +

About the project

- Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen? +
- Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid? +
- What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on? +
- Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area? +
- How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? ✕

Well-designed and managed solar farms contribute to a range of ecosystem services. Solar farms that have been monitored regularly by ecologists demonstrate an increase over time in the local abundance and variety of plants, pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.

As part of the project's development we will engage with Natural England and other key stakeholders, as well as holding stages of public consultation which will help us to plan the ways in which Fosse Green Energy will make a positive contribution to the local environment.

We will be taking steps to minimise any potential impacts on local habitats, making sure that Fosse Green Energy has as little impact on the natural environment as possible.

Under the Environment Act 2021, all new developments in England for which planning permission or development consent is required will be required to demonstrate a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10 per cent.

'Net gain' is a term used to describe a specific approach to development that leaves biodiversity in an overall better state than it was in before development was undertaken. This means that development and land management is approached in a way that aims to leave the natural environment in a better state than it was before. Fosse Green Energy will be developed in line with this policy.

Register for updates

Register here

Further reading

Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy

Published in March 2020, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and sustainability and recycling.

The development process

- What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? +
- What is a Development Consent Order? +
- How does the NSIP process work? +

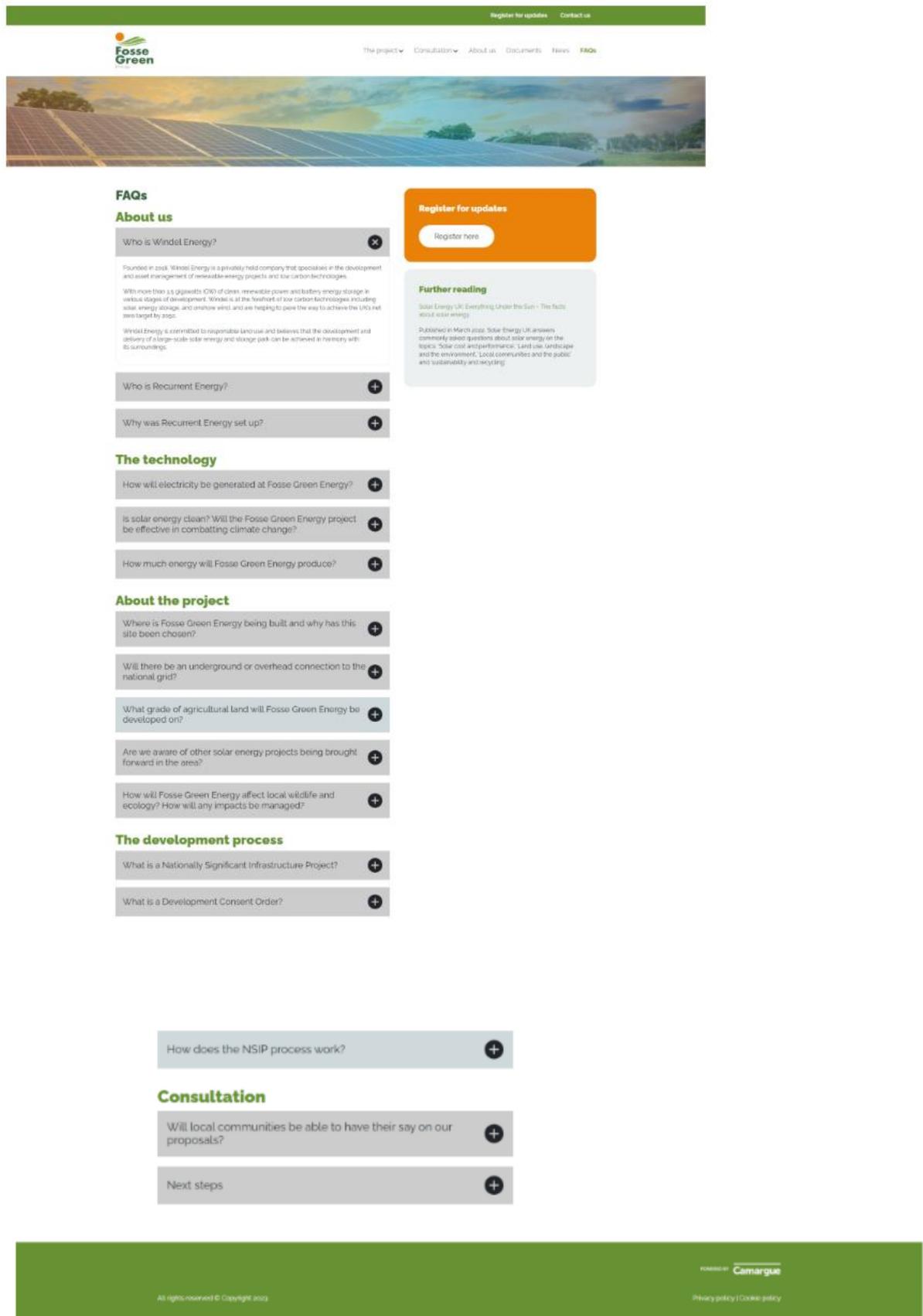
Consultation

- Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? +
- Next steps +

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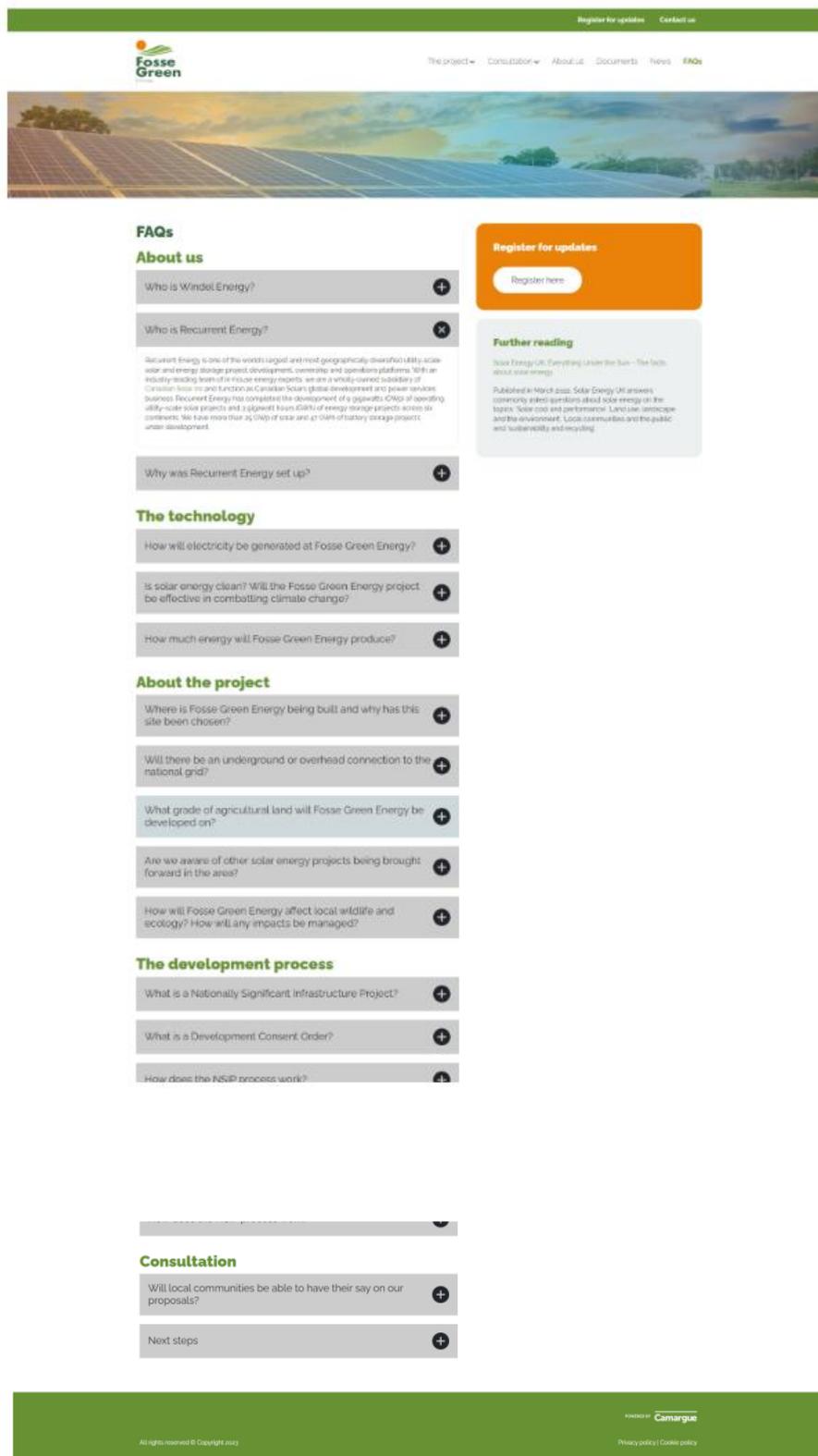


The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with links for 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us'. Below this is a secondary navigation menu with 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image shows rows of solar panels in a field. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- FAQs**: A section with a sub-header 'About us' and several expandable questions:
 - Who is Windel Energy? (Expanded, showing text about the company's focus on renewable energy and carbon technologies, and its commitment to responsible land use.)
 - Who is Recurrent Energy?
 - Why was Recurrent Energy set up?
- The technology**: A section with three expandable questions:
 - How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy?
 - Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change?
 - How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce?
- About the project**: A section with five expandable questions:
 - Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen?
 - Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid?
 - What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on?
 - Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area?
 - How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed?
- The development process**: A section with two expandable questions:
 - What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?
 - What is a Development Consent Order?
- Consultation**: A section with two expandable questions:
 - How does the NSIP process work?
 - Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals?
 - Next steps

On the right side of the FAQ section, there is an orange 'Register for updates' button with a 'Register here' link, and a 'Further reading' box containing links to external articles about solar energy.

At the bottom of the page, there is a green footer bar with the text 'powered by Camargue' and links for 'Privacy policy' and 'Cookie policy'. A small copyright notice 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2022' is also visible.



The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us'. Below this is a white header with the Fosse Green logo and a menu: 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image shows a field of solar panels under a blue sky. The main content area is divided into sections: 'FAQs', 'The technology', 'About the project', 'The development process', and 'Consultation'. Each section contains several questions with expandable plus signs. On the right side, there is an orange 'Register for updates' button and a 'Further reading' section with a link to 'Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy'.

FAQs

About us

Who is Windol Energy? (+)

Who is Recurrent Energy? (-)

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of solar energy projects, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar, an international Canadian Solar global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of a gigawatt (GW) of operating utility-scale solar projects and a pipeline of over 5GW of energy storage projects across six continents. We have more than 45 GW of solar and 47 GW of battery storage projects under development.

Why was Recurrent Energy set up? (+)

The technology

How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? (+)

Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change? (+)

How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce? (+)

About the project

Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen? (+)

Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid? (+)

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How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? (+)

The development process

What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? (+)

What is a Development Consent Order? (+)

How does the NSIP process work? (+)

Consultation

Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? (+)

Next steps (+)

Register for updates

Register here

Further reading

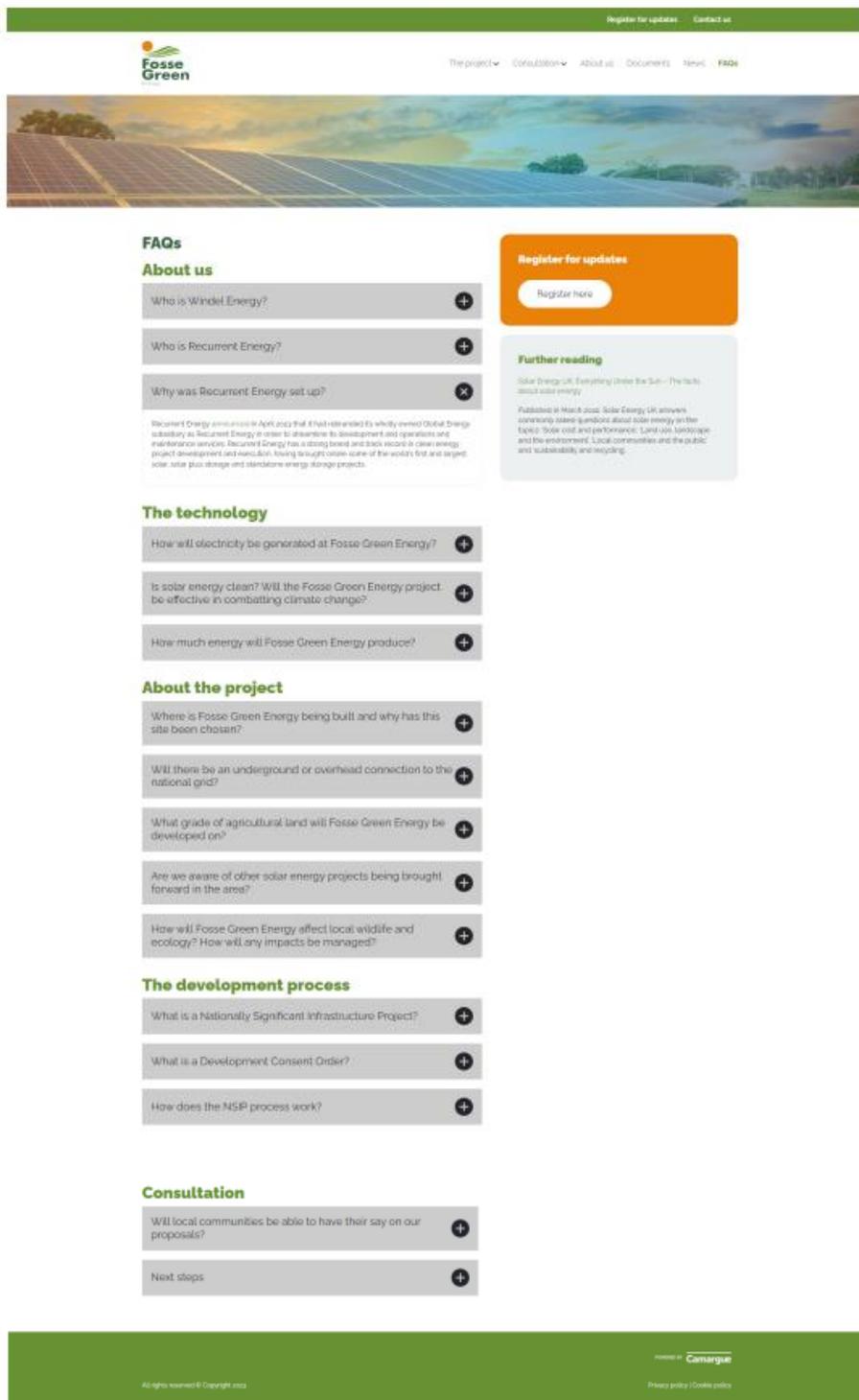
Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy

Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, Landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and Sustainability and recycling.

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The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website's consultation page. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us'. Below this is a header with the Fosse Green logo and a menu: 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image shows solar panels in a field. The main content area is divided into several sections, each with a title and a list of questions, each with a plus icon to expand it. On the right side, there is an orange 'Register for updates' button with a 'Register here' link, and a 'Further reading' section with links to articles about solar energy and a statement from Solar Energy UK.

FAQs

About us

- Who is Windel Energy? (+)
- Who is Recurrent Energy? (+)
- Why was Recurrent Energy set up? (x)

Recurrent Energy announced in April 2023 that it had retained its wholly owned Global Energy subsidiary as Recurrent Energy in order to streamline its development and operations and maintenance services. Recurrent Energy has a strong track record in clean energy project development and execution, having brought online some of the world's first and largest solar, solar plus storage and standalone energy storage projects.

Register for updates

Register here

Further reading

Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun – The facts about solar energy

Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK ahead of the COP26 summit, continues to make a strong case for solar energy in the UK. The report covers solar cost and performance, Land-use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and sustainability and recycling.

The technology

- How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? (+)
- Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change? (+)
- How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce? (+)

About the project

- Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen? (+)
- Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid? (+)
- What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on? (+)
- Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area? (+)
- How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? (+)

The development process

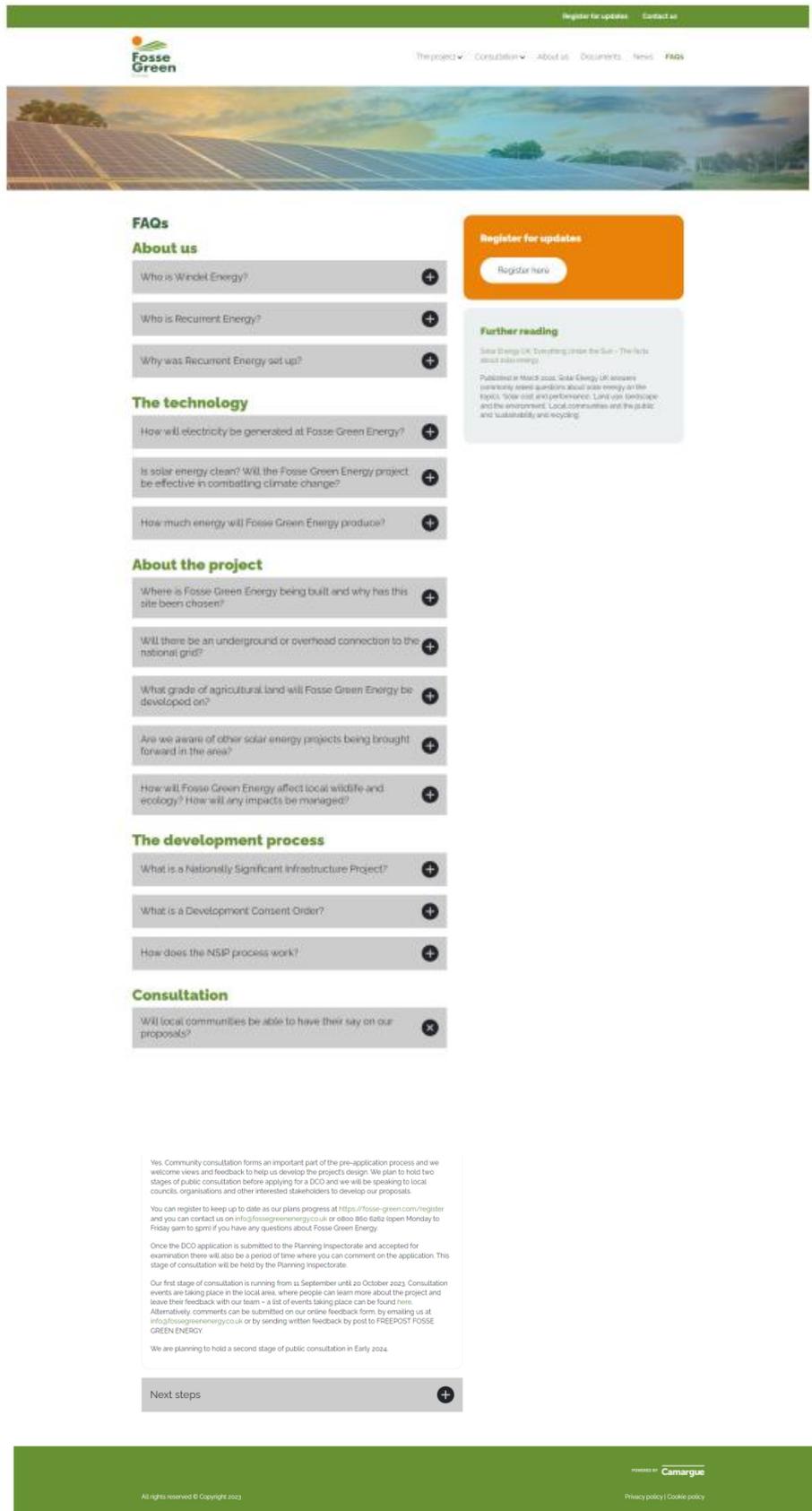
- What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? (+)
- What is a Development Consent Order? (+)
- How does the NSIP process work? (+)

Consultation

- Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? (+)
- Next steps (+)

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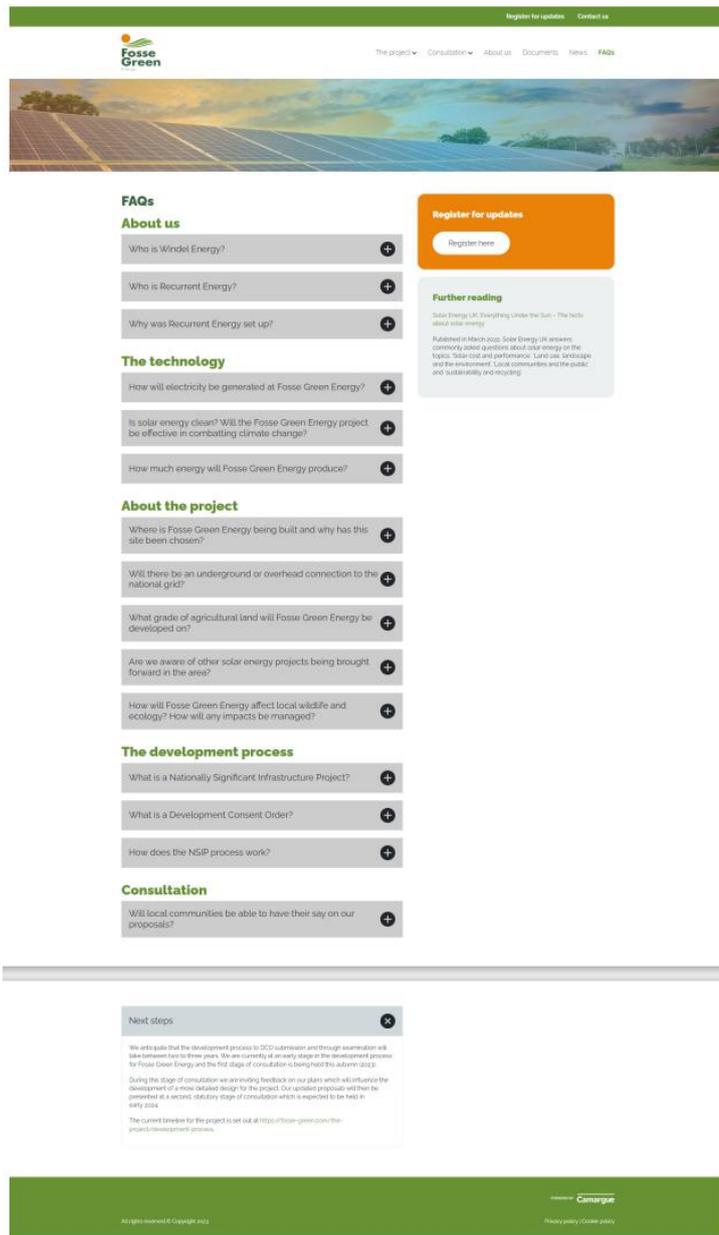
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The screenshot shows the website for Fosse Green Energy, specifically the consultation page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us'. Below this is a header with the Fosse Green logo and a menu: 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image shows solar panels in a field. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- FAQs**
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 - What is a Development Consent Order? (+)
 - How does the NSIP process work? (+)
 - Consultation**
 - Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? (x)
- Further reading**
 - Solar Energy UK, Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy.
 - Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy in the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and sustainability and recycling.
- Next steps** (+)

At the bottom of the page, there is a green footer with the text 'powered by Camargue' and 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2023' and 'Privacy policy | Cookie policy'.



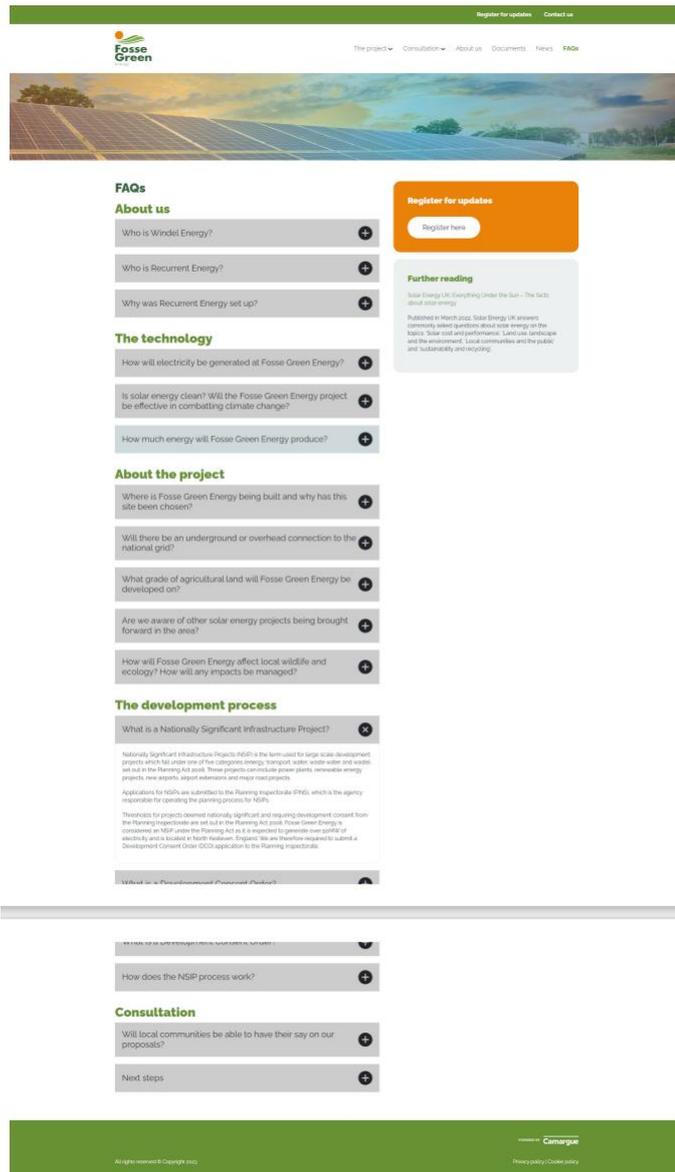
The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. Below the menu is a large image of solar panels. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- FAQs**: A section with a 'Register for updates' button and a 'Register here' link.
- About us**: A list of expandable questions:
 - Who is Windel Energy?
 - Who is Recurrent Energy?
 - Why was Recurrent Energy set up?
- The technology**: A list of expandable questions:
 - How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy?
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- The development process**: A list of expandable questions:
 - What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?
 - What is a Development Consent Order?
 - How does the NSIP process work?
- Consultation**: A list of expandable questions:
 - Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals?

At the bottom, there is a 'Next steps' section with a close button (X) and a text box containing the following information:

We anticipate that the development process to DCO submission and through examination will take around ten to three years. We are currently at an early stage in the development process for Fosse Green Energy and the first stage of consultation is being held this autumn (2019). During this stage of consultation we are inviting feedback on our plans which will influence the development of a more detailed design for the project. Our updated proposals will then be presented at a second, statutory stage of consultation which is expected to be held in early 2024. The current timeline for the project is set out at <https://fosse-green.com/the-project/development-process>.

The footer contains the text: 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2019' and 'Powered by Camargue'.



The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website with a navigation bar at the top containing 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us'. Below the navigation bar is the Fosse Green logo and a menu with 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image of solar panels is displayed. The main content area is divided into several sections:

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 - How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? (+)
 - The development process**
 - What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? (+)
 - Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) is the term used for large scale development projects which fall under one of the categories energy, transport, water, waste water and waste and set in the Planning Act 2008. These projects can include power plants, renewable energy projects, new airports, airport extensions and major road projects.
 - Applications for NSIPs are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (PI), which is the agency responsible for operating the planning process for NSIPs.
 - The PI will consider projects deemed nationally significant and requiring development consent from the Planning Inspectorate are set out in the Planning Act 2008. Fosse Green Energy is considered an NSIP under the Planning Act as it is expected to generate over 300MW of electricity and is located in North Yorkshire. Despite the size threshold required to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate.
- Further reading**
 - Solar Energy: Changing Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy
 - Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK presents commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and Sustainability and recycling.
- Register for updates**
 - Register here
- NSIP process**
 - How does the NSIP process work? (+)
- Consultation**
 - Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? (+)
 - Next steps (+)

The footer of the website includes 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2022', the 'Cambridge' logo, and 'Energy policy / Code of practice'.

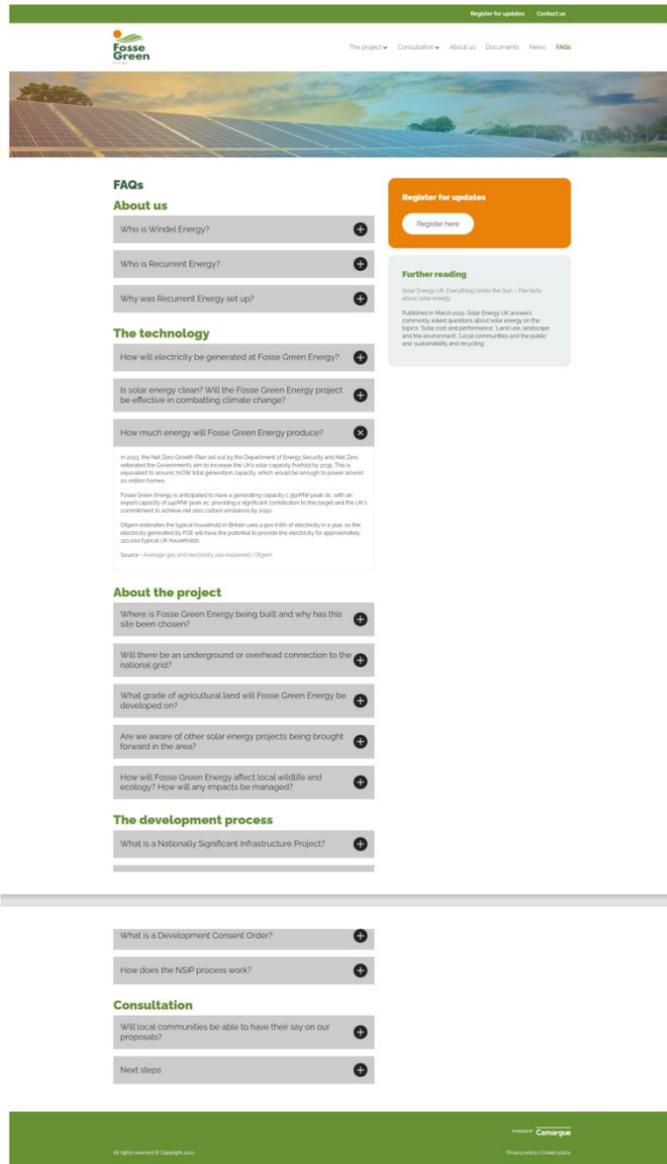


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 - How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? (+)
 - The development process**
 - What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? (+)
 - What is a Development Consent Order? (x)
 - Development Consent Orders (DCOs) contain the planning permission that NSIPs require in order to be constructed and operated. Promoters of NSIPs must apply for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate which will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy and Net Zero, who will decide if development consent should be granted for the proposed scheme.
 - How does the NSIP process work? (+)
- Consultation**
 - Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? (+)
 - Next steps (+)

On the right side of the page, there is an orange 'Register for updates' button with a 'Register here' link. Below it is a 'Further reading' section with a link to 'Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy'. A small text block below that reads: 'Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: Solar cost and performance, Land use, landscape and the environment, Local communities and the public and sustainability and recycling.'

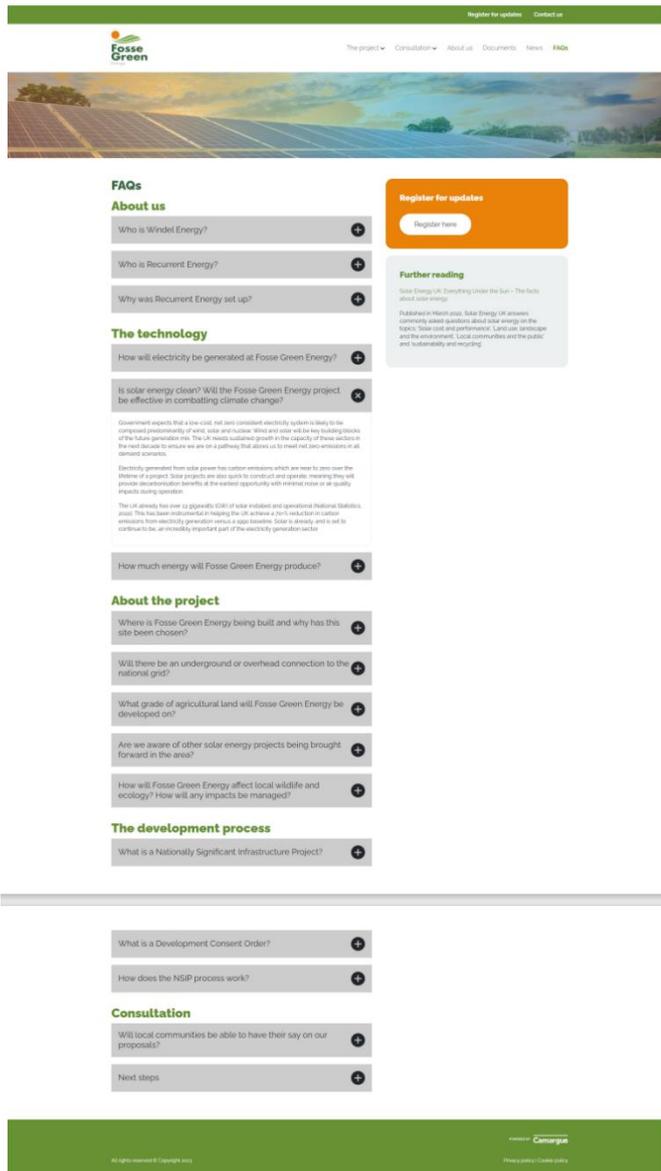
At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the Camargue logo and the text 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2022' and 'Privacy policy Cookie policy'.



The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. Below the menu is a banner image of solar panels. The main content area is titled 'FAQs' and is divided into several sections:

- About us:** Contains three expandable questions: 'Who is Windel Energy?', 'Who is Recurrent Energy?', and 'Why was Recurrent Energy set up?'.
- The technology:** Contains three expandable questions: 'How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy?', 'Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change?', and 'How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce?'. The third question is currently expanded, showing text about the UK's Net Zero target and Ofgem's estimates.
- About the project:** Contains five expandable questions: 'Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen?', 'Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid?', 'What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on?', 'Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area?', and 'How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed?'.
- The development process:** Contains one expandable question: 'What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?'.

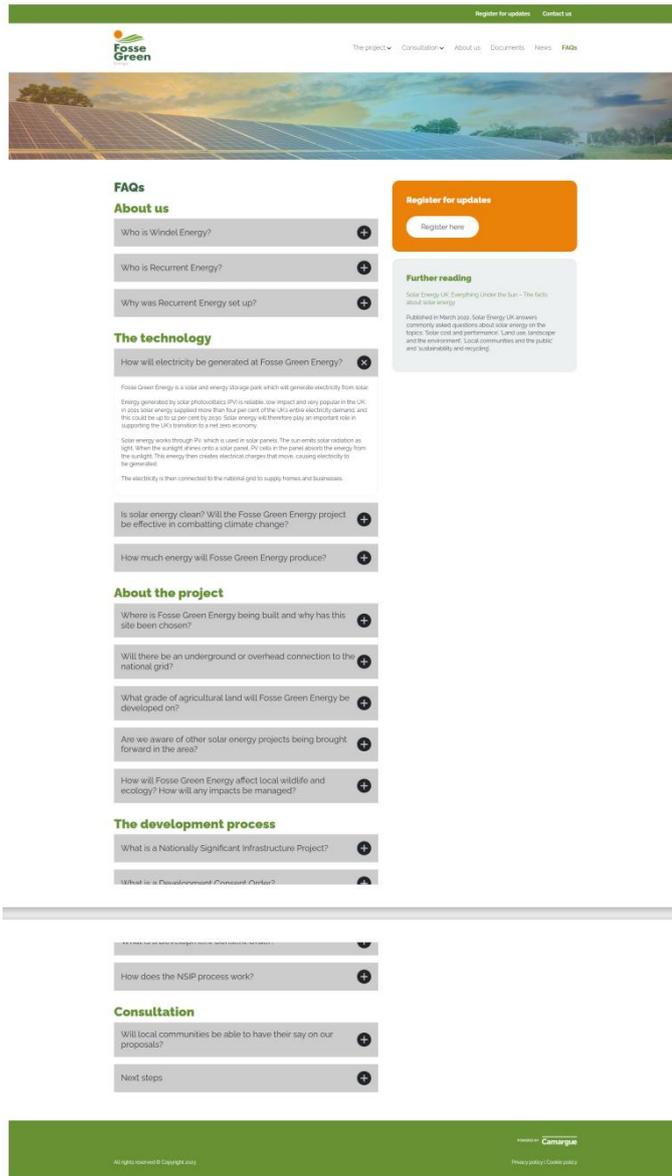
On the right side of the FAQ section, there is a 'Register for updates' button and a 'Further reading' section with a link to 'Solar Energy UK: Something Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy'.



The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. Below this is a banner image of solar panels. The main content area is titled 'FAQs' and is divided into several sections:

- About us:** Contains three expandable questions: 'Who is Windel Energy?', 'Who is Recurrent Energy?', and 'Why was Recurrent Energy set up?'.
- The technology:** Contains three expandable questions: 'How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy?', 'Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change?', and 'How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce?'.
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- The development process:** Contains one expandable question: 'What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?'.

There is also a 'Further reading' section with a link to 'Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun - The facts about solar energy'. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with 'All rights reserved © Copyright 2013' and 'Energy policy: Climate policy'.



The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website's consultation page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us' links. Below this is a header with the Fosse Green logo and a menu including 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. A large banner image of solar panels is displayed. The main content area is organized into sections: 'FAQs', 'About us', 'The technology', 'About the project', 'The development process', and 'Consultation'. Each section contains expandable question cards with plus (+) and minus (-) icons. A 'Register for updates' button is prominently featured in an orange box. A 'Further reading' section provides a link to a Solar Energy UK article. The footer contains copyright information and logos for Camargo and the Fosse Green Energy team.

Register for updates Contact us


The project ▾
Consultation ▾
About us
Documents
News
FAQs



FAQs

About us

- Who is Windel Energy? +
- Who is Recurrent Energy? +
- Why was Recurrent Energy set up? +

The technology

- How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? +
- Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change? +
- How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce? +

About the project

- Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen? +
- Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid? +
- What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on? +
- Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area? +
- How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? +

The development process

- What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? +
- What is a Development Consent Order? +
- How does the NSIP process work? +

The NSIP process comprises six key stages, covering pre-application, acceptance, pre-examination, examination, decision and post-decision stages.

Upon receipt of an application for development consent, then the Planning Inspectorate has 45 days to decide whether or not to accept it. There is a period of six months for the Planning Inspectorate to examine an application and three months for the Planning Inspectorate to make its recommendation to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has a further period of three months in which to issue a decision.

From accepting an application to making a decision, the whole process should last in the region of 6 months. You can read more about the NSIP process by visiting <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>

Consultation

- Will local communities be able to have their say on our proposals? +
- Next steps +

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[Register for updates](#) [Contact us](#)

The project ▾ Consultation ▾ About us Documents News FAQs

Overview

Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a new solar and energy storage park and infrastructure to connect into the national grid on land south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven.

The project is anticipated to have a generating capacity of c.200 megawatts (MW) (peak direct current (DC)) with an export capacity of around 100 MW (peak alternating current (AC)). This is enough clean energy to power in the region of 130,000 homes.

The clean, renewable energy produced by Fosse Green Energy will make a valuable contribution to the UK Government's target to reach net zero by 2050. The Government's Net Zero Growth Plan published in March 2023 sets out the UK's energy strategy, including the commitment to increase the UK's solar capacity by 2025.

Because the capacity of the solar farm exceeds 50 MW, Fosse Green Energy is classified as a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)' and requires a Development Consent Order (DCO) under the Planning Act 2008. You can find out more about the project's development process here.

Register for updates
[Register here](#)

Location

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land 2.8 miles (4.5 km) south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. Landmarks it will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion systems, an on-site substation and battery energy storage areas located on the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way.

To the east of the Solar PV array area we are looking at potential corridors for transporting electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor. The decision on the corridor will be informed by continuing survey work and the location of National Grid's new substation.

The preliminary study area that we are looking at for the project is outlined below:

Map of proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. Click image to enlarge.

There will also be areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.

There are many factors that have been considered in selecting the proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. They include the topography of the landscape, availability and location of a connection to the electricity system, planning and environmental factors, including visual impact, biodiversity, agricultural land quality and land use, and flood risk. The availability and ownership of land, and access rights to the land through construction and operation also have been considered.

Consultation

We want to ensure that those communities living and working in the area have a chance to inform and influence the development of our proposals from an early stage.

We are running an initial public consultation from **14 September to 20 October 2023**. This is an opportunity for us to speak to you about our plans for Fosse Green Energy.

For this stage of consultation we are inviting your views on:

- The overall project.
- The proposed location of the project including solar panel array areas.
- The two cable corridor options we have identified to enable the energy park to connect to the national grid. (At this stage, these areas are broad to allow for refinement of a route that minimises adverse impacts.)
- Initial ideas to mitigate environmental impacts, create space for ecological

enhancements and biodiversity net gain

- Our proposed method of using underground cables to connect to the national grid.
- Suggestions for community relations or schemes that we could support once Fosse Green Energy is operational.

Information on which being proposed can be found on the website under 'The project, bid' or by visiting the [Openhouse page](#). If you would like to be part of the event and the [Consultation Call](#), where you can find out about the events we are holding and how to provide your feedback.

This won't be the last chance to provide your feedback. We plan to hold a further stage of public consultation in early 2024 before submitting a Development Consent Order application to the Planning Inspectorate.

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Planning Inspectorate Case Reference: EN010154
Application Document Reference: EN010154/APP/5.2

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News

Consultation on Fosse Green Energy solar and energy storage park
Mon Sep 11 2023
 First consultation on proposals for new solar energy storage park in Lincolnshire launching on 11 September running until 20 October

[Read update](#)

Fosse Green Energy to explore options for a new solar farm in Lincolnshire
Thu May 11 2023
 A team led by Windel Energy has today announced it is in the early stages of developing proposals for Fosse Green Energy, a solar and energy storage park 6.6 miles south-west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire.

[Read update](#)

Register for updates

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Register

Please register your contact details with us if you would like to be kept up to date with information about Fosse Green Energy.

Name

Email

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation?
 Yes No

Organisation
if yes, which one?

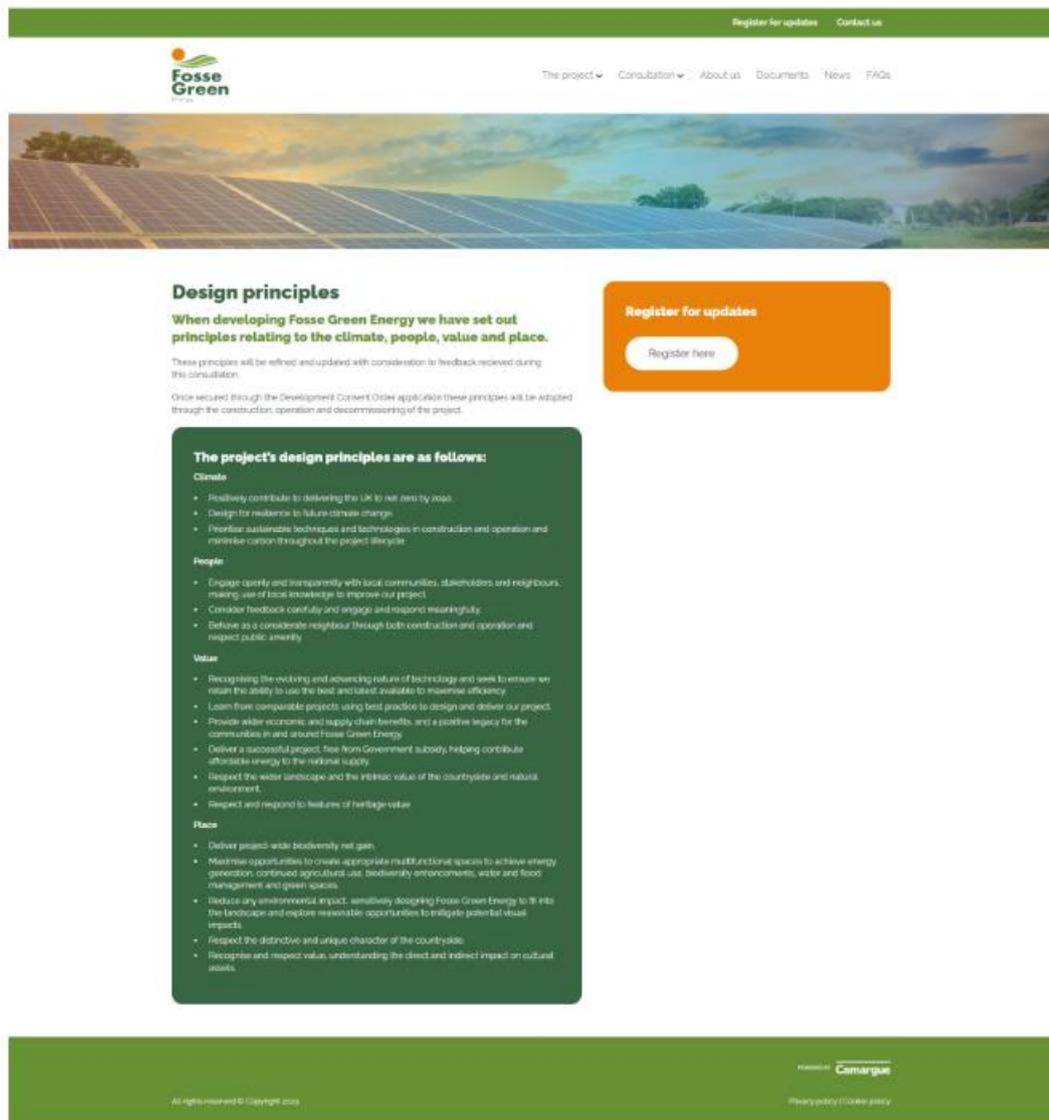
To submit this form, we ask for a human-only response from a reCAPTCHA. For this to work correctly, the use of cookies must be accepted.

I'm not a robot 

Send >

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The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top right, there are links for "Register for updates" and "Contact us". Below the navigation bar, there is a menu with "The project", "Consultation", "About us", "Documents", "News", and "FAQs". A large banner image shows solar panels in a field. The main content area features a "Design principles" section with the text: "When developing Fosse Green Energy we have set out principles relating to the climate, people, value and place." Below this, it states that these principles will be refined and updated with consideration to feedback received during the consultation, and that once secured through the Development Consent Order application, they will be adapted through the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project. A prominent orange button labeled "Register for updates" with a "Register here" link is positioned to the right. A dark green box contains the project's design principles, categorized into Climate, People, Value, and Place, each with a list of specific goals and commitments.

Design principles

When developing Fosse Green Energy we have set out principles relating to the climate, people, value and place.

These principles will be refined and updated with consideration to feedback received during this consultation.

Once secured through the Development Consent Order application these principles will be adapted through the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.

The project's design principles are as follows:

Climate

- Positively contribute to delivering the UK's net zero by 2050.
- Design for resilience to future climate change.
- Prioritise sustainable techniques and technologies in construction and operation and minimise carbon throughout the project lifecycle.

People

- Engage openly and transparently with local communities, stakeholders and neighbours, making use of local knowledge to improve our project.
- Consider feedback carefully and engage and respond meaningfully.
- Behave as a considerate neighbour through both construction and operation and respect public amenity.

Value

- Recognising the evolving and advancing nature of technology and seek to ensure we retain the ability to use the best and latest available to maximise efficiency.
- Learn from comparable projects, using best practice to design and deliver our project.
- Provide wider economic and supply chain benefits, and a positive legacy for the communities in and around Fosse Green Energy.
- Deliver a successful project, free from Government subsidy, helping contribute affordable energy to the national supply.
- Respect the wider landscape and the intrinsic value of the countryside and natural environment.
- Respect and respond to features of heritage value.

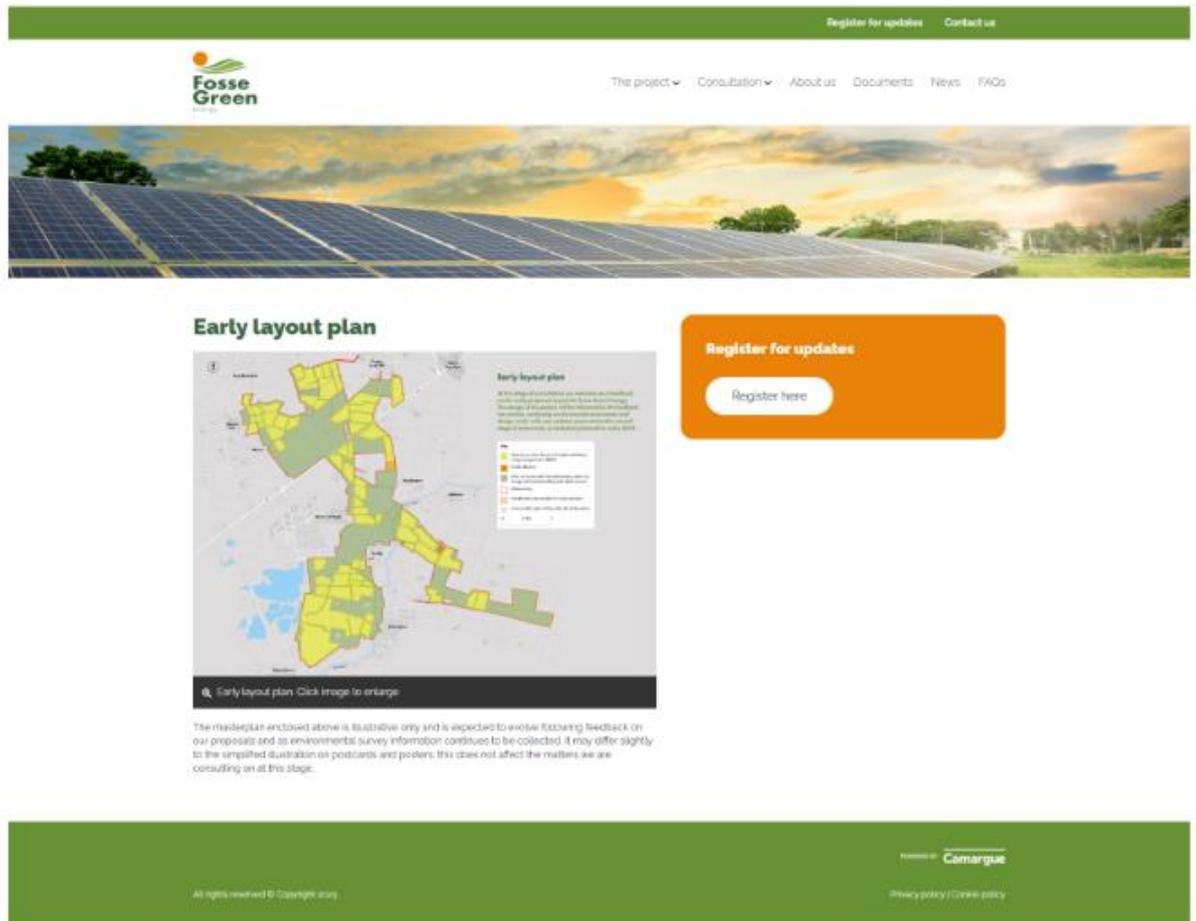
Place

- Deliver project-wide biodiversity net gain.
- Maximise opportunities to create appropriate multi-functional spaces to achieve energy generation, continued agricultural use, biodiversity enhancements, water and flood management and green spaces.
- Reduce any environmental impact, similarly designing Fosse Green Energy to fit into the landscape and explore reasonable opportunities to mitigate potential visual impacts.
- Respect the distinctive and unique character of the countryside.
- Recognise and respect value, understanding the direct and indirect impact on cultural assets.

Register for updates

Register here

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The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with 'Register for updates' and 'Contact us' links. Below this is a white header with the Fosse Green logo and a menu: 'The project', 'Consultation', 'About us', 'Documents', 'News', and 'FAQs'. The main content area features a large image of solar panels under a sunset sky. Below the image is the heading 'Early layout plan' and a map showing the proposed solar farm layout. To the right of the map is an orange button that says 'Register for updates' with a 'Register here' link. Below the map, there is a disclaimer: 'The map(s) shown above is illustrative only and is expected to evolve following feedback on our proposals and as environmental survey information continues to be collected, it may differ slightly to the simplified illustration on postcards and posters; this does not affect the matters we are consulting on at this stage.'

[Register for updates](#) [Contact us](#)



[The project](#) [Consultation](#) [About us](#) [Documents](#) [News](#) [FAQs](#)

Ecology and Landscape

Fosse Green Energy will be designed to mitigate and reduce potential environmental impacts.

Where possible existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds, and field margins will be retained within the layout of the solar PV array area. Small crossings could be required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes. Any breaks or crossings will be designed to use existing agricultural accesses between the fields and will be kept to a minimum.

Buffer areas will also be used to deliver a combination of hedge, grass and wildflower planting. We are looking for suggestions on the ways we should deliver these new areas for planting and deliver biodiversity net gain across the OGD site.

How will local wildlife and the ecology be affected?

We are at the very early stages of developing plans for Fosse Green Energy. The design and layout of the project is subject to refinement and change as we develop our plans and more detailed proposals will be presented at the first stage of consultation this summer (2022).

Solar farms that have been monitored by ecologists demonstrate an increase over time in the local abundance and variety of plants, pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.

We will be taking steps to minimise any potential impacts on local habitats, making sure that Fosse Green Energy has as little impact on the natural environment as possible.

Under the Environment Act 2021, since in force, all new developments in England for which planning permission or development consent is needed will be required to demonstrate a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10 per cent.

Biodiversity Net Gain is a term used to describe a specific approach to development that leaves biodiversity in an overall better state than it was in before development was undertaken.

Register for updates

Register here

What are the government targets for solar energy?

The Government's Net Zero Growth Plan published in March 2021 confirmed their commitment to 70GW of electricity generated from solar energy by 2035.

This level of deployment would equate to less than 0.1 per cent of land in the UK, providing areas for agriculture to maintain our food security, as well as solar energy production to power UK households and businesses.

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[The project](#) [Consultation](#) [About us](#) [Documents](#) [News](#) [FAQs](#)

The solar and energy storage park

At this early stage, we have not yet finalised the design of the project. This will be informed by considering the findings from the surveys we're carrying out, alongside feedback provided through ongoing consultation.

Register for updates

Register here

We are in the process of determining how much of the land will be used for solar panels and associated equipment, and how much more will be set aside as zones for the purpose of creating new or enhancing habitats for biodiversity net gain.

The principal components of the solar and energy park are:

- Ground-mounted solar PV panels arranged in rows known as tables converting sunlight into electricity
- Solar IV array: A distinct group of PV tables which are grouped together
- PV module mounting structures
- Supporting infrastructure – inverters, transformers and switchgear – (known as power collection stations) converting the direct current to alternating current and stepping up the voltage so it can be exported to the national grid
- The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the existing national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Naverby to be brought forward by National Grid
- An energy storage system: as electricity imported from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most
- Security fencing, likely to be 2m in height to enclose the operational areas of the site, along with pole-mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV) deployed around the perimeter of the operational site
- Accesses to the site during construction and for routine maintenance when the energy park is operational
- New planting and landscaping to enhance biodiversity and improve the landscape
- Protecting the existing network of Public Right of Ways (PROW), including footways, footpaths and a byway
- Electricity export and connection into the National Electricity Transmission System
- During construction one or more temporary construction compounds will be required, as well as temporary roadways to enable access to all the land within the site boundary

How solar and energy storage park works

1. Solar panels
Convert the sun's energy into DC electrical power

2. Battery
Stores generated electricity to help the UK Electricity Network meet the needs when demand is high

3. Inverter
Converts DC into AC electrical power

4. Transformers
Step up the voltage to the same voltage as the grid connection

5. Substation
Ensures the solar park is safely connected to the grid

6. Export Meter
Measures the electricity exported to the grid

7. Output to the grid (DfE)
National Grid

8. Homes

How a solar and energy storage park works. Click image to enlarge

POWER BY **Camargue**

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[The project](#) [Consultation](#) [About us](#) [Documents](#) [News](#) [FAQs](#)

Connecting to the National Grid

The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy will be transported using underground cables from the solar and energy storage park and exported into the existing National Electricity Transmission System at a substation near to Navenby.

National Grid is currently considering a number of location options for the substation. The selected substation will not form part of the DCI application for Fosse Green Energy.

Grid connection corridor options

Studies are being carried out to determine the preferred route for the grid connection. At this stage we have identified two proposed grid connection corridors. Work is underway to refine these corridors so we can select which corridor meets the objective of minimising environmental and social impacts, and which corridor is appropriate for connecting to the selected substation location.

Feedback gathered from consultation will also be taken into account when considering the grid connection corridor route.



Grid connection corridor map. Click image to enlarge.

Building the connection

The connection for Fosse Green Energy will be built using cables installed underground.

The Scoping Report for the Fosse Green Energy project, which was published in June 2019 and can be found in the consultation options for an overhead connection or a connection built with underground cables.

Considering feedback from the Planning Inspectorates consultation on the Scoping Report, we have decided to route the cables underground. This reduces the landscape and visual impacts of pylons and overhead lines which would have required a maximum height of 30 metres.

The cables are likely to be installed using open cut trenching and in some locations multiple cables will be placed in each trench. Cable channels will be required for monitoring and control of the solar and energy storage park during operation. These cable channels will typically be installed within the same trench and alongside the electrical connection cables.

As well as the connection into the national grid, electrical cabling will be required between the solar and energy storage storage facilities.

Underground cable

- Underground cables would most likely be installed by a cut and fill method.
- The cut and fill method requires a pit or trench to be dug.
- Trenches would be around three metres wide and three metres deep.

Other techniques may need to be used when crossing roads or rivers. This includes road tunnelling, boring or horizontal directional drilling.



Building underground cables - cut and fill method. Click image to enlarge.

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7.1.8 Photos and Summaries of the In-Person Events

Event summaries

FGE EVENT SUMMARIES – NON-STAT CONSULTATION

Witham St Hugh's Event- 30 September 2023

We held our first consultation event for the project on 30 September in Witham St Hugh's Village Hall.

The overall mood was constructive, with the majority wanting further clarity and greater detail as expected. Though there was some opposition, for the most part there were reasonable and valuable conversations had and the community seemed willing to engage productively with us.

Overall, 124 people attending including:

- Cllr [redacted] (Lincolnshire Independents):
 - Site sits as Leader of the Opposition on North Kesteven District Council (Navenby and Brant Broughton)
 - [redacted] Lincolnshire County Councillor (Bassingham and Welbourn)
- NKDC [redacted] Lincolnshire Independents, Witham St Hugh's and Swindon
- North Kesteven District Councillor for Ewby, Swindon and Witham St Hugh's [redacted]
- Chair of Spalding Parish Council [redacted]
- Witham St Hugh's Parish Council Councillor Chair [redacted]
- Representatives Thurby and [redacted] Parish Councils

Themes and specific issues raised at the event included:

- Concerns for the impact on local wildlife and biodiversity.
- Questions about the choice of site and why Lincolnshire has been chosen?
- Concerns for use of arable farmland and food production security.
- A general desire to know how the community would benefit- a key question was 'What's in it for me?'
- What were the specific offsets from houses / residential areas?
- Concerns for contamination and hazardous waste from the panels.
- Requests for further clarity on the Early Layout Plan- as many people were not aware that the dark green sections were not for deployment.
- Questions surrounding funding for the project / who was paying for the project and how much it would cost.
- Questions about where the panels were being manufactured.
- Concerns for safety and battery fire hazards.
- Fears that the project could potentially devalue homes.
- How long the construction period would be and how this would impact traffic and access around the site.
- Impacts of the site on the flood risk to the area.
- Where the substation would be located and the DCO process surrounding this.
- Health concerns associated with EMF levels from solar panels.
- The number of solar developments proposed in Lincolnshire, and One Earth Solar was specifically mentioned due to its similar consultation timeline.
- Preference toward rooftop solar and offshore wind developments, as opposed to ground-mounted solar.
- Concerns for visibility and aesthetic impacts / damage to the views of the countryside.

FGE EVENT SUMMARIES – NON-STAT CONSULTATION

Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Hall In Thorpe on the Hill- Wednesday 4 October

There were 91 attendees at the event, including:

- Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT)
- Waddington Parish Council
- Thorpe on the Hill Parish Council
- Vicar at the Spalding Group of Churches

[redacted] Lincs Ind, Witham St Hugh's and [redacted] who we believe is leading the recently formed opposition group to the project, stood outside the event but did not enter the venue.

General themes and feedback raised at the event include:

- Community benefits, including the potential to deliver free electricity
- Food security and production, and using brownfield sites instead
- Effects of noise and EMF
- Whether the funding and labour for the project will be sourced abroad
- Specifics of solar panels including height and whether they are fixed or tracking
- The size of the project overall
- Effect on trees
- Effect on house prices
- Preference for wind turbines

We also received specific feedback around:

- Amending the ALC map to show Stockton wood as woodland rather than 3b land (raised by LWT)
- Impacts of construction and danger of HGVs through TOTH, noting there is an accident hotspot near the bend in the main road
- Link (cycle path or footpath) between Thorpe on the Hill and North Hykeham wanted

FGE EVENT SUMMARIES – NON-STAT CONSULTATION

The Venue in Navenby- Thursday 5 October

There were 94 attendees at the event, including:

- [redacted]
- Wellingore Parish Council
- A University of Lincoln geography lecturer

General themes and feedback raised at the event include:

- General support at times for the project
- Community benefits, including the potential to deliver free electricity
- Food security and production, and using brownfield sites instead
- Substation size, location, feasibility and appearance
- Need for screening
- Positive feedback about the consultation
- Ecological concerns and concerns around heritage/archaeology
- Glint and glare of the panels
- Preference for wind turbines

We also received specific feedback around:

- Objection to more footpaths, especially to Cathedral View, as residents like how remote it is
- There may be birds nesting east of the lakes on Roe land
- One Parish Council claims to be missed off the mailing list (the name of the Parish Council was not given though)
- The number of new housing developments built around Navenby

FGE EVENT SUMMARIES – NON-STAT CONSULTATION

Hammond Hall and Sports Centre in Bassingham- Saturday 7 October

There were 100 attendees at the event, including:

- Bassingham Parish Council

Key themes and feedback raised at the event include:

- Food security and production
- Indications of support for the project
- Construction traffic
- Presenting the project to younger audiences
- Details on the impact to flood plains

We also received specific feedback around:

- The road heading north from Norton Disney which is good for dog walks and which residents would like to loop round in a circle
- Sewage works north of Norton Disney by the River Witham which residents want hidden
- Engaging with the Scouts group in southeast Bassingham for community benefits
- Improving access to the community woodland area south of Bassingham
- Footpaths or green corridor linking local villages which are only currently accessible by car
- Construction and local roads:
 - The roads through [redacted] need to be replaced often due to burst water pipes
 - Clay Pit Lane is dangerous for construction traffic
 - Concern about visuals from Bassingham

FGE EVENT SUMMARIES – NON-STAT CONSULTATION

Online webinar event- Wednesday 11 October

In total we had 10 members of the public attend, including [REDACTED] and the questions asked during the webinar are themed and listed below:

General

- What efficiency in terms of capture of solar radiation will be expected and will you consider use of perovskite solar panels which i believe are the most efficient.
- How high would the fencing and cameras be, and would they be around the full site? Would the footpaths be fenced in? 2.What would the pasture land (yet to be graded) be used for, if it got graded as 3B / 3A quality, or is it intended to be left as is?

Grid connection and substations

- You have asked for comments on the method of connection to the grid - what methods are there? I.e. Just underground as proposed or overhead cables? Any other method?
- Can you link into existing power lines near Whisby, a much shorter distance? Maybe just upgrade them?
- You referred to a grid substation to the east of the A607 - where is it?
- How much land area in total is taken by power storage, and by the substation?
- How big are the substations?
- How big will this new Navenby substation be ? Why doesn't it form part of this consultation?
- Yours is not the only solar application in the NK area? is there is capacity for all the applications?

Development process

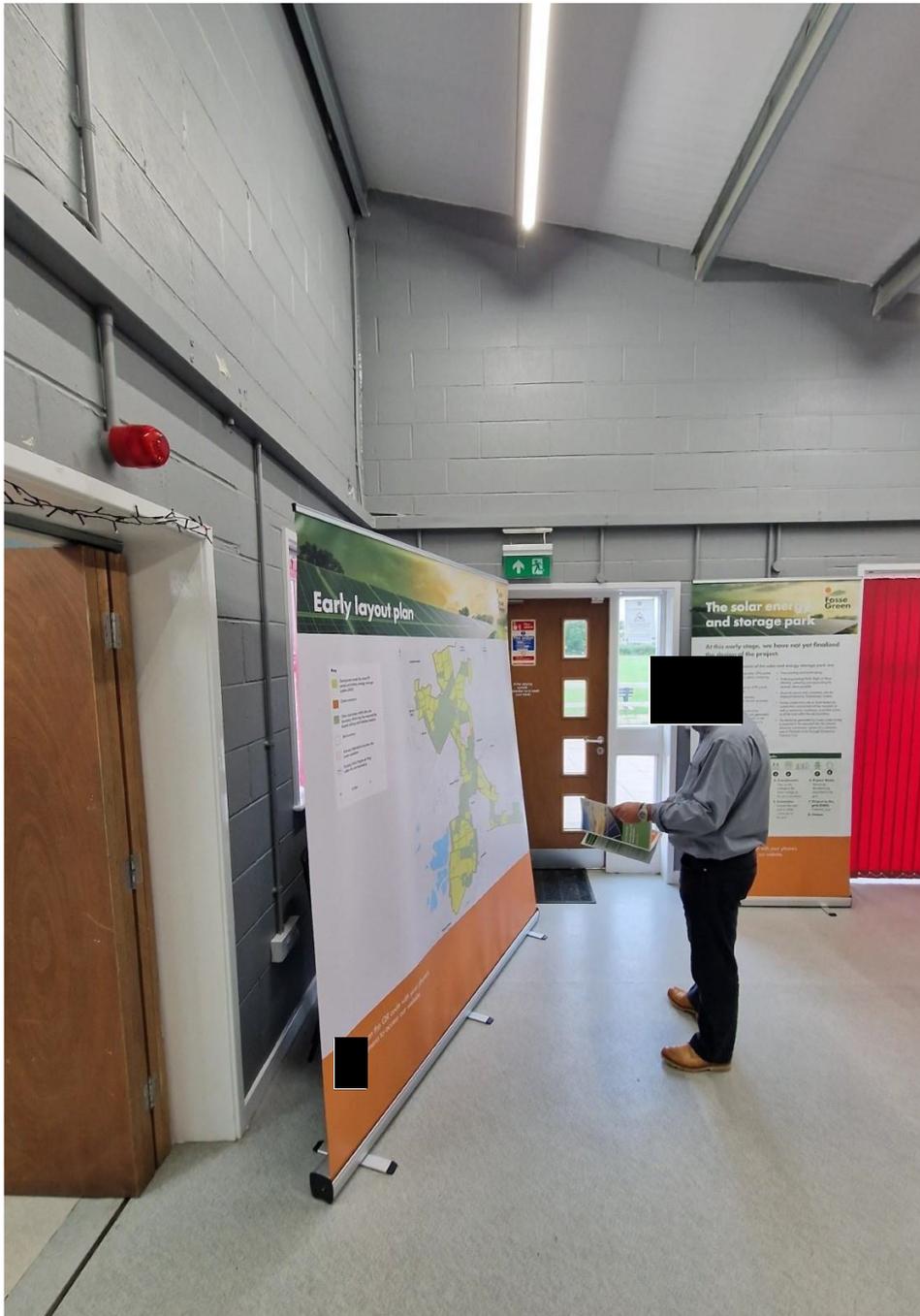
- How many solar and energy storage parks have you built/been involved in either as a partnership or as individual organisations? What have been the biggest challenges and how have you overcome them?
- Is Springwell interdependent with this application?

Manufacturing, construction and maintenance

- It was stated that Recurrent is a Canadian manufacturer pf panels -will you make the panels in the UK or will they be imported?
- What will the maintenance requirements be for all of the infrastructure I.e. frequency, type of intervention - trying to get a feel for how much 'traffic' and 'people' will be visiting the sites after installation?

Photos















7.1.9 Webinar and slides



Agenda

- Welcome**
 - Taking part in this event
 - Introducing the team
- The project**
 - The solar and energy storage park
 - Connecting to the national grid
 - Ecology, landscape and land classification
 - Community benefits
- Consultation and next steps**
 - Providing your views
 - Next steps

Q&A



**Fosse
Green**
Energy



Housekeeping

- During the presentation, please **submit questions via the chat box**
- Any questions we can't answer during the session will receive responses published on the website shortly after
- Questions and comments will be unattributed
- The **session will be recorded** and posted on the project website to view following this event
- Further to this webinar you can submit any further views and comments you have in writing, by email, or by using the online form at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Fosse Green Energy

The team

Windel – Developer

- [REDACTED]

AECOM – Environment and planning

- [REDACTED]

Camarque - Consultation

- [REDACTED]

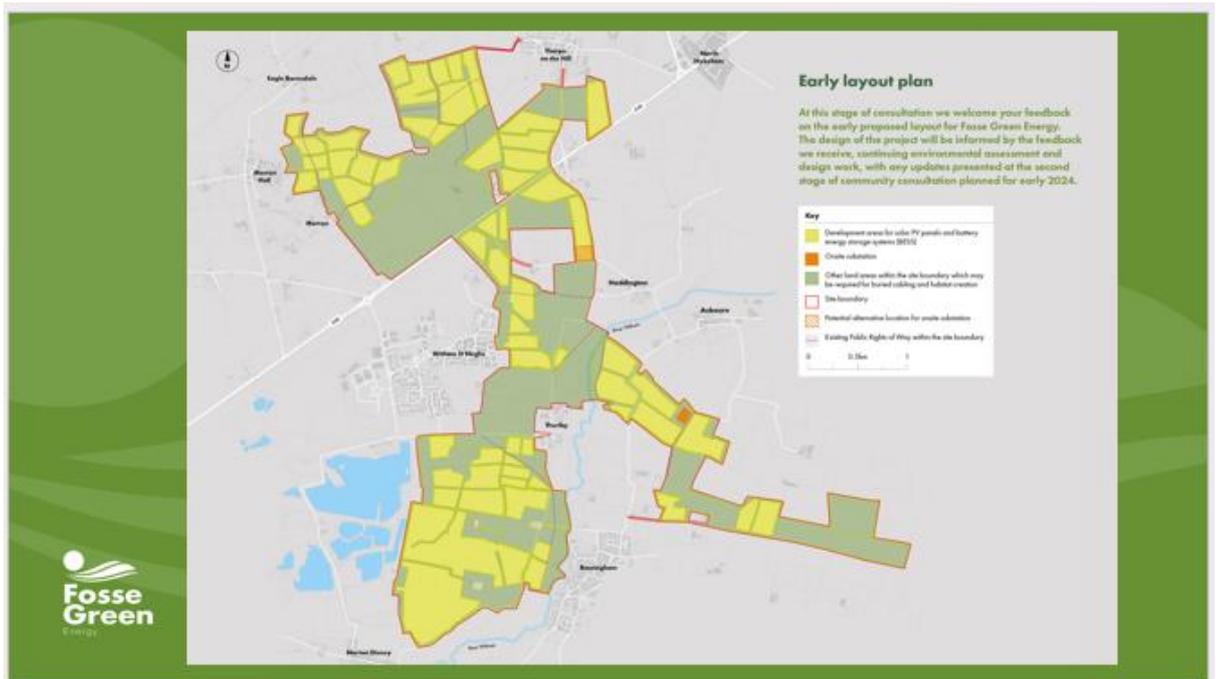


This consultation

- This is the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy
- This consultation runs from 11 September to 20 October
- So far, we have held four in person events at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, The Venue @ Navenby, and Hammond Sports Centre
- We want to hear your views on the overall project, as well as local schemes and initiatives we can support



The Project



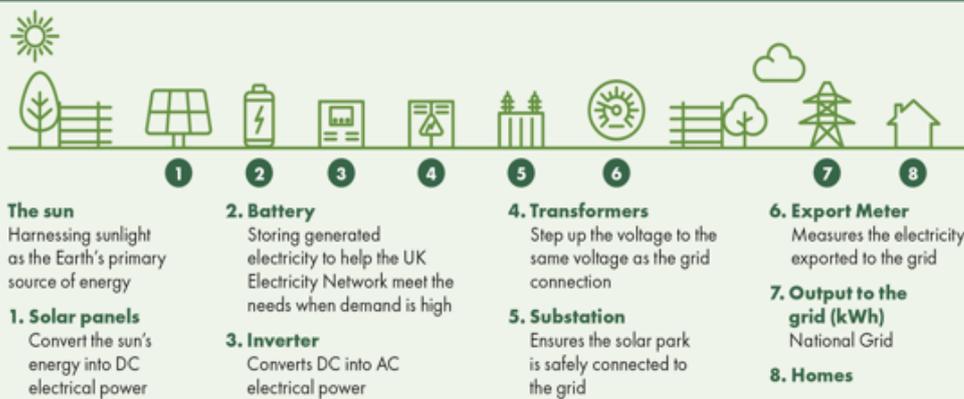
What is Fosse Green Energy?

- Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a new solar and energy storage park and associated infrastructure to connect into the national grid
- It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, an onsite substation, battery storage infrastructure and areas for landscape and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement
- It will be located on the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way. The park equates to 1,003 hectares (2,478 acres) in total.
- It will power enough clean energy to power approximately 110,000 homes – around the same population as the urban area of Lincoln including North Hykeham and Waddington



How will it work?

How a solar and energy storage park works



Why is Fosse Green Energy needed?

Fosse Green Energy is needed because:

- To reach net zero aspects of our lives that previously relied on fossil fuels will need to start using electricity. It's estimated that electricity consumption in the UK will increase by approximately 50% by 2036 and more than double by 2050
- Solar is the cheapest form of renewable energy generation. Over the long term it will offer consumers secure and lower priced energy
- In 2023, the Net Zero Growth Plan reiterated the Government's aim to increase the UK's solar capacity fivefold by 2035. This is equivalent to around 70GW total generation capacity, which would be enough to power around 20 million homes

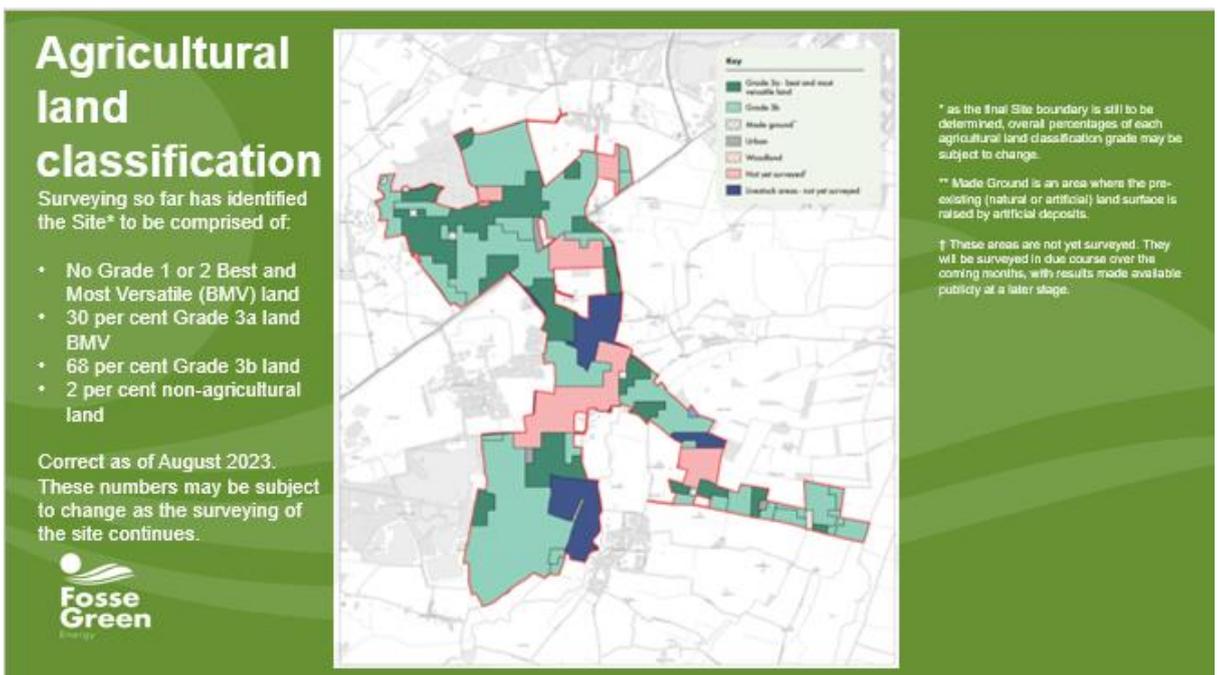
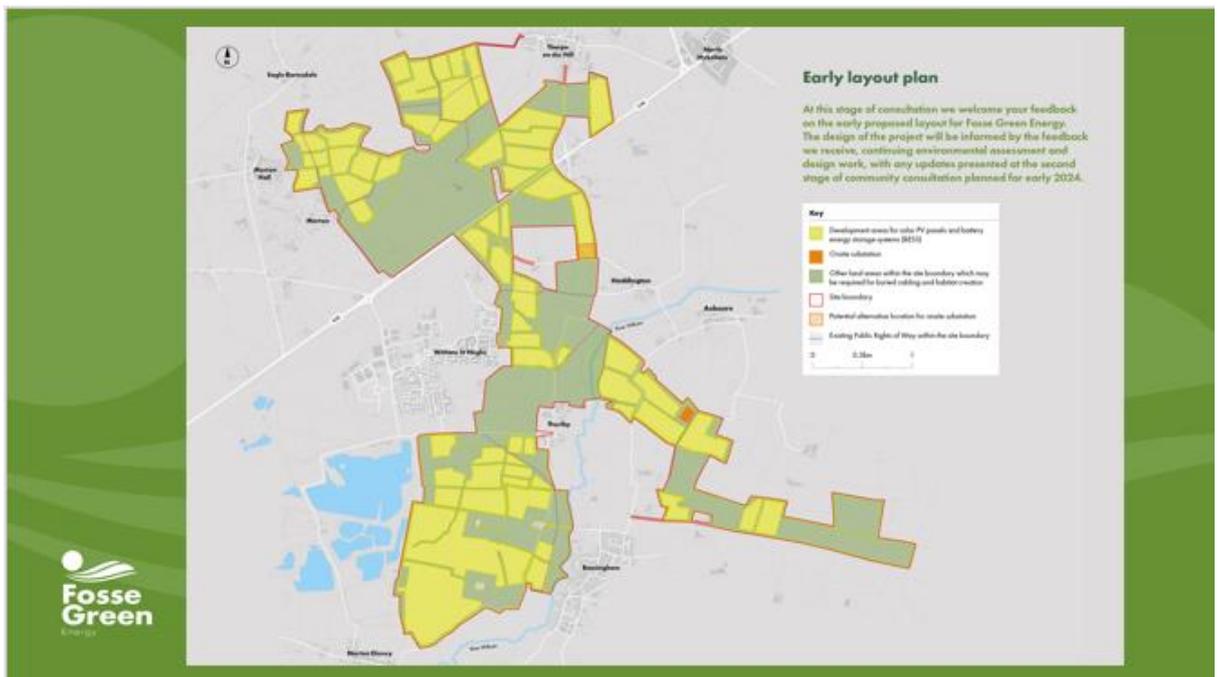


Why has this location been chosen?

Many factors were considered in selecting the proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. These include:

- Topography of the landscape
- Availability and location of a connection to the electricity system
- Planning and environmental factors including visual impact
- Biodiversity, agricultural land quality and land use, and flood risk
- Availability and ownership of land, and access rights to the land through construction and operation have also been considered





How will it connect to the national grid?

- Generated electricity will be transported using underground cables from Fosse Green Energy into the existing National Electricity Transmission System at a substation in the hatched area to the east
- We have identified two broad route corridor options



Design and construction

- When developing Fosse Green Energy, we set out design principles relating to the climate, people, value and place. These principles will be refined and updated through the development of the project
- A construction traffic management strategy and plan will be developed which will include details on construction logistics
- The construction phase is anticipated to take 24 months or be phased over 30 months



What impact will it have on our local ecology and landscape?

- Fosse Green Energy is committed to enhancing the existing biodiversity within the boundary of the land available for the project.
- We will demonstrate a biodiversity net gain of 10% as a minimum on the site
- Solar farms help to reduce the intensity of the land's use. They attract a variety of wildlife which thrives in the diverse habitat and are subject to little disturbance from humans and machinery
- Our final application for development consent will need to demonstrate that our proposed development will protect and enhance existing habitats and species



What community benefits will there be?

- We believe that the communities closest to Fosse Green Energy should benefit from it – with these communities being best-placed to recommend what a 'community benefit' should be
- A community benefit fund is planned to be established for the project. It will run during the operational phase of Fosse Green Energy. As part of this first stage of consultation we invite you to suggest any ideas you have for a sustainable local project
- Wider benefits associated with the development of Fosse Green Energy include delivering biodiversity net gain to local land, and new paths across the site



Consultation and Next Steps



What are we consulting on?

As part of this consultation, we would welcome your views on:

- The proposed location of the project
- Our two broad grid connection options
- Our proposed method of connecting to the grid
- How we can create environmental benefits
- Community initiatives/schemes we can support



What is the timeline?

- **Winter 2023/2024:** Develop our Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at statutory consultation.
- **Early 2024:** Second stage of community consultation (statutory) on updated plans and our Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)
- **By Autumn 2024:** Finalise our Development Consent Order (DCO) for submission to the Planning Inspectorate
- **Early 2026:** Expected decision by the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero on whether to grant consent for the development
- **2031 latest:** Construction to commence



How does the DCO process work?

What happens when the application is submitted?

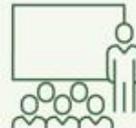
1. After receiving our application the Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to accept it and decide if it can proceed to the examination stage.



2. When the application is accepted anyone wishing to be involved in the examination process will be invited to register their interest with the Planning Inspectorate.



3. Those who register their interest will be invited to submit their views on our proposals in writing and may be asked to speak at any public hearings that are held.



4. The Planning Inspectorate will hold an examination. When this finishes it has three months to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State about whether the application should be approved. The Secretary of State then has a further three months to make a final decision.



5. Subject to our application being approved, detailed design and the discharge of DCO requirements being finalised, construction of the project will commence.

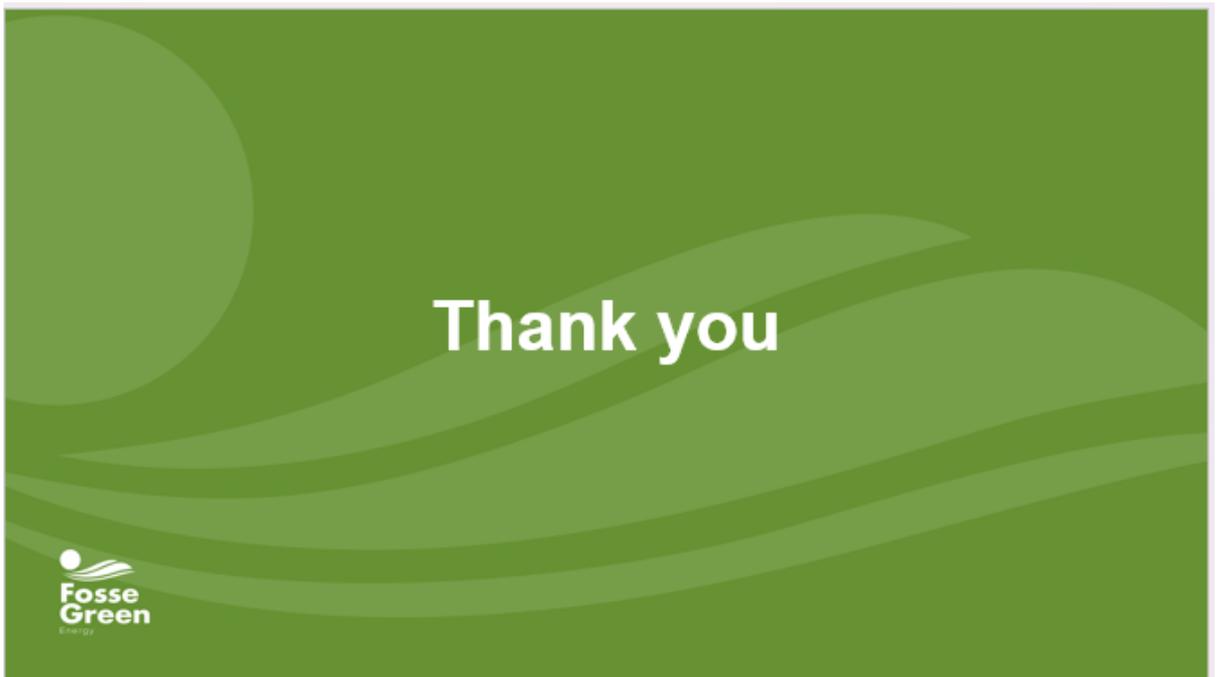
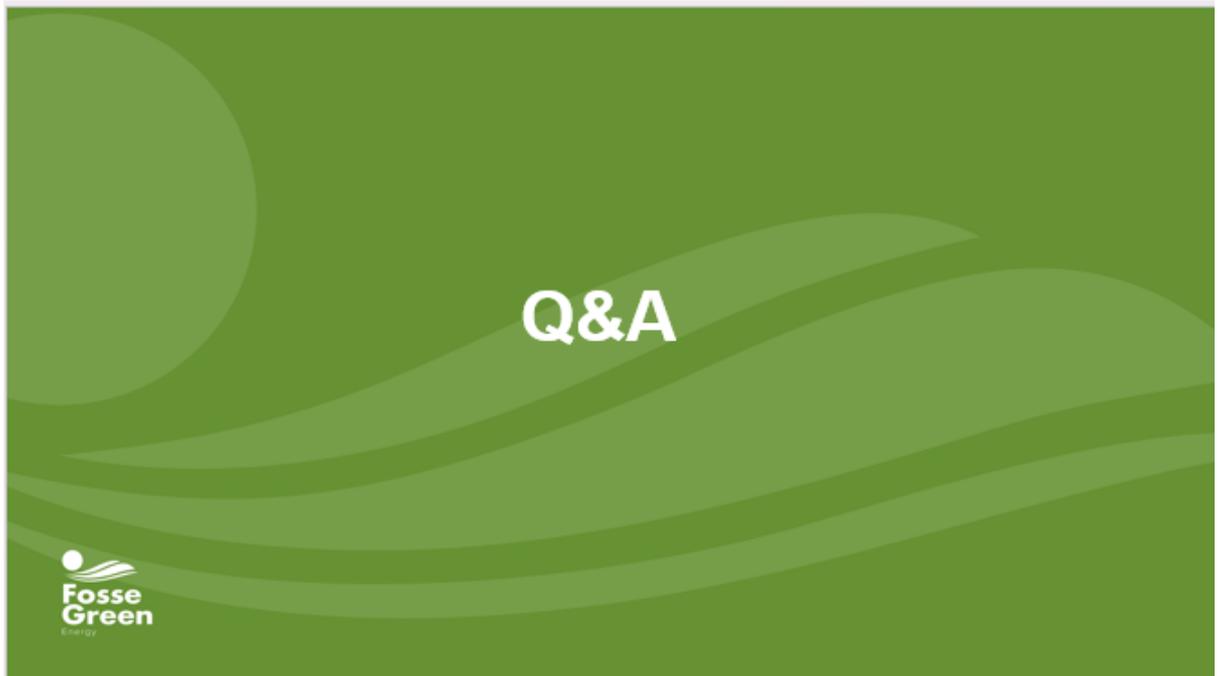


How can I provide feedback?

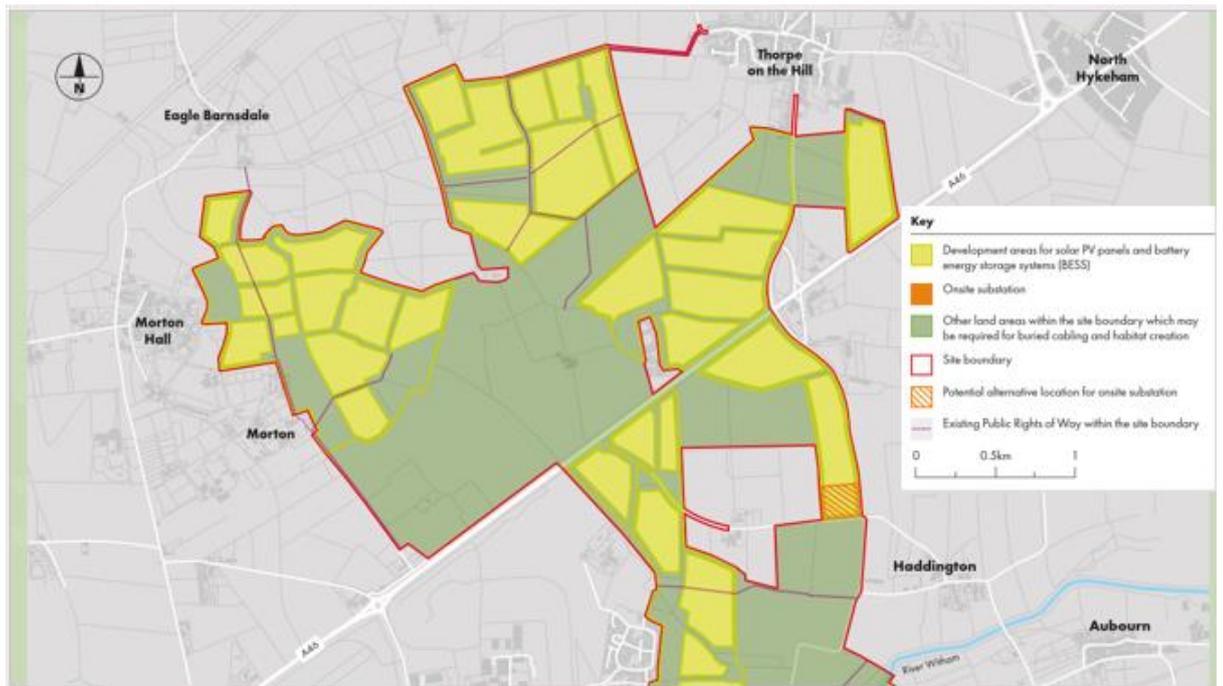
You can submit your feedback in a number of ways:

-  **ONLINE:** via the feedback form on our project website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk
-  **EMAIL:** send us an email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
-  **POST:** Write to us at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

The deadline for submitting responses to this consultation is **20 October 2023**



Supplementary slides





7.2 Non-Statutory Public Consultation Notifications (11 09 23 – 20 10 23)

Launch emails – 09 11 2023

Fosse Green Energy
Stakeholder email DRAFT

|



Email to Parish Councils DRAFT

Dear [insert name]

We are emailing to announce the launch of our first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**. If your parish would appreciate a briefing please do get in touch using the contact details below.

The project is proposed to be located on land nine kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

Anyone is welcome to provide their feedback, which can be submitted by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Feedback form: available to download online, at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is **11:59pm on 20 October 2023**.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024.

We would really welcome feedback on our plans from your parish and the local community, as this will help us shape the project and prioritise any changes that we make to our proposals. Please do get in touch if you would like a briefing or if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phonenumber (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on **0800 860 6262**.

We have also attached a poster to this email, which can be displayed in local venues or noticeboards within your parish to share information on this stage of consultation.

Yours sincerely

[sign off]

Fosse Green Energy
Stakeholder email DRAFT



Email to registrants

Dear [insert name / organisation]

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

You can provide feedback to this consultation by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Freepost: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Feedback form: available to download online, at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is **11:59pm on 20 October 2023**.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide your feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024. We would really like your feedback on our plans, as this will help us shape the project and prioritise any changes that we make to our proposals.

Please do get in touch if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phoneline (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on **0800 860 6262**.

Yours sincerely

[sign off]



Fosse Green Energy
Stakeholder email DRAFT



Email to MPs and ward councillors

Dear [insert name]

We are emailing to announce the launch of, and offer a briefing on, the first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park which is anticipated to provide clean electricity for approximately 110,000 households. The consultation is open from **11 September to 20 October 2023**.

The project is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven and is located to the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor, one of which will be selected as part of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application which will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for examination.

The project is being brought forward by Fosse Green Energy, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Canadian Solar. As the developers for the project we are committed to engaging with you and local people throughout the development process.

Information about the project, this stage of consultation and the dates for in-person and online events can be found at - www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

Anyone is welcome to provide their feedback, which can be submitted by:

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Freeport: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Feedback form: available to download online, at in-person events or by request.

The deadline for feedback is **11:59pm on 20 October 2023**.

We are at an early stage and this won't be the only time to provide feedback. Two stages of consultation are planned, with a second stage of consultation planned for early 2024.

Please get in touch if you would like a briefing or if you have any questions. You can email the team at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, or by contacting the project phonenumber (**open Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm**) on **0800 860 6262**.

Yours sincerely

[sign off]

Final stakeholder email close of consultation – 23 10 23

Good afternoon

The first stage of public consultation for Fosse Green Energy running from 11 September to 20 October 2023 has now closed.

The aim of the consultation was to introduce Fosse Green Energy to the local community and to ask for feedback on:

- the proposed locations for solar panels and associated infrastructure
- the two cable corridor options identified to connect the project into the national grid
- suggestions for community initiatives or schemes that we could support

We would like to thank everyone who provided their feedback and came to a consultation event. We valued meeting with people, discussing our plans and hearing comments about what we need to consider in the project's design.

In total we had over 400 people attend events, both online and in-person and over 100 pieces of feedback received. Our next step is to analyse the feedback received – alongside ongoing environmental and technical studies – to inform the design of Fosse Green Energy.

Early next year, we will carry out a second stage of public consultation, asking for views on the more detailed design for the solar and energy storage park and associated grid connection. At this consultation – which is a statutory requirement – a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) will be available. This is a core technical document that sets out the preliminary findings from the environmental studies and assessments we are carrying out.

At this second stage of public consultation we will share a Consultation Feedback Report that will show our analysis and response to the feedback we have received from the consultation we have held over the last month.

We then expect to finalise our plans and submit an application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate. The application is planned to be submitted by the end of 2024.

Should you have any queries, please contact the team by calling 0800 860 6262 or by sending an email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk. If you would like to find out more about Fosse Green Energy or register for updates, please visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Kind regards
Fosse Green Energy team

7.3 Non-Statutory Public Consultation Publicity (11 09 23 - 20 10 23)

Lincolnshire Echo advertisement (published 14 09 23 and 21 09 23)

14 LINCOLNSHIRELIVE.CO.UK THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 2023

News

Lancers look out for more team players



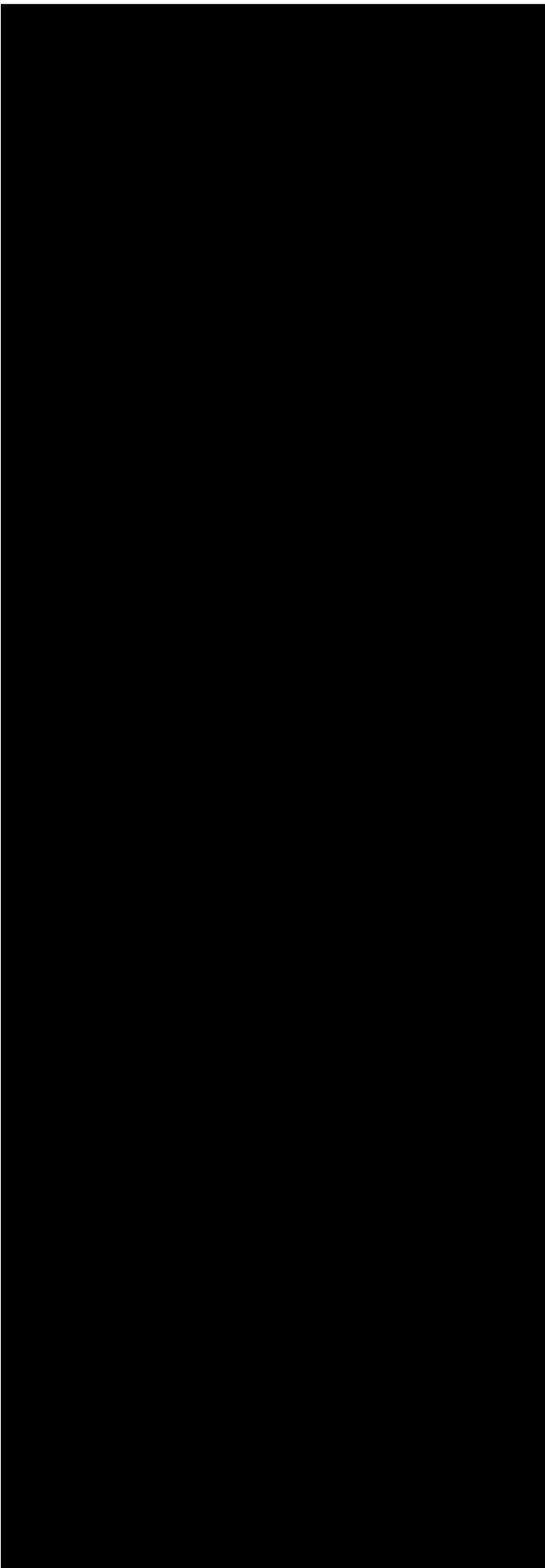
Fosse Green Energy is holding an initial consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage park south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven, which has the potential to generate electricity for approximately 110,000 typical UK households.

We welcome your views and feedback to help us develop the project's design, and plan to hold a further stage of public consultation at a later date.

Join us at an in-person or online information event to meet the project team, find out more about our proposals, and provide your feedback.

Saturday 30 September 10:00-14:00	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Wednesday 4 October 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Thursday 5 October 15:00-19:00	The Venue @ Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 7 October 10:00-14:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Wednesday 11 October 18:00-19:00	Online event Register to attend via our website

Deadline for feedback:
Friday 20 October 2023
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk




**Fosse Green Energy
Community Consultation:
11 September to 20 October 2023**

Fosse Green Energy is holding an initial consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage park south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven, which has the potential to generate electricity for approximately 110,000 typical UK households.

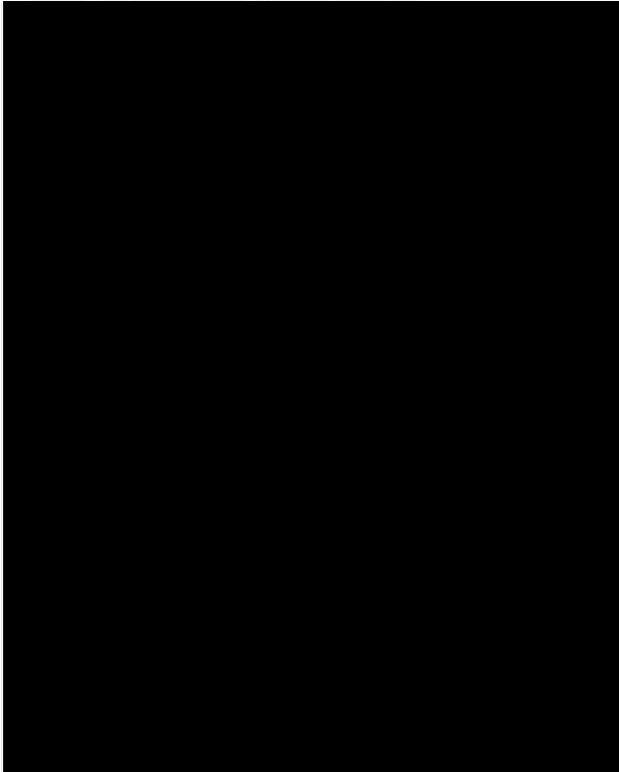
We welcome your views and feedback to help us develop the project's design, and plan to hold a further stage of public consultation at a later date.

Join us at an in-person or online information event to meet the project team, find out more about our proposals, and provide your feedback.

Saturday 30 September 10:00-14:00	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Wednesday 4 October 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Thursday 5 October 15:00-19:00	The Venue @ Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 7 October 10:00-14:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Rd, Basingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Wednesday 11 October 18:00-19:00	Online event Register to attend via our website

**Deadline for feedback:
Friday 20 October 2023
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

Newark Advertiser advertisement (published 14 09 23 and 21 09 23)



Consultation starts on solar energy park

CONSULTATION on proposals for the new Fosse Green solar energy and storage park has been launched.

The public have until October 20 to give their views.

The solar and energy storage park is being proposed by Fosse Green Energy Ltd, a joint venture by Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy.

Land extending north and south of the A46 in North Kesteven, commonly known as Fosse Way, is being explored for the development around 9km south-east of Lincoln and 11km north-east of Newark.

The energy farm would also weave between rural villages including Norton Disney, Bassingham, Aurborn, Thorpe-on-the-Hill and Witham St Hughs.

The anticipated capacity of providing enough clean energy and electricity to power around 110,000 homes.

Managing director of Windel Energy said the company was to involving the local community and widely consulting on their plans.

He said they had decided not to use overhead lines and pylons for the connection into the national grid after listening to feedback earlier this year.

He said: "The feedback we receive at this stage of public consultation is very important and will help to further influence design of the project, with it used to better understand aspects which should be prioritised as Fosse Green Energy is developed."



"We are particularly looking for suggestions of community schemes or projects that we could be a part of and on our plans to deliver biodiversity net gain."

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company specialising in the development of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies, they believe the delivery of this large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

The Fosse Way site project will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas.

The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is still in the process of exploring locations for.

As part of its consultation, Fosse Green Energy will be running live and virtual consultation events.

There will be two stages of consultation to gather feedback from stakeholders, with the first stage running until October 20.

Consultation events are being held at Witham St Hugh's Village Hall (Saturday, September 30) Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Thorpe-on-the-Hill (Wednesday, October 4) The Venue @ Navenby (Thursday, October 5) and Hammond Sports Centre Main Hall, Bassingham (Saturday, October 7).

There will also be an online event, which requires registering, on Wednesday, October 11.

Feedback can also be provided through the email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, via freepost at Freepost Fosse Green Energy, or by contacting the project hotline on 0800 860 6262, Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm.



Fosse Green Energy
Community Consultation:
11 September to 20 October 2023

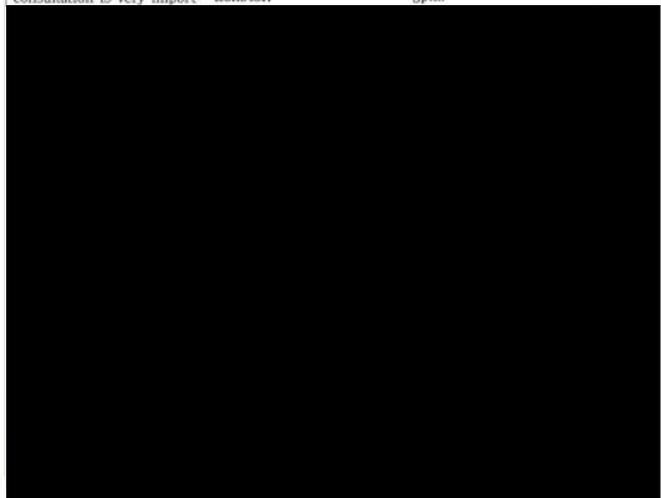
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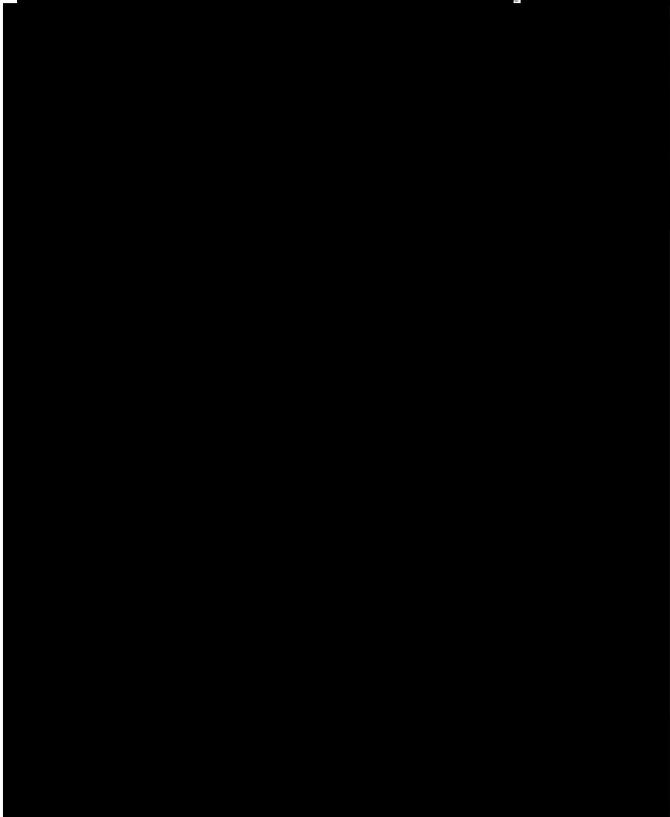
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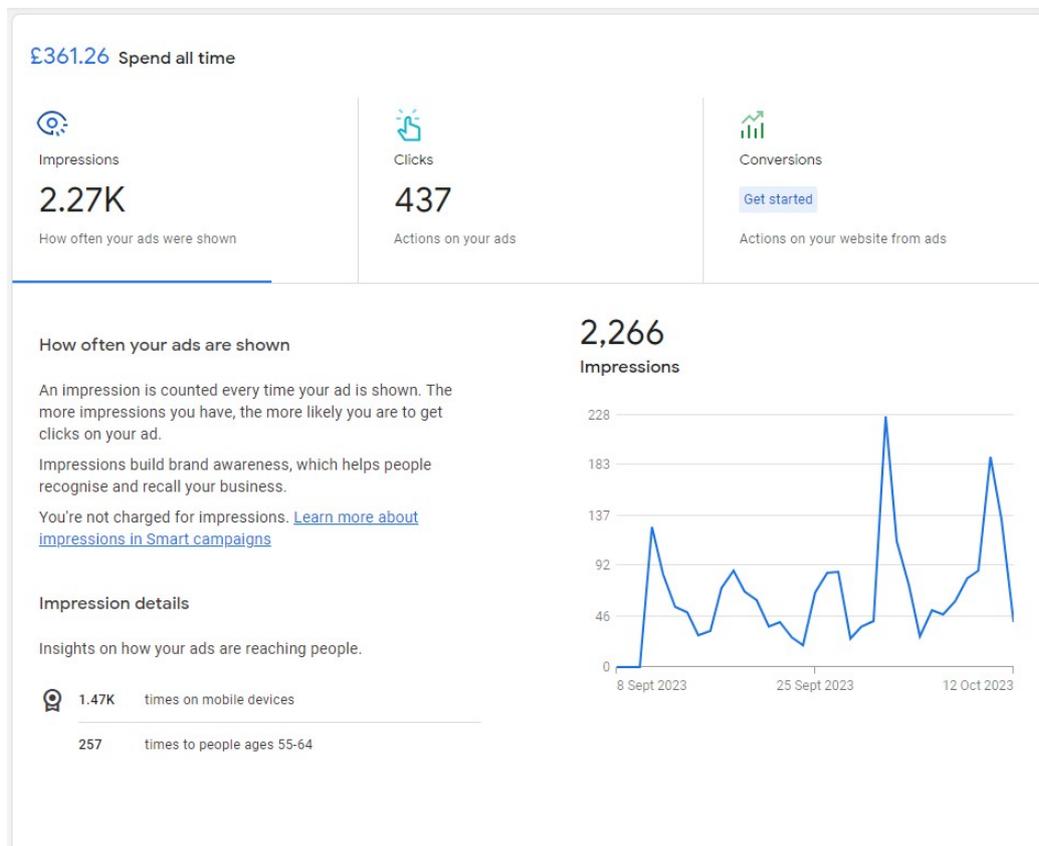
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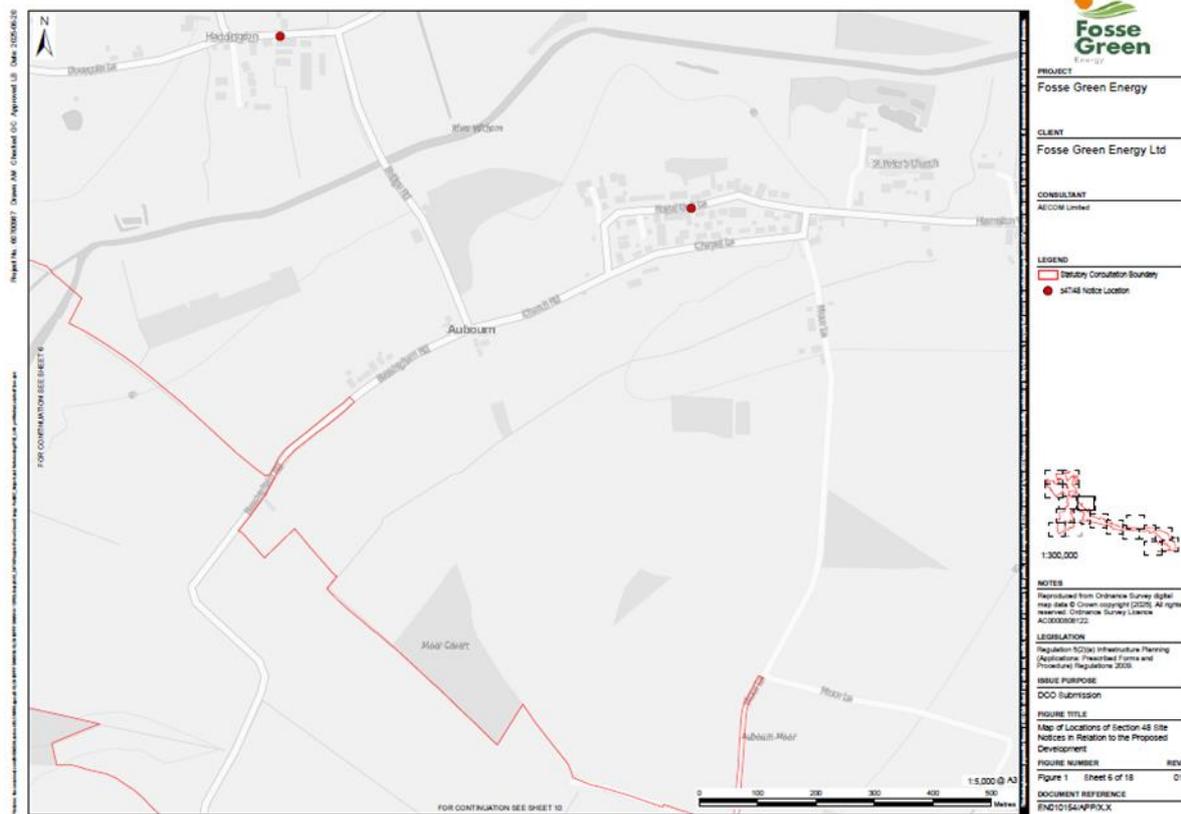
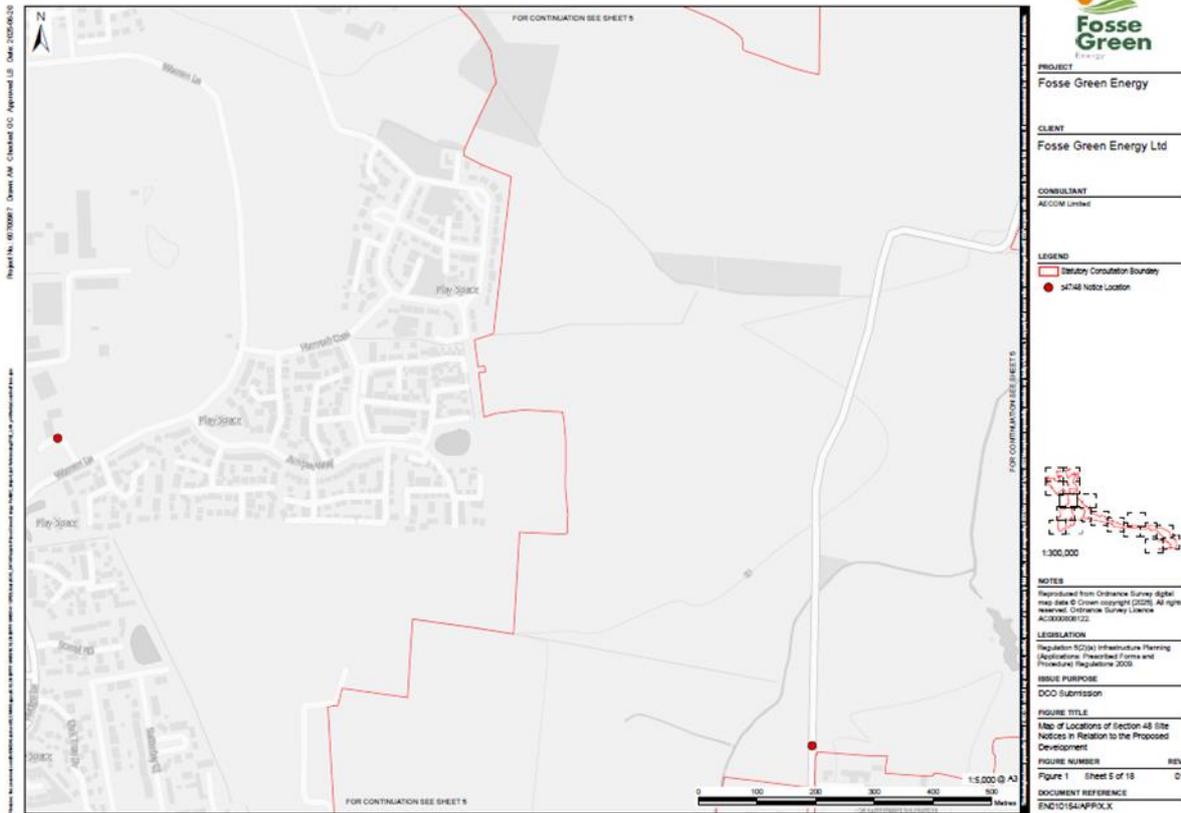
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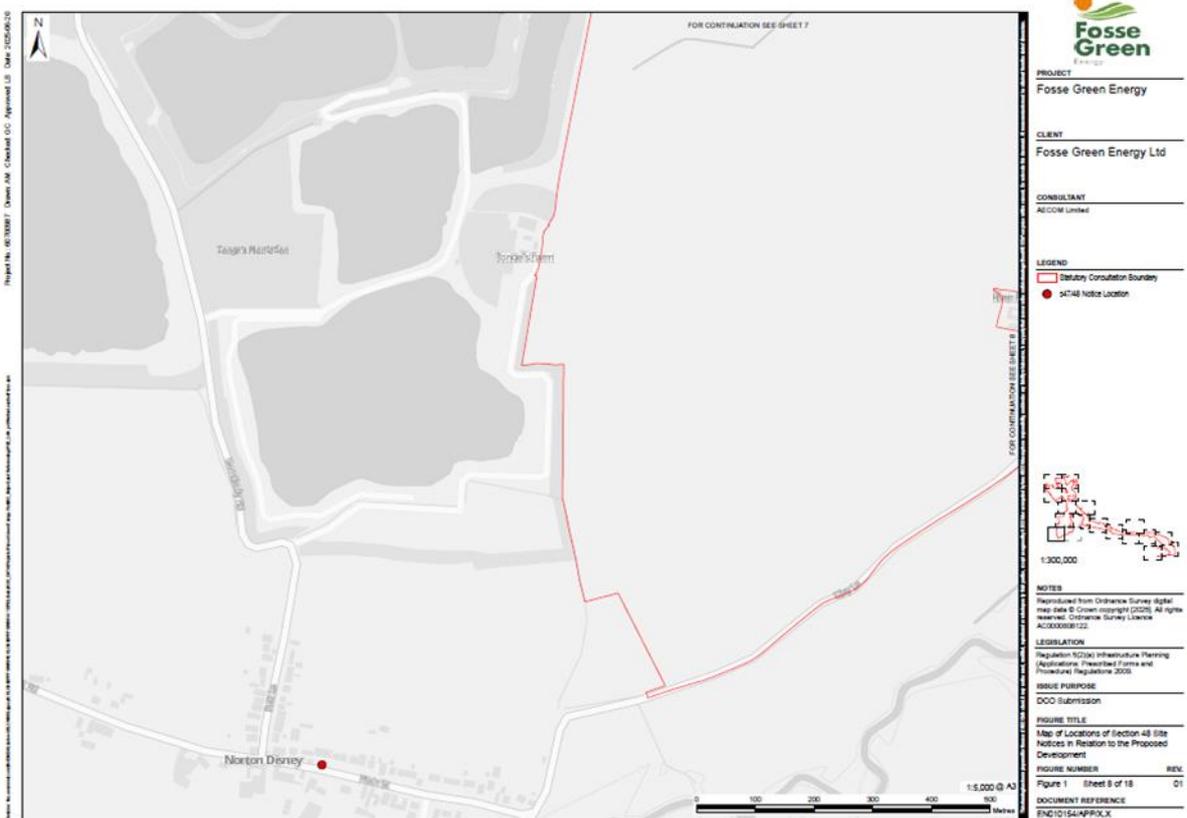
Google Advertisements

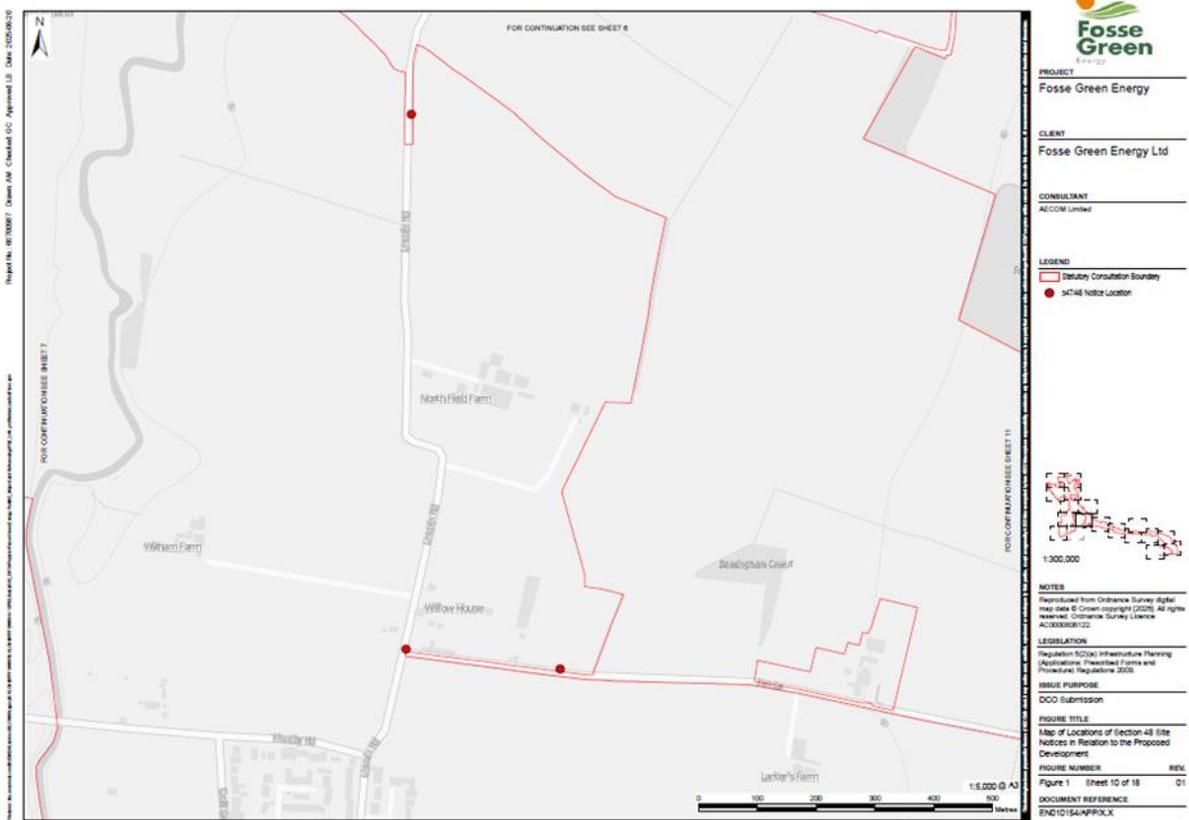


8. Combined Section 47 / 48 Site Notices Locations (21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024)

8.1 Map of Locations of Combined Section 47 / 48 Site Notices in Relation to the Proposed Development

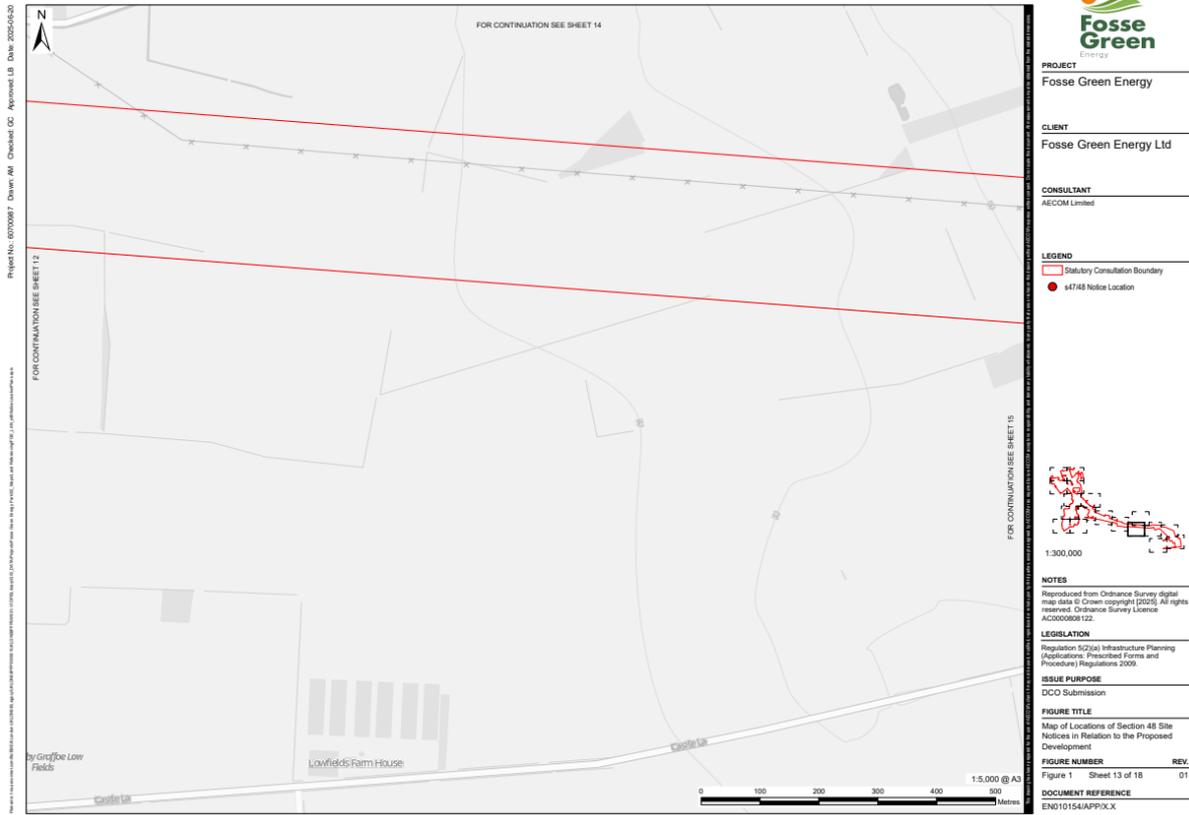




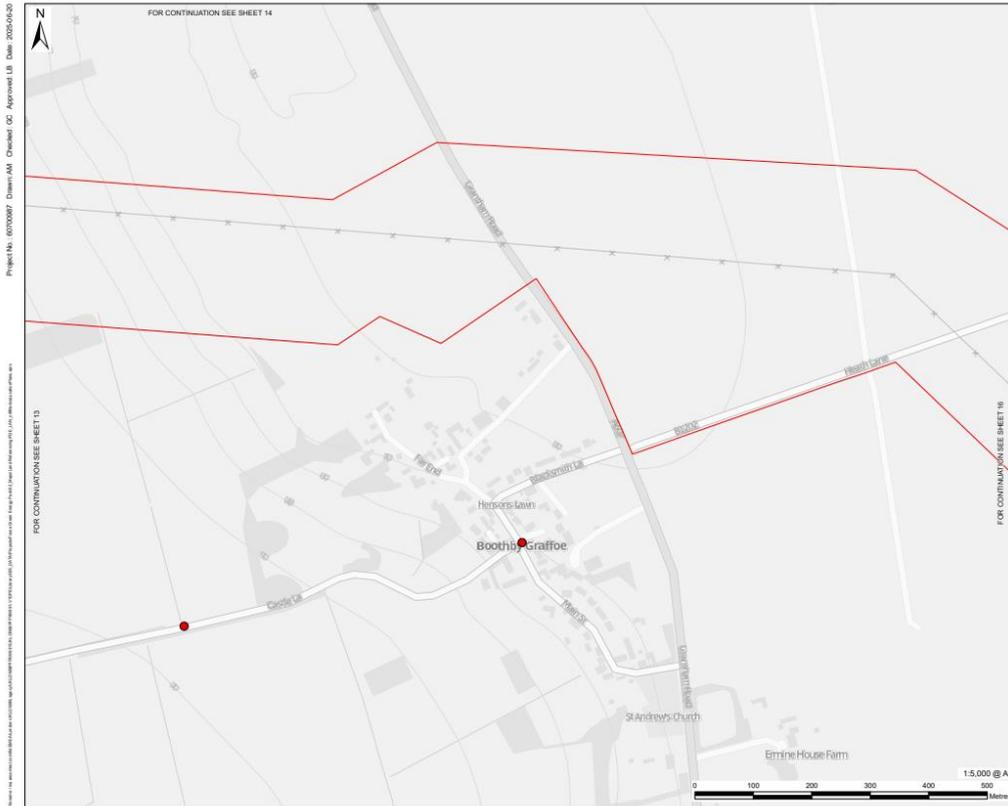




Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



PROJECT
Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT
Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited

LEGEND
 Statutory Consultation Boundary
● s4748 Notice Location

NOTES
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LEGISLATION
 Regulation 52(4) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

ISSUE PURPOSE
 DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE
 Map of Locations of Section 48 Site Notices in Relation to the Proposed Development

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 1 Sheet 15 of 18	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
 EN010154/APP01.X



PROJECT
Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT
Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited

LEGEND
 Statutory Consultation Boundary
● s4748 Notice Location

NOTES
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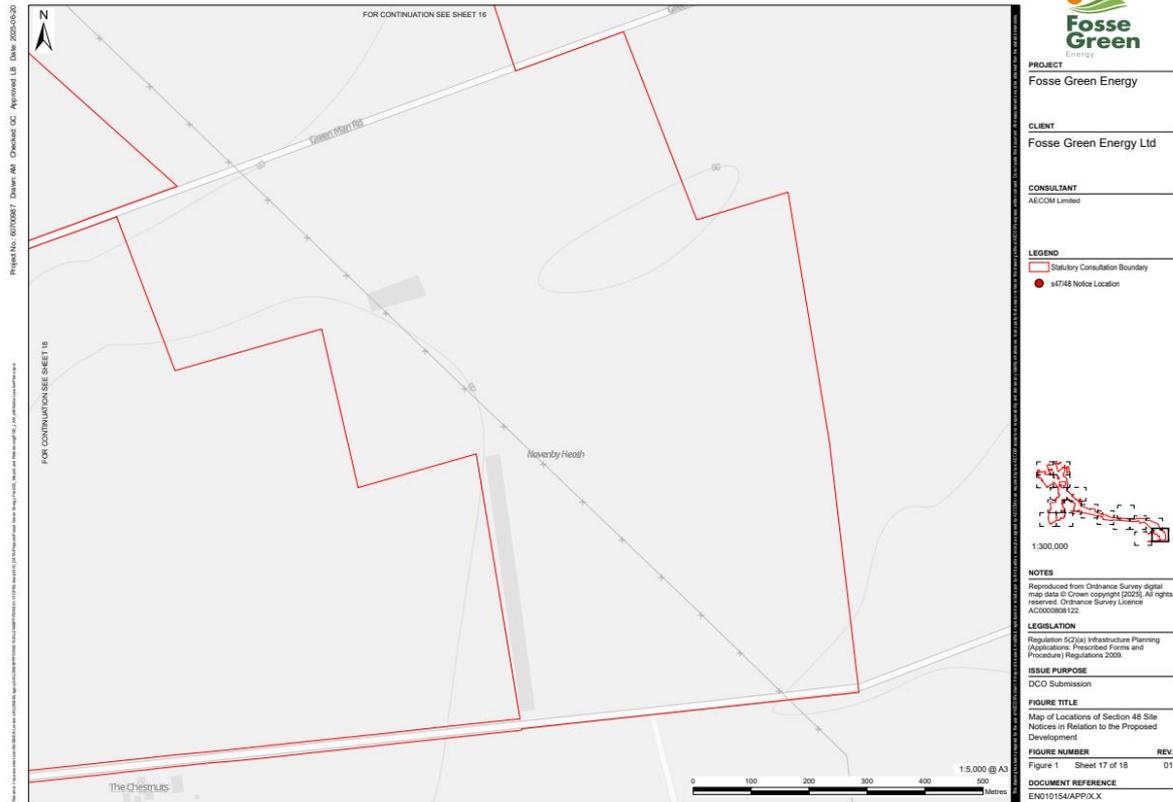
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Figure 1 Sheet 16 of 18	01

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
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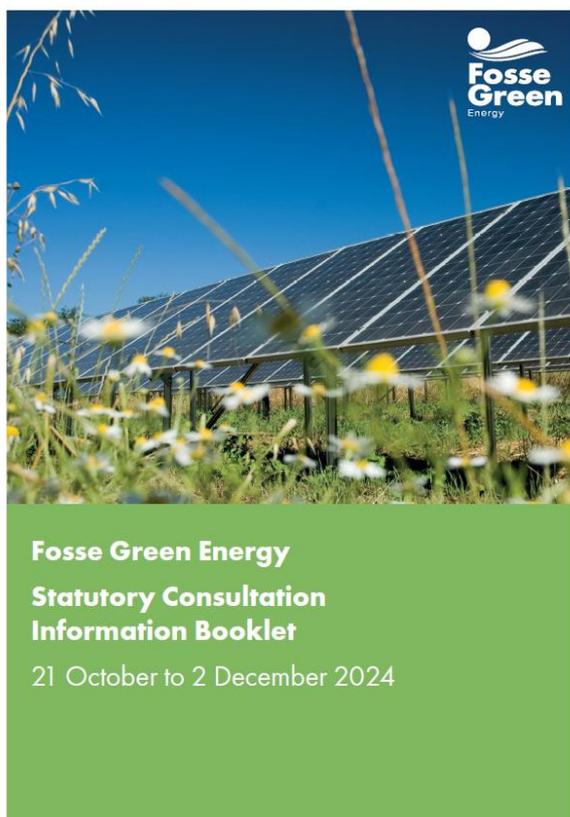
8.2 Table 8-1 Locations of Combined Section 47 / 48 Site Notices

Notice	What 3 Words address	Coordinates
1	gulped.motion.prepped	N53° 09.493' W000° 40.036'
2	nerve.baffle.something	N53° 09.435' W000° 40.185'
3	contracting.avid.fantastic	N53° 10.536' W000° 38.538'
4	airliners.sling.rust	N53° 10.805' W000° 38.770'
5	jobs.shows.illogical	N53° 09.998' W000° 38.343'
6	pampered.revisits.croaking	N53° 09.377' W000° 37.833'
7	sharpness.pans.burst	N53° 09.210' W000° 37.207'
8	dabbled.pity.intruded	N53° 07.861' W000° 35.139'
9	firming.usual.caged	N53° 07.858' W000° 35.142'
10	dabbling.repeat.nightfall	N53° 07.764' W000° 33.391'
11	dispenser.tasteful.grading	N53° 08.083' W000° 32.391'
12	note.multiply.transcribes	N53° 07.229' W000° 31.812'
13	trump.singing.bouncing	N53° 07.158' W000° 32.332'
14	sprain.sprinting.announce	N53° 06.204' W000° 31.602'
15	direction.contracting.rebounded	N53° 06.280' W000° 30.952'
16	panics.masses.query	N53° 06.717' W000° 30.936'
17	strays.issued.homelands	N53° 07.312' W000° 40.467'
18	nurtures.nuzzling.prefect	N53° 07.719' W000° 38.270'
19	cutaway.prance.driftwood	N53° 08.587' W000° 37.981'
20	pebbles.scars.skinning	N53° 08.073' W000° 37.771'
21	necks.series.nappy	N53° 08.094' W000° 38.006'
22	jazz.bonus.vegetable	N53° 08.749' W000° 38.683'
23	string.glare.culminate	N53° 08.570' W000° 38.718'
24	stability.into.corporate	N53° 08.575' W000° 40.080'
25	studs.extremely.nodded	N53° 09.047' W000° 39.826'

9. Statutory Community Consultation Outputs (21 October – 2 December 2024)

9.1 Statutory Section 47 and Section 48 Consultation (21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024) Materials

9.1.1 Information Booklet



Introduction

Reaching net zero

The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary to avoid the effects of climate change. The Government expects that a low-cost, net zero and consistent electricity system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind, solar and nuclear.

Fosse Green Energy will have a key role to play in delivering this energy while supporting the local farming economy and improving the local environment. The UK needs sustained growth in the capacity of the solar sector in the next decade to ensure we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions.

This project is protecting the environment both in the short and long term by helping combat the flooding and extreme heat created by climate change, which drives up food inflation, creates huge uncertainty for farmers and is the biggest single threat to food security.

Carbon emissions are near to zero for electricity generated from solar power and over the lifetime of a project through construction, operation and decommissioning phases any greenhouse gas emissions are offset. Solar projects are also quick to construct and operate, meaning they will provide decarbonisation benefits at the earliest opportunity.

The UK already has over 14 gigawatts (GW) of solar installed and operational (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023).

In 2023 solar energy supplied almost five per cent of the UK's entire electricity demand (National Grid ESO, 2023).

Solar is already, and is set to continue to be, an incredibly important part of the UK's electricity generation sector.

Background

We are holding a statutory consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The project includes solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, battery energy storage and a connection using an underground cable corridor to the proposed substation at Navenby, along with the delivery of significant biodiversity, landscaping and permissive paths.

A non-statutory consultation was held in autumn 2023. Following this consultation, we have taken into consideration all the feedback we received, as well as the findings from ongoing environmental and technical studies.

This second consultation is a statutory consultation, as required by the Planning Act 2008, and the feedback provided will help to shape the project which will form our application for a Development Consent Order (DCO).

This consultation

Our statutory consultation will run from **21 October 2024 to 23:59 on 2 December 2024.**

We welcome your views and feedback to help us finalise the project's design.

You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post free of charge.

This is likely to be our last stage of public consultation on our plans before we submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate. However, should the application be accepted for examination by the Planning Inspectorate, you will have the opportunity to register your interest and comment on our proposals later.

We would like to hear your ideas on our overall proposals, our Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, and for opportunities to work with and support the community. Further details about this stage of consultation can be found on page 20 of this booklet and on our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

What is net zero?

Net zero refers to the balance between the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. If the UK is to achieve net zero by 2050, we need to have reached a place where we are adding no more carbon to the atmosphere than we are taking away. This is also referred to as being carbon neutral.

What is low carbon?

There are four main types of low carbon energy: solar, wind, hydropower and nuclear power. These types of energy sources release substantially less carbon dioxide (CO₂) than fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. CO₂ is a key greenhouse gas that drives climate change and by using low carbon energy sources we can minimise future climate change and its impacts.

Who we are

Fosse Green Energy is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team which has been brought together to provide specific support and expertise throughout the consenting stages of the project.

Together, all members of the Fosse Green Energy team have significant experience of working across solar projects and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies

including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, they are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian Solar Inc. and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business.

Recurrent Energy has successfully developed approximately 11 gigawatts (GWp) of solar and more than 3.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of battery storage projects across six continents. Across the world, Recurrent Energy has a pipeline of 27 GWp in solar and 63 GWh in battery storage under development.

Our latest proposals

Our proposals for Fosse Green Energy have evolved, based on feedback from our initial consultation and the findings from our ongoing survey and assessment work.

As well as helping us refine the design for the project, consultation feedback and the findings from our survey work have informed our selection of a preferred corridor for the underground electrical connection between our site and the substation near to Navenby being proposed by National Grid.

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located to the north and south of the A46, on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas.

What has changed since our 2023 consultation

We have:

- Selected and refined a preferred grid connection corridor to the proposed National Grid substation near to Navenby to minimise social and environmental impact. We can also confirm the cable will be buried underground.
- Relocated solar PV panels to reduce potential impacts on wildlife and views. This includes preserving land for birds south of Moor Lane.
- Enhanced links across the site, via permissive paths connecting into public rights of way, to provide greater connectivity to local villages as well as local walking routes.
- Proposed planting, screening measures, and buffering – including on land southeast of Thorpe on the Hill – to reduce visual and noise impacts.
- Realigned solar PV panels to preserve views and historic boundaries around River Farm and Church Farm.
- Maximised the opportunities our site could have to deliver clean energy by identifying areas where further panels could be placed.
- Optimised the design of the Solar and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to enhance the safety of the site, and to provide flexibility on the location of BESS.
- Refined our proposals for vehicular access to the site, providing further clarity on transportation options.

Solar and Energy Storage

The project is made up of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400kV underground cable corridor. Fosse Green Energy will then export and import electricity to the national grid.

The ground-mounted solar PV panels convert sunlight into DC electrical power. Each panel is likely to have a DC generating capacity of between 400 and 850 watts, or potentially more depending on advances in technology at the time of construction.

Panels are fixed to a mounting structure, otherwise known as tables, which will be arranged in rows.

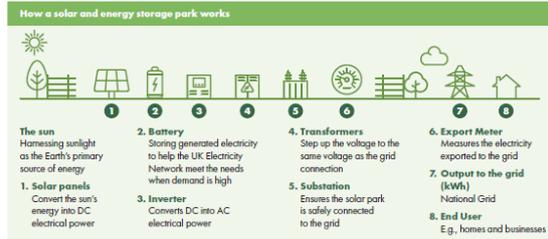
The solar panel tables will be arranged in either a south facing fixed configuration or a single axis tracker configuration. In a south facing configuration, the tables would be aligned east to west with the panels sloping towards the south, at a fixed angle of 5 to 45 degrees from horizontal.

The panels will therefore move from east to west during the course of the day operated by a small motor. The panels will then reverse this process at the end of each day, returning to a horizontal position where they remain overnight.

What is BESS?

A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is proposed for Fosse Green Energy to store the energy produced by the project and release it to the grid when it is most needed. We are considering options for 'decentralised' BESS, with battery containers located throughout the Solar PV Array Areas, or 'centralised' BESS within a single compound, and would welcome your feedback on these options.

How it works



Layout plan

This layout plan shows our updated proposals following the community consultation held in autumn 2023. It considers the feedback we received as well as further design work we have carried out which has considered the local environment, ecology, flood risk and technical requirements.

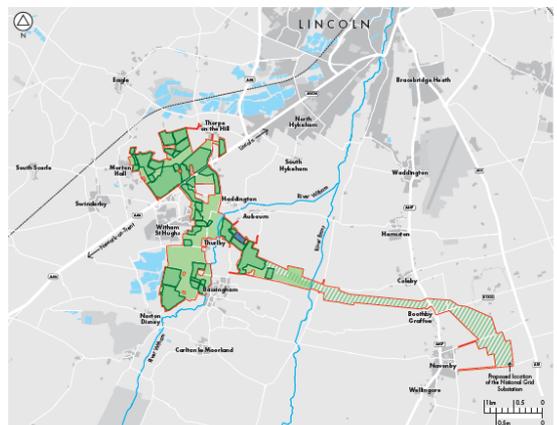
The first layout plan shows the areas we are proposing for the solar panels, battery storage and substation. This physical infrastructure will take up only a small percentage of the land inside our site boundary, creating significant opportunities for community benefits, biodiversity net gain and the maintenance of existing habitats and agricultural land use.

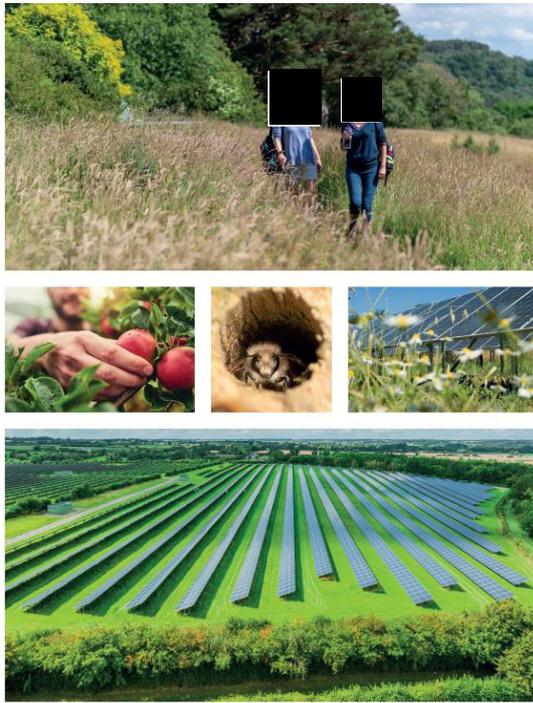
To read about what has changed since the last consultation, please see pages 4 and 5 of this booklet.

We welcome your comments on this layout, and any suggestions you have for landscaping and environmental mitigation.

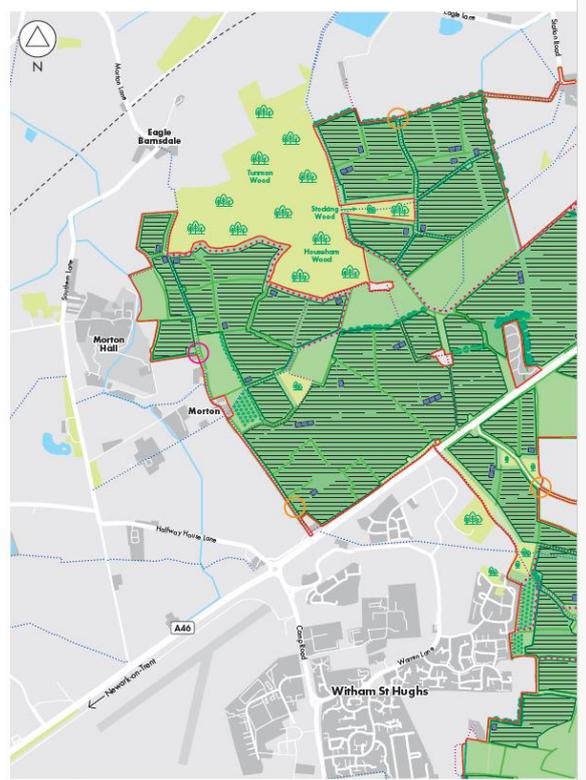
The second plan over pages 8 to 11 shows the areas we are proposing for landscaping, including planting for screening, community orchards and areas for wildlife.

- Site Boundary
- Other areas which may be required for landscaping and habitat creation
- Solar Infrastructure
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Compound
- Onsite Substation
- Grid connection cable corridor

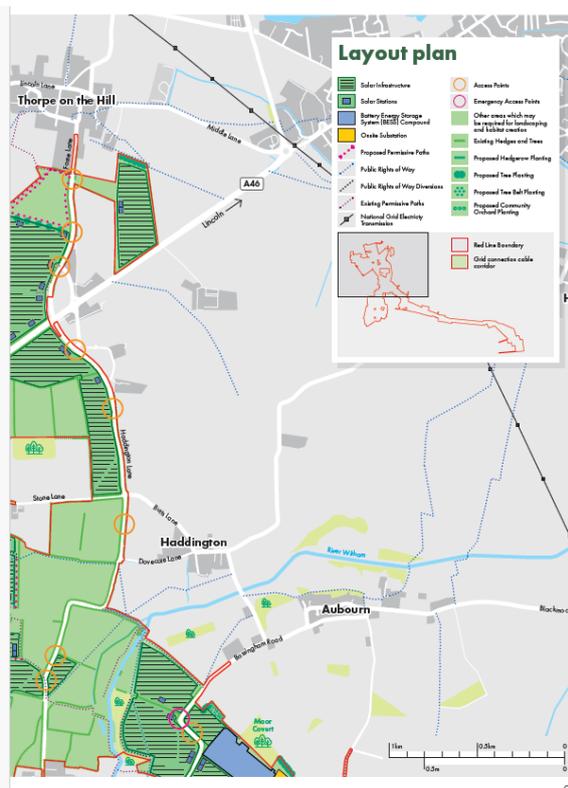




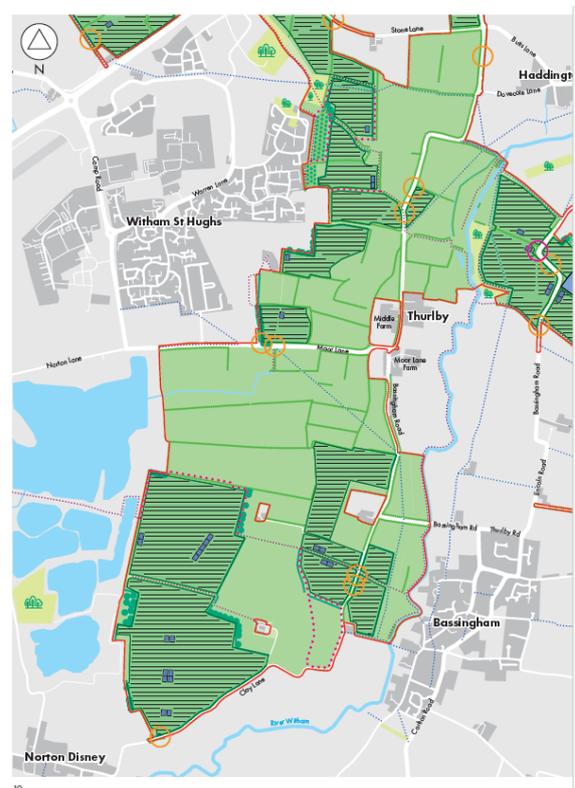
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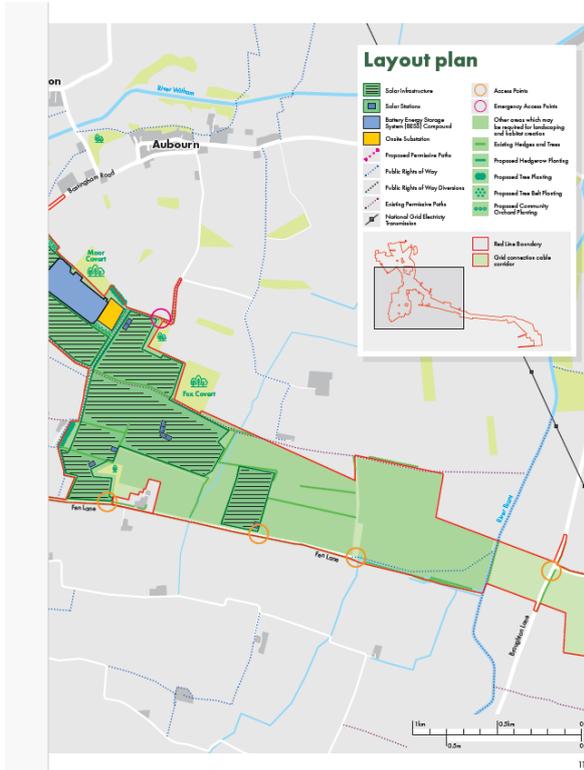
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9



10



Connecting to the National Grid

National Grid Connection Proposals

The onsite substation at Fosse Green Energy will connect with the proposed Navenby Substation via a buried export cable corridor which is approximately 10km in length. This is shown as a grid connection corridor.

The connection involves running 400 kilovolt (kV) and associated cables from the site to the substation at Navenby which is installed via open trenching and then backfilling trenches to reinstatement the land and return to its current use. The substation then connects the energy produced by Fosse Green Energy into the grid for use in homes and businesses.

The proposed Navenby Substation is subject to a separate planning application put forward by National Grid and is not part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy.

What is a grid connection corridor?

A grid connection corridor is a broad ribbon of land through which a buried electrical connection would be routed. The corridor can vary in width.

What is a substation?

Substations are high-voltage electric system facilities which are used to gather voltage and step it up or down for export/import.



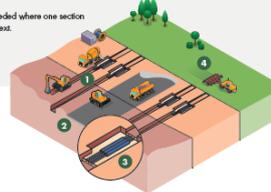
Installing and Connecting the Cables

We will be installing the grid connection corridor cables using an open trench technique for the majority of its route:

1. A trench approximately three metres wide and three metres deep will be excavated to lay the cables.
2. During construction the working width of land needed would be between 30 to 40 metres to allow for the movement of vehicles alongside the trench, laydown, and soil stockpiles.
3. Joining pits are needed where one section of cable joins the next.

4. When land is reinstated, the land can be returned to agricultural land use but has certain restrictions preventing other development within the easement.

In certain locations, trenchless construction techniques (such as horizontal directional drilling) may be used, such as when crossing under the A40 or the River Witham and Trent. This is to help avoid disruption and to reduce environmental impacts.



Construction, operation and decommissioning

Should development consent be granted for Fosse Green Energy, construction is anticipated to start in 2031, with plans to connect to the Grid by 2033. We anticipate it would take around two years to build.

Construction

Building the principal site for Fosse Green Energy would involve:

- Site preparation – such as upgrading existing roads/tracks, upgrading existing crossing points like bridges, and establishing temporary construction compounds.
- Solar and energy storage park construction – such as putting the solar panels in place, installing cabling underground, and constructing the onsite substation and battery storage units.
- Testing and commissioning of the site.
- Landscaping, planting, and habitat creation.

The Environmental Statement (ES) to be submitted with the DCO application will provide further details of the proposed construction activities. We will also be submitting several Management Plans, including:

- **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)**: This will describe the measures we will take to alleviate and/or reduce construction impacts including noise, traffic, and use of land.
- **Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)**: This will demonstrate how we will alleviate and/or reduce impacts relating to construction traffic.
- **Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP)**: This will set out how we will decommission Fosse Green Energy.

You can find more information about how the connection for Fosse Green Energy to the National Grid substation near Navenby would be constructed on page 12 of this booklet.

Vehicle movement and access

During the construction phase, one main construction compound and several secondary compounds may be created, alongside temporary roadways for access to the Fosse Green Energy site.

There will be approximately 12 construction site access points for vehicles on the principal site. These would provide access to an internal network of access tracks that will typically be five metres wide, with passing bays provided as required.

A map of the construction compounds and access points can be found in the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report in Volume 2 Figure 3-1, available on our website.

We expect that there will be, at most, around 50 HGV (Heavy Goods Vehicles) deliveries per day, with 35 deliveries per day on average. As above, a CTMP will be produced as part of the DCO Application to mitigate any potential impacts, such as avoiding HGV arrivals and departures during peak traffic hours and specifying traffic routes to/from the site.

Working on site

On average, we will be employing 350 workers per day to construct the site. At the peak of construction, currently expected during 2032, we would require up to 600 workers per day.

Working hours are anticipated to be:

- Monday to Friday: 7 am to 7 pm
- Saturday: 7 am to 1 pm

There will be no works on Sunday and Bank Holidays, and if work is needed outside the above hours, we will ensure prior notification is provided to the council before the work begins and that we clearly signpost the information on our website.





Environmental Considerations

We are developing Fosse Green Energy with consideration to the local environment. We have developed the layout of the project considering ecology in the area, and will achieve biodiversity net gain across the site.



Environmental impact assessment

Fosse Green Energy is classed as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. This means that it must be subject to an EIA to ensure the likely significant effects of the development are understood and that appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate those effects are put in place. The results of this work will be presented in an Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the DCO application.

Biodiversity net gain

We are committed to achieving a minimum 10 per cent biodiversity net gain as part of the project. It is expected that the design at DCO Submission will demonstrate much more than 10 per cent is achievable.

What is biodiversity net gain?

Biodiversity is the variety of plants and animals present in an area, and is a key indicator of the health of an ecosystem. By working to achieve biodiversity net gain, we will ensure our work results in more or better quality environments for plants and animals. It's an approach to development or land management that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was in prior to development.

We will be delivering a minimum 10 per cent biodiversity net gain for Fosse Green Energy, and solar farm developments regularly achieve over this percentage.

We are considering improvements such as creating pollinator-friendly habitats, orchards, grasslands wildflower meadows and other planting across the site. A plan of what we are proposing for landscaping and biodiversity improvements can be found on pages 8 to 11.

Scoping Report

We submitted an EIA Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate on 19 June 2023. The Scoping Report set out environmental, social and health issues likely to be relevant and established the scope of the work that will be carried out in producing the ES for the Proposed Development.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report)

The PEI Report builds upon the findings from the previous documents and considers the feedback received at the non-statutory consultation and engagement with stakeholders. It is a core technical document which sets out the preliminary findings from environmental studies and assessments.

We are consulting on the PEI Report as part of this consultation. It's accompanied by a PEI Report Non-Technical Summary (NTS), which presents information from the PEI Report in non-technical language.

Environmental Statement (ES)

After the statutory consultation, the assessments presented in the PEI Report will be developed based on the final design of the proposed development, environmental surveys and impact assessment in order to produce the ES. It will also describe any changes to the project and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented. The ES will form part of the DCO submission.



Community Liaison Group

We are continuously looking at new ways to work with local communities. This is why we are considering setting up a **community liaison group**.

As part of this, we will be inviting local community representatives to engage with us and discuss how we can best serve the communities we are near to.

The group will be set up following the end of consultation and run throughout the planning and construction process.

Archaeology

Part of the development of the project will involve archaeological trial trenching across the site. We are keen to share and discuss our findings and where possible involve the local community.

Community benefits

At our initial consultation, we asked for suggestions on what steps we could take to support local sustainable projects, schemes and initiatives. We believe that the communities closest to Fosse Green Energy should benefit from it, and we are grateful for your feedback on how we could extend the benefits of our project.

We have listened to your feedback, and are consulting on some new benefits which Fosse Green Energy could bring to local communities, including:

A range of permissive paths linking to Public Rights of Way (PROW), creating connections between local villages and other paths, and increasing walking and cycling opportunities.

Planting community orchards to not only enhance local plant and wildlife, but also to screen the solar panels and reduce visual impact.

Opening up green areas for schools, community groups and animals – such as birds – to use, delivering further biodiversity net gain.

Working with North Kesteven District Council to develop plans for a community benefit fund.

This is in addition to benefits we previously announced at our last consultation, and which our site will already bring:

Providing enough clean energy to power homes and businesses, and help reach net zero emissions, while supporting the local farming economy and improving the local environment.

Payment of business rates to the local authority when the project is operational, contributing to the provision of local services.

Provision of educational packs for local primary schools to utilise in addition to offering educational visits.

Initial plans to deliver biodiversity net gain through additional planting to encourage more native wildlife with habitats and food sources increased for insects and birds.

We also continue to welcome further suggestions on local schemes, projects and initiatives we can support. **Let us know about any ideas you have in your feedback.**

Taking part in this consultation

This is our second, and statutory, phase of community consultation, which is open from 21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024.

This follows our initial phase of community consultation held in autumn 2023. The plans we are presenting at this stage of consultation have been informed by the feedback received at our initial consultation.

What we are asking for you to comment on

We want to hear your thoughts on our refined proposals, and would like your feedback on:

- The overall project
- Our Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, with a particular focus on the following elements:
 - The solar PV arrays, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and associated infrastructure, including design and layout considerations
 - The grid connection cable corridor
 - Environmental mitigation and public recreation
 - Construction, maintenance and traffic
 - Community benefits, including further suggestions for community initiatives and schemes that we could support

How you can learn more

There are a number of ways you can take part in our consultation:

Join us at a consultation event: We are hosting several drop-in exhibition events in-person and online, where you can learn about our proposals, meet the project team, and provide us with your comments.

Visiting our project website: The website contains information about our proposals at this stage. You can also provide feedback on our website.

Visit a deposit location: Copies of our consultation materials will be available at six publicly accessible 'deposit locations'. Details of the locations, their opening times, and the documents available can be found on our project website.

Contacting the community relations teams: Please contact us if you cannot attend our events, have any questions, or would like help accessing information about the project or responding to this consultation.

Date and time	Address
Friday 8 November 13:30-17:30	The Venue @ Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0J
Saturday 9 November 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 15:00-19:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Road, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30-16:30	Wilham St Highs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Wilham St Highs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 18:00-19:00	Online event. Register to attend via our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Contact us

0800 860 6262
(open Monday – Friday 9am to 5pm)
This phone line has a voicemail service for out of hours calls. Calls can be scheduled with the consultation team for outside of working hours.

Info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

What is a statutory consultation?

Statutory consultation is required as part of the government's planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, as set out in the Planning Act 2008.

We would like your feedback on the work we have undertaken to date to develop the project, as set out in significant detail in our PEI Report and more succinctly summarised in our PEI Report NTS (both available on our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk).



Providing your feedback

You can submit your feedback to this consultation online or in writing:

- Website:**
Fill out the online feedback form on our project website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- Feedback Form:**
Collect a feedback form at a consultation event or contact the community relations team to request a copy (see back of this booklet for contact details). You can submit this form at an event or to our freepost address at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY. You do not need a stamp.
- Email:**
Send an email with your feedback to our consultation address at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
- Letters:**
Post a letter with your feedback to our freepost address above.

The deadline for responding to this consultation is 23:59 on 2 December 2024. Responses received after this deadline may not be considered.



Feedback Information

All the comments submitted to this consultation will be recorded and considered to inform and shape our proposals. Feedback will be responded to in our consultation report, which will be submitted as part of our application for development consent. Feedback cannot be taken over the phone.

What happens next?

When this statutory consultation closes, we will review all comments received, together with findings from our ongoing assessments, to finalise our proposals for Fosse Green Energy.

We expect to submit our application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate in late 2025. Along with other documents, the application will include:

- An **Environmental Statement** setting out the environmental considerations for the project and how we propose to mitigate them.
- A **Consultation Report** containing responses to this consultation and an explanation of how we have considered these views.

The application process

The Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to choose whether to accept the application for Fosse Green Energy. If accepted, there will be a period of examination.

Once the examination is finished, the Planning Inspectorate has three months to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State on whether the application should be given development consent. The Secretary then has three months to decide.

If granted development consent, we anticipate that construction will start in 2031, depending on the final connection date agreed with National Grid.

You will be able to register your interest with the Planning Inspectorate for our proposals once the application has been accepted, before the examination starts. This will make sure that you are kept informed of how our application is progressing and gives you the opportunity to further contribute your thoughts on our proposals.

You can also contact the Fosse Green Energy team at any point during this process using the details on the back of this booklet.

Indicative Timelines

- **Spring 2023**
Outline information shared on the project. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Request submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.
- **Autumn 2023**
First stage of community consultation (non-statutory).
- **Winter 2023/2024**
Development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at statutory consultation.
- **Spring to Autumn 2024**
Further environmental survey and assessment work.
- **Autumn 2024**
Second (statutory) stage of community consultation.
- **Autumn 2025**
Finalise DCO application for submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

*Dates are indicative and could be subject to change



To contact us and provide feedback visit our website using the QR code:
Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk Post: **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**
Phone: **0800 860 6262** (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

9.1.2 Feedback Form

Fosse Green Energy
Statutory consultation feedback form



Fosse Green Energy is holding its statutory consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage project.

The project would be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way. It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby.

The consultation is being held from
21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024.
To find out more about what we're consulting on visit www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Please use this feedback form to respond to our consultation.
Complete as many sections of the form as you would like and submit it to us:



In-person: by handing it to a member of the team or placing it in the feedback form box at a consultation event.



By post: send it to us at **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY.** You do not need a stamp.



Email: scan a copy of your completed form and email it to us at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Please provide your feedback by **11.59pm on Monday 2 December 2024.**

About you

Please fill out the section below with some information about you.
Please note, personal details aren't required to be supplied. Please leave this section blank if you prefer.

Title:

First name:

Surname:

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation? Yes No

Name of organisation:

If you would like to receive project updates, please tick yes and provide your email: Yes No

Email:

1. Do you have any overall comments on the plans for Fosse Green Energy?

2. Do you have any comments on the locations for solar panels, substation and other associated infrastructure? You can see the locations of the different parts of the project on our layout plan available at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk.

3. Following the earlier non-statutory consultation we have selected one grid connection corridor which is proposed to connect Fosse Green Energy to the national grid. Please provide any comments on the grid connection corridor's route.

4. We are presenting plans for permissive paths which would link to Public Rights of Ways and connect local villages. Please provide any comments you have on the routes for these paths.

5. Please provide your suggestions for community schemes or initiatives that we could support when the project is operational.

6. Our layout plan available at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk shows where we are planning planting, buffer areas and areas to deliver biodiversity net gain and habitat creation. Please let us know if you have any feedback on the location of these areas.

7. We would need to construct the solar and energy storage project and grid connection, which would include using roads to access the site. Please let us know if you have any comments on how we plan to construct the project.

Data Privacy Notice

Camargue Group Limited is supporting Fosse Green Limited with its consultation process on the Fosse Green Energy Project. Camargue Group Limited ("we" or "us") is committed to ensuring the privacy of your personal information. In this notice we explain how we hold, process and retain your personal data.

How we use your personal data

We may process information that you provide to us. This data may include the following:

- Your name
- Your address
- Your telephone number
- Your email address
- Your employer or any group on whose behalf you are authorised to respond
- Your feedback in response to the consultation

We will use your personal data for the following purposes:

- To record accurately and analyse any questions you raise during the consultation or feedback you have provided in response to the consultation
- To report on our consultation, detailing what issues have been raised and how we have responded to that feedback (please note that the information contained in the consultation report will be aggregated and will not identify specific individuals)
- To personalise communications with individuals we are required to contact as part of future consultation or communications. The legal basis for processing this data is that it is necessary for our legitimate interest, namely for the purpose of ensuring the consultation process, analysis and reporting are accurate and comprehensive
- In addition to the specific purposes set out above, we may also process your personal data when it is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject

Providing your personal data to others

We may provide your personal data to the following recipients:

- Fosse Green Energy Limited on whose behalf we are collecting your feedback in order to analyse and report on the responses received
- Third party service providers and professional advisors who provide services to Fosse Green Energy Limited in connection with the consultation
- The Planning Inspectorate

- Our insurers / professional advisers. We may disclose your personal data to our insurers and / or professional advisers when reasonably necessary for the purposes of obtaining and maintaining insurance cover, managing risks, obtaining professional advice and managing legal disputes

Retaining and deleting personal data

Personal data that we process for any purpose shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose.

Unless we contact you and obtain your consent for us to retain your personal data for a longer period, we will delete your personal data as soon as practicable following the outcome of the consultation process.

We may retain your personal data where such retention is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation to which we are subject.

Your rights

The rights you have in relation to your personal information under data protection law are:

- The right to access
- The right to rectification
- The right to erasure
- The right to restrict processing
- The right to object to processing
- The right to data portability
- The right to complain to a supervisory authority

You may exercise any of your rights in relation to your personal data by writing to us using the details below.

Our details

We are registered in England and Wales under registration number 3954008.

Our registered office is at
**Eagle Tower, Montpellier Drive,
Cheltenham GL50 1TA.**

You can contact us by:

Freephone: **0800 860 6262**

Email: **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk**

Letter: **FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

Please contact us at the details provided should you require this document in large print, audio, or braille.

9.1.3 Postcard

Fosse Green Energy

Statutory Consultation: 21 October to 2 December 2024



Fosse Green Energy invites you to take part in a statutory consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The project would be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way. It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby.

We would also like to hear your ideas for community schemes we could support, and your thoughts on our proposed routes for permissive paths. We also welcome feedback on potential landscaping enhancements and habitat creation.

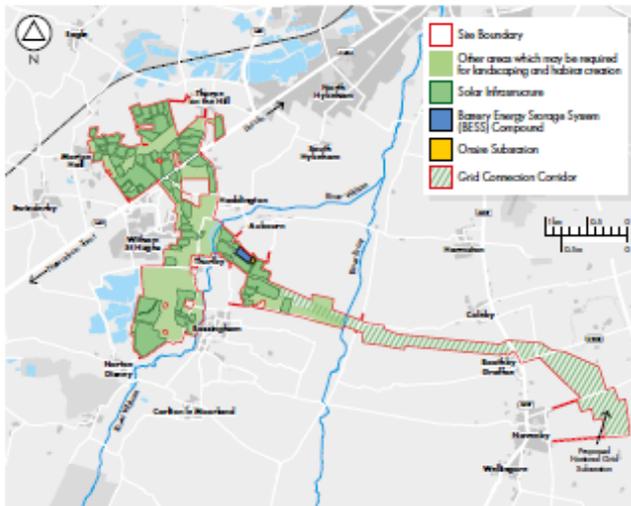
Have your say

We welcome your views and feedback to help us finalise the project's design.

You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post.

We are also holding events where you can meet the team and find out more – see the back of this postcard for more details.

This is likely to be our last stage of public consultation on our plans before we submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate.



Map Legend:

- Site Boundary
- Other areas which may be required for landscaping and habitat creation
- Solar Infrastructure
- Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Compound
- Onsite Substation
- Grid Connection Corridor

The map shows the project area south-west of Lincoln, North Kesteven, including locations like Navenby, Waddington, and Fosse Way. A scale bar indicates 0 to 10 km.

Deadline for feedback: Monday 2 December 2024

9.1.4 Poster

Fosse Green Energy

Statutory Consultation

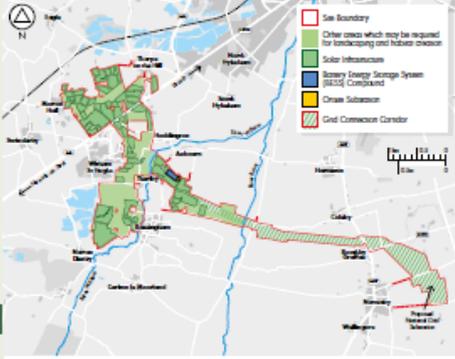
21 October to 2 December 2024



Fosse Green Energy invites you to take part in a statutory consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The project would be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas located to the north and south of the A44, known as Fosse Way. It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navanby.

As well as the project itself, we would also like to hear your ideas for community schemes we could support, and your thoughts on our proposed routes for permissive paths. We also welcome feedback on potential landscaping enhancements and habitat creation.



Have your say

We welcome your views and feedback to help us finalise the project's design.

You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post.

This is likely to be our last stage of public consultation on our plans before we submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate.

Deadline for feedback:
Monday 2 December 2024

Join us at any of our in-person or online information events to meet the project team, find out more about our proposals and provide your feedback:

Friday 8 November 13:30 – 17:30	The Venue @ Navanby, Grantham Road, Navanby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 15:00-19:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Rd, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30 – 16:30	Witham St Hughes Village Hall Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughes, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 18:00-19:00	Online event Register to attend via our website

Scan the QR code to visit our website to find out more about what is being consulted on and how you can take part.

Phone: **0800 860 6262** (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
Email: **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk** Post: **FREEPOST, FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

Letters and emails received online, by email and freepost address between 21 October and 2 December will be considered as feedback.



9.1.5 Exhibition Panels



Thank you for taking part in this public consultation for Fosse Green Energy. The project is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team.

The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary to avoid the effects of climate change. The Government expects that a low-cost, net zero and consistent electricity system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind, solar and nuclear.

Fosse Green Energy will have a key role to play in delivering clean energy while supporting the local farming economy and improving the local environment. The UK needs sustained growth in the capacity of the solar sector in the next decade to ensure we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions.

This consultation

We are holding a statutory consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven. The project includes solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, battery energy storage and a connection using an underground cable corridor to the proposed substation at Navenby, along with the delivery of biodiversity net gain, landscaping and permissive paths.

As the project generates over 50MW of electricity, this means that it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

Our consultation is running from
21 October 2024 to
23:59, 2 December 2024.



Our latest proposals

Our proposals for Fosse Green Energy have evolved, based on feedback from our initial consultation and the findings from our ongoing survey and assessment work.

Since our 2023 consultation, we have:



Realigned solar PV panels to preserve views and historic boundaries.



Selected and refined a preferred grid connection corridor to the proposed National Grid substation near to Navenby to minimise social and environmental impacts. We can also confirm the cable will be buried underground.



Relocated solar PV panels to reduce potential impacts on wildlife and views. This includes preserving land for birds south of Moor Lane.



Enhanced links across the site, via permissive paths connecting into public rights of way, to provide greater connectivity to local villages as well as local walking routes.



Proposed planting, screening measures, and buffering – including on land southeast of Thorpe on the Hill – to reduce visual and noise impacts.



Maximised the opportunities our site could have to deliver clean energy by identifying areas where further panels could be placed.



Optimised the design of the Solar and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to enhance the safety of the site, and to provide flexibility on the location of BESS.



Refined our proposals for vehicular access to the site, providing further clarity on transportation options.



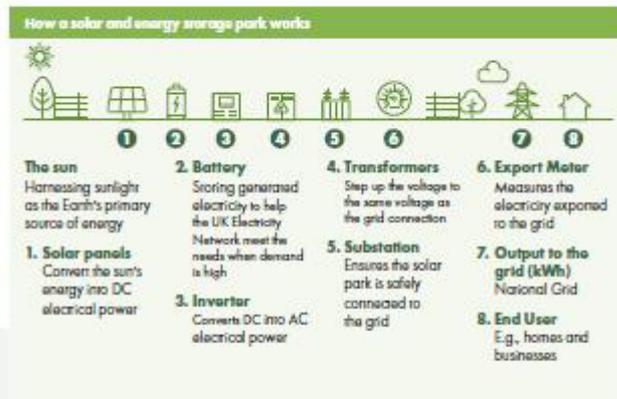



The project is made up of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navanby, using a 400kV underground cable corridor. Fosse Green Energy will then export and import electricity to the national grid.

The ground-mounted solar PV panels convert sunlight into DC electrical power. Each panel is likely to have a DC generating capacity of between 400 and 850 watts, or potentially more depending on advances in technology at the time of construction.

A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is proposed for Fosse Green Energy to store the energy produced by the project and release it to the grid when it is most needed. We are considering options for 'decentralised' BESS, with battery containers located throughout the Solar PV Array Areas, or 'centralised' BESS within a single compound, and would welcome your feedback on these options.





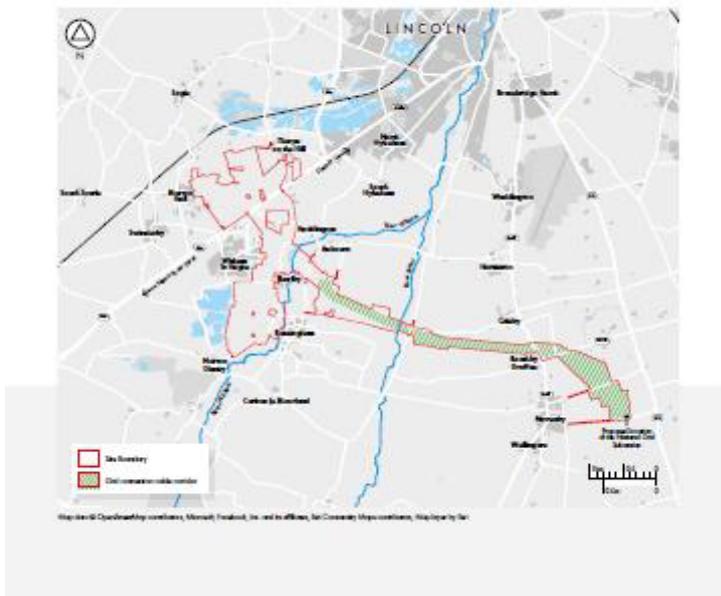
The onsite substation at Fosse Green Energy will connect with the proposed Navenby Substation via a buried export cable corridor which is approximately 10km in length. This is shown as a grid connection corridor.

The connection involves running 400 kilovolt (kV) and associated cables from the site to the substation proposed at Navenby which is installed via open trenching and then backfilling trenches to reinstatae the land and return it to its current use.

The substation then connects the energy produced by Fosse Green Energy into the grid for use in homes and businesses. The proposed Navenby Substation is subject to a separate planning application put forward by National Grid and is not part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy.

What is a grid connection corridor?
A grid connection corridor is a broad ribbon of land through which a buried electrical connection would be routed. The corridor can vary in width.

What is a substation?
Substations are high voltage electric system facilities which are used to gather voltage and step it up or down for export/import.





Should development consent be granted for Fosse Green Energy, construction is anticipated to start in 2031, with plans to connect to the Grid by 2033. We anticipate it would take around two years to build.

Construction

Building the principal site for Fosse Green Energy would involve:

- Site preparation – such as upgrading existing roads/rocks, upgrading existing crossing points like bridges, and establishing temporary construction compounds.
- Solar and energy storage park construction – such as piling the solar panels in place, installing cabling underground, and constructing the onsite substation and battery storage units.
- Testing and commissioning of the site.
- Landscape, planting, and habitat creation.

Operation

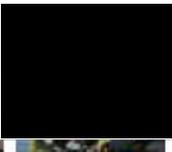
Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be in operation for 60 years. Once operational, activity on the site will be limited to:

- Vegetation management.
- Equipment maintenance and servicing, including the periodic replacement of components. Site inspection including fence inspections.
- Environmental / biodiversity surveys and monitoring



Decommissioning

Fosse Green Energy is planned to operate until 2093. When operation ends, the site will need to be decommissioned. All material from the site, including PV panels, substations, and batteries, will be removed and disposed of sensitively to minimise impact over 24 to 30 months. Recent research shows that 99 per cent of a solar panel can be recycled, and we will commit to maximising recycling materials where practicable.





Agricultural Land Classification are categories of land based on its suitability for food production. When developing solar and energy storage parks, poorer quality land is used in preference, rather than “best and most versatile (BMV) land”, which is excellent to good quality land in grades 1, 2, and 3a.

AIC surveys of the Principal Site as of October 2024 showed:

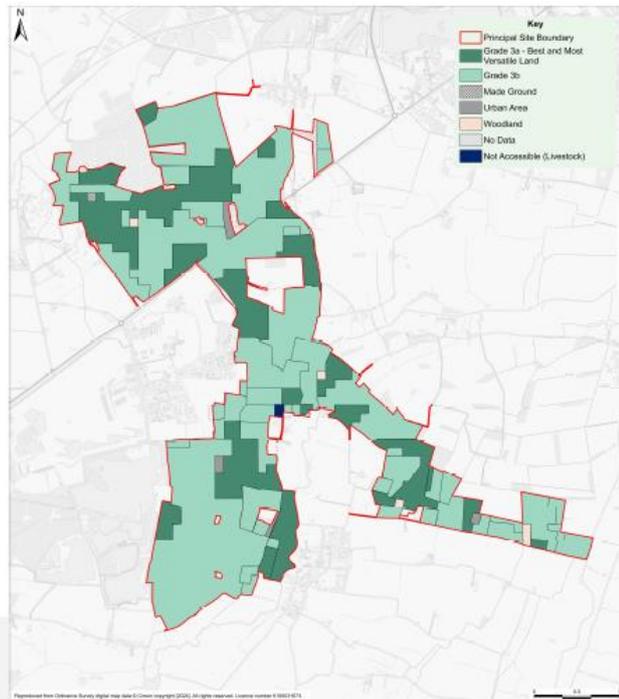
- No Grade 1 or 2 Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land
- 28.35% Grade 3a land (BMV)
- 69.20% Grade 3b land



Approximately **51%** of the land currently used on the proposed principal site for Fosse Green Energy is estimated to be for non-food crop, the majority of which is being used for fuels for carbon-intensive sources of energy.

Climate change and food security

Climate change is the biggest threat to food security. The UK is already seeing unpredictable weather patterns and more rain, which is attributed to climate change and will impact our food security making it harder to produce crops reliably.





We are developing Fosse Green Energy with consideration to the local environment and communities.

We are consulting on some new community benefits including:

- 

A range of permissive paths linking to Public Rights of Way (PROMs), creating connections between local villages and other parts, and increasing walking and cycling opportunities.
- 

Planting community orchards.
- 

Opening up green areas for schools, community groups and animals – such as birds – to use, delivering biodiversity net gain.

We also continue to welcome further suggestions on local schemes, projects and initiatives we can support. Let us know about any ideas you have in your feedback.



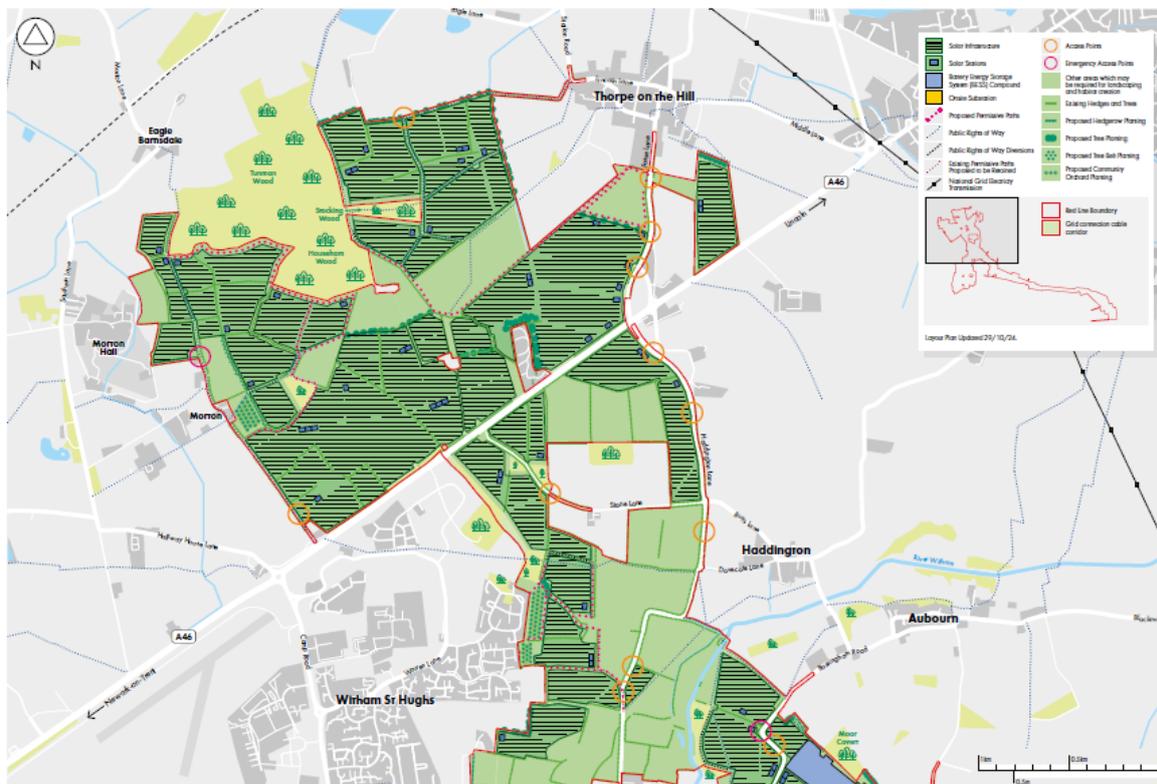
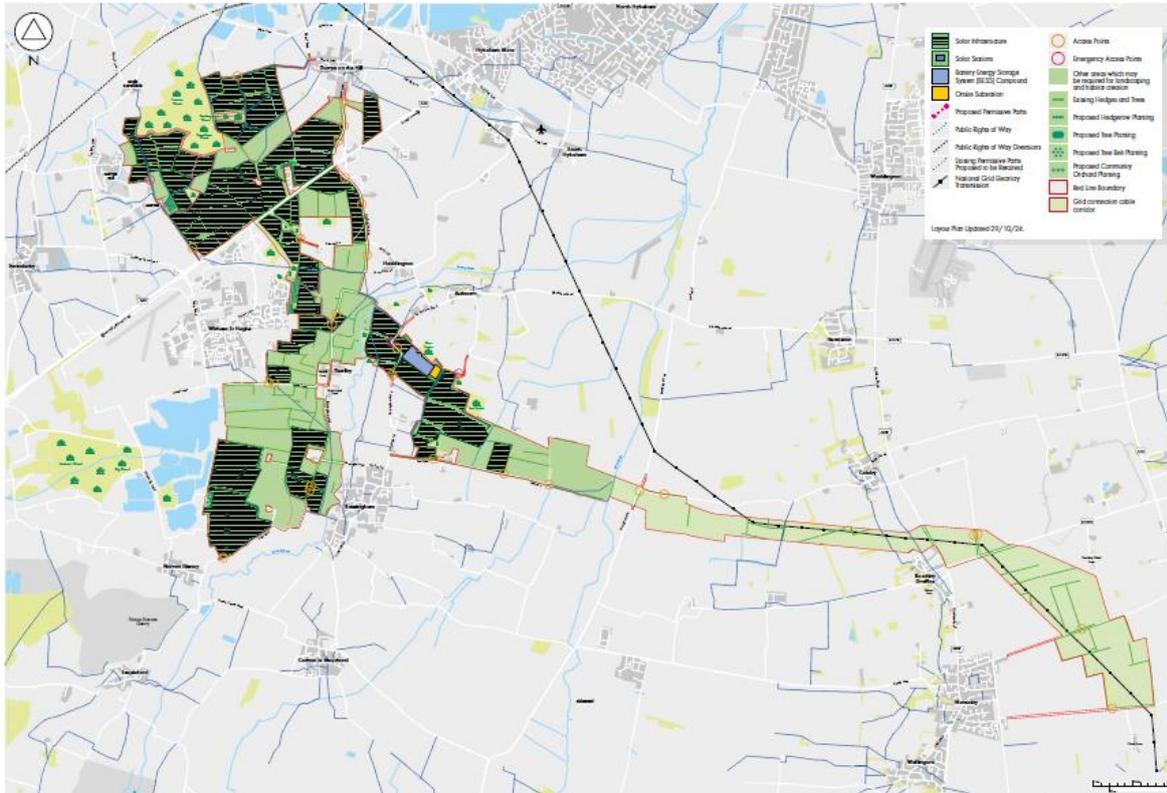
What is biodiversity net gain?

Biodiversity is the variety of plants and animals present in an area, and is a key indicator of the health of an ecosystem. By working to achieve biodiversity net gain, we will ensure our work results in more or better quality environments for plants and animals.

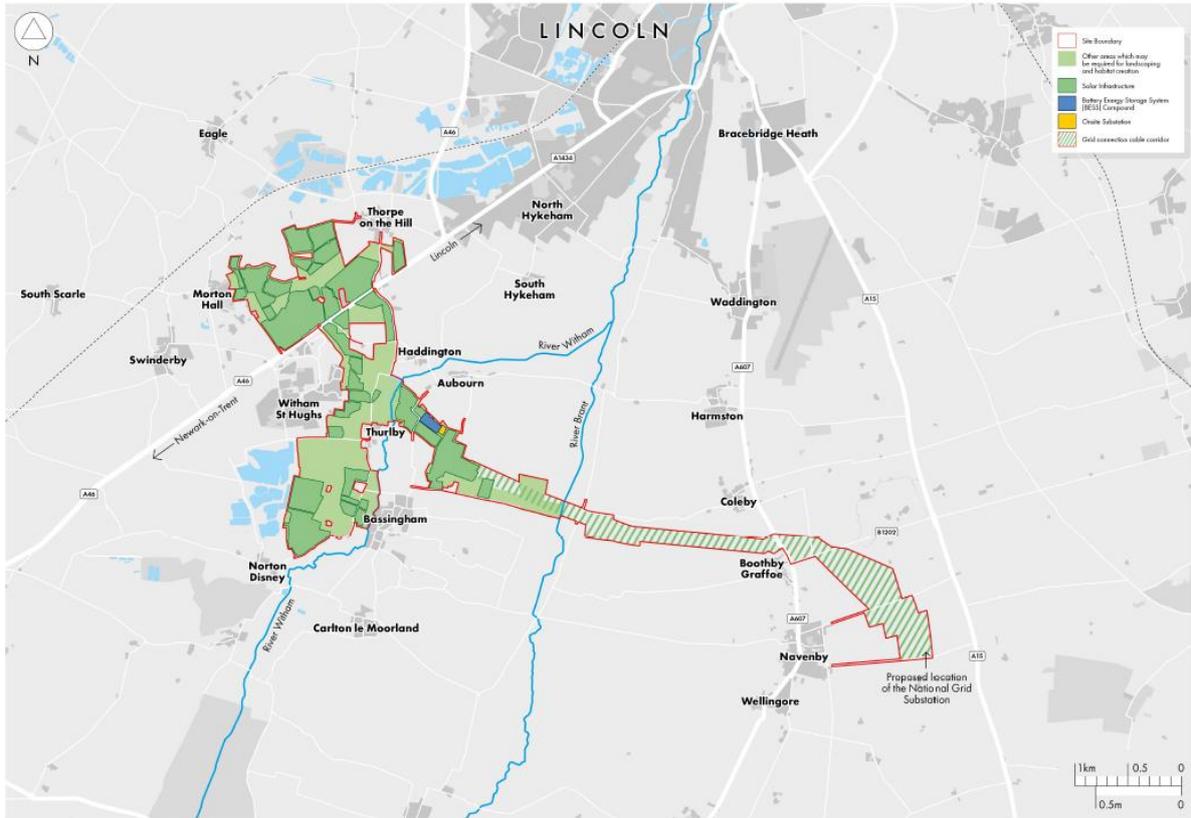
We will be delivering a minimum 10 per cent biodiversity net gain for Fosse Green Energy, and solar farm developments regularly achieve over this percentage.

We are considering improvements such as creating pollinator-friendly habitats, orchards, grasslands, wildflower meadows and other planting across the site.

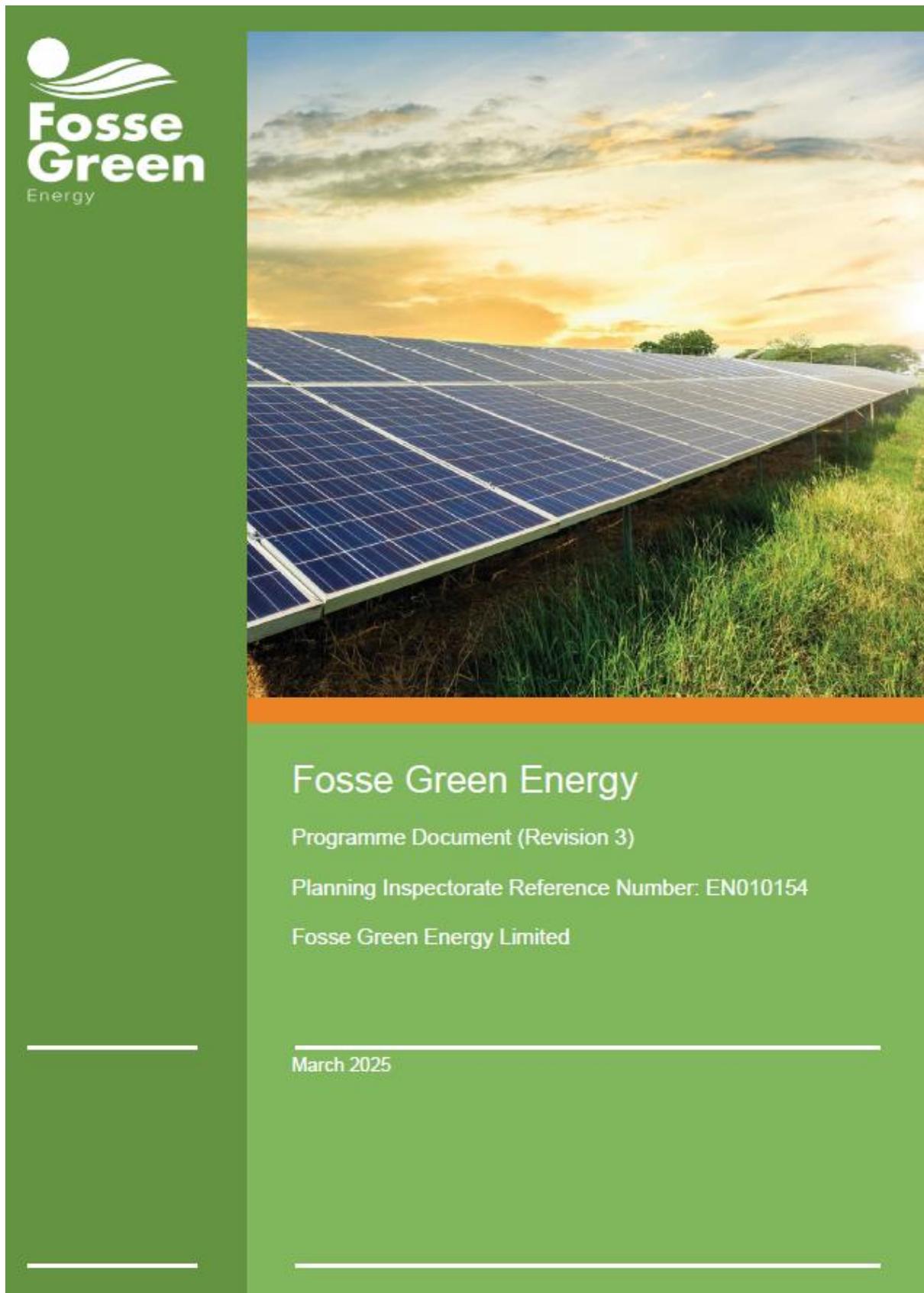
9.1.6 Layout Plan



9.1.7 Project Location Map



9.1.8 Programme Document (updated 17 03 25)



**Fosse
Green**
Energy

Fosse Green Energy
Programme Document (Revision 3)
Planning Inspectorate Reference Number: EN010154
Fosse Green Energy Limited

March 2025

Fosse Green Energy
Programme Document



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this report

1.1.1 Fosse Green Energy Limited (the Applicant) intends to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application seeking consent under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) for the Fosse Green Energy project (the Project) which comprises a generating station with an anticipated capacity in excess of 50MW comprising the installation of solar photovoltaic panels, associated electrical equipment, cabling and on-site energy storage facilities together with grid connection infrastructure for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the Project.

1.1.2 This Programme Document has been prepared in accordance with the guidance set out in the Planning Inspectorate's Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: 2024 Pre-application Prospectus. Production of the Programme Document is not a statutory requirement; however, it should set out the timetable and activities necessary for an effective pre-application process including the level of pre-application services from the Planning Inspectorate, and consultation with various parties required under the Planning Act 2008.

1.1.3 The Programme Document includes the following:

- the date the Applicant intends to submit their application and a timetable of the Applicant's pre-application process.
- the main issues for resolution and activities that will be undertaken to address these.
- the proposals for engagement with key stakeholders.
- how the Applicant will manage risk during the pre-application stage.
- reference to the Statement of Community Consultation.

2. Timetable

2.1 Current status of the Project

2.1.1 The Project commenced in March 2023. Since then, the Applicant has undertaken the following:

- Submission of a Scoping Report on 20 June 2023 and receipt of a Scoping Opinion from the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the Secretary of State) on 25 July 2023.
- A period of Non-Statutory Consultation from 11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023.
- Development of, and consultation on, the Statement of Community Consultation with the host authorities, Lincolnshire County Council and North Kesteven District Council.
- Preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report).
- A period of Statutory Consultation from 21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024.

2.2 Anticipated timetable

2.2.1 The Applicant has prepared a programme for the Project which anticipates a DCO submission on 18 July 2025. Table 2-1 shows the anticipated timetable up to the submission of the DCO application, with previous steps also included for context.

2.2.2 The Applicant will keep interested parties informed on programme matters in progress meetings during the pre-application stage.

Table 2-1 Anticipated timetable

Project Stage	Activity	Anticipated Date
Non-Statutory Consultation and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping	Non-Statutory consultation	11 September 2023 to 20 October 2023. (COMPLETE)
	Submission of EIA Scoping Report to the Secretary of State via the Inspectorate	20 June 2023 (COMPLETE)
	Receipt of Scoping Opinion	25 July 2023 (COMPLETE)

Project Stage	Activity	Anticipated Date
Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Report	October 2024 (COMPLETE)
	Informal Consultation SoCC	30 October 2023 to 6 November 2023 (COMPLETE)
	Formal Consultation SoCC (minimum 28 working days)	7 November 2023 to 19 December 2023 (COMPLETE)
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report)	Prepare and finalise the PEI Report	3 July 2024 – 11 October 2024 (COMPLETE)
Statutory Consultation	Formal consultation period	21 October 2024 – 2 December 2024 (COMPLETE)
Environmental Statement (ES)	Finalise EIA and prepare ES	3 February 2025 – 30 June 2025
Preparation of the DCO application	Prepare the DCO application including supporting documents	3 February 2025 – 30 June 2025
Adequacy of Consultation Milestone	Written submission to the Inspectorate setting out the consultation undertaken to date	18 April 2025
Draft document review	Review of the draft DCO (front end), Land Plans, Works Plans, Draft Book of Reference (front end) and Draft Consultation report (front end) by the Planning Inspectorate	Mid-late April 2025
DCO application finalisation	Finalisation of application documents	1 July 2025 – 17 July 2025
DCO Submission	Submit the DCO application to the Secretary of State via the Inspectorate	18 July 2025

3. Main Issues For Resolution

3.1 Outcome of Non-Statutory Consultation

3.1.1 The main issues arising from the Non-Statutory Consultation related to the following:

- Biodiversity net gain and wildlife.
- Project design.
- Agricultural land use.
- Impacts during construction.
- Community benefits.
- A range of other points including potential impacts on health (including mental health), property prices, aircraft safety and glint and glare.

3.1.2 As noted in Table 2-1, the Applicant has prepared a Non-Statutory Consultation feedback report which is available on the Project website (<https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/assets/images/pdf/FGE-Consultation-Report-Final-Oct.pdf>). The report outlines how the responses to the Non-Statutory Consultation have been taken into account in the development of the Project.

3.1.3 The Applicant is seeking to address these issues through ongoing engagement with key stakeholders such as Lincolnshire County Council (LCC), North Kesteven District Council (NKDC), Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England (see Chapter 4 for a summary of the Applicant's proposals for technical engagement).

3.1.4 Table 3-1 sets out the considerations and proposed activities for the main issues already identified from the Non-Statutory Consultation and others that the Applicant will also be addressing during the pre-application stage.

3.2 Outcome of Statutory Consultation

3.2.1 A period of Statutory Consultation ran for six weeks from 21 October 2024 to 2 December 2024. The Statutory Consultation provided stakeholders and members of the community with opportunities to discuss and comment on the design presented in the PEI Report. Comments and feedback submitted as part of the Statutory Consultation have been recorded and will be taken into account as the design of the Project evolves.

3.2.2 Similar to the Non-Statutory Consultation the main issues raised at the Statutory Consultation related to biodiversity and wildlife, agricultural land use, traffic and access during construction, community benefits alongside other points including socio economic factors, battery safety, glint and glare and the water environment.

- 3.2.3 The Applicant continues to address the issues raised through an ongoing engagement strategy with key stakeholders including North Kesteven District Council, Lincolnshire County Council, Natural England, Historic England, the Environment Agency, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust and National Highways.
- 3.2.4 Table 3-1 sets out the Applicant's approach to resolution of the issues raised during the Statutory Consultation.

Table 3-1 Approach to resolution of issues

Considerations	Proposed activities
Project design	
<p>The Project design fix for the Environmental Statement (ES) to be submitted with the DCO application was developed and refined based on the feedback received during Statutory Consultation as well as ongoing environmental review and assessment work.</p> <p>The Applicant has maintained a design log which itemises the changes made at various stages of the Project's development.</p> <p>The ES will detail design changes from Statutory Consultation to DCO application submission.</p> <p>The evolution of the Project design will be explained in the Design Approach Document that is submitted with the DCO application.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement with key stakeholders including LCC, NKDC, the Environmental Agency, Natural England and Historic England. Further environmental assessment work as part of the preparation of the Environmental Statement. Further development of the design where appropriate.
Biodiversity	
<p>A range of ecology surveys have been undertaken including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bird surveys (breeding and wintering); Bat surveys (preliminary bat roost appraisal and activity surveys); Great Crested Newt (eDNA) surveys; Habitat surveys (National Vegetation Classification and Phase 1 Habitat Survey); Aquatic habitats, macroinvertebrates and macrophytes; Reptile surveys; Badger surveys; Water Vole and Otter; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued engagement with LCC, NKDC, Natural England and Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust For Examination, agree Statements of Common Ground with Natural England, LCC and NKDC that include matters related to biodiversity Identify suitable mitigation and present this in the ES Secure mitigation in the appropriate management plans and any Development Consent Obligations and/ or other legal agreements.

Considerations	Proposed activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial invertebrates scoping survey; and • Tree walkover survey. <p>Consultation has been undertaken with key ecology stakeholders such as Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Upper Witham Internal Drainage Board, Natural England and LCC/NKDC and is ongoing.</p> <p>The landscape scheme has been, and will continue to be, designed to maximise habitat creation opportunities without limiting the functionality of the Project. This includes the provision of grassland creation and provision of infill planting and new tree and scrub planting.</p> <p>Suitable buffers have been included in current proposals to offset from ecological features such as woodland blocks, individual trees, ponds and other surface water features. Exclusion zones have been established around the root protection areas of trees within the Site. The importance of mitigating the loss of arable field habitats which may be used by farmland birds is recognised.</p>	
Landscape and visual	
<p>Existing public rights of way and permissive paths which transverse the site introduce potential short range views. Long range views are also provided from Lincoln Cliff to the west of the site but these are distant. Existing hedgerows within and adjacent to the site are well managed, typically at heights of over 2m. Other visual receptors include residents of the nearby surrounding hamlets/villages of Witham St Hughs, Bassingham, Thurlby, Morton and Thorpe on the Hill.</p> <p>Winter viewpoint locations were shared with NKDC's landscape advisors (AAH). Further consultation is planned.</p> <p>Habitat creation and enhancement has targeted infill and planting to strengthen existing natural barriers. Planting is proposed around the proposed on-site substation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued engagement with LCC and NKDC, and their landscape and visual advisors, AAH. • For Examination, agree Statements of Common Ground with LCC and NKDC that include matters related to landscape and visual impact. • Identify suitable mitigation in the ES • Secure mitigation in the appropriate management plans and any Development Consent Obligations and/ or other legal agreements.

Considerations	Proposed activities
<p>Through design, solar infrastructure has been removed from fields with views from Lincoln Cathedral. Analysis of the site has been undertaken to locate large on-site infrastructure in natural sheltered locations. Following feedback received during Statutory Consultation, additional permissive paths have been added to the Site and areas for solar infrastructure have been refined to maintain open views for residents at Thorpe on the Hill and Morton.</p>	
Archaeology	
<p>Geophysical surveys have been undertaken and the findings of the surveys have identified areas of possible archaeology. Consultation is ongoing with NKDC and LCC to discuss a high level approach to the programme of archaeological investigation and this will continue through the agreement of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the proposed archaeological evaluation (trial trenching). Further investigation will be undertaken to determine any further embedded mitigation, such as areas of preservation in situ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued engagement with LCC, NKDC and Historic England. • For Examination, agree Statements of Common Ground with LCC and NKDC that include matters related to archaeology. • Identity suitable mitigation in the ES • Secure mitigation in the appropriate management plans and any Development Consent Obligations and/ or other legal agreements.
Water Environment	
<p>A Walkover survey of the site has been conducted. Consultation has been undertaken with the Environment Agency to discuss and agree the approach to the flood modelling. The design has given consideration to the presence of the River Brant and River Witham, two main rivers which cross the site, with particular reference to the grid connection and internal cabling. Consideration has also been given to areas of Flood Zone 3 and the Witham Washland Flood Storage Area. A commitment has been made to avoid the placement of solar stations and large infrastructure (such as the Battery Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued engagement with the Environment Agency. • Engagement with the Lead Local Flood Authority and Internal Drainage Board, as required. • For Examination, agree a Statement of Common Ground with the Environment Agency that includes matters related to the water environment. • Identity suitable mitigation in the ES

Considerations	Proposed activities
Storage System (BESS) and On Site Substation) within areas at risk of flooding.	
Agricultural Land	
Agricultural Land Classification Surveys have been undertaken to confirm the agricultural grade of land in the area where solar infrastructure is proposed to be located (not the cable corridor). This information was shared at the Statutory Consultation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Soil Management Plan setting out how impacts to soil are minimised during construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project. • For Examination, agree a Statement of Common Ground with Natural England that includes matters related to soil management.
Community benefits	
Various suggestions were made by respondents to the Statutory Consultation on the community benefits that the Project could deliver. Suggestions ranged from funding local bus services, to planting trees and providing play equipment and sports facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued engagement with LCC and NKDC on community benefits. • Secure mitigation in the appropriate management plans and any Development Consent Obligations and/ or other legal agreements.
Community impacts	
<p>Consultation has been undertaken with LCC and NKDC on the scope of environmental baseline surveys. These include the automatic traffic count surveys and the noise baseline surveys.</p> <p>Consideration has been given to proximity of residential receptors in locating on site equipment within the layout.</p> <p>Consideration has also been given to HGV routing from the Strategic Road Network and access locations which have been shared with LCC. Access designs have been shared and discussed with the Local Highways Authority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued engagement with Natural England, the Environment Agency, LCC and NKDC on construction related impacts. <p>For the DCO application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan that sets out how environmental impacts will be minimised during the construction period. • Development of a Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan that provides a strategy for managing construction traffic during the construction period, to minimise the impact upon local communities. • Development of a Framework Decommissioning Management Plan that outlines how the Project will be decommissioned and the land re-instated to its previous use.

4. Engagement

4.1 Applicant's approach

4.1.1 During the pre-application stage, the Applicant has engaged and will continue to engage fully with all key stakeholders in the development of the DCO application. The Applicant is at varying stages of setting up agreements with the relevant key stakeholders. A summary is provided in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 Engagement with Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Engagement Mechanism
Planning Inspectorate	
Standard Service Tier agreement	The Applicant will engage with the Inspectorate in accordance with the standard service tier (6 meetings per year at times to be agreed with the Inspectorate) and seek to provide a Project update at each meeting, alongside a look ahead of upcoming key milestones and Project activities.
Lincolnshire County Council	
Planning Performance Agreement (PPA)	The Applicant has agreed a PPA with LCC to enable technical engagement to progress. The Applicant meets regularly with LCC to provide Project updates and to seek views on a range of matters including assessment, design and proposed mitigation. Technical input is provided by LCC in this regard. Meetings are held jointly with NKDC.
North Kesteven District Council	
Planning Performance Agreement	The Applicant has agreed a PPA with NKDC to enable technical engagement to progress. The Applicant meets regularly with NKDC to provide project updates and to seek views on a range of matters including assessment, design and proposed mitigation. Technical input is provided by NKDC in this regard. Meetings are held jointly with LCC.

Stakeholder	Engagement Mechanism
Natural England	
Discretionary Advice Service (DAS)	The Applicant has set up a DAS agreement with Natural England. The Applicant will seek advice from Natural England on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected species licences (as required); and - Adequacy of mitigation proposals (as required).
Environment Agency	
Discretionary Advice Service	The Applicant has a DAS arrangement with the Environment Agency. The Applicant will seek advice from the Environment Agency on a range of issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Method of assessment included within the ES. - Potential impacts on main rivers. - Flood Risk. - Adequacy of mitigation proposals (as required).
Historic England	
Discretionary Advice Service	The Applicant has a DAS agreement set up with Historic England. The Applicant will seek advice from the Historic England on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Method of assessment included within the ES; and - Proposed mitigation measures .

4.1.2 The Applicant will also continue to engage with other stakeholders, such as National Highways, Internal Drainage Boards and Parish Councils as appropriate, and with the local community via a Community Liaison Group.

5. Risk

5.1 Risk management

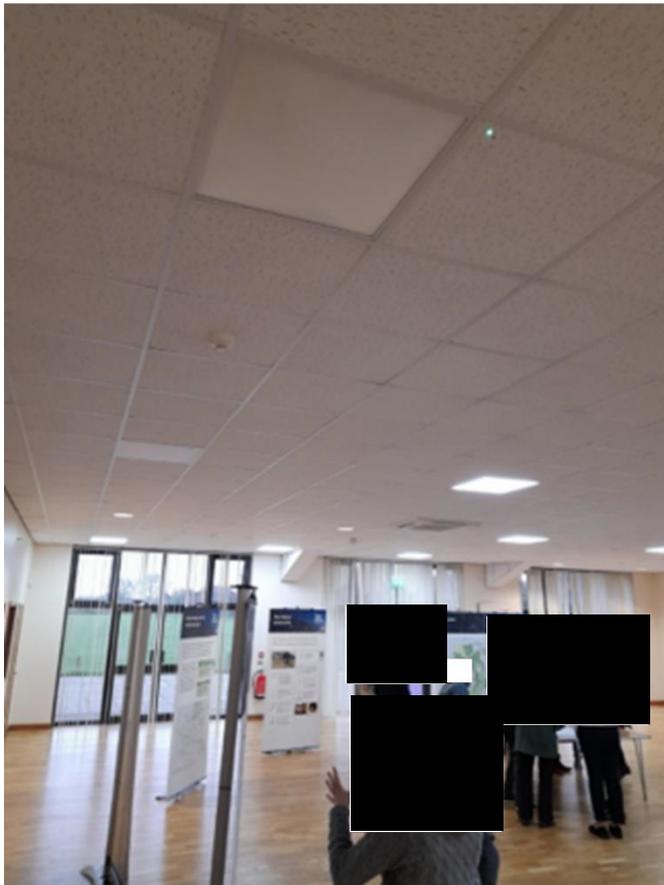
- 5.1.1 The Applicant has prepared an Issues Tracker which has been informed by feedback received from key stakeholders during the Statutory Consultation. The identified issues carry a Red, Amber, Green status that reflect the degree of risk with each issue, as well as the Applicant's intended approach to resolve the issues. The Issues Tracker will culminate in a list of Potential Main Issues for the Examination, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application.
- 5.1.2 It should be noted that the anticipated programme dates set out in Table 2-1 are informed by the Applicant's DCO experience and that these parameters could be subject to change depending on any planning reform. To mitigate this risk, the Applicant will continue to review and implement the requirements of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended), the relevant regulations and policy contained within the designated energy National Policy Statements and the associated guidance documents and Advice Notes in order to prepare a compliant DCO application for the Project.

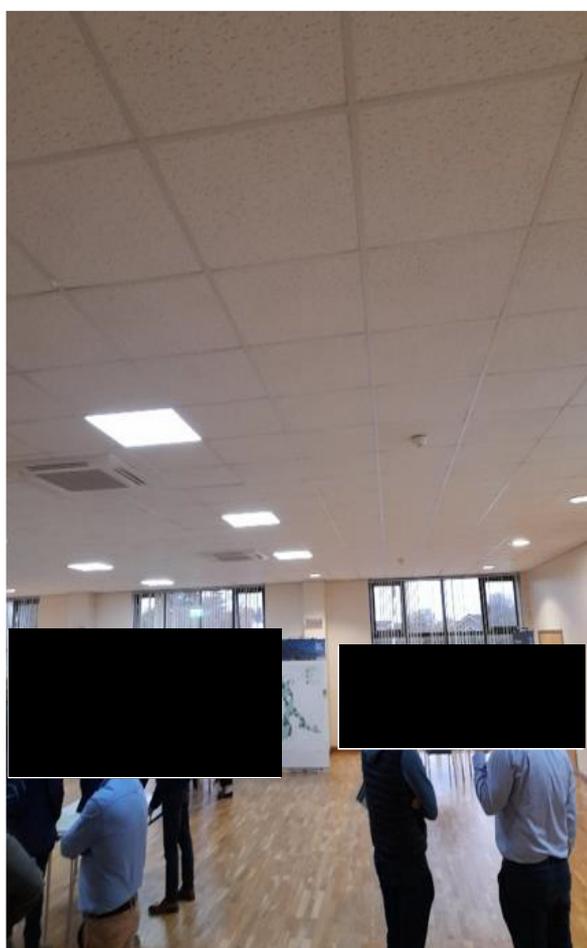
6. Statement of Community Consultation

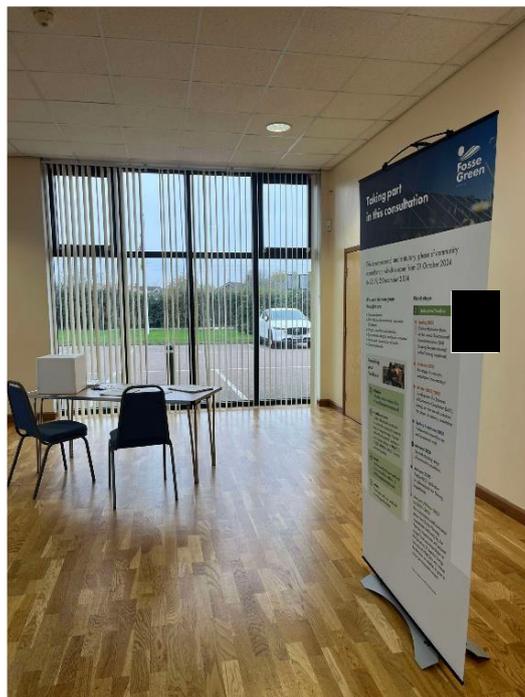
6.1 Development of the SoCC

- 6.1.1 The Applicant has developed a SoCC in accordance with the requirements of section 47 of the Planning Act 2008.
- 6.1.2 As set out in Table 2-1, the Applicant informally and formally consulted with LCC and NKDC on the contents of the SoCC. The Applicant will demonstrate in the Consultation Report to be submitted with the DCO application how that feedback has been taken into account and also how the Statutory Consultation has been delivered in accordance with the agreed SoCC.

9.1.9 Photos of In-Person Events









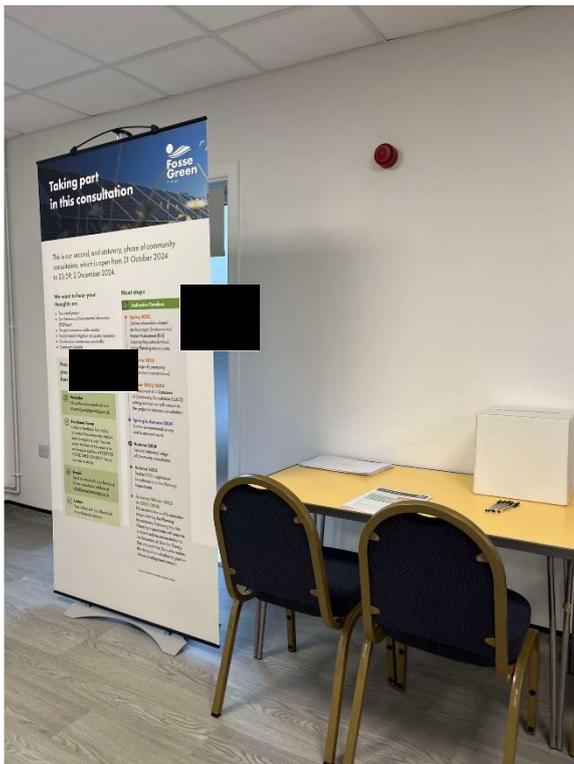








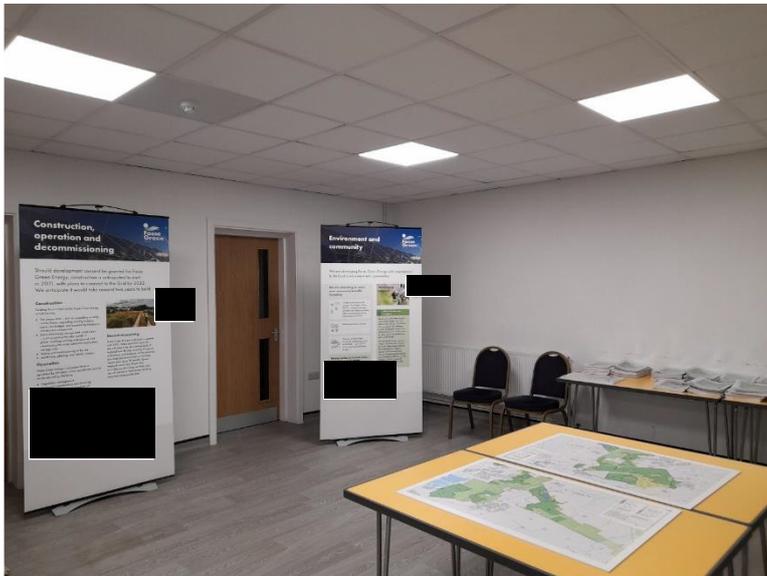
Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices





Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



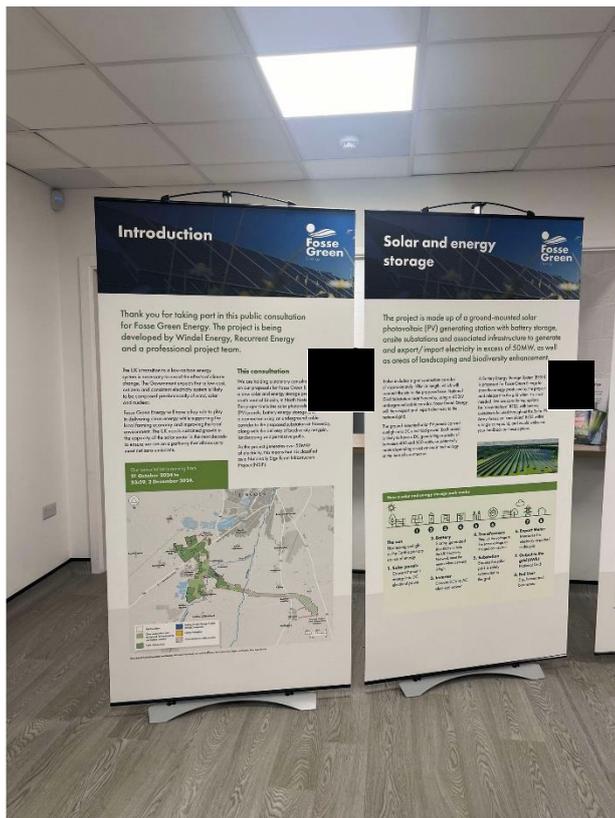








Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



9.1.10 Google Search Advertising

Fosse Green Stat Con Google Ad

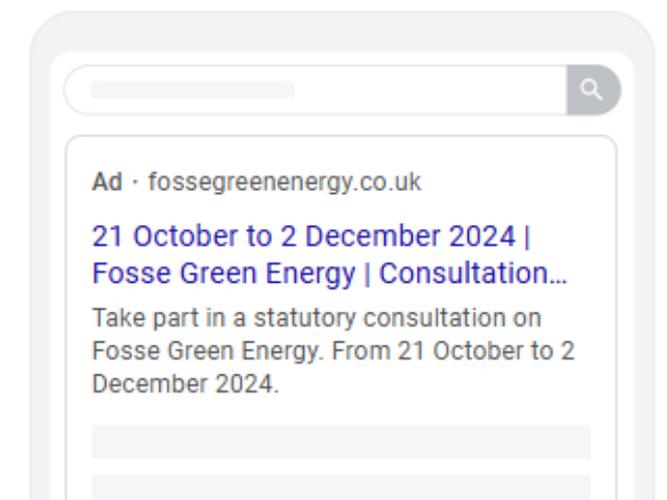
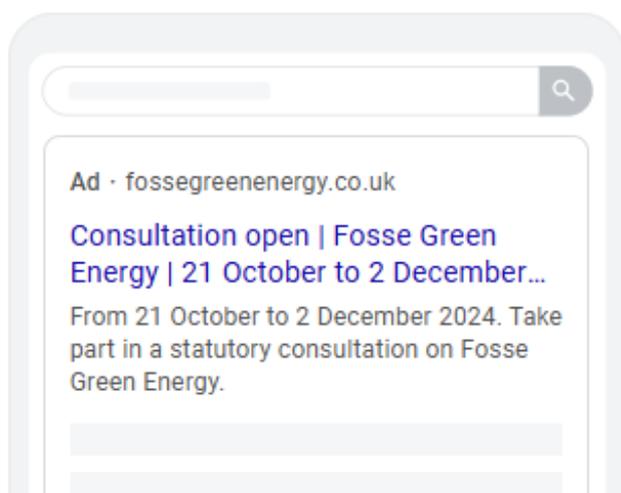
Consultation Opening (30 characters headline, 90 characters description):

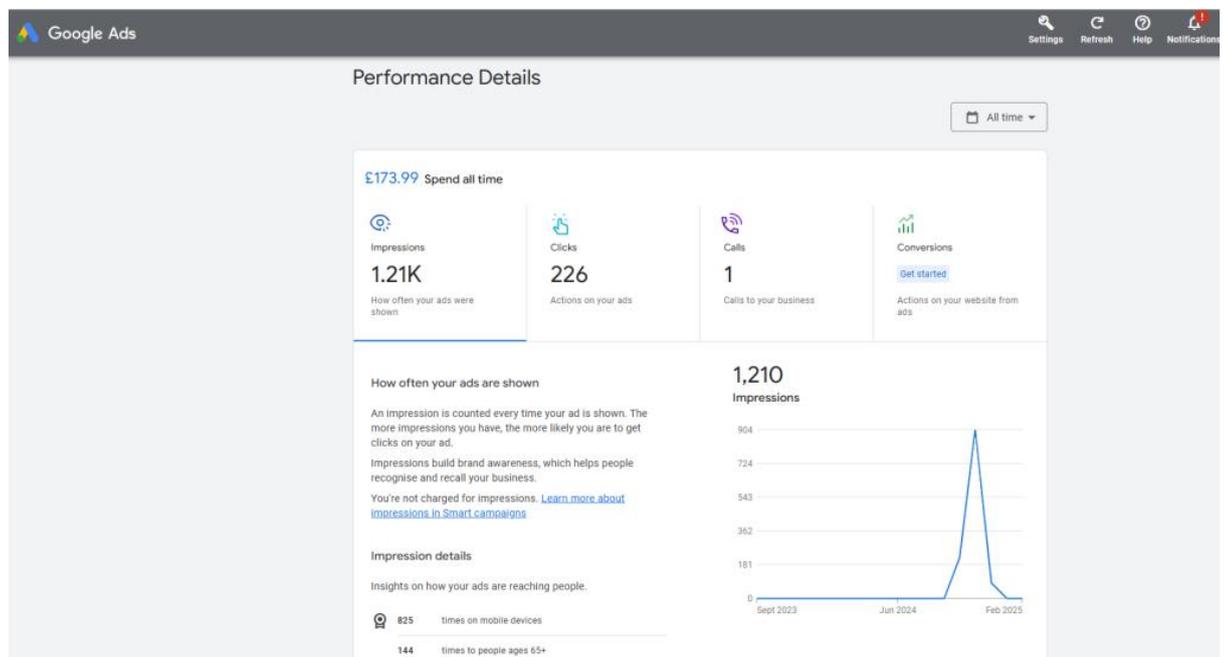
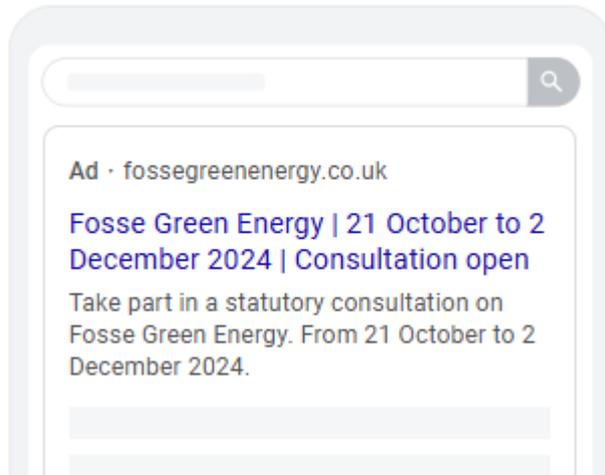
Fosse Green Energy consultation open

From 21 October to 2 December 2024, take part in a consultation on Fosse Green Energy.

One week until consultation closes

There's one week left to take part in a statutory consultation on Fosse Green Energy.





9.1.11 Information Points



Bassingham Parish Council Office



Collingham Community Partnership Library



North Hykeham Community Library



Lincoln Central Library



Navenby Parish Council office



Sleaford Library



9.1.12 Webinar Slides and Recording

Webinar recording



Webinar slides



Agenda

- Introduction
- The project
- Taking part and providing feedback
- Next steps
- Questions



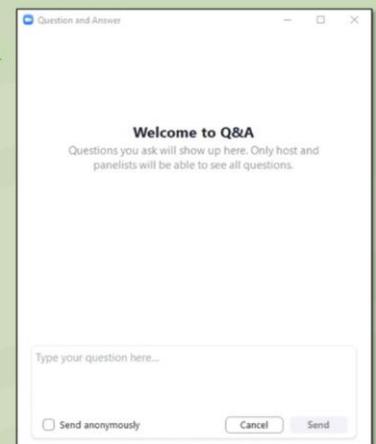
Taking part in the webinar



Please let us know using the chat if you are experiencing any technical difficulties

You can ask questions at any time by using the Q&A box.

These will be answered at the end of the presentation.



Introductions

- [Redacted] Windel Energy
- [Redacted] Recurrent Energy
- [Redacted] design and environment
- [Redacted] consultation and engagement



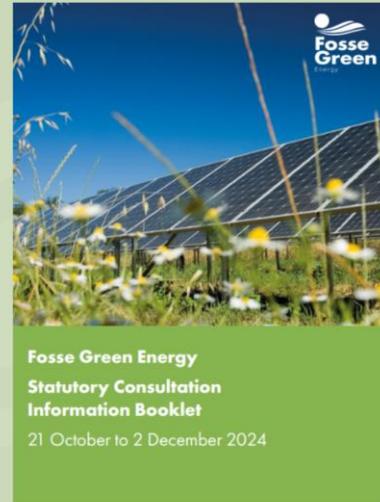
Who we are

Fosse Green Energy is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team.



Statutory consultation – 21 October to 2 December

- Statutory consultation is being held for six weeks.
- This is required by the application process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).
- Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report published.
- We have updated the design and layout after the last consultation in 2023.



The project



Fosse Green Energy

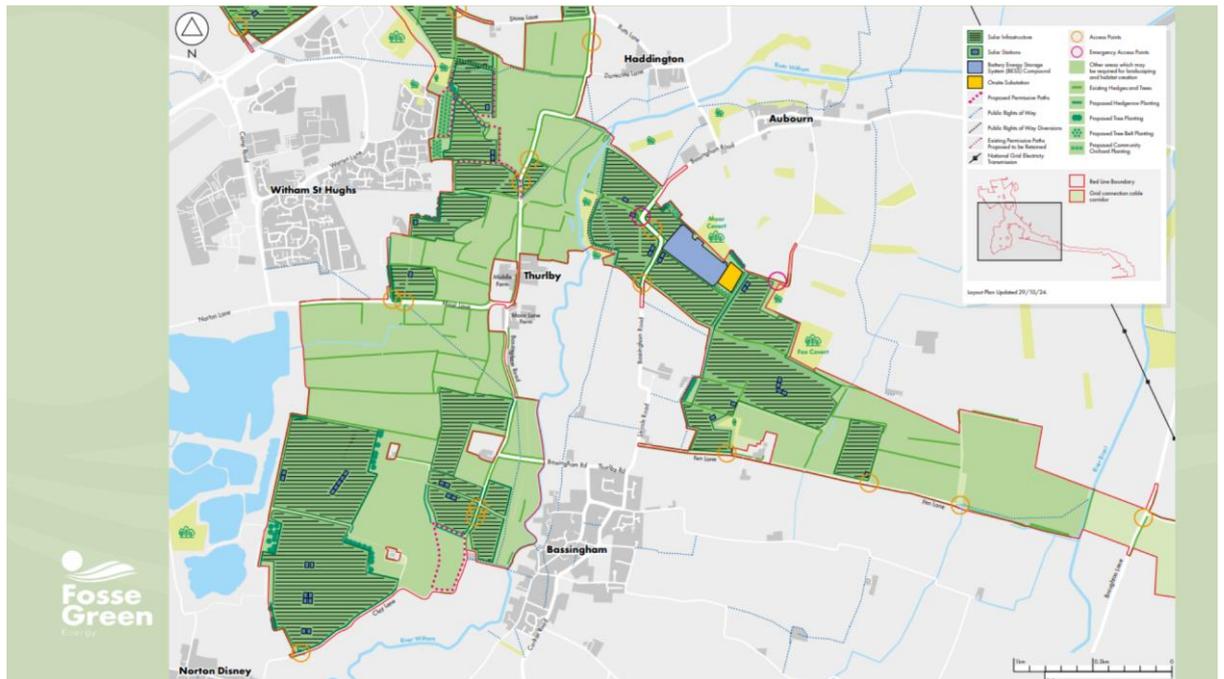
- New solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, North Kesteven.
- Includes solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, battery energy storage, and an underground cable corridor connection to the National Grid.
- Delivering biodiversity, landscaping and permissive paths.



Location

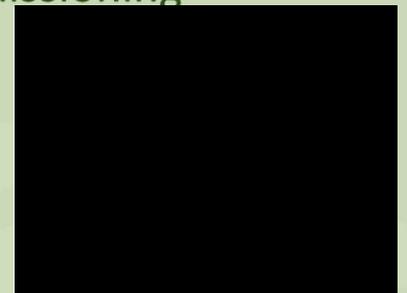
- 5.6 miles (9km) southwest of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire
- Onsite substation would connect with proposed Navenby Substation via buried export cable corridor.
- Proposed regional substation at Navenby will be a separate planning application by National Grid.





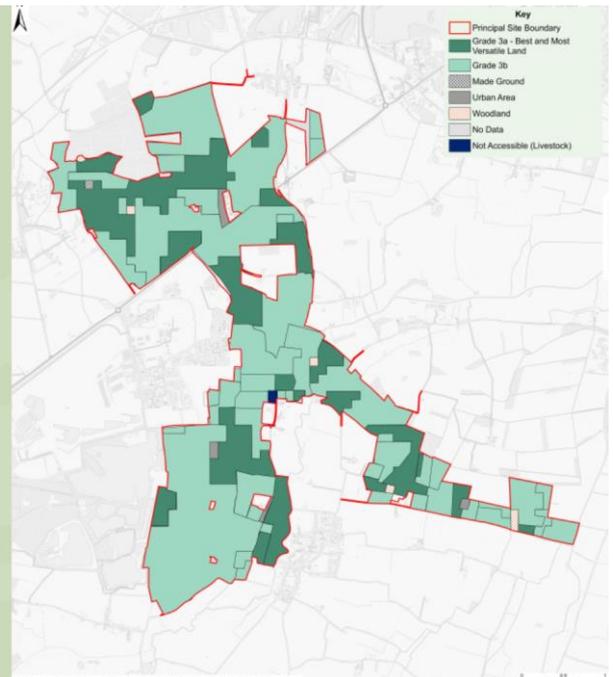
Construction, operation and decommissioning

- Construction is anticipated to start in 2031, with plans to connect to the Grid by 2033.
- Fosse Green Energy is proposed operational for 60 years.
- All materials from the site will be removed and disposed of sensibly.
- The Environmental Statement (ES) to be submitted with our application will provide further details of the proposed construction activities.



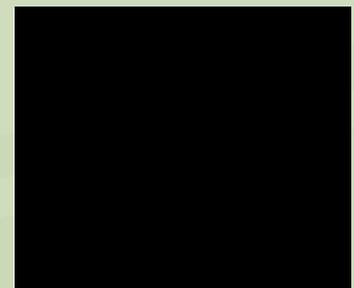
Agricultural Land Classification

- The 1050ha Site represents 0.09% of farmland in E. Midlands. 0.05% of the regional BMV.
- No Grade 1 or 2 Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land
- 28.35% Grade 3a (BMV) & 69.30% Grade 3b
- Permanent use of 4.6ha - i.e., tree/hedge planting - of which 1.5ha is BMV land
- 46.5% of Principal Site (496ha) used for solar. 139ha Grade 3a (13% of Site); 356ha Grade 3b (34% of Site)
- 60-year lifetime –reversed to grass/farmland



Community benefits

- Creating new permissive paths.
- Opening up green areas.
- Planting community orchards.
- Developing plans for a community benefit fund.
- Setting up a Community Liaison Group.



Taking part and providing feedback



Statutory consultation

- Statutory consultation: 21 October to 2 December.
- Five events held locally and online.
- Meetings with Councillors and Parish Councils.
- Information available online and at information points.

Date and time	Address
Friday 8 November 13:30-17:30	The Venue @ Navenby, Grantham Road, Navenby, Lincoln, LN5 0JJ
Saturday 9 November 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN6 9BH
Friday 22 November 15:00-19:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Road, Bassingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November 12:30-16:30	Witham St Hughs Village Hall, Caraway Drive, Witham St Hughs, Lincoln, LN6 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 18:00-19:00	Online event. Register to attend via our website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk .



Statutory consultation

Documents available:

- Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report.
- Consultation information booklet.
- Feedback form – online and hard-copy.
- Panels and maps available at events.



Providing your feedback

We want to hear your thoughts on:

- The overall project.
- Our Preliminary Environmental Information Report.
- The grid connection cable corridor.
- Environmental mitigation and public recreation.
- Construction, maintenance and traffic.
- Community benefits.



Deadline for feedback is 23:59 on 2 December

Providing your feedback



Website:

Fill out the online feedback form on our project website at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk



Feedback Form:

Collect a feedback form at a consultation event or contact the community relations team to request a copy (see back of this booklet for contact details). You can submit this form at an event or to our freepost address at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY. You do not need a stamp.



Email:

Send an email with your feedback to our consultation address at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk



Letters:

Post a letter with your feedback to our freepost address above.



Deadline for feedback is 23:59 on 2 December

Next steps



Indicative Timeline:

- **Spring 2023**
Outline information shared on the project. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping Request submitted to the Planning Inspectorate.
- **Autumn 2023**
First stage of community consultation (non-statutory).
- **Winter 2023/2024**
Development of a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out how we will consult on the project at statutory consultation.
- **Spring to Autumn 2024**
Further environmental survey and assessment work.
- ▶ **Autumn 2024**
Second (statutory) stage of community consultation.
- **Autumn 2025**
Finalise DCO application for submission to the Planning Inspectorate.

*Dates are indicative and could be subject to change



Questions

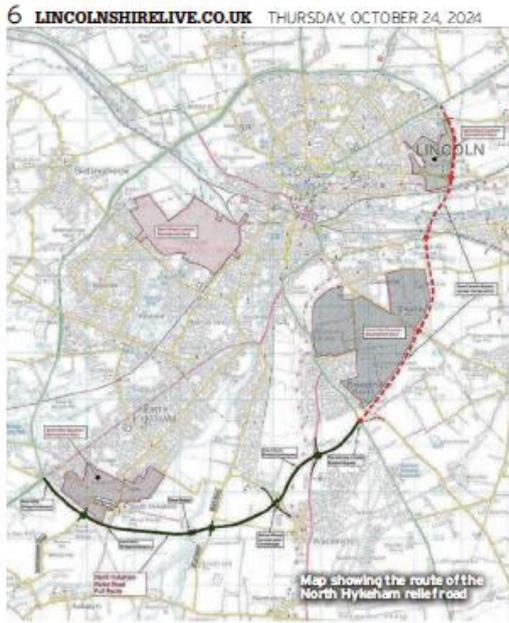


9.1.13 Webinar Questions Received by the Applicant

Question and Answer Report				
Topic	Actual Start Time	Actual Duration (minutes)	# Question	
Fosse Green Energy Consultation Webinar	Nov 26, 2024 17:39:45	62	2	
#	Question	Asker Name	Answer	Question Time
1	Will most of the cabling be in the underground corridor or is there going to be a mix of underground and overground cabling?	Anonymous Attendee	Answered verbally on the webinar	11/26/2024 18:32:45
2	Mental health issues. Changes in the living environment for communities can cause progressive individual and community anxiety, with a negative outcome of deterioration of mental health. As a contrast there is increasing climate change anxiety. Is there any mechanism or support being proposed to help with the those issues?	Anonymous Attendee	Answered verbally on the webinar	11/26/2024 18:36:51

9.1.14 Publicity Advertisements in Local Media

Lincolnshire Echo (published 24 10 24 and 31 10 24)



Fosse Green Energy
Statutory Consultation:
21 October to 2 December 2024



Fosse Green Energy invites you to take part in a statutory consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.



We welcome your views and feedback to help us finalise the project's design. You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post. Join us at any of the in-person or online information events we are holding to meet the project team, find out more about our proposals and provide your feedback.

This is likely to be our last stage of public consultation on our plans before we submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate later in 2025.

Deadline for feedback:
Monday 2 December 2024

Scan the QR code to visit our website to find out more about what is being consulted on and how you can take part.
Phone: 0800 860 6262 (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Post: **FREEPOST, FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**
Letters and emails received online, by email and freepost address between 21 October and 2 December will be considered as feedback.

Lincolnshire Echo

URN: 226450195-01 Date: 31/10/2024 Section: Main
Advertiser: CAMARGUE GROUP LIMITED Page: 7/36



THURSDAY OCTOBER 31 2024 LINCOLNSHIRELIVE.CO.UK 7

News

Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation: 21 October to 2 December 2024



Fosse Green Energy invites you to take part in a statutory consultation on plans for a new solar and energy storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.



We welcome your views and feedback to help us finalise the project's design. You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post.

Join us at any of the in-person or online information events we are holding to meet the project team, find out more about our proposals and provide your feedback.

This is likely to be our last stage of public consultation on our plans before we submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate later in 2025.

**Deadline for feedback:
Monday 2 December 2024**

Scan the QR code to visit our website to find out more about what is being consulted on and how you can take part.

Phone: 0800 660 6262 (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Post: **FREPOST, FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**

Letters and emails received online, by email and freepost address between 21 October and 2 December will be considered as feedback.

Lincolnshire World (published 23 10 24 and 30 10 24)

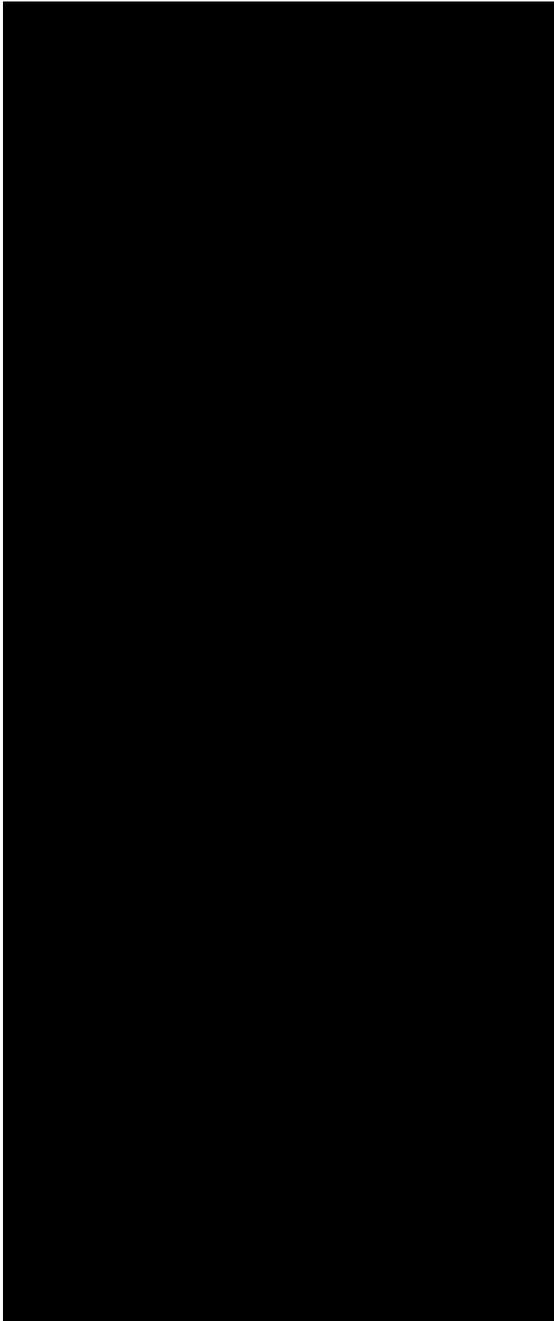
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URN: MAP6007514 Date: 2024-10-23 Section: ROP
Advertiser: Fosse Green Energy Page: 5/40



Wednesday, October 23, 2024 lincolnshireworld.com

NEWS



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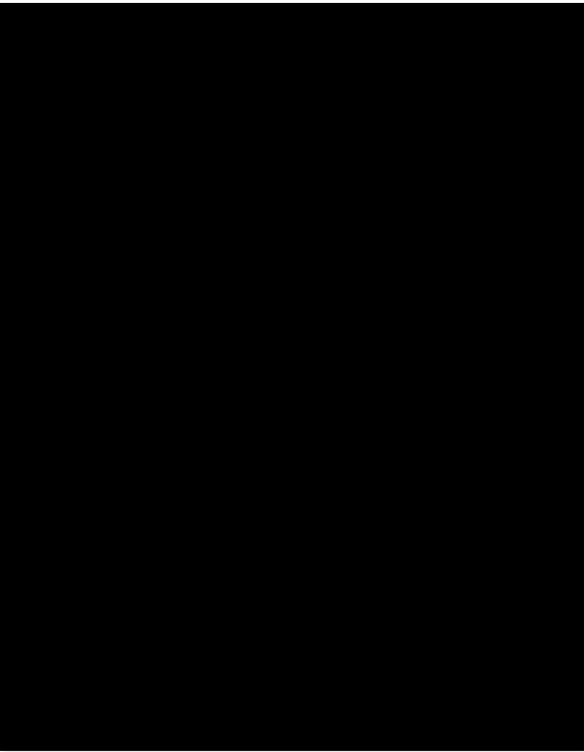
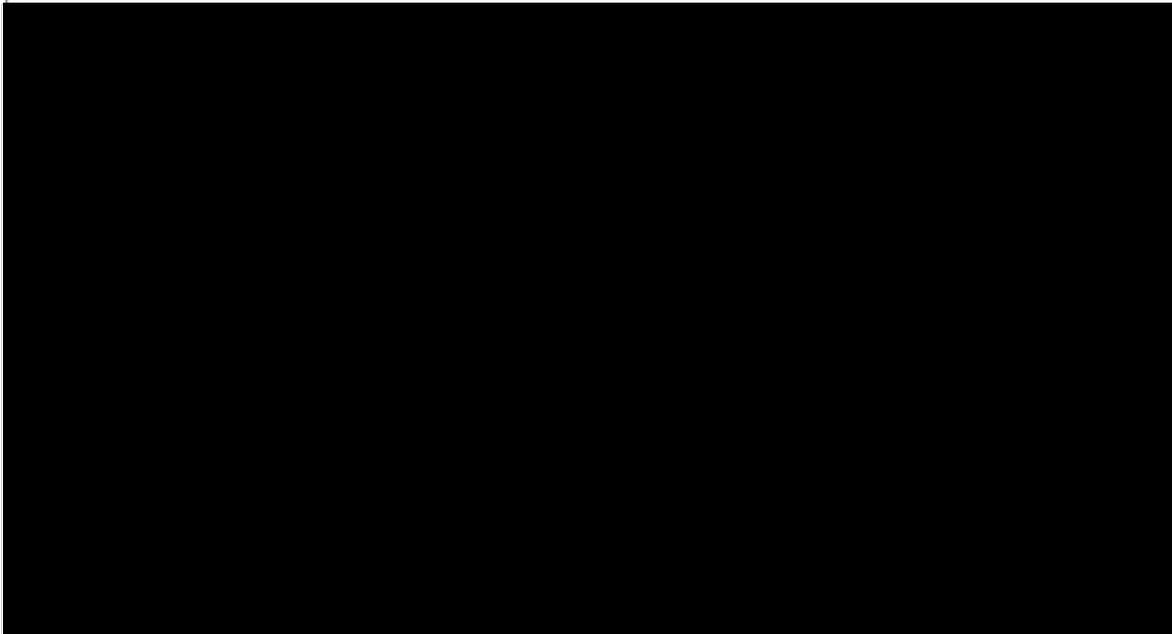


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LOUTH LEADER

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NEWS



Fosse Green Energy Statutory Consultation: 21 October to 2 December 2024

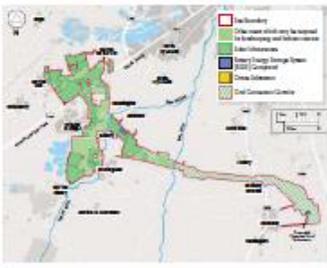
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Newark Advertiser (published 24 10 24 and 31 10 24)

Page 20 Thursday, October 24, 2024 newkadvertiser.co.uk

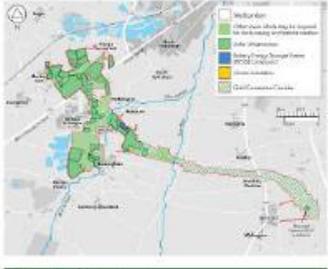
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Fosse Green Energy
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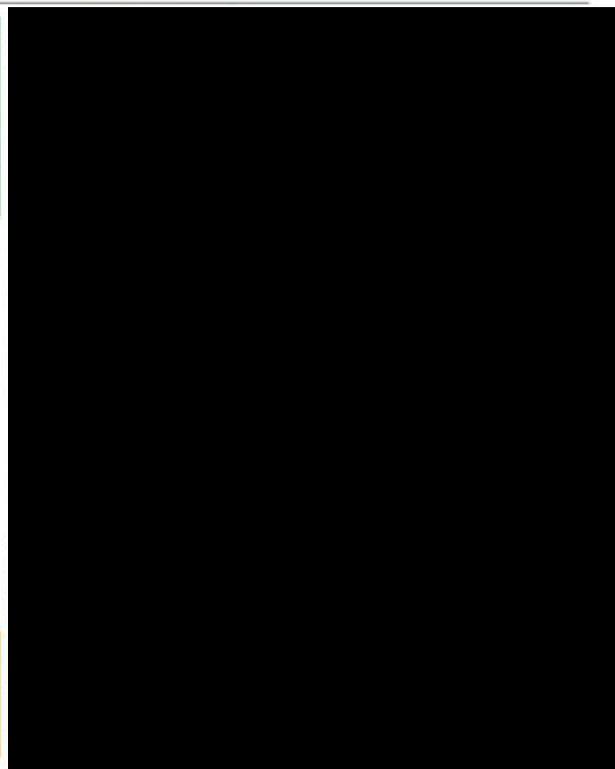
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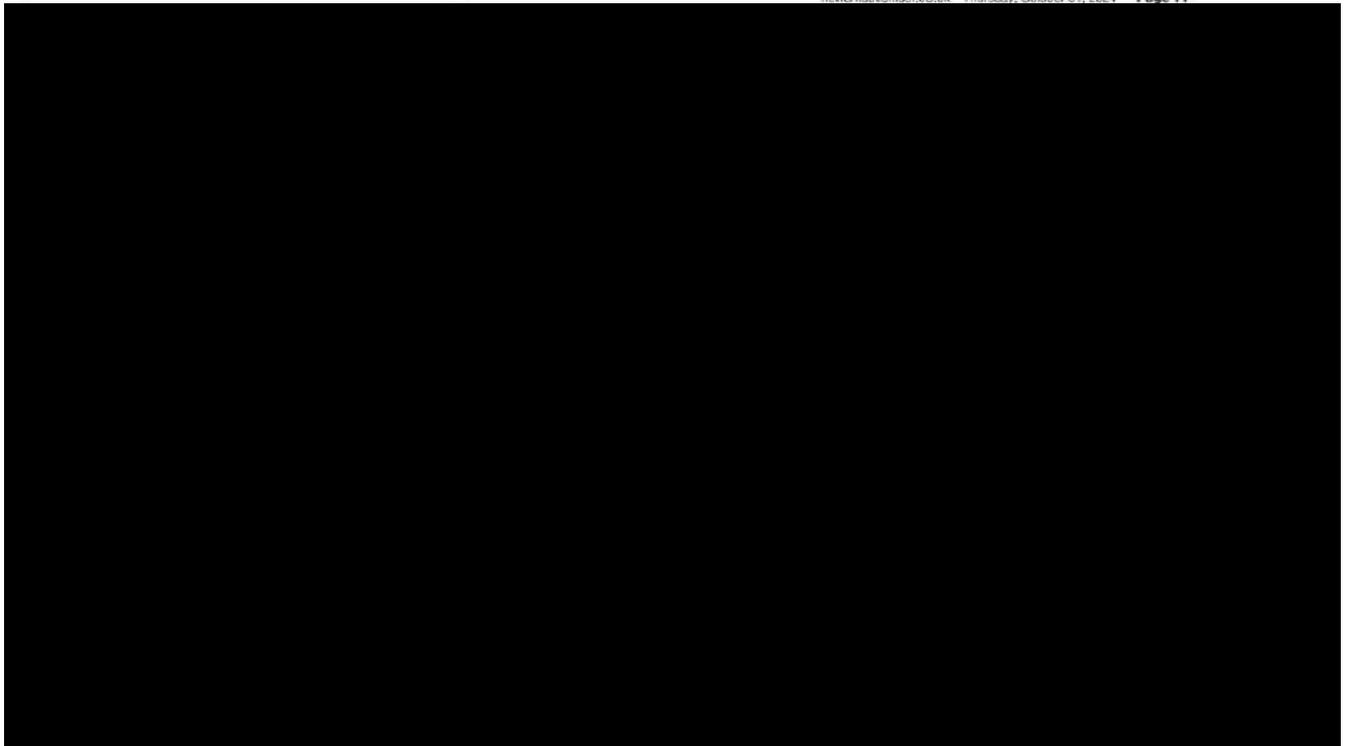
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Scan the QR code to visit our website to find out more about what is being consulted on and how you can take part.
Phone: **0800 860 6241** (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
Email: **info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk** Post: **FREEPOST, FOSSE GREEN ENERGY**
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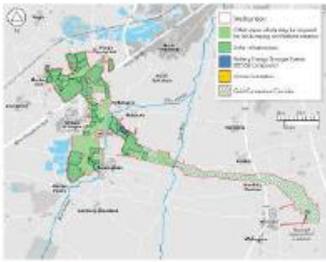
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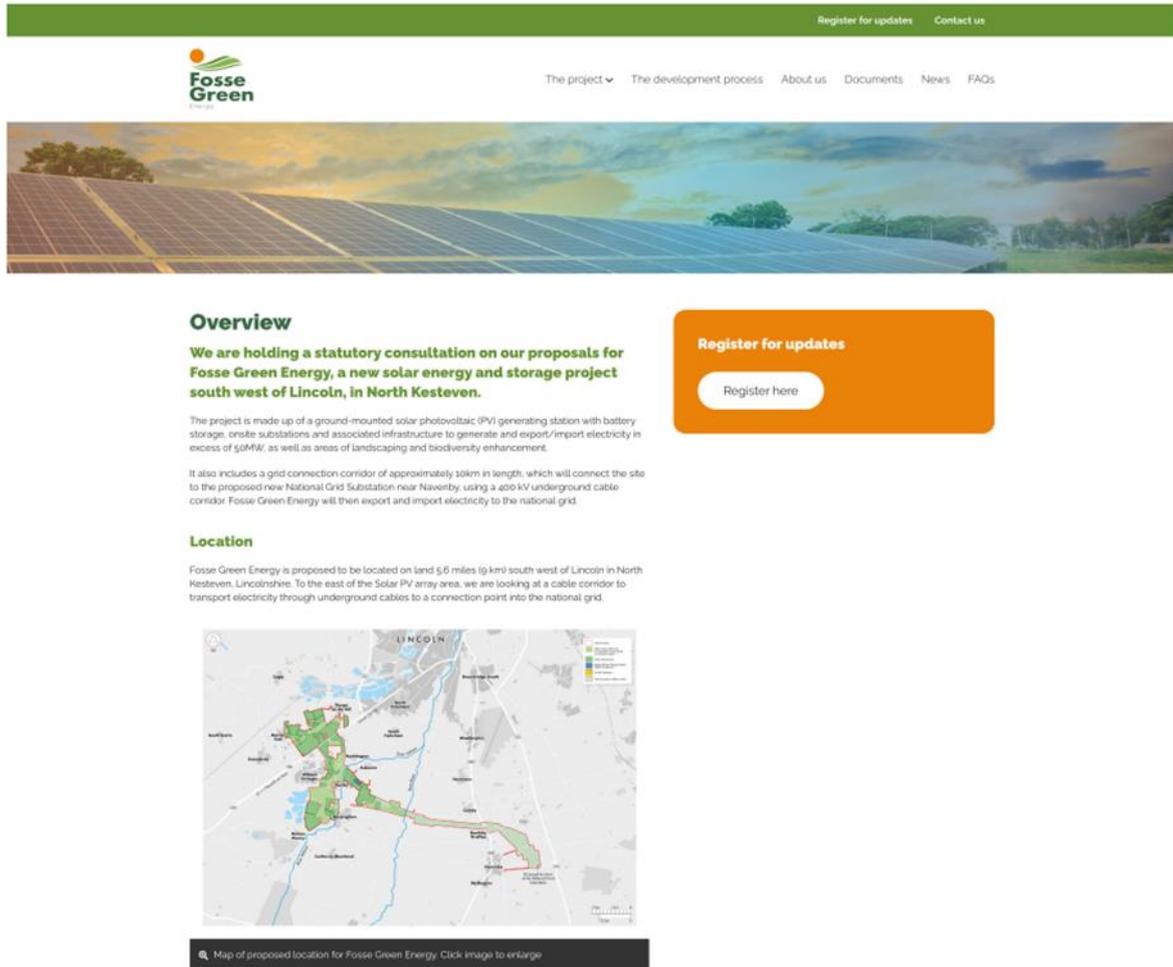
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9.1.15 Website



The screenshot shows the Fosse Green Energy website. At the top, there is a green navigation bar with links for "Register for updates" and "Contact us". Below this is the Fosse Green Energy logo and a menu with items: "The project", "The development process", "About us", "Documents", "News", and "FAQs". A large banner image shows a solar panel array in a field. Below the banner, the "Overview" section contains the following text:

Overview

We are holding a statutory consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar energy and storage project south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven.

The project is made up of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400 kV underground cable corridor. Fosse Green Energy will then export and import electricity to the national grid.

Location

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land 5.6 miles (9 km) south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. To the east of the Solar PV array area, we are looking at a cable corridor to transport electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid.

Below the text is a map of the proposed location for Fosse Green Energy, showing the site area in green and the grid connection corridor in red. A legend and scale are provided. Below the map is a caption: "Map of proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. Click image to enlarge".

On the right side of the website, there is an orange button that says "Register for updates" with a "Register here" link inside it.

This consultation

Our statutory consultation will run from 21 October 2024 to 23:59 on 2 December 2024.

We welcome your views and feedback to help us finalise the project's design. You can provide your feedback online, by email or by post. Visit the [tell us your say](#) page to find out more.

This is likely to be our last stage of public consultation on our plans before we submit a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate.

We would like to hear your ideas on our overall proposals, our Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, and for opportunities to work with and support the community.

Documents

Our Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report and other consultation documents can be found on the [documents](#) page of this website.

Consultation Events

We are hosting several drop-in exhibition events in-person and online, where you can learn about our proposals, meet the project team, and provide us with your comments.

Date	Venue
Friday 8 November 13:30-17:30	The Venue @ Naverby, Grantham Road, Naverby, Lincoln, LN5 6JJ
Saturday 9 November 15:00-19:00	Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room, Lincoln Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, Lincoln, LN5 9BH
Friday 22 November 15:00-19:00	Hammond Hall and Sports Centre, 35 Lincoln Road, Basingham, Lincoln, LN5 9HQ
Saturday 23 November	Witham St Hugh's Village Hall, Caraway Drive

12:30-16:30	Witham St Hugh's, Lincoln, LN5 9XG
Tuesday 26 November 18:00-19:00	Online event. Register to attend.

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Our latest proposals

Our proposals for Fosse Green Energy have evolved, based on feedback from our initial consultation and the findings from our ongoing survey and assessment work.

As well as helping us refine the design for the project, consultation feedback and the findings from our survey work have informed our selection of a preferred corridor for the underground electrical connection between our site and the substation near to Navenby being proposed by National Grid.

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located to the north and south of the A46, on land 5.6 miles (9km) south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations, an onsite substation and battery energy storage areas.

What has changed since our 2023 consultation

We have:

- Selected and refined a preferred grid connection corridor to the proposed National Grid substation near to Navenby to minimise social and environmental impact. We can also confirm the cable will be buried underground.
- Relocated solar PV panels to reduce potential impacts on wildlife and views. This includes preserving land for birds south of Moor Lane.
- Enhanced links across the site, via permissive paths connecting into public rights of way, to provide greater connectivity to local villages as well as local walking routes. Realigned solar PV panels to preserve views and historic boundaries around River Farm and Church Farm.
- Maximised the opportunities our site could have to deliver clean energy by identifying areas where further panels could be placed.
- Optimised the design of the Solar and Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) to enhance the safety of the site, and to provide flexibility on the location of BESS.
- Proposed planting, screening measures, and buffering - including on land southeast of Thorpe on the Hill - to reduce visual and noise impacts.
- Refined our proposals for vehicular access to the site, providing further clarity on transportation options.

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Solar and Energy storage

The project is made up of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 10km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby, using a 400kV underground cable corridor. Fosse Green Energy will then export and import electricity to the national grid.

The ground-mounted solar PV panels convert sunlight into DC electrical power. Each panel is likely to have a DC generating capacity of between 400 and 850 watts, or potentially more depending on advances in technology at the time of construction.

Panels are fixed to a mounting structure, otherwise known as tables, which will be arranged in rows.

The solar panel tables will be arranged in either a south facing fixed configuration or a single axis tracker configuration. In a south facing configuration, the tables would be aligned east to west with the panels sloping towards the south, at a fixed angle of 5 to 45 degrees from horizontal.

In a single axis tracker configuration, the panels would move from east to west during the course of the day operated by a small motor. The panels will then reverse this process at the end of each day, returning to a horizontal position where they remain overnight.

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What is BESS?

A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is proposed for Fosse Green Energy to store the energy produced by the project and release it to the grid when it is most needed. We are considering options for 'decentralised' BESS, with battery containers located throughout the Solar PV Array Areas, or 'centralised' BESS within a single compound, and would welcome your feedback on these options.



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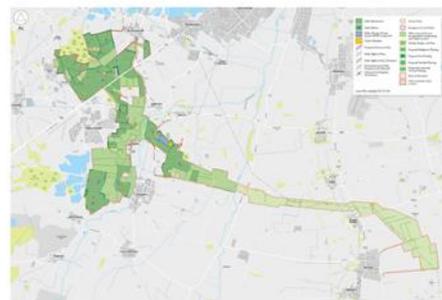
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Layout plan

This layout plan shows our updated proposals following the community consultation held in autumn 2023. It considers the feedback we received as well as further design work we have carried out which has considered the local environment, ecology, flood risk and technical requirements.

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[Layout Plan updated 29/10/24. Click image to enlarge](#)

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National Grid Connection Proposals

The onsite substation at Fosse Green Energy will connect with the proposed Navenby Substation via a buried export cable corridor which is approximately 10km in length. This is shown as a grid connection corridor.

A grid connection corridor is a broad ribbon of land through which a buried electrical connection would be routed. The corridor can vary in width.

The connection involves running 400 kilovolt (kV) and associated cables from the site to the substation at Navenby which is installed via open trenching and then backfilling trenches to reinstate the land and return it to its current use. The substation then connects the energy produced by Fosse Green Energy into the grid for use in homes and businesses.

The proposed Navenby Substation is subject to a separate planning application put forward by National Grid and is not part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse

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What is a substation?

Substations are high voltage electric system facilities which are used to gather voltage and step it up or down for export/import.

A grid connection corridor is a broad ribbon of land through which a buried electrical connection would be routed. The corridor can vary in width.

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The proposed Navenby Substation is subject to a separate planning application put forward by National Grid and is not part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy.

More information about the proposed Navenby Substation can be found on the National Grid website [here](#).

What is a grid connection corridor?

A grid connection corridor is a broad ribbon of land through which a buried electrical connection would be routed. The corridor can vary in width.

Installing and connecting the cables

We will be installing the grid connection corridor cables using an open trench technique for the majority of its route.

1. A trench approximately three metres wide and three metres deep will be excavated to lay the cables.
2. During construction the working width of land needed would be between 30 to 40 metres to allow for the movement of vehicles alongside the trench, laydown, and soil stockpiles.
3. Jointing pits are needed where one section of cable joins the next.
4. When land is reinstated, the land can be returned to agricultural land use but has certain restrictions preventing other development within the easement. In certain locations, trenchless construction techniques (such as horizontal directional drilling) may be used, such as when crossing under the A46 or the Rivers Witham and Brant. This is to help avoid disruption and to reduce environmental impacts.

What is a substation?

Substations are high voltage electric system facilities which are used to gather voltage and step it up or down for export/import.



Installing underground cable – cut and fill method. Click image to enlarge



Construction, operation and decommissioning

Should development consent be granted for Fosse Green Energy, construction is anticipated to start in 2031, with plans to connect to the Grid by 2033. We anticipate it would take around two years to build.

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Construction

Building the principal site for Fosse Green Energy would involve:

- Site preparation – such as upgrading existing roads/tracks, upgrading existing crossing points like bridges, and establishing temporary construction compounds.
- Solar and energy storage park construction – such as putting the solar panels in place, installing cabling underground, and constructing the onsite substation and battery storage units.
- Testing and commissioning of the site. Landscape, planting, and habitat creation.

The Environmental Statement (ES) to be submitted with the DCO application will provide further details of the proposed construction activities.

We will also be submitting several Management Plans, including:

- **Framework Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP):** This will describe the measures we will take to alleviate and/or reduce construction impacts including noise, traffic, and use of land.
- **Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP):** This will demonstrate how we will alleviate and/or reduce impacts relating to construction traffic.
- **Framework Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (DEMP):** this will set out how we will decommission Fosse Green Energy.

Vehicle movement and access

During the construction phase, one main construction compound and several secondary compounds may be created, alongside temporary roadways for access to the Fosse Green Energy site.

There will be approximately 12 construction site access points for vehicles on the principal site. These would provide access to an internal network of access tracks that will typically be five metres wide, with passing bays provided as required.

A map of the construction compounds and access points can be found in the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report in Volume 2 Figure 3-1, available on our [documents](#) page.

We expect that there will be, at most, around 50 HGV (heavy Goods Vehicles) deliveries per day, with 35 deliveries per day on average.

As above, a CTMP will be produced as part of the DCO Application to mitigate any potential impacts, such as avoiding HGV arrivals and departures during peak traffic hours and specifying traffic routes to/from the site.



Working on site

On average, we will be employing 350 workers per day to construct the site. At the peak of construction, currently expected during 2032, we would require up to 600 workers per day.

Working hours are anticipated to be:

- Monday to Friday: 7am to 7pm
- Saturday: 7am to 1pm

There will be no works on Sunday and Bank Holidays, and if work is needed outside the above hours, we will ensure prior notification is provided to the council before the work begins and that we clearly signpost the information on our website.

Operation

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be in operation for 60 years. Once operational, activity on the site will be limited to:

- Vegetation management.
- Equipment maintenance and servicing, including the periodic replacement of components.
- Site inspection including fence inspections.
- Environmental / biodiversity surveys and monitoring.

During operation, some construction access points will still be used along with the dedicated operational accesses. Additionally, there will be three separate accesses for emergency services. Operational traffic will be minimal, with four vehicles per day anticipated. These access points are illustrated in the PEI Report in Volume 2 Figures 3-2a and 3-2b, available on the [documents](#) page.

We are aware of the potential impact of noise from the site and are considering mitigation measures to minimise the impact of this noise.

To ensure the solar and energy storage park runs smoothly and safely, there will be up to four permanent staff undertaking daily maintenance tasks, with the potential for up to 20 staff if need be.

There will be water storage tanks on site to reduce any risk of fire, and we will work in partnership with Lincolnshire Fire Service and our Local Authorities.

Relevant guidance from the National Fire Chiefs Council has also informed our BESS proposals.

The grassland created within the Solar PV Array Areas will ideally be used for grazing by suitable livestock. This has been successfully used on other solar farms, and helps to improve soil health and biodiversity.

Construction

Fosse Green Energy is planned to operate for 60 years until 2093.

When operation ends, the site will need to be decommissioned. All material from the site, including PV panels, substations, and batteries, will be removed and disposed of sensibly over 24 to 30 months. Recent research shows that 99 per cent of a solar panel can be recycled, and we will commit to maximising recycling materials where practicable.

We will set aside money for decommissioning Fosse Green Energy. Once decommissioned, most of the site will then be returned to the landowners and will be available for its original use. Solar does not permanently displace agricultural land, it only borrows it. As agricultural land under a solar farm is in effect left fallow, soil health can recover. Any planting we have done will also be retained where practicable.



Environment, climate change and food security

Climate change and food security

Climate change is the biggest threat to food security. The UK is already seeing unpredictable weather patterns and more rain, which is attributed to climate change and will impact our food security making it harder to produce crops reliably.

Therefore, it is important we reduce our carbon emissions to limit the effects of climate change and the UK can take leading role in doing this. The UK Government Food Security Report, published in December 2021 stated that "The biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity".

This was supported by the Green Alliance's report in August 2024, which found that "climate change's impact on reducing food production is already greater than the reduction that would be caused by using low grade farmland for solar farms".

Solar Energy is an important form of renewable energy which will contribute to reducing our carbon emissions and limiting impacts on farming. It can protect the environment both in the short and long term by helping combat the flooding and extreme heat created by climate change which drives up food inflation, creates uncertainty for farmers and is the biggest single threat to food security.

Solar farms can also provide reliable revenue, helping to keep UK farms profitable and securing domestic food supplies. Solar can diversify farming activities, so farms can have a mix of different revenue streams, with solar being a steady stream of income while crops may vary year on year.

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Agricultural land classification

Agricultural Land Classification are categories of land based on its suitability for food production. When developing solar and energy storage parks, poorer quality land is used in preference, rather than "best and most versatile (BMV) land", which is excellent to good quality land in grades 1, 2, and 3a.

We have been carrying out surveys to determine the agricultural land classification of the Fosse Green Energy site. This surveying has been undertaken with reference to Natural England guidance.

The results from this survey will help us to carry out an assessment of the project's effects on agricultural land-use. This assessment forms a very important part of our work and will consider impacts which could result during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project due to land-use changes.

From the work we have undertaken so far, 72 per cent of the project's physical infrastructure will be built on poorer quality land, therefore avoiding development on BMV land as far as practicable. As well as considering agricultural land classifications, there are also other factors which are involved when planning the location for Solar and Energy storage parks.

This includes the location of a viable grid connection, and areas where there is flood risk and environmental considerations which need to be taken into account.

51.36% of the land currently used on the proposed principal site for Fosse Green Energy is for nonfood crop, the majority of which is being used for fuels for carbon-intensive sources of energy.

Environmental impact assessment

We are developing Fosse Green Energy with consideration to the local environment. We have developed the layout of the project considering ecology in the area, and will achieve biodiversity net gain across the site.

Fosse Green Energy is classed as an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) development. This means that it must be subject to an EIA to ensure the likely significant effects of the development are understood and that appropriate measures to avoid and/or mitigate those effects are put in place. The results of this work will be presented in an Environmental

Statement (ES) submitted as part of the DCO application



Biodiversity net gain

We are committed to achieving a minimum 10 per cent biodiversity net gain as part of the project. It is expected that the design at DCO Submission will demonstrate much more than 10 per cent is achievable.

What is biodiversity net gain?

Biodiversity is the variety of plants and animals present in an area, and is a key indicator of the health of an ecosystem. By working to achieve biodiversity net gain, we will ensure our work results in more or better quality environments for plants and animals. It's an approach to development or land management that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was in prior to development.

We will be delivering a minimum 10 per cent biodiversity net gain for Fosse Green Energy, and solar farm developments regularly achieve over this percentage.

We are considering improvements such as creating pollinator-friendly habitats, orchards, grasslands, wildflower meadows and other planting across the site.

Scoping Report

We submitted an EIA Scoping Report to the Planning Inspectorate on 19 June 2023. The Scoping Report set out environmental, social and health issues likely to be relevant and established the scope of the work that will be carried out in producing the ES for the Proposed Development.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report)

The PEI Report builds upon the findings from the previous documents and considers the feedback received at the non-statutory consultation and engagement with stakeholders.

It is a core technical document which sets out the preliminary findings from environmental studies and assessments.

We are consulting on the PEI Report as part of this consultation. It's accompanied by a PEI Report Non-Technical Summary (NTS), which presents information from the PEI Report in non-technical language.

Environmental Statement (ES)

After the statutory consultation, the assessments presented in the PEI Report will be developed based on the final design of the proposed development, environmental surveys and impact assessment in order to produce the ES. It will also describe any changes to the project and any mitigation measures which need to be implemented. The ES will form part of the DCO submission.

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Community benefits

At our initial consultation, we asked for suggestions on what steps we could take to support local sustainable projects, schemes and initiatives. We believe that the communities closest to Fosse Green Energy should benefit from it, and we are grateful for your feedback on how we could extend the benefits of our project.

We have listened to your feedback, and are consulting on some new benefits which Fosse Green Energy could bring to local communities, including:

- A range of permissive paths linking to Public Rights of Way (PRoW), creating connections between local villages and other paths, and increasing walking and cycling opportunities.
- Planting community orchards to not only enhance local plant and wildlife, but also to screen the solar panels and reduce visual impact.
- Opening up green areas for schools, community groups and animals – such as birds – to use, delivering further biodiversity net gain.
- Working with North Kesteven District Council to develop plans for a community benefit fund.

This is in addition to benefits we previously announced at our last consultation, and which our site will already bring:

- Providing enough clean energy to power homes and businesses, and help reach net zero emissions, while supporting the local farming economy and improving the local environment.
- Payment of business rates to the local authority when the project is operational, contributing to the provision of local services.
- Initial plans to deliver biodiversity net gain through additional planting to encourage more native wildlife with habitats and food sources increased for insects and birds.
- Provision of educational packs for local primary schools to utilise in addition to offering educational visits.

We also continue to welcome further suggestions on local schemes, projects and initiatives we can support. Let us know about any ideas you have in your feedback.

Community Liaison Group

We are continuously looking at new ways to work with local communities. This is why we are considering setting up a community liaison group.

As part of this, we will be inviting local community representatives to engage with us and discuss how we can best serve the communities we are near to.

The group will be set up following the end of consultation and run throughout the planning and construction process.

Archaeology

Part of the development of the project will involve archaeological trial trenching across the site. We are keen to share and discuss our findings and where possible involve the local community.

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The development process

As the project generates over 50MW of electricity, this means that it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

Planning

The development consenting regime for an NSIP comes under the Planning Act 2008. This means we need to apply for a DCO to build Fosse Green Energy. This will be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate rather than the local planning authority, North Kesteven District Council.

In the case of energy-related development the Planning Inspectorate acts on behalf of the Secretary of State at the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. It will carry out an examination of our proposals and then make a recommendation to the Secretary of State on whether or not to grant consent for the development.

The Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero will make the final decision on whether to grant consent for the project.

We anticipate that the development process from start, through DCO submission, examination and then decision will take between two to three years. We intend to submit our proposals to the Planning Inspectorate by autumn 2025.

Stage One Consultation – 11 September to 20 October 2023

The first stage of consultation we held in Autumn 2023 was non-statutory. While not formally required, it was intended to give local communities an opportunity to influence the proposed development from an early stage to gain a better understanding of what we are proposing, the potential benefits and its potential impacts.

As part of this consultation, we introduced Fosse Green Energy and the overall project, shared our early-stage proposals and gave individuals and interested parties the opportunity to have their say and share their views and local knowledge.

We are using the feedback we received to inform and shape a strong set of proposals that are sensitive to, and respect concerns of, local communities.

Stage Two Consultation – 21 October to 2 December 2024

Further to developing more detailed proposals for the project, we are carrying out a second stage of consultation. This is a statutory stage of consultation required by the application process for NSIPs.

You can find out how to take part on the [Have your say](#) page.

Further opportunities to contribute

The second stage of consultation on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy is likely to be the last time we consult during the pre-application process, however, there will be ongoing opportunities to comment on the application at the examination stage.

Once our application has been accepted you will be able to register your interest in our proposals with the Planning Inspectorate via its website at <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>.

It will then keep you informed about the progress of our application during the pre-examination and examination process and supply further opportunities to inform and contribute to the planning process.

You can view a timeline of the development process for Fosse Green Energy below:



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About us

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Windel Energy

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

RECURRENT ENERGY
A subsidiary of Canadian Solar

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of [Canadian Solar Inc.](#) and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 11 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. We have more than 27 GWp of solar and 63 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

Fosse Green Energy

Fosse Green Energy is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team which has been created to provide specific support and expertise throughout the consenting stages of the project.

Together, all members of the Fosse Green Energy team have significant experience of working across solar projects and Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs).

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Documents

This is where you can find all project documents, ordered from most recent to oldest.

Please contact us at the details provided should you require documents in a more accessible format.

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Stage two consultation documents - October to December 2024

- [Statutory consultation information booklet \(Single Pages\)](#) 
- [Statutory consultation information booklet \(Screens\)](#) 
- [Feedback form](#) 
- [Postcard](#) 
- [Poster](#) 
- [Exhibition panels](#) 
- [Layout plan - Updated 29/10/24](#) 
- [Project location map](#) 
- [S47\(48\) notice](#) 
- [Statement of Community Consultation \(Single Pages\)](#) 
- [Statement of Community Consultation \(Screens\)](#) 
- [Non Statutory Consultation Report](#) 
- [Programme Document](#) 
- Volume 1 Chapters 
- Volume 2 Figures 
- Volume 3 Appendices 
- Volume 4 Non-Technical Summary 

Stage one consultation documents - September to October 2023

- [Online webinar event recording 11 October 2023](#) 
- [Information booklet](#) 
- [Feedback form](#) 
- [Poster](#) 
- [Early layout plan](#) 
- [Project location map](#) 
- [Consultation panels](#) 

Project Information



Scoping Report - June 2023



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News

Fosse Green Energy Limited launches its second consultation

Mon Oct 21 2024

The second consultation, which is a statutory consultation, on Fosse Green Energy's solar and energy storage proposals in Lincolnshire launches on 21 October 2024 and runs until 2 December 2024.

Read update

Consultation closing on Fosse Green Energy solar and energy storage park

Fri Oct 13 2023

First consultation on proposals for new solar energy storage park in Lincolnshire will close on 20 October.

Read update

Consultation on Fosse Green Energy solar and energy storage park

Mon Sep 11 2023

First consultation on proposals for new solar energy storage park in Lincolnshire launching on 11 September, running until 20 October.

Read update

Fosse Green Energy to explore options for a new solar farm in Lincolnshire

Thu May 11 2023

A team led by Windel Energy has today announced it is in the early stages of developing proposals for Fosse Green Energy, a solar and energy storage park 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire.

Read update

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Fosse Green Energy Limited launches its second consultation

Mon Oct 21 2024

- The second consultation, which is a statutory consultation, on Fosse Green Energy's solar and energy storage proposals in Lincolnshire launches on 21 October 2024 and runs until 2 December 2024.
- The solar and energy storage park would generate, export and import electricity.
- Plans include areas for landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.
- Fosse Green Energy Limited will be running live and virtual consultation events and is asking for feedback to help finalise the project's design.

Fosse Green Energy Limited, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, is holding a statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy, which would be located south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven. The Project would export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

Fosse Green Energy includes ground-mounted solar panels, battery storage, onsite substations and other associated infrastructure. The project also includes an underground cable connection to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The proposed Navenby Substation is subject to a separate planning application put forward by National Grid.

The consultation follows an initial non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Limited presented a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options. Fosse Green Energy Limited has carefully listened to feedback from the local community, has carried out further studies and is now consulting on updated plans.

Proposals include new benefits that the project could bring to local communities. This includes creating permissive paths which would link to Public Rights of Ways connecting local villages, planting community orchards and enhancing biodiversity across the site.

There are also plans to set up a community liaison group in the months following the consultation. As part of this, local community representatives will be invited to engage and discuss how Fosse Green Energy can best support the communities we are near to.

This statutory consultation is running from 21 October to 23/59 on 2 December 2024. People can provide feedback by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, via freepost at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY, or by contacting the community relations team (Mon - Fri, 9am - 5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

[Redacted] Projects Director at Windel Energy said:

"The feedback we received at our first consultation in Autumn 2023 has been invaluable in shaping our plans. For example, we have selected and refined a preferred grid connection corridor to the proposed Navenby Substation, to minimise social and environmental impact. We are also presenting our plans for landscaping and for the construction work we would need to carry out."

[Redacted] Business Development Manager at Recurrent Energy said:

"The solar panels and other associated infrastructure would take up a small percentage of the land inside our red line boundary, creating opportunities planting and screening within the site. We are also looking at how we can benefit the local community in ways which work best for them and would like to know people's thoughts on any community schemes or projects that we can engage with."

Consultation materials, including documents, plans and maps of the proposed development, will be available at <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/> when the consultation launches. People can register their details on the website to ensure they are updated at key project milestones.

The project community relations team can also be contacted directly via email address info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by calling the project phoneline (Mon- Fri, 9am-5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

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Consultation closing on Fosse Green Energy solar and energy storage park

Fri Oct 13 2023

- First consultation on proposals for new solar energy storage park in Lincolnshire will close on 20 October.
- Views submitted will be used to shape proposals for the solar and energy storage park and grid connection corridors.
- Four events have been held in the local area and one online with more than 400 people attending.

A team led by Windel Energy is urging people to submit their feedback to the first stage of consultation on Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven. This stage of consultation closes at 11.59pm on Friday 20 October.

The proposed site is located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way, and will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, battery energy storage areas and associated infrastructure. The solar and energy storage park is expected to provide enough clean energy to power in the region of 110,000 homes.

Running over six weeks, this first stage of consultation has given local communities and interested parties the opportunity to learn more about the project at this early stage, and to share views to help shape the project's design. The consultation has also invited suggestions for local initiatives which could be supported to benefit the communities closest to the scheme.

People can provide feedback by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, via freepost at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY, or online at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

So far, five events have been held, during which local communities were able to learn more about the project, ask questions directly to the project team and leave feedback. In total more than 400 attended these events and we received valuable feedback which will be considered in the design of Fosse Green Energy.

Once consultation closes, the project team will consider all the feedback submitted, alongside the findings from ongoing technical and environmental studies. A second stage of consultation is planned to be held in early 2024.

[Redacted] Development Director at Windel Energy said:

"We are pleased to have met so many people at our events and to hear your views on Fosse Green Energy. We are committed to considering and listening to all comments and are looking for more feedback before consultation closes on 20 October."

"We are particularly looking for feedback on the locations we have identified for the solar and energy storage park and grid connection corridors, and on suggestions for community projects we could support as part of our proposals."

The solar and energy storage park is being proposed by Fosse Green Energy Limited, a subsidiary of Windel Energy and the funder of the project, Recurrent Energy.

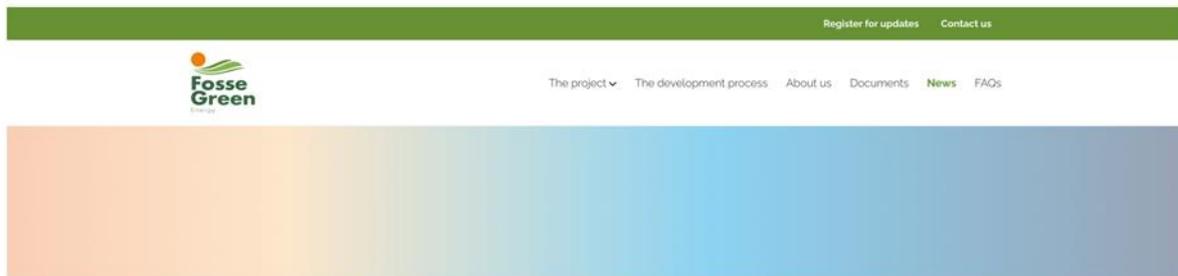
A project website has further details and can be found at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk. People can register their details on the website to ensure they are updated at key project milestones.

The project community relations team can also be contacted directly via email address info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk; or by calling the project hotline (Mon - Fri, 9am-5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

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Consultation on Fosse Green Energy solar and energy storage park

Mon Sep 11 2023

- First consultation on proposals for new solar energy storage park in Lincolnshire launching on 11 September, running until 20 October.
- The solar and energy storage park would provide electricity to power approximately 110,000 homes.
- Fosse Green Energy is inviting feedback and will be running live and virtual consultation events.

A team led by Windel Energy is running a first stage of consultation for Fosse Green Energy, a new solar and energy storage park 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven. The solar and energy storage park is anticipated to have a generating capacity c.350 megawatts (MW) peak direct current (dc), with an export capacity of 240MW peak alternating current (ac), and could provide enough clean energy to power in the region of 110,000 homes.

The proposed site is located to the north and south of the A46, known as Fosse Way, and will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and battery energy storage areas. The solar park will be connected by underground cable to the grid via a substation, which National Grid is in the process of exploring locations for.

There will be two stages of consultation to gather feedback from stakeholders, helping to shape plans for Fosse Green Energy. The first stage of consultation is running from 11 September to 20 October 2023. People can provide feedback by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, via freepost at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY, or by contacting the project phone line (Mon - Fri, 9am - 5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

Events are being held where people can meet the project team and find out more:

- **Witham St Hughs Village Hall:** Saturday 30 September, 10am to 2pm
- **Oliver Roper Parish Meeting Room:** Wednesday 4 October, 3pm to 7pm
- **The Venue @ Navenby:** Thursday 5 October, 3pm to 7pm
- **Hammond Sports Centre Main Hall:** Saturday 7 October, 10am to 2pm
- **Online event (register online):** Wednesday 11 October, 6pm to 7pm

 Managing Director at Windel Energy said:

"We are committed to involving the local community and in consulting widely on our plans in a responsible way. We've already considered and listened to feedback received earlier this year and have decided to not use overhead lines and pylons for the connection into the national grid.

The feedback we receive at this stage of public consultation is very important and will help to further influence design of the project, with it used to better understand aspects which should be prioritised as Fosse Green Energy is developed. We are particularly looking for suggestions of community schemes or projects that we could be a part of and on our plans to deliver biodiversity net gain."

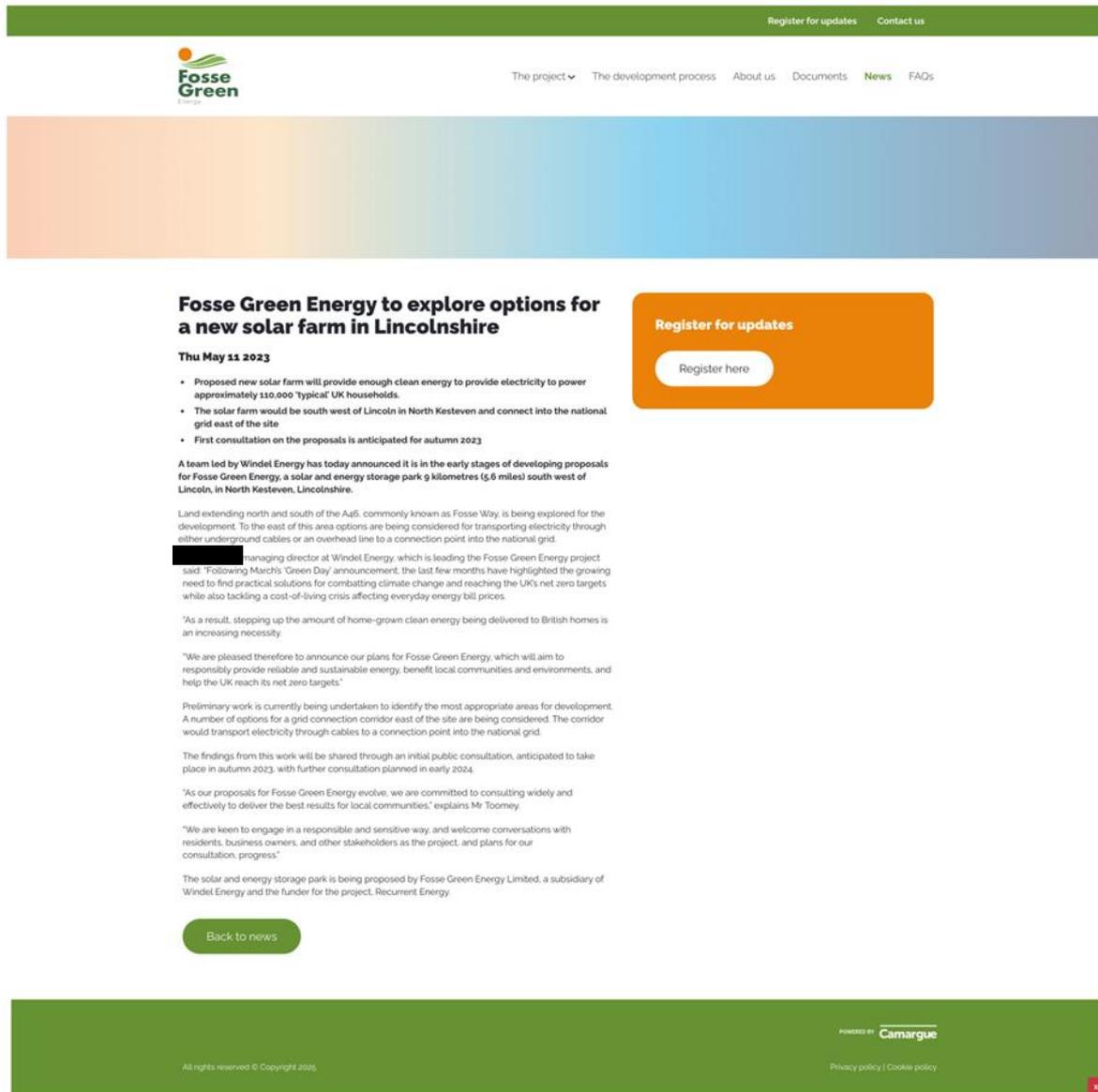
The solar and energy storage park is being proposed by Fosse Green Energy Limited, a subsidiary of Windel Energy and the funder for the project, Recurrent Energy.

The project community relations team can also be contacted directly via email address info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by calling the project phone line (Mon - Fri, 9am-5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

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Register here



The screenshot shows a website page for Fosse Green Energy. At the top right, there are links for "Register for updates" and "Contact us". Below this is a navigation menu with "The project", "The development process", "About us", "Documents", "News", and "FAQs". The main content area features a large orange button labeled "Register for updates" with a "Register here" link inside. The headline reads "Fosse Green Energy to explore options for a new solar farm in Lincolnshire" dated "Thu May 11 2023". The text below the headline lists key points: a proposed solar farm providing clean energy for 110,000 households, located south west of Lincoln, with a first consultation in autumn 2023. It then details the project's location, the managing director's statement on the need for clean energy, and preliminary work on grid connections. A "Back to news" button is located at the bottom left of the article. The footer includes "All rights reserved © Copyright 2023", "POWERED BY Camargue", "Privacy policy | Cookie policy", and a small red "XL" icon.

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FAQs

About us

Who is Windel Energy? +

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and are helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

Who is Recurrent Energy? +

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of [Canadian Solar Inc](#) and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 11 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. We have more than 27 GWp of solar and 47 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

Why was Recurrent Energy set up? +

Recurrent Energy [announced](#) in April 2023 that it had rebranded its wholly owned Global Energy subsidiary as Recurrent Energy in order to streamline its development and operations and maintenance services. Recurrent Energy has a strong brand and track record in clean energy project development and execution, having brought online some of the world's first and largest solar, solar plus storage and standalone energy storage projects.

The technology

How will electricity be generated at Fosse Green Energy? +

Fosse Green Energy is a solar and energy storage park which will generate electricity from solar.

Energy generated by solar photovoltaics (PV) is reliable, low impact and very popular in the UK. In 2021 solar energy supplied more than four per cent of the UK's entire electricity demand, and this could be up to 12 per cent by 2030. Solar energy will therefore play an important role in supporting the UK's transition to a net zero economy.

Solar energy works through PV, which is used in solar panels. The sun emits solar radiation as light. When the sunlight shines onto a solar panel, PV cells in the panel absorb the energy from the sunlight. This energy then creates electrical charges that move, causing electricity to be generated.

The electricity is then connected to the national grid to supply homes and businesses.

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Further reading

[Solar Energy UK: Everything Under the Sun – The facts about solar energy](#)

Published in March 2022, Solar Energy UK answers commonly asked questions about solar energy on the topics: 'Solar cost and performance', 'Land use, landscape and the environment', 'Local communities and the public' and 'sustainability and recycling'.

Is solar energy clean? Will the Fosse Green Energy project be effective in combatting climate change?

Government expects that a low-cost, net zero consistent electricity system is likely to be composed predominantly of wind, solar and nuclear. Wind and solar will be key building blocks of the future generation mix. The UK needs sustained growth in the capacity of these sectors in the next decade to ensure we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions in all demand scenarios.

Electricity generated from solar power has carbon emissions which are near to zero over the lifetime of a project. Solar projects are also quick to construct and operate, meaning they will provide decarbonisation benefits at the earliest opportunity with minimal noise or air quality impacts during operation.

The UK already has over 13 gigawatts (GW) of solar installed and operational (National Statistics, 2022). This has been instrumental in helping the UK achieve a 70% reduction in carbon

emissions from electricity generation versus a 1990 baseline. Solar is already, and is set to continue to be, an incredibly important part of the electricity generation sector.

How much energy will Fosse Green Energy produce?

The project is made up of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

About the project

Where is Fosse Green Energy being built and why has this site been chosen?

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land 9 kilometres (5.6 miles) south-west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panel areas located on the north and south of the A46, commonly known as Fosse Way.

To the east of the solar PV panel area there will be a grid connection corridor which will transport electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid. We are considering one option for the connection corridor.

There will also be areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.

There are many factors that have been considered in selecting the proposed location for Fosse Green Energy. They include the topography of the landscape, availability and location of a connection to the electricity system, and local planning and environmental factors including visual impact, biodiversity, agricultural land quality and land use, and flood risk. We also need to consider the availability and ownership of land, and access rights to the land through construction and operation.

Will there be an underground or overhead connection to the national grid?

The Scoping Report for the Fosse Green Energy project, which was published in June 2023, presented options for an overhead connection or a connection built with underground cables.

Considering feedback from the Planning Inspectorate's consultation on the Scoping Report, we have decided to route the cables underground. This removes the landscape and visual impacts of pylons and overhead lines which could have required a maximum height of 50 metres.

What grade of agricultural land will Fosse Green Energy be developed on? +

The balance between delivering a self-sufficient renewable energy system and supporting agriculture in the UK is important and carefully considered in the planning process for new developments. We are currently undertaking ALC testing over the site and the results will be reviewed and communicated.

The Net Zero Growth Plan published in March 2023 confirmed the Government's commitment to 70GW of electricity generated from solar energy by 2035. This level of deployment would equate to less than 0.5 per cent of land in the UK, providing areas for agriculture to maintain our food security, as well as solar energy production to power to UK households and businesses.

Are we aware of other solar energy projects being brought forward in the area? +

The design and development of Fosse Green Energy will take into consideration other proposals being brought forwards in the area, including for solar energy.

We are aware of Springwell Solar Farm, which is located about 8km away in the North Kesteven area, the Beacon Fen Energy Park about 20km away in the Sleaford area and the Heckington Fen Solar Farm 28km away in the Heckington / Swineshead area. Part of the engagement we will carry out will be with developers operating in the vicinity to Fosse Green Energy to mitigate the cumulative impacts of projects as far as possible.

How will Fosse Green Energy affect local wildlife and ecology? How will any impacts be managed? +

Well-designed and managed solar farms contribute to a range of ecosystem services. Solar farms that have been monitored regularly by ecologists demonstrate an increase over time in the local abundance and variety of plants, pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.

As part of the project's development we will engage with Natural England and other key stakeholders, as well as holding stages of public consultation, which will help us to plan the ways in which Fosse Green Energy will make a positive contribution to the local environment.

We will be taking steps to minimise any potential impacts on local habitats, making sure that Fosse Green Energy has as little impact on the natural environment as possible.

Under the Environment Act 2021, all new developments in England for which planning permission or development consent is needed will be required to demonstrate a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10 per cent.

'Net gain' is a term used to describe a specific approach to development that leaves biodiversity in an overall better state than it was in before development was undertaken. This means that development and land management is approached in a way that aims to leave the natural environment in a better state than it was before. Fosse Green Energy will be developed in line with this policy.

The development process

What is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project? +

Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP) is the term used for large scale development projects which fall under one of five categories (energy; transport; water; waste water and waste), set out in the Planning Act 2008. These projects can include power plants, renewable energy projects, new airports, airport extensions and major road projects.

Applications for NSIPs are submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), which is the agency responsible for operating the planning process for NSIPs.

Thresholds for projects deemed nationally significant and requiring development consent from the Planning Inspectorate are set out in the Planning Act 2008. Fosse Green Energy is considered an NSIP under the Planning Act as it is expected to generate over 50MW of electricity and is located in North Kesteven, England. We are therefore required to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate.

What is a Development Consent Order? +

Development Consent Orders (DCOs) contain the planning permission that NSIPs require in order to be constructed and operated. Promoters of NSIPs must apply for a DCO to the Planning Inspectorate which will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State for the Department of Energy and Net Zero, who will decide if development consent should be granted for the proposed scheme.

How does the NSIP process work? +

The NSIP process comprises six key stages, covering pre-application, acceptance, pre-examination, examination, decision and post-decision stages.

Upon receipt of an application for development consent, then the Planning Inspectorate has 28 days to decide whether or not to accept it. There is a period of six months for the Planning Inspectorate to examine an application and three months for the Planning Inspectorate to make its recommendation to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State has a further period of three months in which to issue a decision.

From accepting an application to making a decision, the whole process should last in the region of 15 months. You can read more about the NSIP process by visiting <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/>.

Consultation

Will communities be able to have their say on our proposals? +

Yes. Community consultation forms an important part of the pre-application process and we welcome views and feedback to help us develop the project's design. We held a stage of public consultation in autumn 2023 and are holding a second stage of public consultation in 2024 before applying for a DCO.

You can register to keep up to date as our plans progress at <https://fosse-green.com/register> and you can contact us on info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or 0800 860 6262 (open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm) if you have any questions about Fosse Green Energy.

Once the DCO application is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate and accepted for examination there will also be a period of time where you can comment on the application. This stage of consultation will be held by the Planning Inspectorate.

Next steps +

We anticipate that the development process to DCO submission and through examination will take between two to three years.

During our first stage of public consultation we invited feedback on our plans to influence the development of a more detailed design for the project. Our updated proposals are being presented at a second, statutory stage of consultation being held from 21 October to 2 December 2024.

The current timeline for the project is set out at <https://fosse-green.com/development-process>.

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Register

Please register your contact details with us if you would like to be kept up to date with information about Fosse Green Energy.

Name

Email

Are you responding on behalf of an organisation?
 Yes No

Organisation

To submit this form, we ask for a human-only response from a reCAPTCHA. For this to work correctly, the use of cookies must be accepted.

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Contact us

You can contact the Fosse Green Energy team by:

Calling us on: [0800 890 626](tel:0800 890 626) (open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)

Emailing us on: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Sending a letter to: FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Please contact us at the details provided should you require documents in a more accessible format.

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Solar and Energy storage

The project is made up of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) generating station with battery storage, onsite substations and associated infrastructure to generate and export/import electricity in excess of 50MW, as well as areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.

It also includes a grid connection corridor of approximately 30km in length, which will connect the site to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Haverley, using a 400kV underground cable corridor. Fosse Green Energy will then export and import electricity to the national grid.

The ground-mounted solar PV panels convert sunlight into DC electrical power. Each panel is likely to have a DC generating capacity of between 400 and 650 watts, or potentially more depending on advances in technology at the time of construction.

Panels are fixed to a mounting structure, otherwise known as tables, which will be arranged in rows.

The solar panel tables will be arranged in either a south-facing fixed configuration or a single-axis tracker configuration. In a south-facing configuration, the tables would be aligned east-to-west with the panels sloping towards the south, at a fixed angle of 5 to 25 degrees from horizontal.

In a single-axis tracker configuration, the panels would move from east to west during the course of the day operated by a small motor. The panels will then reverse this process at the end of each day, returning to a horizontal position where they remain overnight.

What is BESS?

A Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) is proposed for Fosse Green Energy to store the energy produced by the project and release it to the grid when it is most needed. We are considering options for decentralised BESS, with battery containers located throughout the Solar PV Array Areas, or centralised BESS within a single compound, and would welcome your feedback on these options.

How a solar and energy storage park works



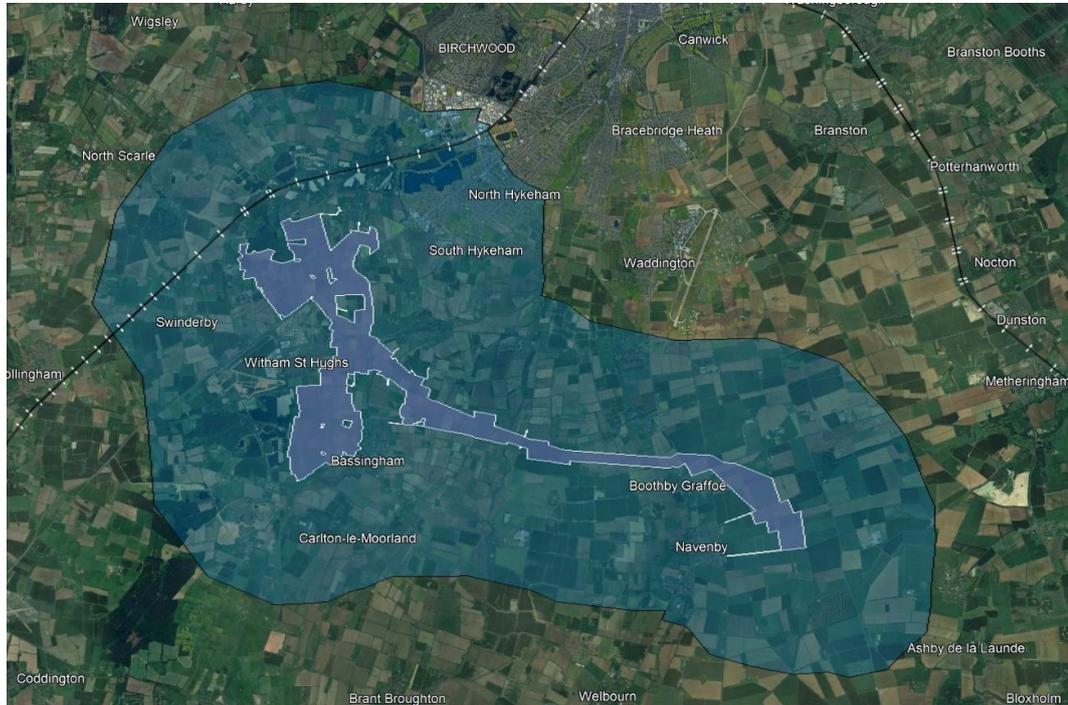
🔍 Solar and Energy storage. Click image to enlarge
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10. Statutory Consultation Zone (21 October 2024)

10.1 Map of Core Consultation Zone and Wider Consultation Area

Stat consultation zone FGE 3km – Mailed to 11,883 addresses



Wider Consultation Zone FGE 5km



10.2 Maps of Local Newspaper Coverage Area

Lincolnshire Echo coverage area



10.3 Table 10-1 Local Information Points

Deposit location database					
Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Address 4	Address 5	Postcode
North Hykeham Community Library	Valerian Place	North Hykeham	Lincoln		LN6 9YW
Lincoln Library	Free School Lane	Lincoln			LN2 1EZ
Collingham Community Partnership Library	71 High Street	Collingham	Newark		NG23 1LB
Navenby Parish Council Office	The Venue Navenby	Grantham Road	Navenby	Lincoln	LN5 0JJ
Bassingham Parish Council Office	The Hammond Hall	Lincoln Road	Bassingham	Lincoln	LN5 9HQ
Sleaford Library	13-16 Market Place	Sleaford	Lincolnshire		NG34 7SR

10.4 Table 10-2 Statutory Consultation press release media list

Amended media list (21 10 24)

• Lincolnshire Echo	news@lincolnshireecho.co.uk
• Lincolnshire Live	news@lincolnshireecho.co.uk
• Lincolnshire World	 [REDACTED]@nationalworld.com
• Newark Advertiser	news@newarkadvertiser.co.uk
• Lincolnite	No longer publishing
• Solar Power Portal	editorial@solarpowerportal.co.uk
• ReNews	news@renews.biz
• BBC Radio Lincolnshire	radio.lincolnshire@bbc.co.uk
• Lincs 102.2FM	studio@lincsfm.co.uk
• BBC Look North	looknorth@bbc.co.uk
• ITV News	contactus@itvlondon.com
• Lincolnshire Free Press	spaldingeditor@iliffpublishing.co.uk
• Local Lincs Magazine	info@yourlocallincs.co.uk
• Witham Herald	These two have combined into the Hykeham and Witham Gazette with the first issue coming in November 2024 – lady advised there was no space in November issue though – hwgazette@toucann.co.uk
• Hykeham Gazette	

10.5 Statutory Consultation Press Release

Press release email example



Dear [REDACTED] and all at the newsdesk

Fosse Green Energy Limited, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, is holding a statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy, which would be located south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven. Please see attached for a press release about the consultation.

Key points:

-

- The second consultation, which is a statutory consultation, on Fosse Green Energy's solar and energy storage proposals in Lincolnshire launches on 21 October 2024 and runs until 2 December 2024.
- The solar and energy storage park would generate, export and import electricity.
- Plans include areas for landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.
- Fosse Green Energy Limited will be running live and virtual consultation events and is asking for feedback to help finalise the project's design.

If you need any further information, please let us know.

Kind regards

Press release

21 October 2024



PRESS RELEASE

Fosse Green Energy Limited launches its second consultation

- The second consultation, which is a statutory consultation, on Fosse Green Energy's solar and energy storage proposals in Lincolnshire launches on 21 October 2024 and runs until 2 December 2024.
- The solar and energy storage park would generate, export and import electricity.
- Plans include areas for landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.
- Fosse Green Energy Limited will be running live and virtual consultation events and is asking for feedback to help finalise the project's design.

Fosse Green Energy Limited, a partnership between Windel Energy and Recurrent Energy, is holding a statutory consultation for Fosse Green Energy, which would be located south west of Lincoln, in North Kesteven. The Project would export and import electricity to the national electricity transmission network.

Fosse Green Energy includes ground-mounted solar panels, battery storage, onsite substations and other associated infrastructure. The project also includes an underground cable connection to the proposed new National Grid Substation near Navenby. The proposed Navenby Substation is subject to a separate planning application put forward by National Grid.

The consultation follows an initial non-statutory consultation held in Autumn 2023 where Fosse Green Energy Limited presented a preliminary study area and two grid connection corridor options. Fosse Green Energy Limited has carefully listened to feedback from the local community, has carried out further studies and is now consulting on updated plans.

Proposals include new benefits that the project could bring to local communities. This includes creating permissive paths which would link to Public Rights of Ways connecting local villages, planting community orchards and enhancing biodiversity across the site.

There are also plans to set up a community liaison group in the months following the consultation. As part of this, local community representatives will be invited to engage and discuss how Fosse Green Energy can best support the communities we are near to.

This statutory consultation is running from 21 October to 23:59 on 2 December 2024. People can provide feedback by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk, via freepost at FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY, or by contacting the community relations team (Mon – Fri, 9am - 5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

██████████ Projects Director at Windel Energy said:

"The feedback we received at our first consultation in Autumn 2023 has been invaluable in shaping our plans. For example, we have selected and refined a preferred grid connection corridor to the

proposed Navenby Substation, to minimise social and environmental impact. We are also presenting our plans for landscaping and for the construction work we would need to carry out."

[REDACTED] Business Development Manager at Recurrent Energy said:

"The solar panels and other associated infrastructure would take up a small percentage of the land inside our red line boundary, creating opportunities planting and screening within the site. We are also looking at how we can benefit the local community in ways which work best for them and would like to know people's thoughts on any community schemes or projects that we can engage with."

Consultation materials, including documents, plans and maps of the proposed development, will be available at <https://fossegreenenergy.co.uk/documents/> when the consultation launches. People can register their details on the website to ensure they are updated at key project milestones.

The project community relations team can also be contacted directly via email address info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by calling the project phonenumber (Mon- Fri, 9am-5pm) at 0800 860 6262.

ENDS

Contact for media information only:

[REDACTED]

Fosse Green Energy

[REDACTED]

NOTES TO EDITORS:

About us

Windel Energy

Founded in 2018, Windel Energy is a privately held company that specialises in the development and asset management of renewable energy projects and low carbon technologies.

With more than 3.5 gigawatts (GW) of clean, renewable power and battery energy storage in various stages of development, Windel is at the forefront of low carbon technologies including solar, energy storage, and onshore wind, and is helping to pave the way to achieve the UK's net zero target by 2050.

Windel Energy is committed to responsible land use and believes that the development and delivery of a large-scale solar energy and storage park can be achieved in harmony with its surroundings.

Recurrent Energy

Recurrent Energy is one of the world's largest and most geographically diversified utility-scale solar and energy storage project development, ownership and operations platforms. With an industry-leading team of in-house energy experts, we are a wholly-owned subsidiary of [Canadian Solar Inc.](#) and function as Canadian Solar's global development and power services business. Recurrent Energy has completed the development of 11 gigawatts (GWp) of operating utility-scale solar projects and 3.7 gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy storage projects across six continents. It has more than 27 GWp of solar and 63 GWh of battery storage projects under development.

11. Section 44 Consultees and Consultation

11.1 Land Interest Questionnaire



60718772-LIQ-001

Section 1
<i>If the interest relates to person(s), please provide:</i>
Title & full name(s):
Trading as (if applicable):
<i>If the interest is a Registered Company or incorporated body, please provide:</i>
Name of organisation:
Registration number (if applicable): a) <i>If a Company/Body Corporate, use the Companies House registration number.</i> b) <i>If a Charity, use the Charities Commission number.</i> c) <i>For other entities, please add any relevant information.</i>
Contact Information
Contact Address <i>If an organisation, this should be the registered address.</i>
Telephone Number(s) (Please specify preferred days/hours):
Email Address(es):
If you have an alternative postal address, you would like information sent to (such as, but not limited to, an agent or a PO box for specific types of correspondence), please state this here. Please include the name of the recipient (if applicable)



60718772-LIQ-001

Section 2
<i>Please describe all interests in the land shown on the provided plans, to the best of your knowledge (e.g. names, addresses, contact details, descriptions of the interest where applicable).</i>
Freehold
Leasehold
Tenancy
Occupier
Mortgagee
Rights
Other (e.g. restrictive covenants, unilateral notices, easements, wayleaves, etc.)



60718772-LIQ-001

<p>Section 3</p> <p>If the interests mentioned in Section 2 do not apply to the whole of the property, please describe below and/or mark up on the plan that was included in your letter detailing the extents of the interests and return to us using the prepaid envelope, along with your completed LIQ.</p> <p><i>If you require another set of plans, please contact our Land Referencing team and a new copy will be issued along with another freepost envelope.</i></p>

<p>Section 4</p> <p><i>If you are the leaseholder (only complete if relevant):</i></p> <p>Lease term</p> <p>Date lease commenced (if known)?</p> <p>What is the extent of the lease; i.e. what part of the overall property does the lease apply to? (E.g. does the lease also include any car parking spaces in the property, rights of access, garages etc? If so, where are they in relation to the property (i.e. which floor(s) is / are they on, are they some distance away and if so, how far?)</p>
--

<p>Section 5</p> <p><i>If you are the tenant (only complete if relevant):</i></p> <p>What is the period of your tenancy? (E.g. weekly / fortnightly / quarterly / annual / other). If other please provide details.</p> <p>If you do not pay rent to the freeholder, please provide the name and address (and / or other contact details) of the person to whom rent is paid.</p> <p>Are there any managing or letting agents connected with the property? If so, please provide contact details.</p>
--



60718772-LIQ-001

Section 6
Does the person or organisation named in Question 1 enjoy any rights, easements or any other legal interest over any adjacent, or other property? Examples of this could include a right of way over a neighbour's land, utility apparatus (i.e. gas/ water pipe), etc.
<i>To illustrate the extent and location of these interests, you may also wish to annotate the provided plan.</i>

Section 7
Please confirm the land use of the land/property in question (e.g. residential, rural, commercial, industrial, public space, etc.)

Section 8
Are there any managing or letting agents connected with the property? If yes, please provide details, so that we may contact them.
<i>Please confirm here if you would like for copies of future documentation to be forwarded to the agent listed above (Yes/No).</i>

Section 9
Please provide details of the person to whom any additional enquiries relating to this LIQ may be directed to. Leave this section blank if the information is the same as the information shown in Section 1 or if additional enquiries should be directed to an agent listed in Section 8.



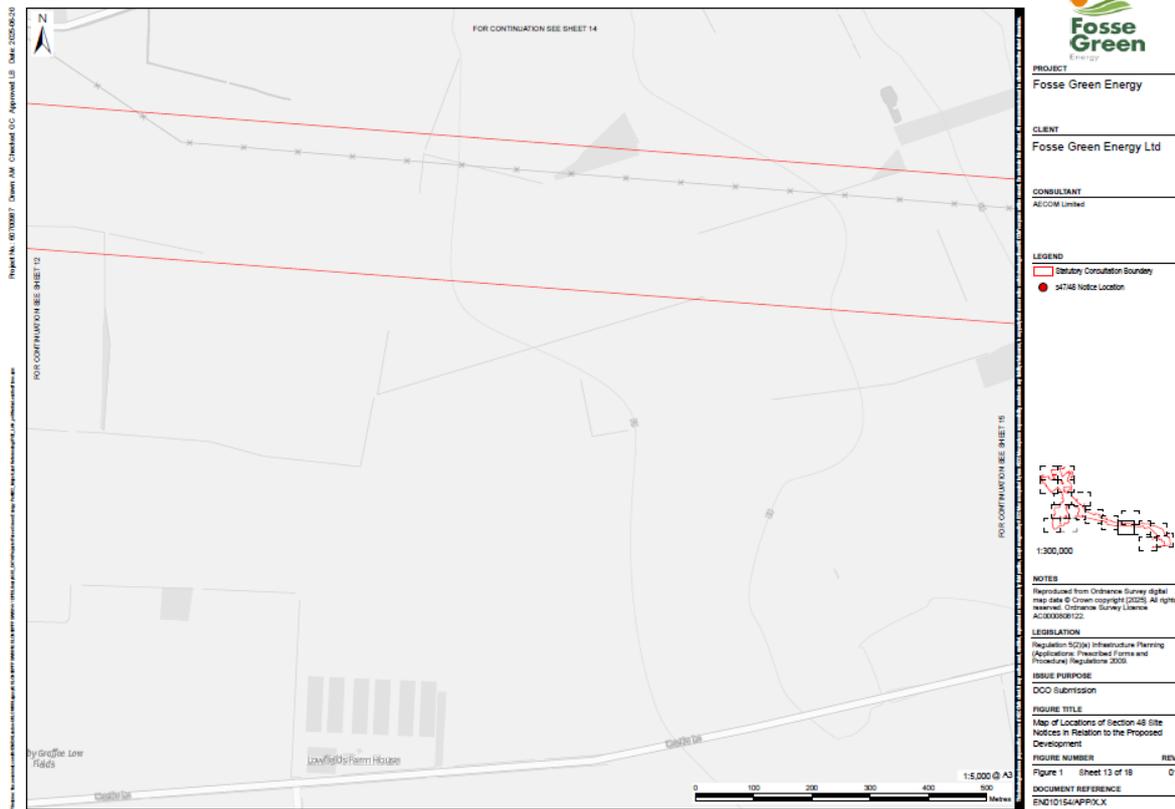
60718772-LIQ-001

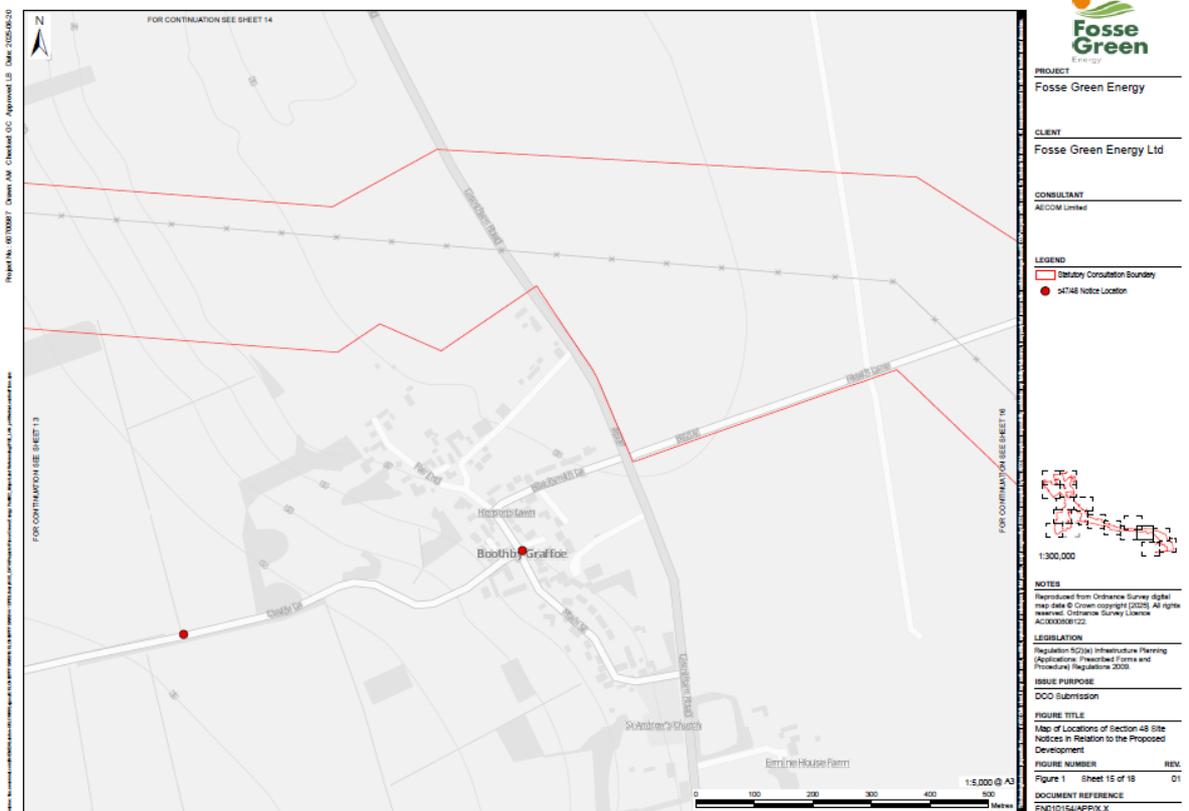
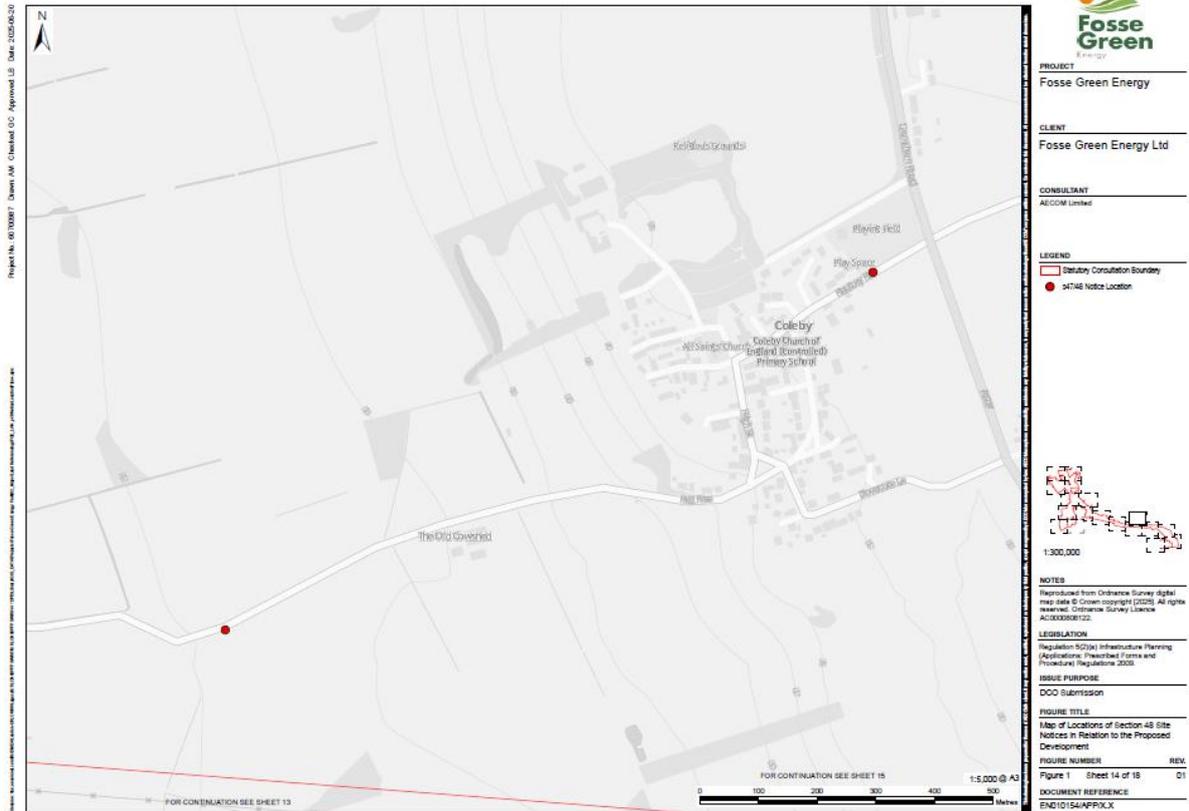
Section 10
Are there any individuals/organisations who may acquire an interest in the property over the next 12 months? If yes, please provide details of the interest and any contact details.

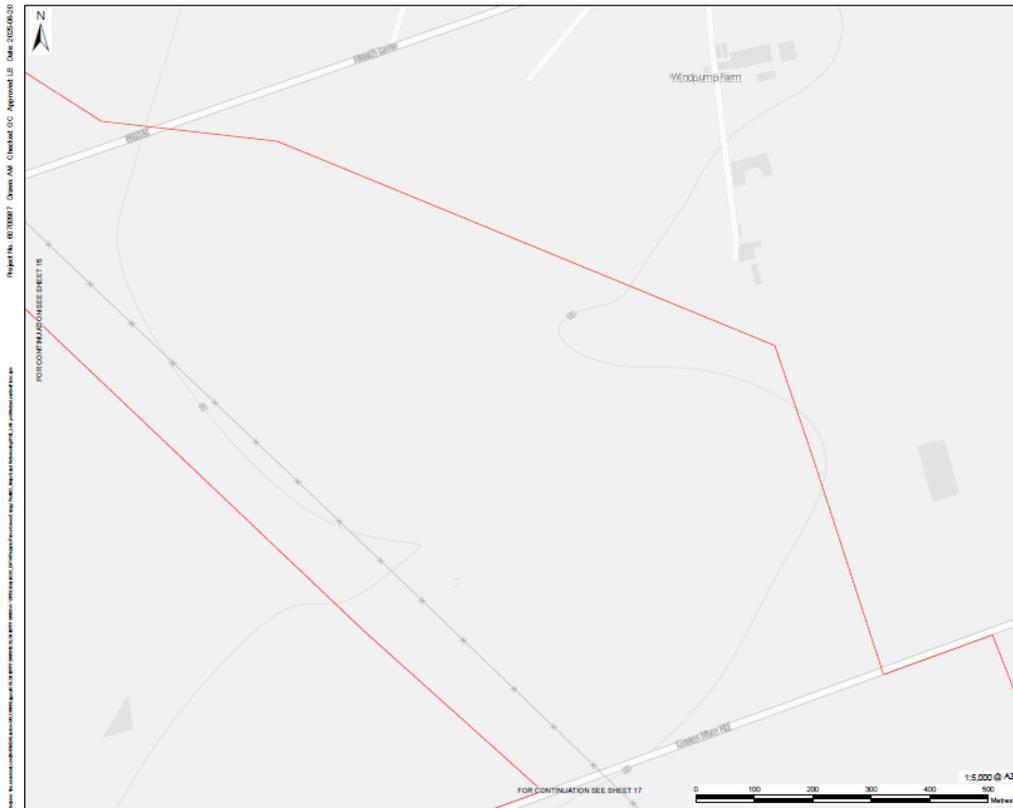
Please sign here, if the information on the questionnaire is both complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge
Name
Signature
Position (if you are not the interest this LIQ was addressed to)
Contact Details (if not already provided)

Please use the space below and on the reverse of this sheet to provide any further information you believe may be relevant to our inquiry.

11.2 Map of Locations of Combined Section 47 / 48 Site Notices in Relation to the Proposed Development







PROJECT
Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT
Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited

LEGEND
 Statutory Consultation Boundary
● s4748 Notice Location

NOTES
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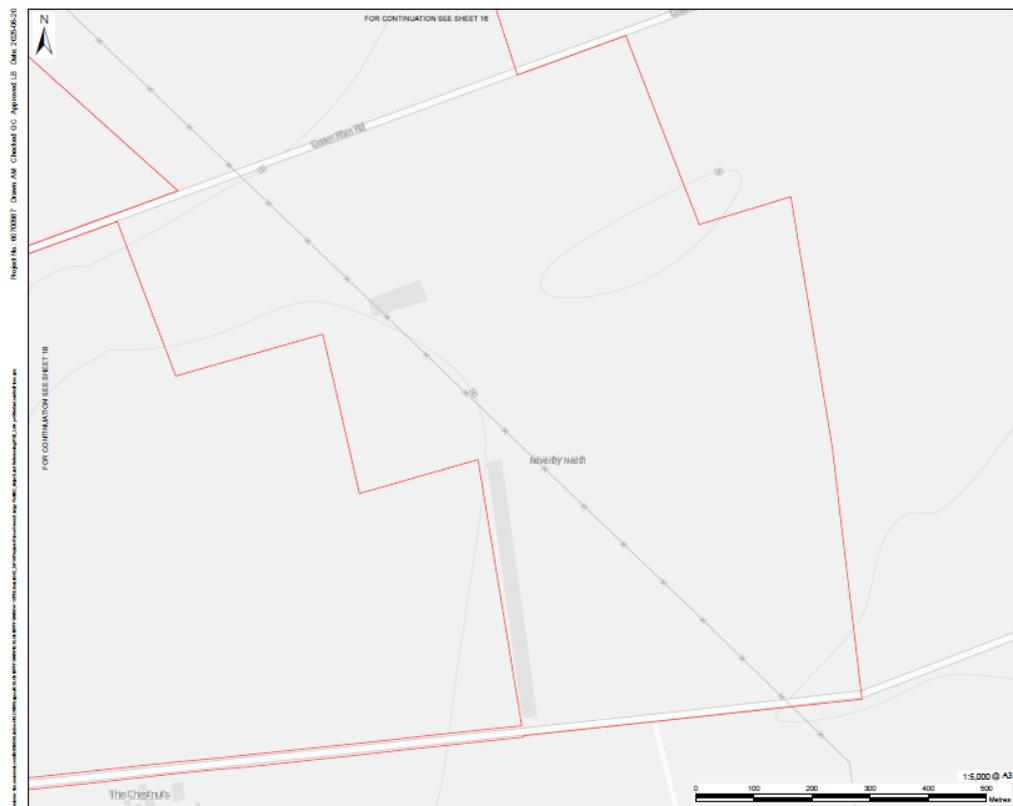
LEGISLATION
 Regulation 52(3)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedural) Regulations 2009

ISSUE PURPOSE
 DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE
 Map of Locations of Section 48 Site Notices in Relation to the Proposed Development

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 1	Sheet 16 of 18
	D1

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
 EN10154/APP01.X



PROJECT
Fosse Green Energy

CLIENT
Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited

LEGEND
 Statutory Consultation Boundary
● s4748 Notice Location

NOTES
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LEGISLATION
 Regulation 52(3)(a) Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedural) Regulations 2009

ISSUE PURPOSE
 DCO Submission

FIGURE TITLE
 Map of Locations of Section 48 Site Notices in Relation to the Proposed Development

FIGURE NUMBER	REV.
Figure 1	Sheet 17 of 18
	D1

DOCUMENT REFERENCE
 EN10154/APP01.X



12. Local Representatives Distribution List

12.1 Table 12-1 Local Representatives Distribution List

Fosse Green Energy
5.2 Consultation Report Appendices



Relevant Authorities	Organisation	First name	Surname	Role
Stakeholders- Panels and RLB				
Members of Parliament	House of Commons	Hamish	Falconer	MP for Lincoln
	House of Commons	Caulfield	Johnson	MP for Skeffington and North Hykeham
County Councillors	Lincolnshire County Council			Member of the Council, Councillor for Fellingingham Rural
	Lincolnshire County Council			Deputy Leader of the Council, Councillor for Woodhall Spa and Wragby
	Lincolnshire County Council			Culture Councillor for Economic Development, Environment and Planning, Councillor for Ingoldmells Rural
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Bassingham & Welbourn
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Eagle & Hykeham West
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Hykeham Forum
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Metheringham Rural
	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Potterhanworth & Coleby
	City of Lincoln Council			Member of the Executive, Leader of the Council and Portfolio of Climate and Corporate Strategy, Councillor for Minster
	City of Lincoln Council			Deputy Chair of the Executive, Deputy Leader, Councillor for Castle
	City of Lincoln Council			Portfolio Holder for Inclusive Economic Growth, Councillor for Minster
	City of Lincoln Council			Historic Environment Advocate, Councillor for Carholme
Parish Councillors	Thurby			Member of the Council, Councillor for Birchwood
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Birchwood
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	City of Lincoln Council			Councillor for Hartsholme
	Aubourn with Haddington			Parish Clerk
	Bassingham			Parish Clerk
	Blankney			Parish Clerk
	Boothby Graffoe			Parish Clerk
	Carlisle-Moorland			Parish Clerk
	Coleby			Parish Clerk
	Doddington and Whisby			Parish Clerk
	Eagle and Swinethorpe			Parish Clerk
	Hamstun			Parish Clerk
	Metheringham			Parish Clerk
	Navenby with Skinnard			Parish Clerk
	North Hykeham			Parish Clerk
	Norton Disney			Parish Clerk
	South Hykeham			Parish Clerk
	Scopwick and Kirby Green			Parish Clerk
	Stapleford			Parish Clerk
	Swinderby			Parish Clerk
Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm with Temple Bruer with Temple High Cross			Parish Clerk	
Thorpe on the Hill			Parish Clerk	
Thurby			Parish Clerk	
Witham St. Hughes			Parish Clerk	
Wellingore			Parish Clerk	

Relevant Authorities	Organisation	First Name	Surname	Type
Members of Parliament	House of Commons	Hamish	Falconer	MP for Lincoln
	House of Commons	Caulfield	Johnson	MP for Skeffington and North Hykeham
Parish Councillors	Lincolnshire County Council			Councillor for Waddington & Hykeham East in Lincolnshire County
	Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm			Parish Council Clerk for Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm
	Dunston			Parish Council Clerk for Dunston
	Nocton			Parish Council Clerk for Nocton
Relevant Authorities	Waddington			Parish Council Clerk for Waddington

Relevant Authorities	Organisation	First name	Surname	Role
Stakeholders- Panels and RLB				
New District Ward Seats	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Ashby de la Launde, Digby & Scopwick
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Bassingham Rural
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Bracebridge Heath
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Bracebridge Heath
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Heighington & Waddington
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Heighington & Waddington
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Heighington & Waddington
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Heighington & Waddington
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Hykeham Central
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Hykeham Central
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Hykeham Fosse
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Hykeham Fosse
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Hykeham Memorial
	North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Metheringham Rural
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Metheringham Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Navenby & Brant Broughton	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Navenby & Brant Broughton	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Skellingthorpe and Eagle	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Skellingthorpe and Eagle	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Waddington Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Waddington Rural	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Witham St Hughes & Swinderby	
North Kesteven District Council			Councillor for Witham St Hughes & Swinderby	

LCC Councillors to contact for next open 2024 briefings, provided by LCC	CONTACT	Notes
WARD		
Eagle & Hykeham West		sent briefing invitation on 07/10/2024
Hykeham Forum		ES
Bassingham & Welbourn		ES
Potterhanworth & Coleby		ES
Metheringham Rural		ES
Support to PH		ES
Portfolio Holder		ES
NKDC Councillors to contact for		
WARD	COUNCILLOR	CONTACT
		Sent briefing invitation on 07/10/2024

Leader of the Council, and Development, Economy & Culture area of interest	CONTACT	Notes
Skellingthorpe and Eagle		
Skellingthorpe and Eagle		
Witham St Hughes and Swinderby		
Witham St Hughes and Swinderby		
Hykeham Fosse		
Hykeham Fosse		
Bassingham Rural		
Waddington Rural		
Waddington Rural		
Waddington Rural		
Navenby and Brant Broughton		
Navenby and Brant Broughton		
Planning Inspector		

13. Ongoing Community Engagement (3 December 2024 onwards)

13.1 Morton Lane Residents Letter (06 02 25)

Letter

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



Hello

Thank you to all those who met with the Fosse Green Energy project team (the project) in October 2024 to discuss our proposals.

Since our meeting, we have explored the various points that were raised in relation to the construction access on The Avenue; the option for an alternative access direct on to the A46; the proposed emergency access at the northern end of Morton Lane; and the proposed orchard.

Our response is set out below.

Construction access

The project proposes construction access C-004 on The Avenue. This is to provide access for construction traffic to the western side of the site, north of the A46 from the Halfway House Roundabout. This proposed construction access is shown in 'Figure 3.1: Construction Compound and Access Locations' of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, a copy of which is attached to this letter. Below is an aerial image of this access point, with a dot showing the construction access:



Due to The Avenue being the sole access point for residents on Morton Lane and the carriageway being single track, we have sought to minimise the extent over which construction vehicles would need to interact with other users. Access C-004 was therefore selected to minimise the risk of construction vehicle interaction with other road users and minimise the need to implement an extensive passing place strategy which would introduce further disruption and works to the area.

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



To provide some context, the length of The Avenue from the A46 to the first property on Morton Lane is approximately 825m, and the construction access would be located approximately 190m from the A46. Therefore, it is important to note that construction vehicles would only use approximately 25 per cent of The Avenue, from the A46, and not its full length.

Duration of use

In terms of the period the construction access would be used, based on the typical build out rate for solar schemes, it is expected that vehicles will not need to use The Avenue for the full construction period. It is more likely to be for a period of approximately 9-12 months.

Traffic generation

The preliminary assessments of the traffic generation of the scheme during the construction peak in 2032 indicate that there would be up to 102 vehicle movements per day using The Avenue (51 inbound and 51 outbound). Of these, 34 vehicles per day (17 inbound and 17 outbound) would be HGVs, with the remainder being vans and/or cars. This level of activity represents an average of one HGV driving along The Avenue every 20 minutes over the 12-hour construction period.

We considered the removal of this access point, but doing so would add to traffic flows across the local area. The approach that has been adopted is to seek to balance traffic flows between multiple access points to disperse the traffic movements and avoid focusing traffic in a single location.

Public Right of Way

Given that The Avenue is designated as a Public Right of Way (PRoW), the application for development consent will be accompanied by a Public Rights of Way Management Plan which will discuss how safe access will be provided for users of the PRoW during the construction period of the scheme.

Alternative construction access

During our meeting, an alternative construction access direct onto the A46 was suggested, utilising an existing access.

The A46 forms part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) under the jurisdiction of National Highways. The potential for a construction access in this location was discussed at a recent meeting with National Highways who responded that the existing access layout does not comply with its Design Manual for Roads and Bridges requirements. Furthermore, the current design of the existing access does not physically prevent vehicles from turning right out of the site onto the A46 carriageway, which poses a safety risk to motorists on the SRN.

National Highways also stated that its policy and operational preference is for development traffic to use the local road network access point. They also said that these access points provide access to the A46 Fosse Lane/Haddington Lane grade-separated junction, which is of a higher design standard and provides safer access to both A46 carriageways.

On this basis, an alternative construction access onto the A46 has been discounted.

Emergency Access

Due to the location of solar infrastructure north of Morton Lane, the scheme proposes an emergency only access at the northern end of Morton Lane.

Email: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
Phone: 0800 860 6262
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



The access would not be utilised for any other operational requirements. It is not expected to be used in practice, but it is required for contingency purposes in case the fire, ambulance or police services require access to this location during operation. The vehicle numbers would therefore be negligible and only if the emergency services need access in this location. Under normal operation (i.e. without an emergency) it would not be used.

Given the location of the proposed emergency access, The Avenue and Morton Lane are required to be maintained to an appropriate standard, and it is likely that an annual inspection would take place to confirm this. We will be in touch to discuss this in further detail to give residents comfort that the project will not lead to damage or deterioration of Morton Lane.

Proposed orchard

On consideration of the collective views of the residents of Morton Lane, the proposed orchard to the east of Morton Lane has been removed from the updated design, which is currently being finalised. This will be replaced with a high-quality mixed seed wildflower grassland, as requested.

Response to statutory consultation

Thank you for providing a response to the statutory consultation, prepared by Richard Buxton solicitors, on behalf of the residents of Morton Lane. The Consultation Report that is submitted with the application for development consent will set out how all the responses to the statutory consultation have been considered by the project team.

If you have any further queries related to the above, please do not hesitate to contact us by email at info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk or by phoning 0800 860 6262. Should development consent be granted, we will endeavour to hold a further discussion with residents of Morton Lane, in advance of any works taking place.

Yours faithfully

The Fosse Green Energy community relations team

Mailout Zone



13.2 Community Update Newsletter (20 03 25)



Community Update

March 2025

Before Christmas, we held our statutory consultation to get feedback on our proposals for Fosse Green Energy – a new solar and energy storage park to the south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire.



Thank you to everyone who took part, met us at events, and provided feedback. This is a very important part of the planning process and has given us many points to consider as we develop our proposals.

We are now carefully considering all the responses we have received, and whether and how this can help us create a plan for the site that is sensitive to the needs of local communities. At the same time, we continue to carry out a range of studies to better understand the site and to help us put forward the most acceptable project.

From the start of this process, we have committed to talking to, and communicating with, local communities and their representatives.

We are sending out this first Fosse Green Energy Community Update to everyone who has engaged in the consultation or who has asked to be kept updated, along with parishes and councillors across our site. It reflects our commitment to keeping you up to date on the project's latest developments, and how you can continue to make your views known.

We would be interested to hear your thoughts on this community update, and what we could include in future editions.

How we consulted

We ran our statutory consultation between 21 October and 2 December 2024 where we hosted five events in total, including four in-person exhibition events and an online webinar. At the launch of the consultation period, we wrote directly to over 12,900 people living near the site as well as writing to a huge range of different stakeholders and groups including parishes, councils and technical bodies.

Over the six-week consultation period, nearly 350 people came along to our five events.

We also had the chance to speak with people on the phone and to communicate via email. Alongside our work with people living in the area, we have been continuously engaging with landowners and those with land in the proposed site. We are grateful to have received over 200 pieces of feedback from local residents, landowners, and key stakeholders in the process.



You can find all the information we shared during our statutory consultation at www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Key themes

Ideas, suggestions and issues raised during the statutory consultation included, but are not limited to:

- The location and siting of our solar panels
- Concerns about battery storage technology including safety and noise
- Suggestions for permissive paths and community benefits

- Concerns around decommissioning – whether the development would mean turning this land into brownfield land
- Construction, particularly around traffic management and access
- Food security and the cumulative impacts of development in Lincolnshire.

When we submit our application for development consent, we will include a consultation report.



This report will set out the general themes and key points from the feedback we have received. It is our responsibility to then explain how we have considered them in developing our final plans.

How we have responded so far

Following the statutory consultation, we have made several changes to our proposals after considering the feedback received and technical work undertaken. The main changes include:

- 1 Removal of solar photovoltaics (PV) from a field to the south-east of Thorpe on the Hill. This can be used for ecological mitigation and enhancement.
- 2 Removal of solar PV from a field east of Morton which was located immediately east of a proposed orchard.
- 3 Change of the permissive path network around Housham Wood in response to a request by Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust.
- 4 Change of the permissive path network around Cathedral Park, a caravan park north of the A46, in response to requests by local residents.
- 5 Change of the permissive path network in the southern part of the site, providing a better pedestrian links between Thurlby and Bassingham.
- 6 Removal of solar PV in a field west of (the north-western part of) Bassingham to minimise views of the solar infrastructure for residents with open views across the site.
- 7 Reduction in the size of the Battery Energy Storage System compound. This will reduce noise impacts and allow for more landscaping.
- 8 Slight reduction in the grid connection corridor within which the buried connection cable will be located between the principle site and the proposed Navenby Substation. This change will remove land from our proposals that will no longer be required.



What we are doing now

Our conversations with communities, landowners, and stakeholders are ongoing as we consider further refinements and changes to our proposals following the statutory consultation. This is in advance of submitting our application for development consent to the Secretary of State.

We are looking carefully at all aspects of the project, including where sensitive aspects of the layout could potentially be refined. We will then develop a final plan that we will test as part of the

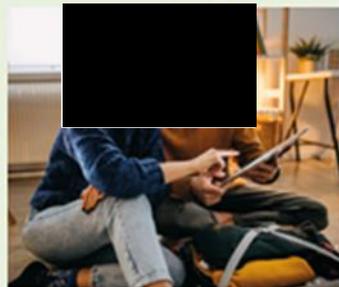
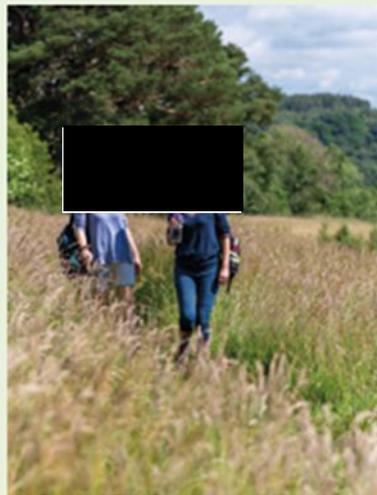
Environmental Statement that will be submitted with our application.

To help us, we are carrying out a range of studies to help us finalise our plans. These include wintering bird surveys, ecological surveys and trial trenching to investigate any potential archaeology on the site. These works are being completed while we continue to review and consider the feedback we have received.

Next steps

Community benefits

It is important that communities living near to Fosse Green can benefit from our development. We are working with North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council to consider how best to do this, followed by engagement with community representatives in the near future. As well as new permissive paths that provide short walks and longer routes between villages (further details of which are noted in the 'Key Changes' section of this update), a community benefit fund will be set up for the operational project that will be managed by the local community and spent locally.



Continuing engagement

From the early stages of developing our plans for Fosse Green, we have engaged with our nearest neighbours and made sure there were ways to ask questions and provide feedback.

As we work towards submitting our application for development consent, you can continue to talk to us via the phone line, write to us by email, or use our freepost address.

In addition, we are in the process of setting up a Community Liaison Group (CLG) focused on local parish councils and representatives. This ensures we have a forum for sharing ideas and information, and to address any concerns or questions. We will be holding the first CLG meeting in Spring 2025. Our intention is that it will continue through the consenting phase and on into construction.

For updates on the project, please see our website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Submitting our application

The next steps for the project will be to progress our Environmental Statement and other documents, including the Planning Statement and Consultation Report. This is in readiness for submitting our application for development consent to the Secretary of State via the Planning Inspectorate.

A Development Consent Order (DCO) is a type of planning application for nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs). As the capacity of the solar and energy storage park exceeds 50MW, Fosse Green Energy is classified as an NSIP and requires a DCO under the Planning Act 2008. The decision on whether to grant consent is made by the relevant Secretary of State after the proposals are examined by independent examiners (called the Examining Authority), who are appointed by the Planning Inspectorate.

We now intend to submit our application for a DCO in Summer 2025. Once we submit our DCO application, the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of State, has up to 28 days to decide whether the application meets the standards required to be accepted for examination. If the application is accepted, it will go through a six-month examination period - an independent review by the Examining Authority of all relevant representations and supporting evidence.

This is an opportunity for stakeholders to continue to be involved in the project by making written and oral representations to the examination.

If you want to be involved in the examination process, you can register your interest with the Planning Inspectorate. You will be invited to submit your views on our proposals in writing and may be asked to speak at any of the public hearings that are held.

The Examining Authority is the Inspector, or the Panel of Inspectors, appointed to conduct the examination of the application for the DCO. Within three months of the close of the examination, the Examining Authority must prepare a report on the application and submit this to the Secretary of State, including a recommendation. The Secretary of State has a further three months to decide on whether to grant or refuse development consent.

For more information and to keep up to date please visit www.national-infrastructure-consenting.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/EN010154.



Project timeline – consent, construction, operation and decommissioning

① Indicative project timeline:

- Summer 2025**
Our goal is to submit our application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate in Summer 2025. This is slightly earlier than we presented at our consultation in Autumn 2024.
- Winter 2025/2026**
Subject to dates determined by the Examining Authority, the Pre-Examination and Examination stages will then be held by the Planning Inspectorate through late 2025 and 2026.
- Winter 2026**
We then anticipate that the Examining Authority will submit their report with a recommendation on the project to the Secretary of State in late 2026.
- 2031**
Should development consent be granted for Fosse Green Energy, construction is anticipated to start in 2031. We anticipate it will take two years to build.
- 2033**
We plan to connection to the National Grid by 2033.
- 2093**
Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be operational for 60 years before it is decommissioned and the land reinstated back to agricultural use.

*Dates are indicative and could be subject to change



Keeping in contact

Contact us by:

-  **Phone:** 0800 860 6262 (open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm)
-  **Email:** info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk
-  **By post:** FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY



The project website www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk holds information on the project and will be updated with new information at key stages.

13.3 First Meeting of the Community Liaison Group (28 04 25)

Community liaison group presentation slides (28 04 25)



Introductions

- [Redacted] Windel Energy
- [Redacted] Recurrent Energy
- [Redacted] Community Relations Team



The CLG



What is a CLG?

- A conversation between the project and the community
- A chance to raise and discuss concerns
- Identify opportunities for community benefit
- Give early awareness of project milestones and activity
- A long term commitment through the life of the project



Taking part in the CLG

- An open conversation
- Shaping the future of the CLG
- If we can't answer any questions, we will take them away and come back later
- We will issue notes from the meeting to everyone present and others who couldn't attend
- Please tell us what we can include for future meetings

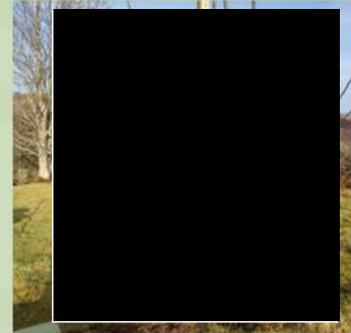


Project update



Consultation summary and feedback

- 349 people attended four in-person consultation events and one online webinar.
- 141 emails, 26 hardcopy forms, 47 online forms, and 2 hardcopy letters were received in response to the statutory consultation.
- Key themes raised in the feedback were:
 - Panel siting
 - Battery safety
 - Community benefits and permissive paths suggestions
 - Decommissioning and land status
 - Construction traffic management
 - Food security



Ongoing community engagement

- Community newsletter issued in March 2025, focusing on:
 - Statutory consultation
 - Key themes
 - Changes to our proposals
 - What we are doing now and next steps
- Visited St Michael's Primary School in TOTH in February 2025.
- Additional consultation with PILs due to further diligent inquiries taken since Statutory Consultation.
- Monitoring enquiries and providing responses.



Changes to the project design

- Removal of solar PV from:
 - A field to the south-east of TOTH, for ecological mitigation and enhancement
 - A field east of Morton due to a proposed orchard
 - A field west of Bassingham to minimise views of the solar infrastructure
- Change of the permissive path network around Housham Wood in response to a LWT request.
- Change of the permissive path network around Cathedral Park and Thurlby in response to local residents' requests.
- Providing better pedestrian links between Thurlby and Bassingham.
- Reduction in the size of the BESS compound to reduce noise impacts.
- Slight reduction in the grid connection cable corridor to remove land from our proposals that will no longer be required.



Submission and Next stages



Next steps

- Summer 2025: DCO application submission
- Winter 2025/2026: Pre-examination and examination
- Winter 2026: Recommendation and decision from SoS
- 2031: Construction begins
- 2033: Connection to the National Grid
- 2093: Project decommissioned



- **Summer 2025**
Our goal is to submit our application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate in Summer 2025. This is slightly earlier than we presented at our consultation in Autumn 2024.
- **Winter 2025/2026**
Subject to dates determined by the Examining Authority, the Pre-Examination and Examination stages will then be held by the Planning Inspectorate through late 2025 and 2026.
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Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be operational for 60 years before it is decommissioned and the land reinstated back to agricultural use.

Submitting the application

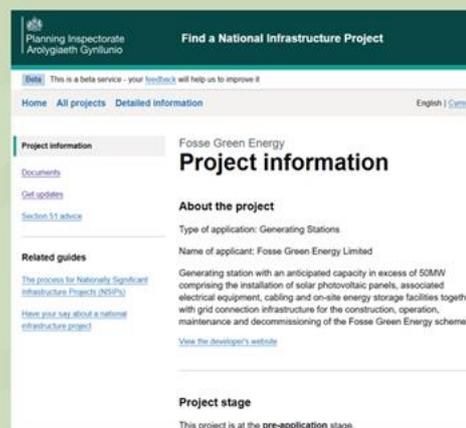
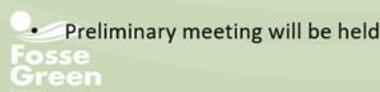
- DCO application to be submitted July 2025
- Community will be informed of submission
- DCO application will include:
 - Environmental Statement
 - Consultation Report including feedback
 - Draft Works Plan
- 28 Days to Acceptance (when the DCO application documents will be published)



The Pre-examination process

Pre-examination follows the Acceptance stage:

- 3-month process
- Examining Authority appointed by Planning Inspectorate (PINS)
- Can register as an interested party via PINS
- Chance to submit relevant representations via PINS
- Parish Councils can submit joint representations



The Examination Process

- The Examination period lasts 6 months and includes:
 - Open Hearing meetings
 - Issue Specific meetings
- The ExA will produce a Recommendation Report to the Secretary of State
- The SoS will decide after 3 months
- We will keep communities representatives and interested residents up to date throughout the process



Keeping in contact

- We will continue to respond to enquiries and keeping people updated
- Visits being planned with South Hykeham and Witham St Hughs Primary Schools
- Future CLGs planned after the DCO application submission
- Community benefit fund being set up that will be:
 - Managed by the local community



Community benefits

In addition to the community benefits fund, other benefits of the project will include:

- An average of 394 additional jobs across the Proposed Development during construction and further jobs once operational, with a focus on local recruitment
- Skills training in collaboration with local institutions, including by:
 - Setting up site visits for local schools and research opportunities
 - Proposing apprenticeship and STEM education/careers programmes
- Ethical and local procurement procedures to be applied
-  New permissive paths connecting towns and villages



Discussion

Community Liaison Group invite to meeting (sent 08 04 25)

Fosse Green Energy Community Liaison Group

Dear Dr Caroline Johnson MP

We are emailing to invite you to our first Community Liaison Group (CLG) meeting for Fosse Green Energy.

At our statutory consultation, we committed to delivering a CLG where yourself and other community representatives can engage with the project team and discuss how our proposals can best serve the communities we are near to.

In time, as the details of the development progress, we hope the CLG can be a vehicle to discuss a range of topics, such as traffic management, project programme, and community benefits.

For this initial meeting, we plan to provide:

- A summary of the statutory consultation;
- An update on our proposals since the consultation;
- Details on how we will keep communicating with you over the coming months; and
- A look towards next steps and the application submission process.

The first meeting will be held on 28 April at Witham St Hughs Village Hall, between 5pm to 6.30pm.

Please let us know if you would be interested in attending and if you have any questions.

We look forward to seeing you.

Kind regards

The Fosse Green Energy Community Team

Email to those who attended the Community Liaison Group (30 05 25)

Fosse Green Energy Community Liaison Group
From: info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk <info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk>
Sent: Fri, May 30, 2025 at 5:15 pm
To: [REDACTED]

[FGE CLG Presentation 280425.pdf](#) (1.2 MB) [Fosse Green Energy CLG minutes.pdf](#) (233.8 KB) -- [Download all](#)

Dear CLG attendee

We would like to again express our thanks for your attendance at our Community Liaison Group meeting on 28 April.

As we discussed at the event, please find attached a draft of the meeting minutes. We hope that these will accurately reflect your recollection of the conversations that took place. However, if there is anything inaccurate in this draft please let us know as soon as possible.

For your awareness, please also find attached a copy of the PowerPoint presentation that we used at the CLG meeting.

We are also pleased to be able to share a positive update around our Community Benefit Fund: that we will look to provide £400 per megawatt of installed capacity for communities to spend on local projects. We had hoped to provide greater clarity on the locations of the changes being proposed, as we are aware that this is a key area of interest for councillors and residents alike.

However, at this stage, our teams are still working to finalise the proposals in advance of our submission to the Planning Inspectorate, and it is now unlikely that we will be able to provide further information before submission.

We will be able to discuss our plans for community benefit and changes to the project in greater depth after submission to and acceptance from the Planning Infrastructure later this year. And we look forward to discussing this in more detail at our next CLG meeting in the Autumn.

Please do not hesitate to get in touch if you have any additional questions.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]
On behalf of the Fosse Green Energy Community relations team

Community Liaison Group minutes (published 30 06 25)

Fosse Green – Community Liaison Group 28 April 2025



Overview

On 28 April, Fosse Green Energy (FGE) held its first project Community Liaison Group (CLG) at Witham St Hughs Village Hall.

The CLG was timed to keep conversations going between FGE and the wider community following the statutory consultation on the project in late 2024 and in advance of its submission of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) in July 2025.

In advance of the meeting, invitations were issued to a range of stakeholders including local parishes, district and county councillors, and the local MP.

FGE was represented by:

- [Redacted] Windel Energy
- [Redacted] Recurrent Energy
- [Redacted] Community Relations

Stakeholders attending were:

- [Redacted] Fair South Hykeham Parish Council
- [Redacted] Hykeham Parish Council
- [Redacted] Coleby Parish Council
- [Redacted] e on the Hill Parish Council
- [Redacted] y Parish Meeting
- [Redacted] Witham St Hughs Parish Council
- [Redacted] Witham St Hughs Parish Council
- [Redacted] ingham Parish Council
- [Redacted] m St Hughs
- [Redacted] am St Hughs and Swinderby, North Kesteven District Council
- [Redacted] Norton Disney Parish Council

Agenda

The project team talked through a presentation (attached) which covered the following topics.

- Introductions
- The CLG
- Project update
- Submission and next steps
- Discussion

The purpose of the CLG

The FGE team explained the idea behind the CLG and its role in building and maintaining a dialogue between the project and the communities in advance of, post submission and assuming development consent is granted, into construction and into operation.

The team committed to circulating notes and actions of the meeting to those present, and that they would then be provided to groups who could not attend. **ACTION.**

There was a conversation about recording future meetings to capture emotions etc. Concerns were expressed that this might stifle discussion.

Project update

The FGE team explained where the project has reached – post public consultation and pre submission. It was confirmed that submission to the Planning Inspectorate is being targeted for 18 July 2025.

There was a discussion about ongoing community engagement. TR asked for feedback on the newsletter that was issued in March 2025. A number of stakeholders noted the newsletter discussed potential changes to the project including where panels would be removed or the layout changed, but that the maps online were not altered. This had caused confusion and was frustrating – people had asked the parishes for clarification.

There were a number of comments on the need to make sure invitation lists are up to date and that information is sent through in response to requests.

The FGE team explained that the final plans are still be reviewed and checked off, so an updated final plan had not been created. The FGE team was advised and accepted that wording explaining this in the newsletter could have been clearer and more helpful.

Changes to project design

Following the discussion on presentation of changes in the newsletter, HH ran through the project design and the proposed changes using hard copy plans on the tables. The key design changes were included in the slides and were presented in the community newsletter.

The meeting discussed the presentation of the plans, including where solar panels might be and which areas within the red line boundary would and would not be developed for solar, be open space or continued to be farmed etc. There was a discussion on map orientation.

The FGE team was asked if the project would definitely go ahead. There was then a discussion of the NSIP process and the steps before and after submission. The FGE team was keen to note the guidance from PINS that they welcome joint submissions from groups of parishes or other organisations.

Highlighting/clarifying changes made

One of the key areas of discussion was getting clarification on the changes made post statutory consultation. It was asked that an updated version of the masterplan be provided. HH explained that the project wouldn't want to share anything until the project is confident it has been finalised so there aren't different versions of the plans in circulation.

Thurlby Parish asked for an updated map before a meeting on 8 June to enable the parish to talk to a clear plan. The FGE team said it would look at this and keep the parish updated. Post meeting note. While we will carefully monitor this situation it is unlikely we will be able to provide updated plans in advance of submission.

A number of questions were asked about the masterplan and areas to double check for accuracy. The meeting discussed changes/improvements to the footpath network.

Construction and traffic

The meeting discussed potential construction routes. It was noted that there is a push to lobby for speeds on Bassingham Road Thurlby and Thurlby Road Bassingham to be reduced to 40 mph. The meeting noted the problems of speeding vehicles in the area more generally. FGE was asked if it would support a campaign to reduce the speed limit to 40mph from the national speed limit – and more generally to support greater pedestrianisation. Concerns were expressed more broadly about the ability of the roads to deal with construction traffic.

Impacts of the scheme – long-term management

The question was asked about how many properties would be affected? It was suggested the project was close to a lot of properties – it was argued to be more than other schemes. Concerns around impacts on house prices. HH made clear the difference between the dark green areas on the plans with solar with the lighter green that will remain fields and in some cases remain farmland.

This prompted a question of who would be responsible for managing open space. HH said there would be a legal responsibility for the project to monitor and manage this space so parishes would not have to be responsible.

Inheritance tax

There was a discussion about inheritance tax for those whose land was being used for the project. The meeting considered whose responsibility it should be to talk to the landowners about this. It was agreed that there was still uncertainty. MS noted the farmers would all have agents who would advise.

Other infrastructure in the area

It was noted that there are pipelines running through the area including a number from the Humber to London. It was suggested some pipelines in the area may be part of an undocumented network. The FGE team explained the processes that are gone through to engage with stakeholders and fully survey the land.

Technology

The meeting discussed the lifespan of the project and technology. HH noted the scheme has a 60-year lifespan and that the technology might need to be replaced once in that time. A question was asked about where the panels would come from – will it be China? HH said those decisions would be taken nearer the time of procurement, but all options will be considered.

Future changes to the project – role of the examination

It was asked whether there might be changes to the project as a result of the Examination process. MS explained it is more like a courtroom than a place for new ideas. He said it would be surprising if any significant changes arose.

Community benefit and mitigations

The meeting discussed community benefit. It was explained that there is currently no final decision about what the potential fund would be or how it would be calculated. There was some frustration that things are not clearer at this stage as this would be helpful for communities in terms of thinking about impacts of the project, money available and the structures in place for managing it in the right way. The FGE team explained there may be some scope for making limited contributions in advance of generation, but that the main fund is only there post consent and construction. HH noted the solar industry is working to develop a standardised approach. The FGE team said it welcomed any thoughts on what the project might fund if it receives development consent. One suggestion made in the meeting was to use benefit funds to reduce the cost of electricity for village halls for the life of the project. It was argued that this is a good way of dispersing the benefit fund to help local communities as they would see reductions in the precept they pay to the parish/town council.

Post meeting note. In line with industry best practice we can confirm that our community benefit fund will provide £400 per megawatt of installed capacity for communities to spend on local projects. We will continue to provide greater clarity on the fund as we work to finalise our proposals in the lead up to submission and acceptance of our DCO application.

Future ownership

The meeting asked what would happen if the project owners walked away from the project. MS said everything within the red line boundary was the responsibility of the FGE team. If the ownership did change hands then any responsibilities would be passed onto the new ownership.

Maintenance, design and fire safety

There was a discussion about what fire safety precautions and procedures there would be for the site. HH noted this concern is predominantly about Battery Energy Storage Solutions (BESS). She noted we would be working with the fire services in planning our response which will include use of attenuation tanks to ensure there is water on site if required (given absence of water supply for hydrants).

It was asked if the project was going to be illuminated at night. MS said no. In response to discussions about potential vandalism, it was also noted that security cameras would be on site, but they would face inwards.

The meeting discussed whether the panels would be south facing and fixed or tracking. Concerns were expressed about glint and glare. It was explained that careful studies will go into designing out issues of glint and glare. The decision on the type of panels being proposed remains to be finally confirmed.

The meeting asked whether it would be possible to have mature trees in from the start. The FGE team said that can be considered, but they would still need time to grow fully.

Next meeting

The next CLG meeting is proposed for September 2025 – post submission and assuming acceptance of the application.

Action Items

- Circulate notes to attendees before issuing more widely
- Provide link to project page on PINS website
- Provide updated plans with changes identified – when/if possible.
- If possible, provide an updated map in advance of the 8 June, Thurlby Parish Council meeting
- Provide more details on community benefits
- Ensure contact email lists are up to date
- Keep CLG updated as the project progresses.

- Ends -