



By email to:

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Date: 20 January 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Lincolnshire County Council Covering Letter – Deadline 1**

Please see the attached deadline 1 submissions from Lincolnshire County Council for the Fosse Green Energy Park Project.

Submissions include the following:

- Local Impact Report (LIR)
- Written Representation (WR)
- Written Submissions of Oral cases at the preliminary meeting, Issue specific Hearing 1 and Issue Specific Hearing 2.
- National Fire Chief Council draft and current guidance

Please Note: with regard to the action points following ISH2. LCCs response to action point 5 can be found within the oral summaries of ISH2 and section 22 of the LIR.

Yours faithfully,

██████████  
**On Behalf of**  
**Neil McBride**  
**Head of Planning**

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Dear Sir/Madam,

**Planning Act 2008 – Section 89 and The Infrastructure Planning (Examination Procedure) Rules 2010 – Rule 8 and 9, 10 and 17.**

**Application by Fosse Green Energy Limited for an Order Granting Development Consent for the Fosse Green Energy Park Project.**

Following the Planning Inspectorates Rule 8 letter dated 14 January 2026 the County Council submits its Written Representation (WR) in respect of this application. The Council provided initial comments in relation to this application in its Relevant Representation (RR) response earlier this year and full details on the impacts of the development in our Local Impact Report (LIR) submitted 20 January 2026 at deadline 1.

This Written Representation provides the Council's updated position following consideration of the application by the Council's Planning and Regulation Committee on 12 January 2026.

The WR has been prepared in accordance with PINS advice note 8.4 and should be read in conjunction with the Council's LIR submitted by the Council at deadline 1. The LIR was brought to the Council's January Planning and Regulation Committee when it was resolved to approve the document for submission to the Examining Authority. Based on the findings of this Impact Report the Council resolve to submit a **formal objection** to the application on the following grounds.

Fosse Green Energy Park aims to contribute to renewable energy generation, with a capacity of 240MW. The Council acknowledges this aligns with the government's objectives as set out within the National Policy Statements (NPS) and key national government commitments. Positive impacts in terms of the potential to deliver significant Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) through the creation of mitigation and enhancements and some enhancement to the Public Right of Way (PRoW) network are proposed as part of the development. There are also some limited socio-economic benefits, the potential creation of employment opportunities and increased spend on local services during the construction phase. However, these would be time-limited and therefore need to be balanced against any negative impacts (as identified within our LIR). These positive impacts are not considered to outweigh the negative, some significant, impacts that arise given the overall size

and scale of the development, both on its own and in combination with the other large scale energy development and NSIP scale solar projects proposed in this geographical area, as follows:

A significant negative impact upon the landscape character and visual amenity both individually and cumulatively with other projects, which results in the conclusion that the scheme would be contrary to CLLP policies S5 (Development in the Countryside), S14 (Renewable Energy) and S53 (Design and Amenity). By reason of its mass and scale, the development would lead to significant adverse effects on landscape character and visual amenity at all main phases of the scheme. The development has the potential to transform the local landscape by altering its character on a large scale and consequently affect a wider regional scale landscape character, through significant land use change. The replacement of large areas of agricultural or rural land with solar development will affect the current openness, tranquility and agricultural character that are identified as defining characteristics of the area. The alteration of views within an agricultural or rural landscape to that of a landscape with large scale solar development would also result in significant adverse effects on views from receptors.

The development would result in adverse impacts on the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets. The significance and special interest of the identified assets would be eroded by the change in landscape character arising from the solar farm and associated infrastructure. The Applicant's assessment underestimates the scale of harm to several designated and non-designated receptors, particularly where the contribution of setting and group value has been overlooked. Based on the information submitted at this stage, the proposal would result in harm to built heritage assets that has not been convincingly justified and further assessment and mitigation will be required to demonstrate compliance with planning policies. The potential for slight adverse impacts on archaeology has also been identified. As such it is considered the proposed development would have a negative impact on heritage assets and would be contrary to CLLP policy S57 (The Historic Environment).

A significant and permanent negative impact as a consequence of the loss of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land is identified. The proposal involves the loss of 282.9ha BMV land. This loss is not only of concern at a local level, but significant when considered in combination with the loss of land from other NSIP-scale solar developments that are also being promoted and considered across Lincolnshire, contrary to CLLP policy S67 (Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land).

The potential for several negative socio-economic impacts have been identified. These include significant pressure on local services, particularly accommodation, due to the temporary construction workforce, with cumulative impacts acknowledged as major. The ES does not assess the economic impact of reduced agricultural output, nor the broader effects on the food supply chain. The combined socio-economic effects of this and other NSIPs are considered substantial and insufficiently analysed or mitigated within the application. Furthermore, the temporary closure of multiple footpaths during the construction phase is likely to result in a detrimental impact on the accessibility and functionality of the wider PRoW network.

The application does not adequately address the potential impacts of the development on public health, particularly mental health, contrary to CLLP Policy S54 relating to Health and Wellbeing. In addition, further measures to mitigate against negative impacts must be considered to ensure community gain across a range of areas.

Additional information is required in relation to minerals safeguarding. The applicant relies on the development being 'temporary' albeit long term, enabling the land to be returned to its original

use. However, officers remain concerned that the proposed 60 year lifespan of the development, to 2091, far exceeds the Minerals and Waste plan period and therefore it is difficult for the applicant to confirm whether or not any of the mineral resources that sit within the confines of the current MSA areas might be required to come forward well in advance of the solar site being decommissioned. This presents a conflict with the mineral safeguarding policy M11 of the LMWLP and potentially compromises the ability of LCC, as Minerals Planning Authority, to fulfil its function in ensuring that there is a sufficient landbank of mineral reserves.

Additional information is needed to demonstrate how waste arisings from solar infrastructure would be sustainably managed. Currently there are no facilities to process and recycle solar panels and associated equipment. When combined with the other solar projects in the County that have either had DCOs granted or that may be granted in the near future, there is concern that this would present a significant capacity issue, as additional facilities would be required to ensure these products are sustainably disposed. As such, it is considered to be contrary to LMWLP policy W1 (Future Requirements for New Waste Facilities).

The nature and scale of current and emerging proposals relating to large scale solar developments and other NSIP scale developments in Lincolnshire is significant. Six NSIP-scale solar schemes have been granted a DCO in Lincolnshire and a further seven schemes (including Fosse Green) are either progressing through examination or are at pre-application stage. In addition, the County is host to a number of other NSIP projects, including five Great Grid Upgrade proposals and a new Lincolnshire reservoir. The cumulative effects of the Fosse Green Energy Park, in combination with other major infrastructure developments identified, could be considerable. The cumulative impacts of the Fosse Green Energy Park, combined with the other developments identified (both TCPA and NSIP) could be significant and include landscape and visual effects, the long-term loss of BMV agricultural land, socio-economic factors and waste.

In conclusion, whilst the Council currently objects to the proposed development on a number of grounds, the Council will continue to engage with the applicant and Examining Authority throughout the examination period in an attempt to resolve as many of these concerns as possible by the close of examination.

Yours faithfully,



**On Behalf of**  
**Neil McBride**  
**Head of Planning**