



Fendyke Solar Farm

Statement of Community Involvement

On behalf of Enray Power Ltd.

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	Name	Position	Date
Prepared by:	HK	Graduate Infrastructure and Environmental Planner	August 2024
Reviewed by:	AW	Planning Associate	August 2024
Approved by:	ID	Director	November 2024
For and on behalf of Stantec UK Limited			

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) has been prepared on behalf of Integrum SPV 21004 Limited (the 'Applicant' in support of a planning application for the development of a solar photovoltaic (PV) energy farm and battery energy storage system (BESS) (the 'Development') at Fendyke Farm, Sutton St James, Spalding (the 'Site').

The purpose of the SCI is to clarify how the Applicant has involved the community and stakeholders during the design process. The Applicant devised an engagement plan to consult widely and effectively with the local community, taking the form of a 'hybrid' in-person and virtual consultation to present the plans and understand the views and priorities of local residents and stakeholders, in relation to the Development. This included a dedicated project website where members of the public could find out more information about the project, input to the early design and submit feedback.

The Applicant and the project team have reviewed all feedback received during the consultation and, where possible, have responded to this in the final plans and supporting information. This includes further softening of the boundaries of the Site to mitigate visual impacts from residential properties and on the local landscape character. Comments regarding the impact of the Development on agricultural land, local transport network and the natural environment have been taken into account and directly addressed in the subsequent planning application for the Development under separate assessments including the Alternative Site Assessment and Site Justification Statement, Biodiversity Net Gain Plan and Transport Statement.

Whilst financial contributions towards the local area have been requested by several respondents, the application does not include the creation of dwellings or floorspace, and there are no unacceptable impacts upon infrastructure, services or the environment requiring financial contributions under SELP Policy 6.

Seeking such or providing such as part of the planning application, which do not meet the statutory tests set out in the regulation 122 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended by the 2011 and 2019 Regulations) and in the NPPF is unlawful.

Instead, the Applicant has made positive strides toward developing an Employment and Training Plan (ETP) which would be subject to a planning condition and will seek to support economic benefits during construction and training and education activities to benefit the local area.

This SCI should be read in conjunction with other documents supporting the planning application.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 This Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) has been prepared by Stantec on behalf of Integrum SPV 21004 Limited (the “Applicant”) to support a full planning application submitted to South Holland District Council (SHDC) for the construction and operation of a solar farm and battery energy storage system (BESS) (the “Development”) located on land at Fendyke Farm off Old Fendyke, Sutton St James, Spalding (the “Site”).
- 1.1.2 The consultation strategy was developed to facilitate constructive engagement with the local community and provide local stakeholders with opportunities to view and give feedback on the proposals. The overarching objectives of the consultation process were to:
- Raise awareness of the project and the Site’s development.
 - Understand the local identity of the area surrounding the Site.
 - Introduce the Applicant to local residents and a range of stakeholders, organisations, local politicians and members of the community.
 - Explain the objectives behind the Development and how they would benefit the local area, illustrating the updates and progression of the proposals over time.
 - Facilitate a programme of engagement that offered a variety of ways for the local community to get involved in the design process for the Development and learn about the emerging proposals.
 - Understand the views of the local community once informed and engaged with the Development.
- 1.1.3 This report documents the activities, findings and outcomes of the consultation process, and details how the Applicant has responded to community feedback and incorporated local views into the Development.

1.2 About the Applicant

- 1.2.1 The applicant is Integrum SPV 21004 Limited. The parent company is Enray Power Ltd (Enray). Enray recently changed its name from Integrum Renewable Energy Ltd in October 2024. On this basis, there are references to Integrum and Integrum Renewable Energy Ltd throughout the consultation material presented in the appendices, given consultation has been ongoing since 2022.
- 1.2.2 Enray is a specialist in renewable energy development in the UK. Enray’s main goal is to support the UK to deliver on the national commitments to net zero and help address climate change. In addition to this, Enray differs from other developers in that they are owner operators, meaning they seek consent, oversee construction and maintain their developments for the consented period. Consequently, Enray have a long term commitment to their projects, building beneficial relationships with the local area in terms of the local economy and communities.

2 The Site and Proposed Development

2.1 Site Context and Description

- 2.1.1 The Site (see Figure 2.1) extends to 44.2 hectares (ha) and comprises primarily agricultural land. The Site is almost entirely bordered by watercourses and subdivided into four separate fields by virtue of the existing drainage system. Four of these adjoining drains are unnamed and South Holland Main Drain is located 250m north of the Site. Bardling's Drove intersects the Site east-west.
- 2.1.1 The local area is characterised by several farms and businesses, as well as sporadic residences. Several large farm buildings, yards and commercial greenhouses are located along New Fen Dike, Bardling's Drove, Broad Gate and Old Fen Dike. The most notable of these are the large glasshouses at Poplar Farm Flowers Ltd on Old Fen Dyke to the east of the Site, the 'Lift and Shift' shipping container storage area immediately to the south on Broad Gate and the storage barns to the west at Wright R J Ltd, on New Fen Dike.

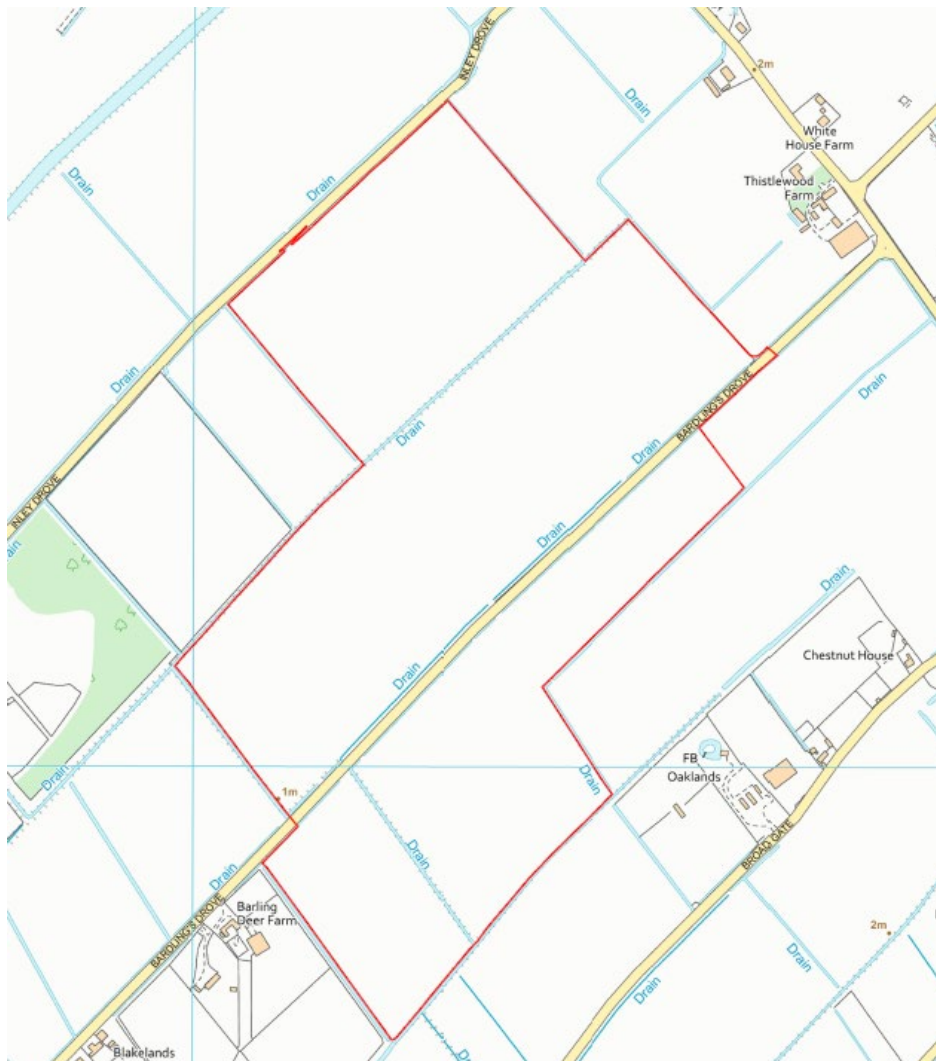


Figure 2.1: Site Location Plan

2.2 The Development

- 2.2.1 The Applicant is seeking planning permission for the installation and operation of a 20 MW solar farm and 10 MW BESS, together with associated infrastructure. The Development will be a 40-year temporary installation, which at the end of its operation will be decommissioned and the Site reinstated to agricultural use.

3 Policy Context

3.1 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023)

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the UK Government's planning policies for England and explains how these should be applied when considering development and determining planning application. The NPPF encourages Local Plans to be a platform for local people to shape their surroundings.
- 3.1.2 Section 4 'Decision-making' discusses the importance of early engagement. Paragraph 39 confirms that early consultation has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system for all parties. Paragraph 40 adds that local planning authorities should encourage applicants to engage with the local community and where relevant, with statutory and non-statutory consultees before submitting any future planning application.
- 3.1.3 The NPPF further addresses community consultation in Section 12 'Achieving well-design and beautiful places'. Paragraph 137 states:

"Early discussion between applicants, the local planning authority and local community about the design and style of emerging schemes is important for clarifying expectations and reconciling local and commercial interests. Applicants should work closely with those affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community. Applicants that can demonstrate early, proactive and effective engagement with the community should be looked on more favourably than those that cannot".

3.2 Local Planning Policy

South East Lincolnshire Statement of Community Involvement (April 2012)

- 3.2.1 Section 3 'Community Involvement and Planning Applications' of the South East Lincolnshire SCI outlines the community consultation activities which proposals should undergo. Pre-application discussions are strongly encouraged with the key internal consultees, as well as consultation with the wider community prior to planning applications being submitted. The SCI states that community consultation should inform interested parties of the economic, environmental or social impacts of the development. This way community members can decide if a project is fundamentally acceptable. The scale and scope of consultation should be agreed with the council.
- 3.2.2 The SCI additionally states that details of preliminary consultation should be submitted as part of the planning application.

4 Pre-Application Advice and EIA Screening Opinion

4.1 Pre-Application Engagement

Early Engagement Meetings

- 4.1.1 The Applicant undertook early engagement with the SHDC planning officers throughout June and July 2023 with various emails and phone calls.
- 4.1.2 On the 21st June 2023, the Applicant engaged with the local councillor, Laura Eldridge, to discuss the Development. Support was expressed for an early engagement strategy with parish councils and surrounding residential occupiers. The Applicant subsequently contacted the surrounding five parish councils, including Sutton St James Parish Council, Fleet Parish Council, Gedney Parish Council, Gydney Hill Parish Council, and Sutton St Edmund Parish Council. Of those five, Gedney Parish Council replied saying they had no major objection to the proposals. Sutton St James Parish Council was largely focused on the general impact of the Development, specifically the impact of solar on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. None of the other parish councils responded to our initial contact.

SHDC Pre-Application Advice

- 4.1.3 The Applicant carried out formal pre-application discussions with SHDC in 2022 (Appendix A). The key planning considerations highlighted by SHDC in its pre-application response of 13th June 2022, are set out in Table 1.

Table 1: SHDC Pre-Application Advice

Key Planning Consideration	Overview
Landscape and Visual Impacts	- It is noted that there are long views of and over the site, thus the development of a solar farm of this scale will have some degree of visual impact on landscape character. However, there is scope to incorporate mitigation in the form of substantial landscaping given the scale of the site. There are a small number of properties within 1km of the site, but these are at such a distance that their outlook would not be materially impacted. - Glint and glare of solar panels should be assessed
Transport	The Highway Authority do not object to the principle of the development. Increased traffic movements during construction will need to be managed through a suitably detailed Construction Management Plan. Existing field accesses will need upgrading for construction vehicles and will require swept path analysis.
Agricultural Land	The solar farm would occupy a substantial area of BMV land; however there is potential for grazing sheep thereby allowing some agricultural activity to continue. Furthermore,

	as the development is decommissioned its effects should be reversible and the land arguably more fertile.
Historic and Natural Environment	▪ Potential for Roman remains within the area which should be evaluated further ▪ Mitigation measures for any impacts to the historic fenland landscape should be detailed ▪ To benefit historic and natural environments the following mechanisms should be considered: management of drains and ditches, reinstating historic boundaries, creation of wetland and wet woodland habitats ▪ Biodiversity net gain is expected
Flood Risk	▪ It must be demonstrated that the Development has passed both the sequential and exception tests and can remain safe and operational for its lifetime.

- 4.1.4 As a part of the pre-application response, advice was given from several statutory consultees. The Local Highway Authority (Lincolnshire County Council) advised that the construction phase of the Development will not have an adverse impact on highway capacity subject to a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). The Applicant has submitted an indicative CTMP showing no unacceptable impacts arising from expected construction traffic. The Applicant seeks a condition on this matter.
- 4.1.5 The Internal Drainage Board (IDB) noted several watercourses on Site that will need to be considered and protected by the Development. Pre-application meetings were held separately with both the IDB and Environment Agency in 2024 to inform the scope of the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and the approach to the drainage strategy and IDB drains, which are now presented in the application. The planning application provides information on design mitigation against the relevant flood event and the Development maintains access to the IDB assets, which is supported by the IDB.
- ## 4.2 EIA Screening
- 4.2.1 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Screening Report (Appendix B) was submitted to SHDC on 19th June 2024 to acquire a Screening Opinion. An Opinion (Appendix C) was received from SHDC on 29th July 2024 which confirmed that the project is not EIA development. Consultee responses were gathered from the following bodies:
- The Environment Agency;
 - Lincolnshire Highway and Lead Local Flood Authority;
 - Historic England;
 - Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer;
 - Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust; and
 - National Gas.

- 4.2.2 SHDC confirmed that the Development should consider operational noise, lighting information and the impacts of cumulative development on landscape and ecology, which is addressed in the Noise Impact Assessment, Ecological Impact Assessment and Landscape and Visual Assessment (LVA) submitted with the application.

- 4.2.3 Historic England highlighted that the Site has high archaeological potential and late prehistoric and early medieval activity present. Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology advised that a geophysical survey of the Site will be necessary as well as trial trenching to identify and record areas of archaeological significance. This is addressed in the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment submitted with the application.
- 4.2.4 Comments from Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust (LWT) focused on the importance of protecting habitats for wildlife, specifically skylarks, and mitigating impacts to Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) in proximity of the Site. A follow-up meeting with the LWT was held on 29th August 2024. This meeting confirmed the best approach for protecting skylarks and highlighted the benefits of the Development in providing additional foraging habitat emanating from the grassland planting under the solar panels. LWT requested ongoing monitoring of the results of the off-site skylark plots and noted that this monitoring data would be very valuable for other skylark projects in the county. LWT also acknowledged the benefits of the Development to local drains through reduced riparian encroachment and removal of intensive agricultural farming practices onsite.
- 4.2.5 The above pre-application dialogue with SHDC and stakeholders has informed a better understanding of the opportunities and constraints of the Site and the key matters affecting the proposed design of the Development and relevant mitigation measures. The design of the Development has also been informed by consultation with local residents and the public as detailed in the next section.

5 Consultation Activity

5.1 Overview

- 5.1.1 The Applicant has been committed to effective engagement to ensure that local views and priorities are reflected in the Development where possible. An engagement plan was devised to consult widely and effectively with the local community, taking the form of a 'hybrid' in-person and virtual consultation held from 21st May to 11th June 2024.

Public Consultation Event

- 5.1.2 A public consultation event took place on 21st May 2024 at the Church Hall in Sutton St James from 3.30pm to 7.30pm to share the proposals and invite the public to meet the team and have questions answered. Information was presented to the public on exhibition boards (Appendix E) and feedback forms (Appendix F) were available for respondents to complete and return to the project team.

Online Consultation

- 5.1.3 The public consultation event was supported by a consultation website (www.fendykesolar.com) which included the exhibition boards and a FAQ section to explain the benefits and operation of solar PV and BESS and how any impacts of the Development would be addressed. Those who visited the website were able to complete a feedback form (as shown in Appendix F) to give an indication of their support or comment to inform the Development's design. An email and phone number were included on the website for those who wanted to contact the Applicant's consultant team directly.

Neighbouring Community Members

- 5.1.4 All neighbouring residents, businesses and entities within a 2km radius from the Development and within Sutton St James and Holbeach St Johns were sent leaflets. Leaflets (shown in Appendix D) were sent to 673 registered addresses in this area. The leaflets introduced the Development, provided details of the project website and the upcoming public consultation event. The leaflet included an email address so residents could contact the project team. Members of the public were also provided with a contact phone number in the leaflet to find out more about the consultation process and Development.



Figure 5.1: Consultation Zone

- 5.1.5 In addition to the leaflet drop, emails were sent out to Sutton St James Parish Council, Fleet Parish Council, Gedney Parish Council, Gedney Hill Parish Council, and Sutton St Edmund Parish Council and Councillor Laura Eldridge to notify them of the upcoming event and project website.

6 Feedback from Community Members and Local Stakeholders

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Community members and local stakeholders were encouraged to submit their feedback through the consultation website and at the public consultation event. Whilst the consultation event was well attended, only six feedback forms were received on the day with the majority of respondents preferring to convey their feedback directly to team members. A total of 10 online feedback forms were received following the event. It is noted that of those who responded to the survey some did not answer all of the questions.

6.2 Themes of Responses

- 6.2.1 The majority of responses supported the use of renewable energy, however respondents varied in their support for the project. Out of the 15 in-person and online completed forms, 11 responded with support for the use of renewable energy to help combat climate change, 3 people were unsure if they supported and 1 person did not support.
- 6.2.2 Question 2 asked if respondents fully supported, broadly supported, did not support or were undecided about the Development. One person did not support, 2 people broadly supported, 8 people fully supported and 4 were undecided about the Development. Therefore, out of the respondents, 67% showed some form of support for the Development.
- 6.2.3 Table 2 outlines the themes raised in response to the other questions in the feedback forms where respondents could expand upon their answers.

Table 2: Qualitative Question Responses

What do you feel will be the impact of this solar farm?	
Theme	Number of Respondents
Loss of agricultural land and knock on effects on food security	3
Increase in traffic and inadequate roads	2
Cumulative impacts with Lincolnshire solar farms and change of character	1
Negative impact to the natural environment	1
Positive impact on local environment	2
Clean energy benefits	3
Is there anything we can do to improve the design of the proposal?	
Theme	Number of Respondents
Relocate the site entirely	1

Provide a dog walking area	1
Ensure hedge is adequate and maintained	1
Happy with the Development as it is	4
Are there any community benefits that you would like to see as a result of the proposal?	
Theme	Number of Respondents
Donations paid to the Village Hall, Parish Council or a Community Fund	7
Improvements to the road around the village	1

- 6.2.4 Respondents were also given the opportunity to provide any additional comments beyond the questions set out in the forms. In this section, some respondents highlighted again the number of renewable energy projects coming forward in Lincolnshire and how the increase in infrastructure would have a negative impact on the countryside. There was also an emphasis on the impacts of construction.

Local Councillor Response

- 6.2.5 The Applicant received separate feedback from Councillor Laura Eldridge following the consultation event, raising the following points:

“My initial concerns are regarding the sheer scale of applications that are being presented to us, the cumulative impact these would present and that our countries BMV agricultural land is being taken out of production for a period of 40+ years, as well as the visual impact to our flat, open landscape.

There is a lot more information, that will follow once the application is submitted, such as the number of panels, the position they will be facing, proximity to properties, screening details, glint & glare, community benefits, to name but a few.

Just as some feedback regarding community benefits, it would obviously be good to have some correspondence with the Parish Council regarding this, however as some initial feedback, if planning is granted, and there will be some investment back into the community, I have had some residents raise that they would like to see additional and improved play equipment in the park down Bells Drove for the children of the village.”

7 Applicant Response to Feedback

- 7.1.1 The most frequently raised concerns during stakeholder and community consultation fell under the themes of agricultural land, traffic, property value, ecology and community benefits. The Applicant's response to the themes is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Frequent Comments and Applicant's Response

Theme	Comment/ Question	Applicant's Response
Loss of agricultural land and food security	There will be a loss of BMV agricultural land which will impact food security.	The Development would be for a period of 40 years. The impacts of the Development are reversible and following the consented period, the land can return to arable farming. The Development will apply the best practice DEFRA Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites Guidance and allow the land to rest from intensive arable farming. This will protect the soil and maintain its suitability for arable farming for future generations. Whilst removed from arable farming for the consented period, the land would be readily available for grazing and pasture for livestock farming. The Development is suitable for grazing by livestock maintaining its value to food production and agriculture. This approach results in dual use of the land for both ongoing agriculture and generation of renewable energy. The benefits set out above would not be realised if the site was developed for housing or other such permanent development and the land is not permanently 'lost' through consenting the Development. An Alternative Site Assessment and Site Justification Statement has been produced which ruled out any brownfield or lower grade agricultural land in terms of sequential preference. Furthermore, the UK Government has confirmed its stance on solar farms and food security in a July 2024 statement from the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Ed Miliband, who stated "<i>Credible external estimates suggest that ground-mounted solar used just 0.1% of our land in 2022. The biggest threat to nature and food security and to our rural communities is not solar panels</i>

		<i>or onshore wind; it is the climate crisis, which threatens our best farmland, food production and the livelihoods of farmers”.</i> This matter is a key point which the Applicant has addressed fully and is expanded on in the Agricultural Land Classification Survey, Alternative Site Assessment and Site Justification Statement, and Planning, Design and Access Statement submitted as part of the planning application.
Increased traffic	Concern over the increase of traffic locally as the roads are not suitable for HGVs.	A Transport Assessment and indicative Construction Traffic Management Plan has been completed in support of the planning application which outlines the impact of the Development on the local highway network. These documents set out no unacceptable impacts will arise on the local highway network and confirm there will be no routing of construction HGVs through Sutton St James.
Ecology	Impact of the Development on Wildlife	A Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (the PEA) and several species surveys including birds, otters and badgers for wildlife were conducted on the Site. Any impacts highlighted by the PEA and surveys on Site have been addressed through adequate mitigation measures including reducing the scale of the Development, setting the Development back from adjacent drains by a minimum of 5m and significant planting of native species to support habitat creation and foraging of wildlife. This is set out in the Ecological Impact Assessment Consequently, the Development will deliver benefits to local ecology and a significant increase in biodiversity net gain across grassland, hedgerow and watercourse habitats.
Community benefits	Recommended financial contributions towards the village hall, parish council and community fund	Whilst financial contributions towards the local area have been requested by several respondents, it is considered given the application does not include the creation of dwellings or floorspace, and there are no unacceptable impacts upon infrastructure, services or the environment, any request would not meet SELP Policy 6 which sets out where financial contributions are applicable.

Property Values	Impact on property values	This is not a material consideration as set out in relevant national planning guidance. Notwithstanding this, the Development is supported by a Noise Impact Assessment, Glint and Glare Assessment and Landscape and Visual Assessment showing no unacceptable impact on nearby residential dwellings.
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8 Summary and Conclusions

- 8.1.1 The Applicant has sought to engage extensively with residents and local stakeholders to seek feedback on the emerging proposals and inform the design of the Development.
- 8.1.2 The consultation process comprised early engagement with key stakeholders and SHDC and a wider public consultation event held in the village of Sutton St James, supported by a leaflet drop to the local community around the Site, a website, email address and phone number. The consultation process allowed the Applicant to understand local views and receive comments on the Development prior to submitting an application to SHDC.
- 8.1.3 The feedback indicated that the majority of those who responded were supportive of the use of renewable energy, however respondents varied in their support for the Development. Out of the total responses, 67% showed some form of support for the Development. The main concerns raised by respondents were centered on the loss of agricultural land, the impact of construction traffic and impacts on the natural environment.
- 8.1.4 The Applicant and the project team have reviewed all feedback received during the consultation and, where possible, have responded to this in the final design of the Development and supporting information. This includes further softening of the boundaries of the Site to mitigate visual impacts on residential properties and on the local landscape character. Comments regarding the impact of the Development on agricultural land, local transport network and the natural environment have been taken into account and directly addressed in the application under separate assessments including the Alternative Site Assessment and Site Justification Statement, Ecological Impact Assessment, Biodiversity Net Gain Plan and Transport Statement.
- 8.1.5 Whilst financial contributions towards the local area have been requested by several respondents, it is considered given the application does not include the creation of dwellings or floorspace, and there are no unacceptable impacts upon infrastructure, services or the environment, any request would not meet SELP Policy 6 which sets out where financial contributions are applicable.
- 8.1.6 Instead, the Applicant is committed to developing an Employment and Training Plan (ETP) which would be subject to condition and seek to support economic benefits during construction and training and education activities to benefit the local area. This can be secured by planning condition to ensure these benefits are realised.
- 8.1.7 The Applicant will continue to consider the public and consultee comments arising from the planning application, responding where possible and appropriate to do so.

Appendix A South Holland District Council Pre Application Advice

Via email: simon.currie@carterjonas.co.uk

13th June 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

PLANNING: PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE

Reference: PE-00135-22 **Case Officer:** Lucy Buttery
Location: Fendyke Farm, Bardling's Drove, Sutton St James
Proposal: Proposed solar farm

I am writing in response to the above pre-application enquiry.

It is noted that part of the site previously benefited from planning permission for a solar scheme. That scheme was confined to the south-east of Bardling's Drove only and was around half the size, at approximately 19.2ha, rather than 41.7ha as now proposed.

Principle

The current starting point for assessing such a proposal is Policy 31 of the Local Plan.

Part B of that policy sets out the circumstances in which renewable energy facilities, associated infrastructure and the integration of decentralised technologies will be permitted. Such development "will be permitted provided, individually, or cumulatively, there would be no significant harm to:

1. visual amenity, landscape character or quality, or skyline considerations;
2. residential amenity in respect of: noise, fumes, odour, vibration, shadow flicker, sunlight reflection, broadcast interference, traffic;
3. highway safety (including public rights of way);
4. agricultural land take;
5. aviation and radar safety;
6. heritage assets including their setting; and
7. the natural environment.

Provision should be made for post-construction monitoring and the removal of the facility and reinstatement of the site if the development ceases to be operational."

Assessing the proposal against the above:

1. South Holland lies within the Fens National Character Area, which is notable for its largescale, flat, open landscape with big skies and extensive vistas to level horizons.

It is noted that there are long views of and over the site, thus the development of a solar farm of this scale will have some degree of visual impact on landscape character. However, there is scope to incorporate mitigation in the form of substantial landscaping given the scale of the site. There are a small number of properties within 1km of the site, but these are at such a distance that their outlook would not be materially impacted.

The SuSJ/2/3 Public Right of Way (PROW) runs along the north-western boundary of the site. Given the proximity, development will have a significant effect on views from the PROW, although it is not considered an issue in and of itself that would warrant refusal of any application.

2. There is the potential for there to be an impact on residential amenity by virtue of disturbance during the construction and decommissioning phases, therefore a Construction Management Plan detailing how disturbance during these phases through noise, dust, vibration etc. will be minimised. Disturbance during the operation phase is likely to be minimal as only low levels of noise will be generated by electrical systems such as transformers and the substation. Solar panels only generate electricity in daylight hours and so there will be negligible noise in the evening, at night and early morning. Vibration will be limited to the construction period (excavation). It is unlikely that the development would trigger substantial broadcast interference and sunlight flicker is more relevant to wind turbine proposals. Glint and glare impact should be considered.

3. The vehicle movements associated with the operation of solar farms are very few in number and generally involve nothing larger than a Transit sized vehicle. These do not therefore have a unacceptable impact upon highway safety or a severe residual cumulative impact upon (the capacity of) the local highway. It is the delivery of the component parts of the arrays and their mountings, any accommodation buildings, any other hardware and any stone for access roads within the site, during the construction phase, that has the most impact upon the highway. The impacts of these movements can usually be managed through suitably detailed drafting of a Construction Management Plan at the application stage and adequate enforcement afterwards. The Highway Authority have been consulted as part of the pre-app process and have not objected to the principle of the development, although have advised that any field accesses used for construction vehicles will need upgrading and details should be provided of the proposed access points and include the swept path of turning vehicles.

4. The solar farm would occupy a substantial area of land classified as Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land. However, there is the potential for grazing sheep, thereby allowing some agricultural activity to continue. Furthermore, as the development is decommissioned, effects should be reversible and the land arguably more fertile.

5. No conflict anticipated.

6. The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council has been consulted as part of the pre-application enquiry process. It has been advised that the proposed site is located away from the medieval settlement of Sutton St James but there is a known Roman settlement site not far away to the northwest and as noted in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) there is the potential for as yet unrecorded Roman remains within this area. They would therefore agree with the DBA's suggestion of a geophysical survey being carried out as an initial evaluation technique. Depending on the results this may then need to be followed by trial trench excavation to clarify the date and significance of any remains revealed by geophysics and whether they are within the likely depth of impact likely to be affected by the proposed development. There do not appear to be any Listed buildings or above ground heritage assets whose setting would be likely to be impacted by the proposed solar farm. Although there is a fragment of a medieval boundary cross to the southeast by the roadside. They would recommend that the impacts of the development on the historic fenland landscape and how any impacts can be mitigated, and positives landscape character features enhanced also be considered. This could benefit both historic and natural environments, such as through beneficial management of drains and ditches, reinstating historic boundaries, and re/creation of areas of wetland habitat and wet woodland that could contribute to deliver biodiversity net gain.

7. There is a significant opportunity to create a biodiverse site and measurable biodiversity net gain is expected, with the Biodiversity Metric 3.0 being utilised. A Landscape and Biodiversity Management Plan should be included in any application to ensure Biodiversity Net Gain is appropriately managed and monitored for at least 30 years. The additional surveys suggested in the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal should be undertaken prior to submission of an application. For the full Ecological Impact Assessment, a Local Environmental Record Centre (LERC) search should be carried out for protected species and habitats, and interpretation of the results.

Policies 2, 3 and 30 of the Local Plan reiterate a number of the criteria referenced above.

Flood risk

The site is located within Environment Agency Flood Zone 3. Annex 3 to the NPPF identifies solar development as 'essential infrastructure' and, for such development, the NPPG indicates that the Exception Test should be applied where it is to be located in Flood Zone 3.

Any submission should therefore demonstrate that a sequential approach has been taken and that the exception test can be passed. It will need to be shown that the development can remain safe and operational for its lifetime.

Other

National Planning Practice Guidance states that where a proposal involves greenfield land, consideration should be given to whether:

- (i) the proposed use of any agricultural land has been shown to be necessary and poorer quality land has been used in preference to higher quality land; and
- (ii) the proposal allows for continued agricultural use where applicable and/or encourages biodiversity improvements around arrays.

A Supporting Statement covering the above should be provided.

In addition to this and the documents listed in Section 5.0 of the 'Pre-Application Advice Request', we would also require a Glint and Glare Study, as well as a Landscaping Mitigation/Enhancement Plan.

Please note: This planning advice is given in good faith but is an officer opinion only and therefore is not binding on any formal decision the Council may make following the receipt of a planning application.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'L. Buttery'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping 'L' and a trailing flourish.

Lucy Buttery, Principal Planning Officer
lbuttery@sholland.gov.uk

Appendix B EIA Screening Report



Fendyke Solar Farm

Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report June 2024

On behalf of **Integrum Renewable Energy**

Project Ref: 333100869 | Rev: 02 | Date: June 2024

Registered Office: Buckingham Court Kingsmead Business Park, London Road, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, HP11 1JU
Office Address: 7 Soho Square, London, W1D 3QB T: +44 (0)20 7446 6888

Document Control Sheet

Project Name: Fendyke Solar Farm
Project Ref: 333100869
Report Title: Environmental Impact Assessment Screening Report
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Date: June 2024

Revision	Date	Description	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
1	May 2024	Draft	HK	LW	LW
2	June 2024	Final	AW	LW	LW

This report has been prepared by Stantec UK Limited ('Stantec') on behalf of its client to whom this report is addressed ('Client') in connection with the project described in this report and takes into account the Client's particular instructions and requirements. This report was prepared in accordance with the professional services appointment under which Stantec was appointed by its Client. This report is not intended for and should not be relied on by any third party (i.e. parties other than the Client). Stantec accepts no duty or responsibility (including in negligence) to any party other than the Client and disclaims all liability of any nature whatsoever to any such party in respect of this report.

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Figures

Figure 1.1 Site Location Plan

Appendices

Appendix 1 Site Location Plan

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Stantec, on behalf of Integrum Renewable Energy Limited (IREL) (the Applicant). The report accompanies a request to South Holland District Council (SHDC) as Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the site to adopt a screening opinion to determine whether the development of a solar photovoltaic (PV) farm with a potential capacity of up to 20 megawatts (MW) and battery energy storage system (BESS), with a capacity of 10 MW (the Development) on land at Fendyke Farm off Old Fendyke, Sutton St James, Spalding (the Site), constitutes 'EIA development' as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations). The Site is shown in Figure 1.1 and Appendix A.

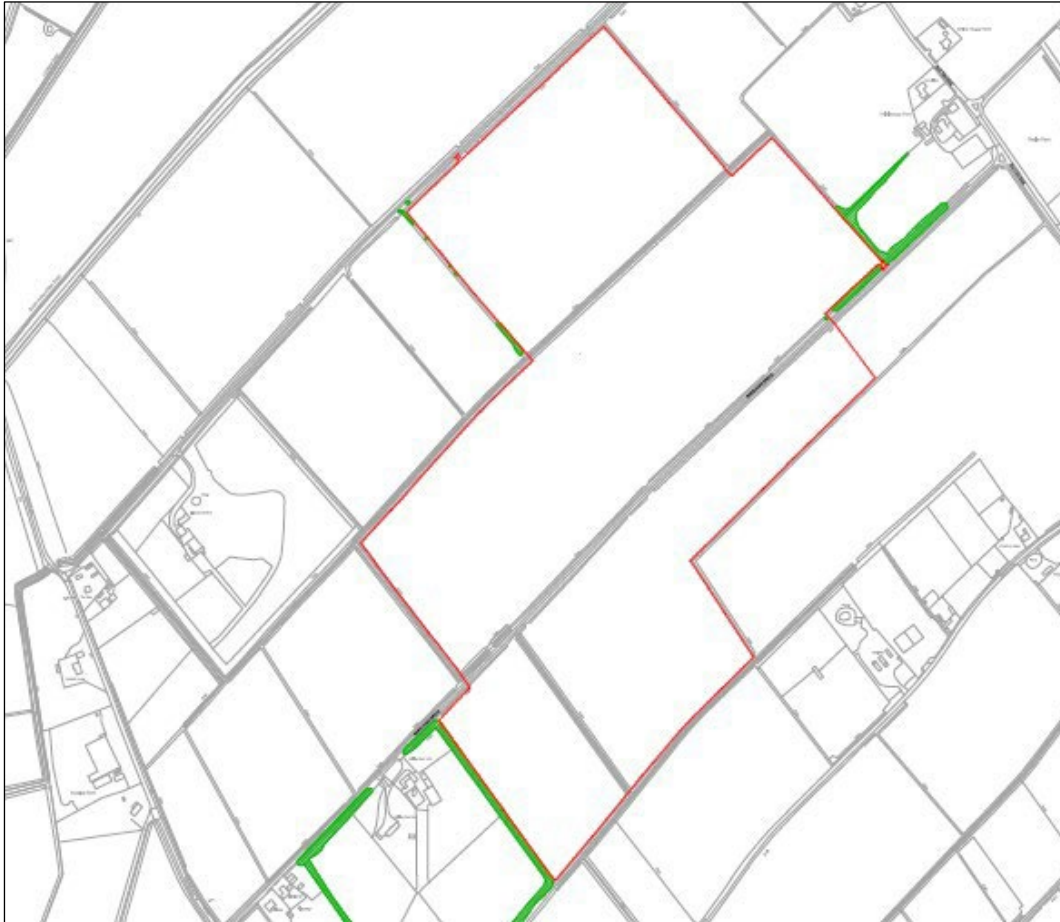


Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan

- 1.1.2 In accordance with Regulation 6 of the EIA Regulations, this report contains:

- *'a plan sufficient to identify the land.'*
- *'a description of the development, including in particular:*
 - i. a description of the physical characteristics of the development and, where relevant, of demolition works.*
 - ii. a description of the location of the development, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of geographical areas likely to be affected.'*
 - iii. 'a description of the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development.'*

- iv. *'to the extent the information is available, a description of any likely significant effects of the proposed development on the environment resulting from:*
- v. *the expected residues and emissions and the production of waste, where relevant; and*
- vi. *the use of natural resources, in particular soil, land, water and biodiversity'; and*
- *'such other information or representations as the person making the request may wish to provide or make, including any features of the proposed development or any measures envisaged to avoid or prevent what might otherwise have been significant adverse effects on the environment.'*

1.2 Requirement for EIA

- 1.2.1 In order to determine whether the Development comprises 'EIA development' regard must be had to the EIA Regulations and supporting Planning Practice Guidanceⁱ (PPG). EIA development is defined by the EIA Regulations as development:

'likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue of factors such as its nature, size or location'.

- 1.2.2 EIA development falls into two Schedules of the EIA Regulations. EIA is mandatory for developments listed within Schedule 1. Schedule 2 developments require EIA if they would lead to likely significant effects on the environment. In deciding whether a Schedule 2 development is EIA development, Regulation 5(4) states:

'Where a relevant planning authority ... has to decide under these Regulations whether Schedule 2 development is EIA development, the relevant planning authority ... must take into account in making that decision -

- a) *Any information provided by the applicant;*
- b) *The results of any relevant EU environmental assessment which are reasonably available to relevant planning authority...; and*
- c) *Such of the selection criteria set out in Schedule 3 as are relevant to the development.'*

- 1.2.3 To allow SHDC to determine the need for an EIA, this report provides a description of the Site and the Development, a review of the EIA Screening Criteria based on the EIA Regulations and PPG, and a completed EIA Screening Checklist.

2 The Site and Development

2.1 Site Description and Context

- 2.1.1 The Site extends to approximately 41.7 hectares (ha) and comprises primarily agricultural land. The Site is almost entirely bordered by watercourses and subdivided into four separate fields by virtue of the existing drainage system. Four of these adjoining drains are unnamed and South Holland Main Drain is located 250m north of the Site. The intersection of Bardling's Drive runs east-west within the Site.
- 2.1.2 The Site is surrounded by multiple farms, including Inley Drove Farm 390m west, Baring Deer Farm 344m south west and White House Farm 222m east. The settlements of Holbech St Johns is 2.17km north east of the Site and Sutton St Edmund is 3km south west, with the centre of Sutton St James located 1.5km east.

2.2 Environmental Baseline Conditions

Biodiversity

- 2.2.1 There are no statutory ecological designations located within, or adjacent to the Site. There are no National Nature Reserves, Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas within 10km of the Site.
- 2.2.2 There is a Local Nature Reserve (LNR), The Shrubberies LNR, located 7.4km north-east of the Site. Two Nitrate Vulnerable Zones are within 10km of the Site, one 7km west and another 7.4km north-east.

Landscape and Visual

- 2.2.3 The Site is not located within or immediately adjacent to, a National Landscape. The Site is located within the Peaty Fens Landscape Character Type as identified in the Strategic Landscape Capacity Study for South Holland District Council (July 2003)ⁱⁱ and the Natural England National Character Area Profiles (May 2014)ⁱⁱⁱ. The Peaty Fens Landscape Character Type is described as *"flat topography dissected by long straight roads rivers, drainage channels and drainage ditches, often on raised banks (1-3m high). Predominantly linear settlement. Large scale, extensive views, and largely uninterrupted skyline. A sense of openness/expose. A strong linear pattern, defined by geometric arable fields of cereal and root crops, bounded by drainage channels or drainage ditches."*
- 2.2.4 The following Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are located nearby the Site:
- Public bridleway (Flee/7/1);
 - Public bridleway (Flee/8/2);
 - Public bridleway (SuSJ/2/2);
 - Public bridleway (SuSJ/2/3);
 - Public bridleway (Gedy/20/1); and
 - Public bridleway (SuSJ/1/1).
- 2.2.5 The local area is characterised by several farms as well as sporadic residences. Several large farm buildings, yards and commercial greenhouses are located along New Fen Dike, Bardling's Drove, Broad Gate and Old Fen Dike. The most notable of these are the large glasshouses at Poplar Farm to the east of the Site, the 'Life and Shift' storage area immediately to the south and the storage barns to the west at Wright R J Ltd. The collective impact that these existing buildings and uses portrays is that of a rural working landscape which in several locations interrupts the rural landscape and distinguishes it apart from any natural, undeveloped countryside.

Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

- 2.2.6 There are no designated heritage assets on or adjacent to the Site.
- 2.2.7 There is a Scheduled Monuments located 260m west of the Site, 'Boundary Cross, Old Fen Dike' which is associated with a Grade II Listed Building 'Remains of Cross about 20 metres North West of Cross'. Another Scheduled Monument 'St Ives Cross' is associated with Grade II Listed Building 'St Ives Cross at Junction of Fisher Gate and Chapel Gate' located 1.4km west. The Grade II Listed Buildings 'Sandy Gate Farmhouse' is located 860m north. Within the town of Sutton St James, there is a Grade II Listed Building 'Chancel to Church St James' 2.1km east and Grade II* Listed Building 'Tower to Church of St James' 2km east.
- 2.2.8 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Park and Gardens or Registered Battlefields on or within 5km of the Site.

Agricultural Land

- 2.2.9 The Agricultural Land Classification^{iv} (ALC) system divides agricultural land quality into five grades (from Grade 1 'Excellent' to Grade 5 'Very Poor'), with Grade 3 subdivided into Sub-grade 3a 'Good' and Subgrade 3b 'Moderate'. 'Best and most versatile' ('BMV') agricultural land is classified as Grades 1, 2 or 3a. The Site has been assessed by Soil Environment Services Ltd and comprises the following ALC:
- 2ha of Grade 2 (4.84%)
 - 25.6ha pf Grade 3a (61.98%)
 - 13.7ha of Grade 3b (33.18% not BMV).

Flood Risk and Drainage

- 2.2.10 There are multiple unnamed watercourses within or adjacent to the Site. The Site is bordered to the south, east and west by 4 unnamed watercourses. IDB drains are situated at the following boundaries: northern boundary of the Site; southern boundary of the most northern field; a small section of Bardling's Drove; and along part of the western and southern boundaries. South Holland Main Drain is 250m to the north of the Site.
- 2.2.11 According to the UK Flood Map for Planning^v, the Site is located entirely in Flood Zone 3. This means there is a high probability (0.5% - 1% or higher) of flooding from the rivers and sea. The UK Long-term Flood Risk Map^{vi} states the Site is in low risk of flooding from rivers and sea and very low risk of flooding from surface water, with scattered small areas of the Site at a low risk.
- 2.2.12 According to MAGIC^{vii}, the Site is not located within or nearby a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

Air Quality

- 2.2.13 The Site is not located within or close to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). There have been no AQMAs declared by SHDC.

Noise and Vibration

- 2.2.14 The noise climate is influenced by traffic passing on roads, and seasonal farming activities.

2.3 The Development

- 2.3.1 The Applicant is seeking planning permission for the installation and operation of a 20 MW solar PV farm and 10 MW BESS, together with associated infrastructure.

- 2.3.2 For the purposes of this EIA Screening Report and ongoing engagement with SHDC, a list of typical components required for a solar PV farm and BESS has been set out below (the final components necessary to facilitate the Development will be provided in the full planning application):
- PV modules mounted on a fixed tilt, metal framework which at its lowest point would be 0.5m above ground level and at its highest point 2.9m above ground level;
 - 8 Battery modules (approximately 1.7m (W) x 7.81m (L) x 2.9m (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 1 District Network Operator Substation (approximately 4.0m (W) x 7.7m (L) x 3.9m (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 1 Transformer (approximately 1.8m (W) x 2.2m (L) x 2.2m (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 1 Twin Skid (approximately 2.2m (W) x 5.4m (L) x 2.9m (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 2 Battery Interface Cabinet (approximately 0.8m (W) x 1.8m (L) x 1.8 (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 8 PCSK Inverters (approximately 2.0m (W) x 3.7m (L) x 2.9m (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 1 Switchgear (approximately 2.4m (W) x 12.2m (L) x 2.6m (H) and freeboard for drainage);
 - 1 Water tank (approximately 2.4m (H)) to support fire suppression;
 - Gravel access roads (minimum of 4m in width) connecting to provide field access and connecting the substation and transformer stations;
 - Deer fencing (height 2m-2.5m);
 - CCTV cameras, facing inwards on circa up to 5m high columns; and
 - Landscape mitigation through additional vernacular planting.
- 2.3.3 The maximum height of the built structure is 7.5m AoD. This is the highest spot height of 2m, in addition to 5m for the CCTV and 0.5m for flex. The highest point of the Development is located nearby Bardling's Drove.
- 2.3.4 Given that the Site comprises a series of fields each having accesses, there are multiple access to the Site. The main access will be from Bardling's Drove which crosses the centre of the Site and will provide a total of three accesses including access to the BESS facilities in the east of the Site. There will also be access to the Development via Inley Drove which borders the Site to the north.

2.4 Mitigation and Enhancement Measures

- 2.4.1 Mitigation measures will include adherence to best practice measures during the construction phase, such as through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which will be secured by planning condition. This will include:
- A table showing the objectives, activities (mitigation/optimisation measures), and responsibilities for the implementation of those activities;
 - The broad plan of the work programme including working hours and delivery times;
 - Details of prohibited or restricted operations (location, hours etc.);
 - Institutional arrangements for its implementation and for environmental monitoring: responsibilities, role of the environmental authorities, participation of stakeholders;

- Contact during normal working hours and emergency details outside working hours;
- Provision for reporting, public liaison, and prior notification of particular construction related activities;
- The mechanism for the public to register complaints and the procedures for responding to such complaints; and
- The details of proposed routes for Heavy Good Vehicles (HGVs) travelling to and from the Site and a system of delivery booking to manage any abnormal loads scheduling them outside peak times.

2.4.2 A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will also be implemented as part of the CEMP. All management of construction traffic and access will be carried out in accordance with the CEMP, as set out below:

- Planning and managing both vehicle and pedestrian routes;
- The elimination of reversing, where possible;
- Safe driving and working practices;
- Protection to the public;
- Adequate visibility splays and sight lines;
- Provision of signs and barriers; and
- Adequate parking for off-loading storage areas.

2.5 Additional Technical Reports

2.5.1 It is anticipated that the planning application will be accompanied by the following technical reports:

- Planning, Design and Access Statement;
- Alternative Site Assessment;
- Topography Survey;
- Agricultural Land Classification Survey;
- Flood Risk Assessment;
- Drainage Strategy;
- Statement of Community Involvement;
- Landscape Visual Impact Assessment;
- Landscape Strategy;
- Landscape Ecological Management Plan;
- Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment;
- Built Heritage Impact Assessment;
- Archaeological Impact Assessment;

- Geophysical Survey;
- Acoustic Impact Assessment;
- Phase 1 Ground Investigation;
- Ecological Impact Assessment;
- Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment;
- Transport Assessment;
- Glint and Glare Assessment;
- Tree Survey and Protection Plan; and
- Battery Storage Safety Management Plan.

3 Screening Assessment

3.1.1 In determining whether the Development constitutes EIA development, consideration should be had to the following questions:

- is the Development of a type listed in Schedule 1?;
- if not, is it listed in Schedule 2?;
- is it located within a sensitive area?;
- does it meet any of the relevant thresholds and criteria set out in Schedule 2? and/or
- would it lead to likely significant effects on the environment after the inclusion of standard mitigation measures?

3.1.2 These questions are explored further in this section with reference to the EIA Regulations and supporting PPG.

3.2 Schedule 1 Projects

3.2.1 EIA is mandatory for projects listed in Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations. Schedule 1 developments are large scale projects for which significant effects would be expected and comprise developments such as new airports and power stations. The Development is not of a type listed in Schedule 1.

3.3 Schedule 2 Projects

3.3.1 EIA is discretionary for projects listed in Schedule 2. If a development is of a type listed in Schedule 2 then it may be classified as EIA development depending on its location (i.e., if it is within a sensitive area) and/or whether it meets any of the relevant thresholds or criteria in Column 2.

Sensitive Areas

3.3.2 Sensitive Areas are defined in the EIA Regulations as:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest and European Sites.
- National Parks, the Broads, and National Landscapes.
- World Heritage Sites and Scheduled Monuments.

3.3.3 In certain cases, local designations which are not included in the definition of sensitive areas, but which are nonetheless environmentally sensitive, may also be relevant in determining whether an assessment is required. Furthermore, in considering the sensitivity of a particular location, regard should also be had to whether any national or internationally agreed environmental standards (e.g. air quality) are already being approached or exceeded.

Thresholds

3.3.4 The Development does not fall within a clear category of the EIA Regulations. However, as the defined categories have a broad scope, it is considered that the most appropriate category for the Development is category 3 of Schedule 2, 'Energy industry', sub section (a) '*industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and not water (unless included in Schedule 1)*'. The Site is not located in a sensitive area and therefore the thresholds should be applied. The threshold for industrial installations (as set out in Column 2 of Schedule 2) is 'the area of the Development exceeds 0.5 hectare'. The Development exceeds 0.5 hectares and accordingly, this screening assessment has been prepared to determine whether the proposals would be likely to result in significant environment effects. In order to achieve this,

Schedule 3 of the EIA Regulations and the PPG need to be taken into account. Information on these is set out below.

3.4 Schedule 3 Projects

3.4.1 Schedule 3 of the EIA Regulations sets out selection criteria which relate to specific matters including: the characteristics of the Development; the location of the Development; and the characteristics of the potential impact. These factors should be taken into account as part of the screening process and are set out below:

Characteristics:

- The size and design of the whole development.
- Cumulation with other existing development and/or approved development.
- The use of natural resources, in particular land, soil, water and biodiversity.
- The production of waste.
- Pollution and nuisances.
- The risk of major accidents and/or disasters relevant to the development concerned, including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge.
- The risks to human health (for example, due to water contamination or air pollution).

Location:

- The existing and approved land use.
- The relative abundance, availability, quality and regenerative capacity of natural resources (including soil, land, water and biodiversity) in the area and its underground; and
- The absorption capacity of the natural environment.

Potential Impact:

- The magnitude and spatial extent of the impact (for example geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).
- The nature of the impact.
- The transboundary nature of the impact.
- The intensity and complexity of the impact.
- The probability of the impact.
- The expected onset, duration, frequency and reversibility of the impact.
- The cumulation of the impact with the impact of other existing and/or approved development.
- The possibility of effectively reducing the impact.

3.5 Consideration of Cumulative Effects

- 3.5.1 Schedule 4 of the EIA Regulations requires consideration of a development cumulatively with other existing and/or approved development. Guidance on the consideration of cumulative effects in the EIA screening process is set out in the PPG, which echoes the requirements of the EIA Regulations:

“each application (or request for a screening opinion) should be considered on its own merits. There are occasions where other existing or approved development may be relevant in determining whether significant effects are likely as a consequence of a proposed development. The local planning authorities should always have regard to the possible cumulative effects arising from any existing or approved development.”

- 3.5.2 A search of the SHDC^{viii} planning register in June 2024 identified the following potential developments which could cause cumulative effects with the Development, listed in Table 3.1. A search radius of 5km has been used.

Table 3.1: Cumulative Developments in Close Proximity to the Site

Site Address and Application Reference Number	Description	Current Status	Distance to and from the boundary and Site
New Rivergate Farm, New River Gate, Holbech, Spalding, PE12 0RY Ref: H09-0045-15	Installation of 100 kW of ground mounted solar PV, to generate renewable electricity for the use on Site, with any additional exported to the national grid.	Granted in January 2015.	2.5km south-east.
The Gables, Mill Gate, Waplode St, Catherine, Spalding Lincs, PE12 6SF Ref: H23-0272-10	Proposed 20kw microturbine.	Granted in April 2010.	4.6km north-east.

- 3.5.3 A smaller portion of the Site was granted planning permission in 2014 for mixed use agriculture and use of renewable energy generation (H20-0764-14) although this scheme has never been built out and the planning permission has now expired.

National Planning Practice Guidance

- 3.5.4 Paragraphs 057 and 058 of the PPG provide guidance to help determine whether significant effects are likely from Schedule 2 projects. In general, the more environmentally sensitive the location, the lower the threshold will be at which significant effects are likely. Table 3.3 below sets out the PPG's indicative criteria, thresholds and key issues to be considered in determining whether a development is likely to require an EIA.

Table 3.3: Planning Practice Guidance Indicative Screening Criteria^{ix}

Development type	Indicative criteria and threshold	Key issues to consider
3(a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (unless included in Schedule 1)	Thermal output of more than 50 MW. Small stations using novel forms of generation should be considered carefully.	Level of emissions to air, arrangements for the transport of fuel and any visual impact.

3.6 Screening Assessment

- 3.6.1 This section assesses the Development against the EIA screening criteria outlined above and presents the assessment of the environmental effects likely to occur as a result of the Development. Table 3.4 sets out a review of all the above criteria and requirements and specifically addresses the Development at the Site.

Table 3.4: Planning Practice Guidance EIA Screening Matric

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
1. Natural Resource			
1.1 Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the project involve actions which will cause physical changes in the topography of the area?	N	During the construction phase, the principal land use will be altered from agricultural uses to uses associated with the Development. The construction and operation of the solar farm and BESS will not result in substantial changes to the topography of the Site.	N/A
1.2 Will construction or operation of the project use natural resources above or below ground such as land, soil, water, materials/ minerals or energy which are non-renewable or in short supply?	Y	The construction and operational phases of the Development will use resources in terms of land, water and energy as expected for a solar farm and BESS.	N Impacts from construction and operation will be managed in accordance with best practice measures, implemented through the CEMP, and are not anticipated to generate significant adverse effects.
1.3 Are there any areas on/around the location which contain important, high quality or scarce resources which could be affected by the project, e.g. forestry, agriculture, water/ coastal, fisheries, minerals?	Y	The Site is currently used for agricultural purposes. According to the ALC Assessment, the Site comprises 2ha of Grade 2 (4.84%), 25.6ha pf Grade 3a (61.98%) and 13.7ha of Grade 3b (33.18% not BMV). There are no statutory ecological sites on or adjacent to the Site boundary.	N The land within the Site has the potential for loss of some BMV agricultural land. However, the nature of this loss would only be temporary, as the Development will be decommissioned after 40 years. BMV land will be protected through various mechanisms, including the CEMP which will ensure soil quality is protected throughout the construction process. The CEMP will also identify soil protection measures such as refraining from construction activities after wet periods to reduce impacts to soil compaction. The drainage strategy will also manage surface run off and remains as infiltration for the majority of the Site. Following the 40 years of operation, the land will return to BMV agricultural land.
2. Waste			
2.1 Will the project produce solid wastes during construction or operation or decommissioning?	Y	Waste will be produced as expected for the construction, preparation and undertaking of works expected for a solar farm and BESS. There would be minimal to no waste produced during the operation of the Development.	N Construction waste will be reused and recycled where possible. Any construction waste would be managed in accordance with the CEMP and all applicable legislation and disposed of in line with best practice. Operational waste will be disposed of in line with SHDC's requirements and managed in accordance with all applicable legislation. Significant quantities of construction or operational waste are not anticipated as a result of the Development. Battery storage will follow an Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (OBSMP) to align with relevant

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
			legislation for disposal/recycling at the time of decommissioning.
3. Pollution and Nuisances			
3.1 Will the project release pollutants or any hazardous, toxic or noxious substances to air?	N	Vehicle emissions associated with the installation and maintenance of the solar farm and BESS will be minimal. No hazardous, toxic or noxious substances will be released to air. Appropriate construction vehicle routing will be considered in the CTMP / CEMP, which would be secured through a suitably worded planning condition and would ensure that construction related vehicles avoid (where possible) peak travel periods. An OBSMP will also be produced to ensure the latest good practices are implemented for battery fire detection and prevention along with the emergency response.	N/A
3.2 Will the project cause noise and vibration or release of light, heat, energy or electromagnetic radiation?	N	The potential exists for the increase of noise resulting from construction related activities associated with the Development. Noise impacts from construction will be managed in accordance with best practice measures, implemented through the CEMP and are not anticipated to generate significant effects. The Development is not expected to cause any vibration or release of heat during the construction and operational phases. BESS units do however make noise. An Acoustic Impact Assessment will accompany the application and will include any mitigation measures to ensure impacts are brought within acceptable levels. It is considered there are no sensitive receptors in close proximity to the Site. To limit reflection, the solar PV panels will be constructed of dark, light-absorbing materials and covered with an anti-reflective coating. The panels will also be equipped with trackers which will reduce the glint and glare effects. Any reflective impacts are therefore considered to be limited and will be assessed further in a Glint and Glare Assessment.	N/A
3.3 Will the project lead to risks of contamination of land or water from releases of pollutants onto the ground or into surface waters, groundwater, coastal waters or the sea?	N	During the construction phase, hydrocarbons including installation plant and vehicle fuel would be used. However, vehicles are not anticipated to be refuelled on Site. The construction phase will be controlled through the implementation of a CEMP and would not result in any significant adverse effects to land or water. Following the implementation of	N/A

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)	Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
	standard mitigation measures such as health and safety procedures for construction workers and ensuring that any chemicals or oils are stored in appropriately bunded containers, any potential significant effects will be mitigated. All relevant legislation (during construction, and if necessary, during operation) to prevent accidental spillages of contaminants and to avoid releases of pollutants will be followed. In addition, a Drainage Strategy and Battery Storage Safety Management Plan (BSMP) will be submitted with the planning application to control any impacts to the surrounding watercourses and environment.	
3.4 Are there any areas on or around the location which are already subject to pollution or environmental damage, e.g. where existing legal environmental standards are exceeded, which could be affected by the project?	N The Site is not located within or adjacent to an AQMA. There are no other such areas on the Site or in the surroundings that could be affected by the Development.	N/A
4. Population and Human Health		
4.1 Will there be any risk of major accidents (including those caused by climate change, in accordance with scientific knowledge) during construction, operation or decommissioning?	N During the construction phase, the contractor(s) would implement measures in accordance with Health and Safety legislation / requirements, and good practice (forming part of the CEMP) to minimise the risks of accidents that would have an impact on people and the environment. There are no anticipated significant risks of accidents during operation as the Development does not involve users dealing with hazardous substances. Through the successful implementation and adherence of the CEMP, no likely significant effects are anticipated. In addition, an OBSMP will be submitted with the planning application which will address fire risk and prevention including the emergency response. According to the Environment Agency's Flood Map for Planning, the Site is located in Flood Zone 3 and therefore, is at a high risk of flooding (i.e. each year, the Site has a likelihood of flood of 0.5%- 1% or higher). A Sequential Test will be performed to ensure the design of the Development considers the flood risk potential. In addition, a Flood Risk Assessment will be submitted in support of the planning application which will include assessment with climate	N/A

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
		change allowances. The layout of the Development will position any supporting infrastructure (such as inverters) outside of the tidal flood event and the solar modules themselves will have a redundancy safety feature that in the event of a flood will return the panels to level position (1.5m above ground level).	
4.2 Will the project present a risk to the population (having regard to population density) and their human health during construction, operation or decommissioning? (for example due to water contamination or air pollution)	N	During construction, potential adverse effects on the quality of surface and ground water and air will be minimised through the implementation of the CEMP. A Drainage Strategy will also be prepared which will ensure no significant adverse effects to water quality. During operation, the Development will be of a type and scale not anticipated to cause any significant effects on human health. As set out above, the BSSMP will address the prevention and containment of any battery fire and, if required, measures to prevent any water run-off from entering ground water. The Site is not within an AQMA, neither is an AQMA within proximity. The Development will not affect the air quality of the Site given the lack of plant or processes that would emit to air and the very low number of vehicle movements required during the construction and operational phases. Taking the above into consideration, no significant effects on human health in relation to water contamination or air quality are considered likely.	N/A
5. Water Resources			
5.1 Are there any water resources including surface waters, e.g. rivers, lakes/ponds, coastal or underground waters on or around the location which could be affected by the project, particularly in terms of their volume and flood risk?	Y	The Site is located within Flood Zone 3 and therefore is at a high risk of flooding. The Site is almost entirely bordered by watercourses and subdivided into four separate fields by virtue of the existing drainage system. Four of these adjoining drains are unnamed and South Holland Main Drain is located 250m north of the Site. The increased impermeable areas of	N A Sequential Test will be completed to inform the design the Development such that critical flood-sensitive components are away from of the areas of highest flood risk. A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be submitted as part of the planning application to mitigate any impacts the Development will have on increasing flood risk. Therefore, a significant effect is not likely because the Development will be constructed to avoid any risk from flooding or

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
		the Site will increase surface water run-off which has the potential to impact the surrounding watercourses.	increase flooding risk. A Drainage Strategy will limit the discharge rate of the outfall to nearby watercourses. The discharge rates will be limited to greenfield rates and therefore the volume of the watercourses will not increase as a result of the Development. The CEMP to be secured by planning condition will include construction phase mitigation measures to protect watercourses from potential contaminants and avoid significant effects on the environment.
6. Biodiversity (Species and Habitats)			
6.1 Are there any protected areas which are designated or classified for their terrestrial, avian and marine ecological value, or any non-designated / non-classified areas which are important or sensitive for reasons of their terrestrial, avian and marine ecological value, located on or around the location and which could be affected by the project? (e.g. wetlands, watercourses or other water-bodies, the coastal zone, mountains, forests or woodlands, undesignated nature reserves or parks. (Where designated indicate level of designation (international, national, regional or local)).	N	The Site does not contain nor lie adjacent to any statutory ecological designations. The closest statutory designated ecological Sites are The Shrubberies LNR and two Nitrate Vulnerable Zones. As part of the planning application, an Ecological Impact Assessment, Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment and Arboricultural Impact Assessment, will be submitted which will assess the potential impacts of the Development on species and habitats and identify mitigation measures to avoid significant adverse effects. The landscape and ecological enhancements which will be incorporated into the Development will provide a net gain in biodiversity.	N/A
6.2 Could any protected, important or sensitive species of flora or fauna which use areas on or around the Site, e.g. for breeding, nesting, foraging, resting, over-wintering, or migration, be affected by the project?	Y	Without appropriate mitigation, the Development could disturb breeding birds, which include species of skylark and reed bunting that have been confirmed on Site. Badger settlements, brown hare habitats and water vole burrows are also present on Site.	N Mitigation measures will be implemented through the CEMP and the mandatory 10% net gain in biodiversity to be secured by planning condition, which will reduce impacts to the species identified on Site or which forage on Site. Construction will be sensitively timed with safe working practices and will adhere to the Wildlife Act 1981. An on-site ecologist will be employed if deemed necessary through the CEMP. Appropriate buffer distances to habitats will be used, as well as a provision of

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
			habitat enhancement schemes. If required, a district license will be obtained. Following these measures, there will be no significant impacts to species.
7. Landscape and Visual			
7.1 Are there any areas or features on or around the location which are protected for their landscape and scenic value, and/or any non-designated / non-classified areas or features of high landscape or scenic value on or around the location which could be affected by the project? Where designated indicate level of designation (international, national, regional or local).	N	There are no statutory or non-statutory landscape designations covering the Site or within proximity to the Site. There are no known features of landscape importance on or adjoining the Site. At a national level, the Site lies within National Character Area 46- The Fens and at a regional level is within Region Landscape Character Type Ground 2: Fenland and Fenland Margins and subarea 2a Settled Fens and Marshes. SHDC has declared the area the Site is within as the Peaty Fens Landscape Character Type. A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) will be carried out to consider the extent to which the Development would affect landscape features and landscape character. The LVIA will likely propose mitigatory screen planting in keeping with the specific Site context of limited hedgerows with hedgerow trees and occasional woodland blocks / belts. The Development will be informed by the LVIA process undertaken and submitted in support of the planning application. The Development will incorporate new structural planting of trees and hedges to integrate it into the local landscape, filter or screen views and provide landscape and visual mitigation. Therefore, there are not expected to be any significant effects in relation to landscape or views.	N/A
7.2 Is the project in a location where it is likely to be highly visible to many people? (If so, from where, what direction, and what distance?)	Y	There is a potential for public views of the Development from the following: - Public bridleway Flee/8/1, SuSJ/2/3 and Gedy/20/1 along South Holland Drain; - Public bridleway SuSJ/1/1 along Bad Gate; - Public roads: Bardling's Drove, Inley Drove, Broad Gate, Old Fen Dike, New Fen Dike, Lutton Gate Road, Goochgate, Sandy Gate and Dog Drove; - Residential properties on Broad Gate, Old Fen Dike and New Fen Dike; and - Sandygate House (Grade II listed building). Visual impacts of the Development are	N An LVIA will assess the impacts of the Development and identify where landscape mitigation is required to be incorporated into the Development to minimise adverse effects on views and users of these receptors. Visual effects will be mitigated with a landscape scheme of native planting including and hedgerows and hedgerow trees.

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)	
		likely to be limited given the tallest built structure of the proposed solar farm will not exceed 7.5m AOD and the presence of trees and hedgerows.		
8. Cultural Heritage / Archaeology				
8.1 Are there any areas or features which are protected for their cultural heritage or archaeological value, or any non-designated / classified areas and/or features of cultural heritage or archaeological importance on or around the location which could be affected by the project (including potential impacts on setting, and views to, from and within)? Where designated indicate level of designation (international, national, regional or local).	Y	There are no statutory designations within or immediately adjacent to the Site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is located approximately 260m west of the Site. There are three Grade II Listed Buildings and one Grade II* Listed Building within 2km of the Site. It is unlikely that any impacts to these assets.	N	A Heritage Environment Desk-Based Assessment, Built Heritage Impact Assessment, Archaeological Impact Assessment and Geophysical Survey will be submitted as part of the application. These will assess the potential impact of the Development on archaeological and built heritage assets and offer potential mitigation where necessary. It is anticipated that the Development will not affect any significant built heritage and or archaeological impacts.
9. Transport and Access				
9.1 Are there any routes on or around the location which are used by the public for access to recreation or other facilities, which could be affected by the project?	Y	There are two vehicular routes that cross the Site as mentioned above, Inley Drove and Bardling's Drove. As well as a PRoW (bridleway) that runs to the north of the Site. Therefore, there are multiple routes which are used by the public for access and movement.	N	During the construction phase, a CEMP will be implemented, to ensure that standard, best practice measures are adopted to prevent any significant effects such as, loading and unloading of materials will occur within the Site and appropriate hoarding/ fencing will be placed around the Site's boundary to avoid any impact on the surrounding area and routes. Furthermore, users of the aforementioned bridleway will not experience visual impacts from the Development as the LVIA assessment will ensure the Development is informed by landscape and visual constraints.
9.2 Are there any transport routes on or around the location which are susceptible to congestion or which cause environmental problems, which could be affected by the project?	N	The construction phases of the Development would involve changes to traffic movements (e.g. use of HGVs). It is considered Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGV) movements in the construction phase will be low in frequency and volume, given the scale of the Development. No significant effects on transport routes are anticipated. During the construction phase, standard, best practice measures will be adopted to prevent any significant	N/A	

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
		effects, such as appropriate construction routing, phased delivery of goods onto the Site to prevent congestion and impacts on the services surrounding the Site. These measures will be enforced through a CEMP and CTMP, which will be both secured via a planning condition(s). Given the low level of construction traffic and the very low traffic volumes associated with the Site and its vicinity, it is anticipated that there will be no congestion as a direct result of the Development. All deliveries to and from the Site will be carried out in accordance with an agreed routing plan to be agreed with the Local Highway Authority. Once operational, the Development will attract very limited vehicular movements and will only include maintenance vehicles (one small vehicle per week).	
10. Land Use			
10.1 Are there existing land uses or community facilities on or around the location which could be affected by the project? E.g. housing, densely populated areas, industry / commerce, farm/agricultural holdings, forestry, tourism, mining, quarrying, facilities relating to health, education, places of worship, leisure /sports / recreation.	Y	The land use on and around the Site is predominantly agricultural. There are surrounding farm buildings located around the Site. The settlement of Sutton St James is located approximately 2.3km to the east of the Site (taken from the centre of the village).	N The agricultural land on Site will be protected through measures implemented by the CEMP and returned to BMV following the decommissioning of the 40-year Development. The construction phase of the Development will result in additional traffic however large numbers of construction-related vehicles are not anticipated and will be able to avoid routing through the village of Sutton St James. Construction traffic will be managed through a CTMP (i.e., through phasing of vehicles and an agreed routing plan). Accordingly, significant effects are not anticipated.
10.2 Are there any plans for future land uses on or around the location which could be affected by the project?	N	No.	N/A
11. Land Stability and Climate			
11.1 Is the location susceptible to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, or extreme /adverse climatic conditions, e.g. temperature inversions, fogs, severe winds, which could cause the project to present	N	No.	N/A

Part 1 - Question	Part 2 - Answer to the question and explanation of reasons (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)		Part 3 - Is a Significant Effect Likely? (Yes/No or Not Known (?) or N/A)
environmental problems?			
12. Cumulative Effects			
12.1 Could this project together with existing and/or approved development result in cumulation of impacts during the construction/operation phase?	Y	As set out above in Table 3.1, there is an operational solar farm and microturbine within 5km of the Site.	N Cumulative effects from the operational solar farm are not anticipated. There will be a lack of intervisibility between the operational solar farm and microturbines as they are 2.5km and 4.6km apart. The LVIA will assess the visual impacts of both developments and ensure the Development is designed with adequate mitigation, such as increased planting. It is assumed that the cumulative schemes have similarly embedded such measures further decreasing visual impacts between them. No significant effects are considered likely.
13. Transboundary Effects			
13.1 Is the project likely to lead to transboundary effects?	N	No.	N/A

4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 The screening assessment has considered whether the Development of a 20 MW solar farm and 10 MW BESS on land at Fendyke Farm comprises EIA development. The proposals fall within Schedule 2, 3 (a) of the EIA Regulations, as *an industrial installation for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (unless included in Schedule 1)*. The Site is not located within a sensitive area as defined by the EIA Regulations but it exceeds the indicative criteria and screening thresholds at more than 0.5 hectares in area.
- 4.1.2 As identified within this report, the Development is not anticipated to cause significant environmental effects. The principal environmental impacts from the Development are flood risk, the temporary loss of BMV agricultural land and impacts to flora and fauna. The Site falls within Flood Zone 3, which indicates a high risk of flooding. A Sequential Test, Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy will be completed to determine the optimal design of the Development to ensure no increase to flood risk and no impact of flooding on the Development. The majority of the Site is Grade 3a BMV agricultural land, however the temporary (40 year) nature of the Development will not lead to a loss of BMV. Flora and fauna will be protected through habitat enhancements and buffers, to be implemented through the CEMP to be secured by a planning condition. Alongside this, the initial ecology and landscaping work shows that a minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain will be easily achievable on Site in accordance with national legislation.
- 4.1.3 Given the distance between the approved developments in the vicinity of the Site and lack of likely significant effects associated with the Development, there are unlikely to be significant cumulative effects.
- 4.1.4 In conclusion, this screening assessment has identified that significant effects on the environment are not considered likely. The proposals are of a sufficiently limited scale that effects can be managed in accordance with standard methods. The Development is not considered to be EIA development as defined by the EIA Regulations.

Appendix C EIA Screening Opinion

Stantec UK Limited
7 Soho Square
London
W1D 3QB
29th July 2024



Screening Opinion

Dear Andrew Winter,

Our Reference: PE-00268-24

Application Site: Land at Fendyke Farm off Old Fendyke, Sutton St James.

Proposal: Screening Request (The Development is for a Solar photovoltaic (PV) Array with an operation of 20MW along with 10MW BESS, together with associated infrastructure)

I am writing to provide you with a screening opinion from the local planning authority under Regulation 6 of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017.

This screening opinion is provided in response to development proposals for a proposed solar farm and BESS at Land at Fendyke Farm off Old Fendyke, Sutton St James.

Given its understanding of the site environment and the development proposal at the time of writing, the local planning authority considers that the development **would not comprise EIA development**. As such, the authority advises that you are not required to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment of the development proposed, and therefore, are not required to submit an Environmental Statement with an application for planning permission.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss any aspect of this response.

Yours Faithfully,

M Niland

Mark Niland

Appendix D Leaflet

Hello,

We are writing to you today to invite you to participate in a consultation about plans for a new solar farm in your area. Stantec on behalf of Integrum Renewable Energy is preparing to submit a planning application to South Holland District Council for a solar energy farm on land at Fendyke Solar Farm, Bardling's Drove, Sutton St James.

The site has been carefully chosen for its potential to deliver clean, renewable electricity direct into the grid network, with a considerable contribution to local renewable energy targets. If consented, this 42ha site would consist of up to 20 MW of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels, estimated to generate electricity equivalent to the needs of around 10,850 homes per year.

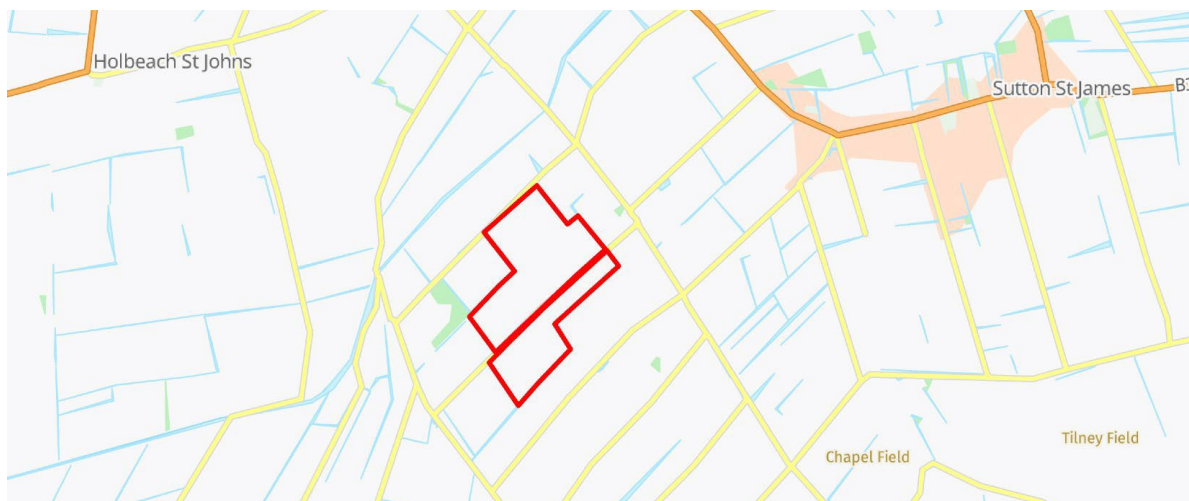
By participating in the consultation, you will have the chance to view the proposals, ask any questions you may have, and provide feedback and suggestions on the plans for Fendyke Solar Farm. We will be holding a consultation event at **Sutton St James Parish Church, Chapel Gate, Sutton St James, PE12 0EF** on **21 May 2024** at **3.30pm-7.30pm**.

You can also get involved by visiting our project website, which will go live on the 21st May at www.fendykesolarfarm.com. If you would prefer, you can also contact us directly by emailing andrew.winter@stantec.com or calling 01223 345578. To assist with the design, please return your feedback on the proposal no later than the **11 June 2024**, however we are happy to receive any further general feedback ongoing via the website.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and we hope that you will take this opportunity to participate in the consultation and help shape the future of renewable energy in your area.

Yours faithfully

Andrew Winter
Planning Associate
Stantec



Appendix E Exhibition Boards

FENDYKE SOLAR FARM



Development of a 20MW Solar Farm at Fendyke Solar Farm, Bardling's Drove, Sutton St James.

The proposal involves the construction and operation of a solar farm that will connect into the local electricity network, comprising solar modules, solar inverters and associated works, including landscaping.

The grid connection location is South Holland Substation. We will work with National Grid Electricity Distribution to connect the site to the South Holland Substation. All cabling associated with the grid connection will be underground. The application area will be approximately 45 hectares and planning permission will be sought for a period of 40 years, after which the land will be returned to its current use.

We have engaged with South Holland Planning Authority and a range of other statutory consultees, including the Environment Agency.

We would like to engage with the local community to seek your views.



7,212 TONNES
CO2 displacement per annum



20MW
of power



12,015 HOMES
powered per year

WHY SOLAR?



The UK government passed laws to end its contribution to global warming by 2050, making it the first major economy to do so. This means that by 2050, the UK's greenhouse gas emissions will be carbon neutral, improving the environment for current and future generations.

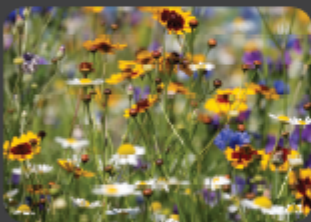
Solar is the most popular renewable technology and is a clean source of energy. Solar panels operate quietly and they are also low in height, therefore minimising visual impact.

This proposal supports the UK's commitment by delivering renewable energy benefiting the local and wider community now, and for generations to come.

WHY HAVE WE CHOSEN THIS SITE?

- Close proximity to a viable grid connection
- Suitable topography and ground composition
- Sits outside all landscape and ecological designations such as National Parks and Sites of Specific Scientific Interest
- Provides opportunities for planting, ecological and biodiversity improvements
 - Proposal will mean agricultural activities can continue on the site

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS



ECOLOGY

The site has been surveyed. The proposal will protect and enhance local wildlife.



LANDSCAPE

Sensitive design to minimise visual impact on landscape and residential properties.



DRAINAGE

Supported by a flood risk assessment and will not increase flood risk.

DRAFT PROPOSAL



KEY OF DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Site Boundary |  Solar Panels |
|  Bridleway |  Neighbors |
|  Access route (Off Bardling's Drove) |  Existing Businesses |
|  South Holland Drain |  Existing Hedgerow/Vegetation |

STAY IN TOUCH



SUBMISSION

We intend to submit our planning application at the **end of June of 2024.**

OUR TIMELINE



PROVIDE FEEDBACK

Your opinion is valuable to us so we would really appreciate your thoughts and feedback. Please speak to one of us at the live event, visit our website or scan the QR code to navigate to our FAQs and fill in the feedback form. Alternatively, please use the contact details below at your convenience.

Please note all design feedback should be provided by the 11th June 2024 however you can get in touch at any time using the details below. Stantec have been appointed to collate all feedback and support with the planning submission.

CONTACT DETAILS

Andrew Winter – Planning Associate

 andrew.winter@stantec.com

 01223 345578



Appendix F Feedback Form

Fendyke Solar Farm – Feedback Form

1. Do you support the use of renewable energy to help combat climate change?
Select the most relevant option

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Unsure

2. Please select the option that most accurately reflects your views
Additional comments at the end

- ☐ I/We fully support the Fendyke Solar Farm development
☐ I/We broadly support the Fendyke Farm Solar Farm development
☐ I/We do not support the Fendyke Farm Solar Farm development
☐ I/We are undecided in the support of the Fendyke Farm Solar Farm development

3. What do you feel will be the impact of this solar farm?

4. Is there anything we can do to improve the design of the proposal?

5. Are there any community benefits that you would like to see as a result of the proposal?

6. Any additional comments?

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Stay in Touch

Please feel free to fill in the following details and where possible, we will seek to keep you informed of any future public consultation events regarding this site.

Full Name (inc. title)	Organisation
Address	
Email Address	Contact Number