

Surely the UK cannot afford to lose agricultural land?



Can you confirm whether the land the Scheme proposes to use is all good quality land, currently used for growing crops?



There is no guarantee the land can be returned to its former agricultural use after 40 years



It is said that the Scheme area will become a 'brownfield site' after the project ends, making it ripe for development



It has been said that local countryside will be lost to local people for over two generations.



Why are the BESS sites located so close to local homes as they are not nice to look at and represent a fire risk?



It has been said that the BESS are a fire risk and represent a potential threat to community health?



How close will the solar sites be to homes?



Figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan, Appendix 10I of the Environmental Statement [[APP-108](#)] give an overview of the minimum





- Closest properties in Isleham – 0.46km
- Closest properties in West Row – 0.77km
- Closest properties in Freckenham – 1.2km

Sunnica East Site B

- Closest properties in Worlington – 0.27km

Sunnica West Site A

- Closest properties in Snailwell – 0.4km

Sunnica West Site B

- Closest properties in Snailwell – 0.5km

Developers/business case

What role do the BESS play in the overall commercial strategy of the Scheme? 

Can you confirm whether Sunnica will be the largest solar scheme in the UK, as has been suggested? If so, what track record do the proposers have of successfully building such a scheme? 

