

Summary of Relevant Representations submitted by 7000 Acres in March 2023

1. Overall, the limited energy security and decarbonisation benefits the Cottam Solar Project claims to achieve are outweighed by the significant adverse impacts it would have on the region (its communities, ways of life, landscape and its wildlife) and on the nation (in particular pressure on land use and food security). 7000Acres are a group of volunteers seeking to address the fact that our community faces development of solar farms on an unprecedented scale in our region.
2. Public Consultation was insufficient/inadequate. Information was lacking and misleading. Those affected were unable to gain understanding of the proposals.
3. The proposed Cottam Solar Project would have a significant impact on visual amenity. The combined effect of four large solar farms in one area of Lincolnshire would be overwhelming.
4. CSP has the potential to have a significant detrimental impact on the general health and wellbeing of residents (rural mental health is a particularly important issue locally), depriving access to visual amenity, changing views, destroying agricultural jobs and livelihoods.
5. CSP fails to describe how proposed development could mitigate the harm through loss of employment and livelihoods caused by the development or remedy the underlying socio-economic situation.
6. All local Parish Councils and Meetings that have expressed a view to date are opposed to the proposed developments.
7. CSP will provide power to the National Grid rather than local homes. It will displace agricultural jobs, provide few employment opportunities, and reduce local amenity.
8. Small villages surrounded by CSP have few opportunities for employment and very few amenities other than the open countryside landscape that it sits in. The scale of the CSP would rob villages of this key attribute and erode the attractiveness of villages, therefore reducing their capacity to sustain communities and populations.
9. The development proposed for the CSP are, in terms of size, an order of magnitude larger than any of the surrounding villages.
10. CSP proposes solar panels which would have a height of 4.5m as well as extensive security fencing. At that height, the character of the land would undoubtedly be dominated by solar panels, which could not be adequately screened.
11. The impact of the proposed scheme to heritage and such cultural assets has not been adequately explored or mitigated.
12. The Cottam Solar Project does not adequately consider the impact of traffic through rural routes and villages and the potential for disruption, damage, and noise.
13. UK Food Security has not been considered, particularly in light of the circumstances of war, pandemic, crop disease and global warming on national and global supply chains.
14. The overall sustainability impact of displacing what is currently grown on productive land has not been considered (what production will be lost and the additional food miles and carbon impact of production being required elsewhere).

15. CSP does not provide a thorough assessment of the potential harm to the ecology and biodiversity of the area.
16. 60-70 year nature of the schemes is not truly temporary.
17. The project design fails to consider or mitigate the impact of the large area of CSP, which dwarfs surrounding villages.
18. Development at the scale of the Cottam Solar Project would alter the character and appeal of the region to attract visitors, tourists, or new people to the region.
19. The direct impact of CSP on leisure and recreation have not been adequately considered.
20. The four NSIP solar projects should be considered together by the Planning Inspectorate, i.e. Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project, Gate Burton Energy and Tillbridge solar.
21. The project does not consider the detailed work by communities in developing approved neighbourhood plans.
22. There is no clear case for extensive displacement of farmland through the installation of large-scale ground-mounted solar farms.
23. The proposed project has failed to follow the requirements of the current and draft National Policy Statements.
24. CSP represents a grossly inefficient use of land in the face of ever-increasing pressures on its use.
25. Given the potential for a margin of error or change in the developer's ALC figures, it is imperative that there is an independent soil analysis conducted to establish the accurate picture and to be certain of the methodology that has been followed.
26. The proposed project fails in that reasonable alternatives have not been adequately considered.
27. It is a misuse of the NSIP process to develop the project in this way.
28. CSP does not meet the necessarily high threshold to allow compulsory purchase.
29. Supporting information provided by CSP is partial and fails to objectively consider all aspects and implications of the development.
30. Combined impact of solar on the region would be disproportionate.
31. Limited benefits of solar (load factor & timing).
32. There is no clear Government policy case for uncontrolled development of large scale, ground-mounted solar farms.
33. Uncontrolled development of large-scale solar farms has the potential to limit the contribution of solar to carbon reduction policy.
34. The claimed economic benefit of solar on energy prices is marginal.
35. Claiming to be able to power homes with solar and batteries at low cost is misleading.
36. Claims of community benefit are exaggerated or misleading.
37. Connecting solar directly to 400kV represents an inefficient use of strategic national infrastructure.

38. There is no requirement to connect solar direct to the National Grid.
39. Congestion in National Grid connection applications process means that the likely connection date for CSP is July September 2029, not Q1 2026.
40. CSP constitutes a grossly inefficient use of land.
41. The developer has not made adequate consideration of the impact of Electro Magnetic Fields.
42. Information available relating to flood management, drainage and soil erosion are inadequate.
43. CSP have failed to explain how Biodiversity Net Gain would be achieved, nor is it clear what methodology or assumptions lie behind the assertion.
44. Batteries operate in a separate segment of the electricity market; the proposed energy storage system cannot be considered “associated development”.
45. The safety and environmental concerns arising from battery development at this scale have not been appropriately considered, including through operation and transportation.
46. The impact of glint and glare on aviation (e.g. RAF, airfields, gliding clubs), or other outdoor activities (e.g. horse riding, hunts) has not been thoroughly considered, as well as visibility from prominent roads.
47. It is unclear from the information provided by CSP what noise pollution will arise from the proposed Cottam Solar Project, either from electrical equipment (e.g. battery and inverter fans), or from wind noise / resonance from the configuration of large panel structures.
48. CSP documentation provides little detail on the arrangements for decommissioning and recycling, nor the standards to which the developer would be held to at the end of the life of the project.
49. It is evident from Financial Returns that neither CSP nor its parent company Island Green Power have direct capital to support the estimated funds to develop the project or deal with the decommissioning.
50. Any materials sourced by CSP for the development should be truly sustainable, e.g. free of forced labour, where workers’ safety is paramount, and where the full environmental implications are understood.