

Thank you for taking part in this public consultation for Fosse Green Energy.

The project is being developed by Windel Energy, Recurrent Energy and a professional project team.

Background

The UK's transition to a low-carbon energy system is necessary to avoid the effects of climate change.

Solar and battery energy storage will be a key building block of this future generation mix. The UK needs sustained growth in the capacity of this sector in the next decade to ensure we are on a pathway that allows us to meet net zero emissions.

Fosse Green Energy would make a vital contribution towards achieving net zero by ensuring the supply of clean electricity to UK consumers. The project has the potential to generate enough clean energy to power in the region of 110,000 homes.

This consultation

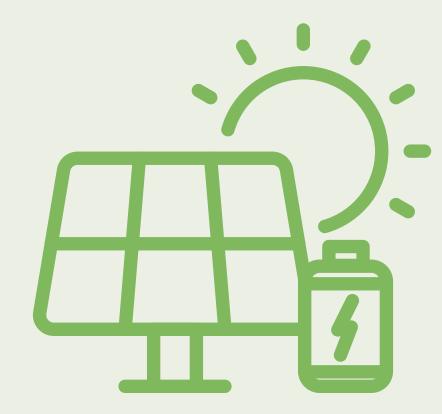
We want to ensure that local communities have a chance to inform and potentially influence the development of our proposals from an early stage.

The consultation is running from 11 September to 20 October 2023.

Our aim is to present our emerging proposals for the scheme and its connection into the electricity transmission system, and give you the opportunity to tell us what you think. This will help us to identify and better understand wider potential local impacts.

We would also welcome your suggestions on local schemes or projects we could support or deliver to benefit those communities closest to the project.

Generation capacity:



Approximately

350 Mega Watts

Enough clean energy to power:



In the region of 110,000 homes



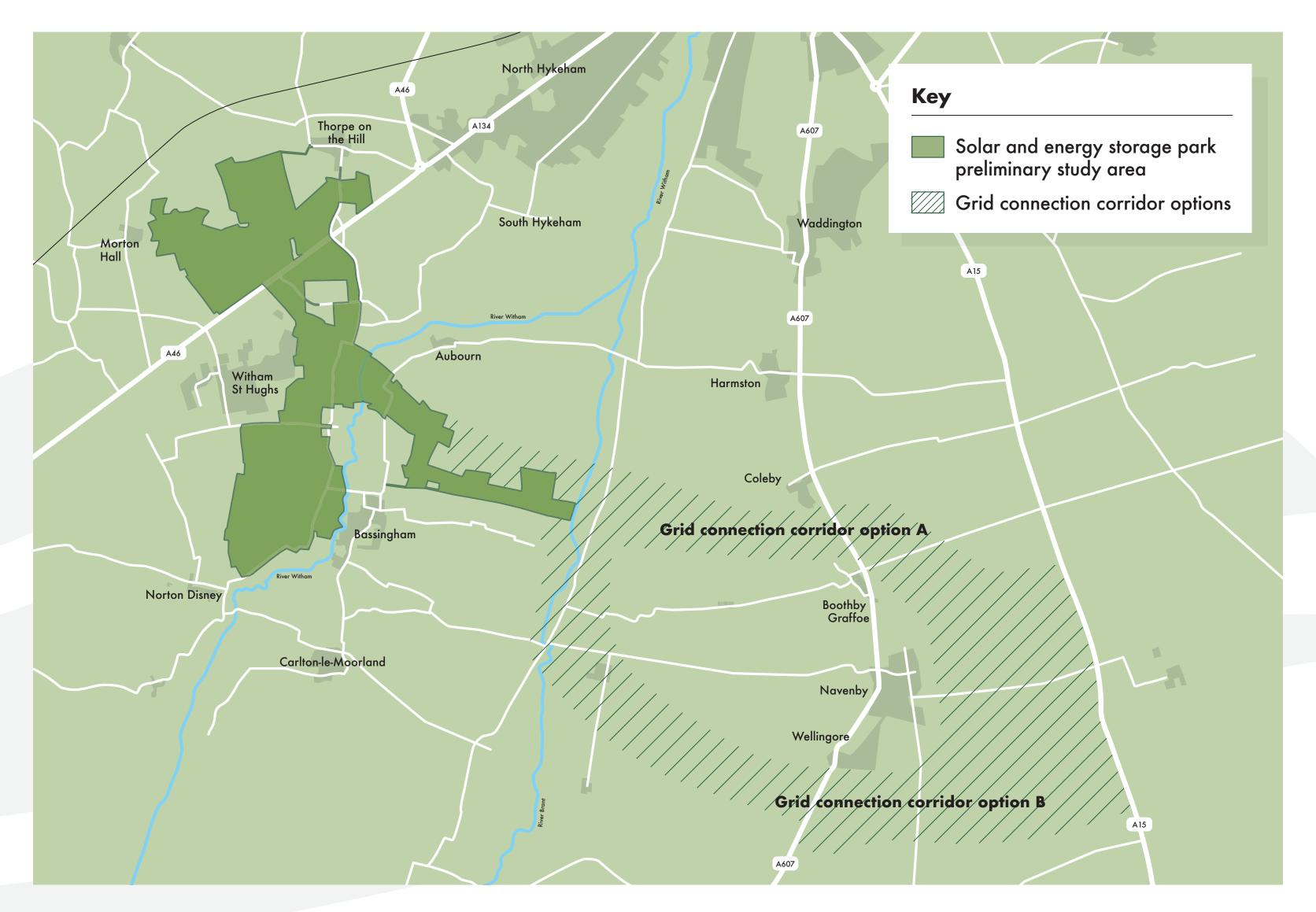


Fosse Green Energy is a proposal for a new solar and energy storage park and infrastructure to connect into the national grid.

Fosse Green Energy is proposed to be located on land near to the Fosse Way (A46), south west of Lincoln in North Kesteven. It will be made up of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, power conversion stations and an onsite substation.

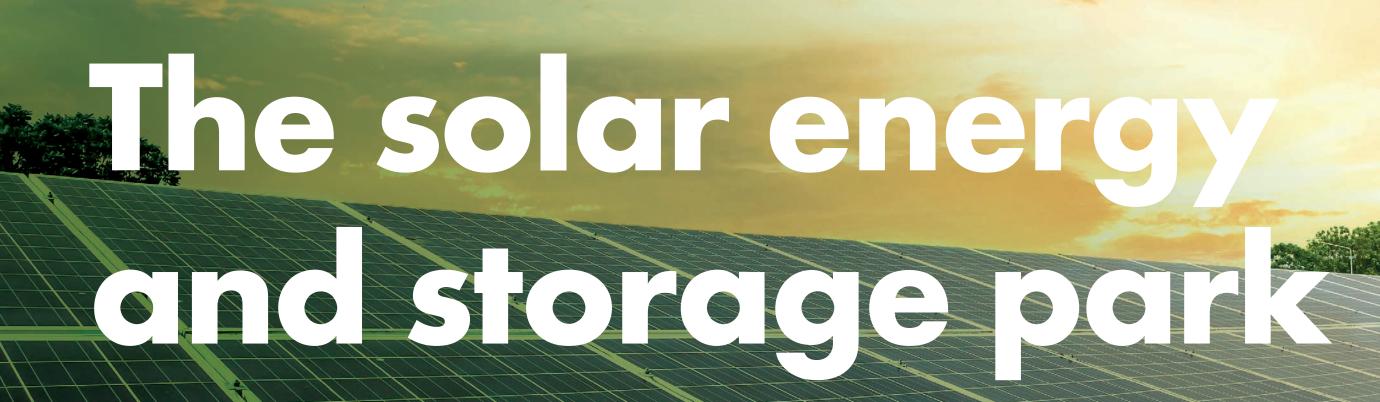
To the east of the solar PV panel array we are looking at potential corridors for transporting electricity through underground cables to a connection point into the national grid. We are currently considering two options for the grid connection corridor.

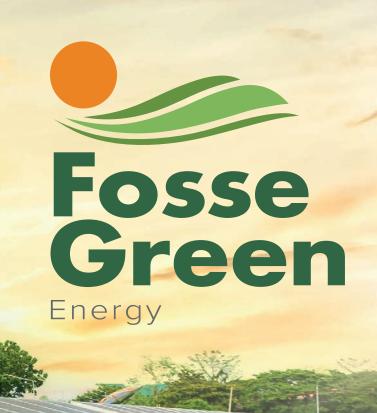
There will also be areas for ecological enhancements, mitigation measures and screening, as well as access points and infrastructure for energy storage.



Preliminary study area for Fosse Green Energy showing the potential areas for the solar and energy storage park and grid connection corridor options.







At this early stage, we have not yet finalised the design of the project.

The principal components of the solar and energy storage park are:

- Ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels arranged in rows (known as tables) converting sunlight into electricity.
- Solar PV arrays, a distinct group of PV panels which are grouped together.
- Supporting infrastructure inverters, transformers and switchgear (known as power conversion stations).
- An energy storage system so electricity imported from the grid network and generated by the solar PV panels can be stored on site and released to the national grid when it is needed most.
- Security fencing, along with pole mounted internal facing closed circuit television (CCTV).
- Accesses to the site during construction and for routine maintenance.

- New planting and landscaping.
- Protecting existing Public Right of Ways (PRoWs), extending and expanding the network where possible.
- Electricity export and connection into the National Electricity Transmission System.
- During construction one or more temporary construction compounds will be required, as well as temporary roadways, to enable access to all the land within the site boundary.
- The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby to be brought forward by National Grid.

How a solar and energy storage park works



The sun

Harnessing sunlight as the Earth's primary source of energy

1. Solar panels

Convert the sun's energy into DC electrical power

2. Battery

Storing and importing to help the UK Electricity
Network meet the needs when demand is high

3. Inverter

Converts DC into AC electrical power

4. Transformers

Step up the voltage to the same voltage as the grid connection

5. Substation

Ensures the solar park is safely connected to the grid

6. Export Meter

Measures
the electricity
exported to the
grid

7. Output to the grid (kWh)

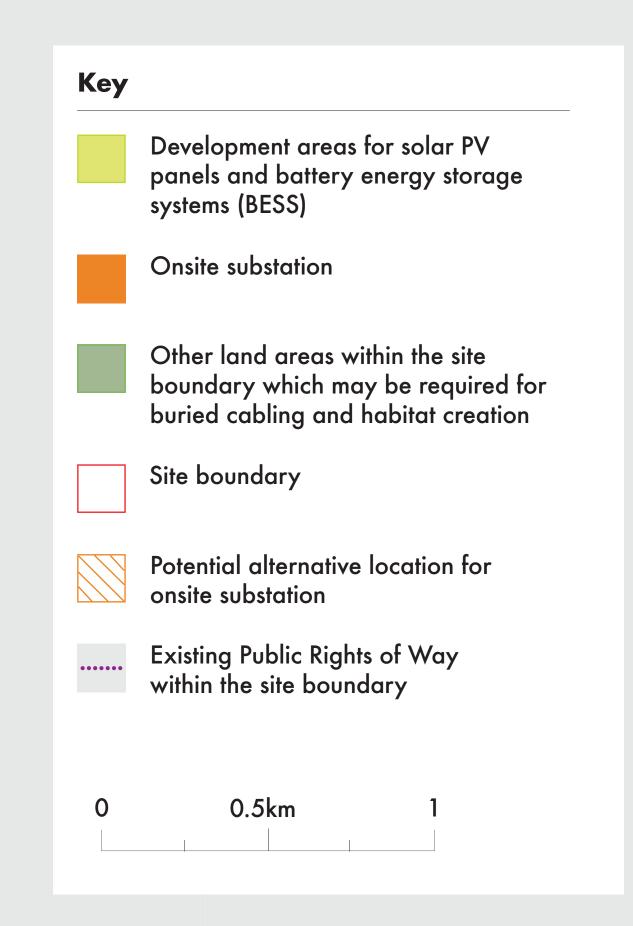
National Grid

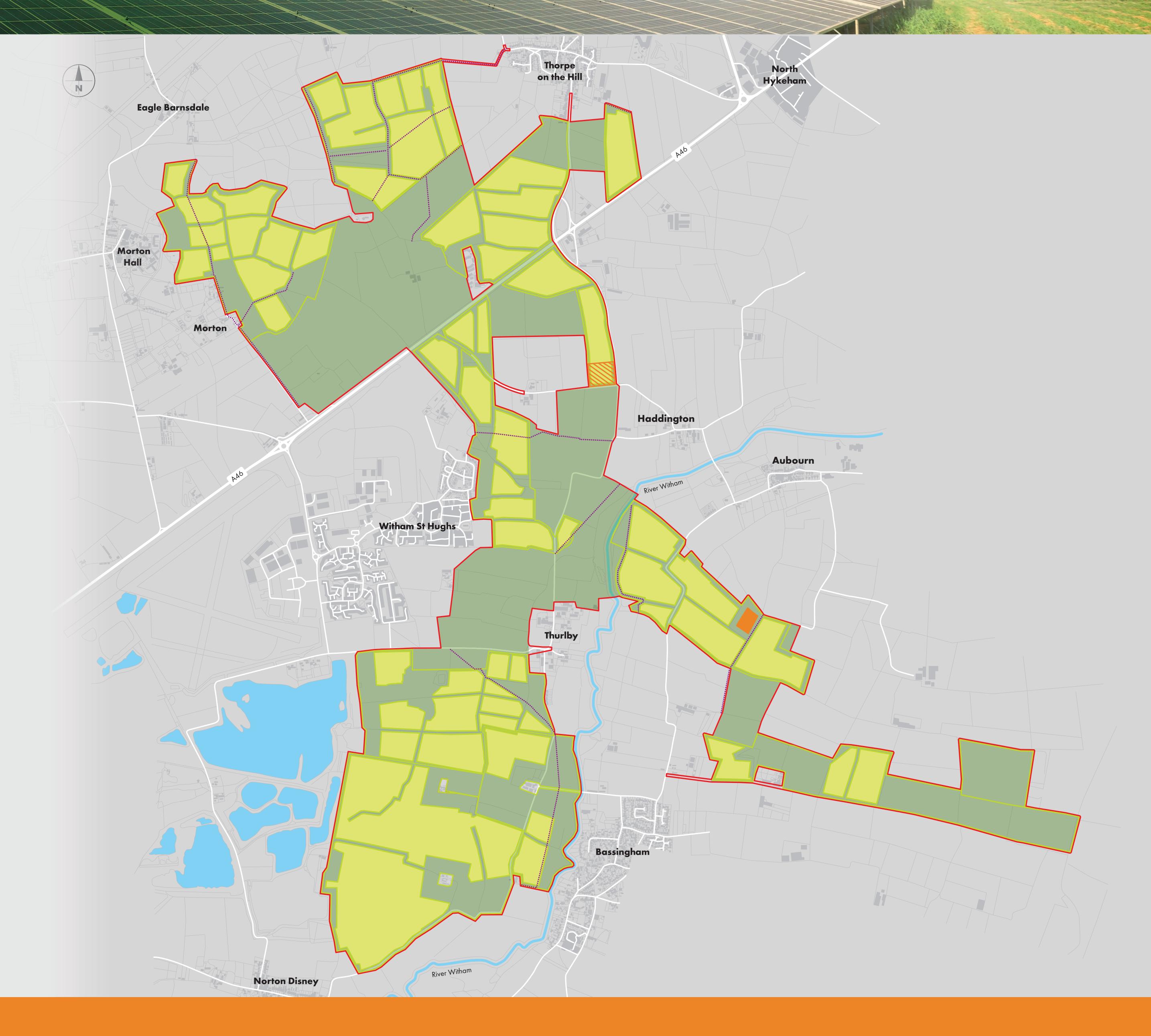
8. Homes



Early layout plan

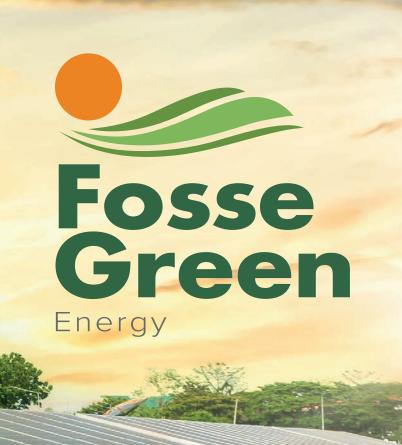








Connecting into the national grid



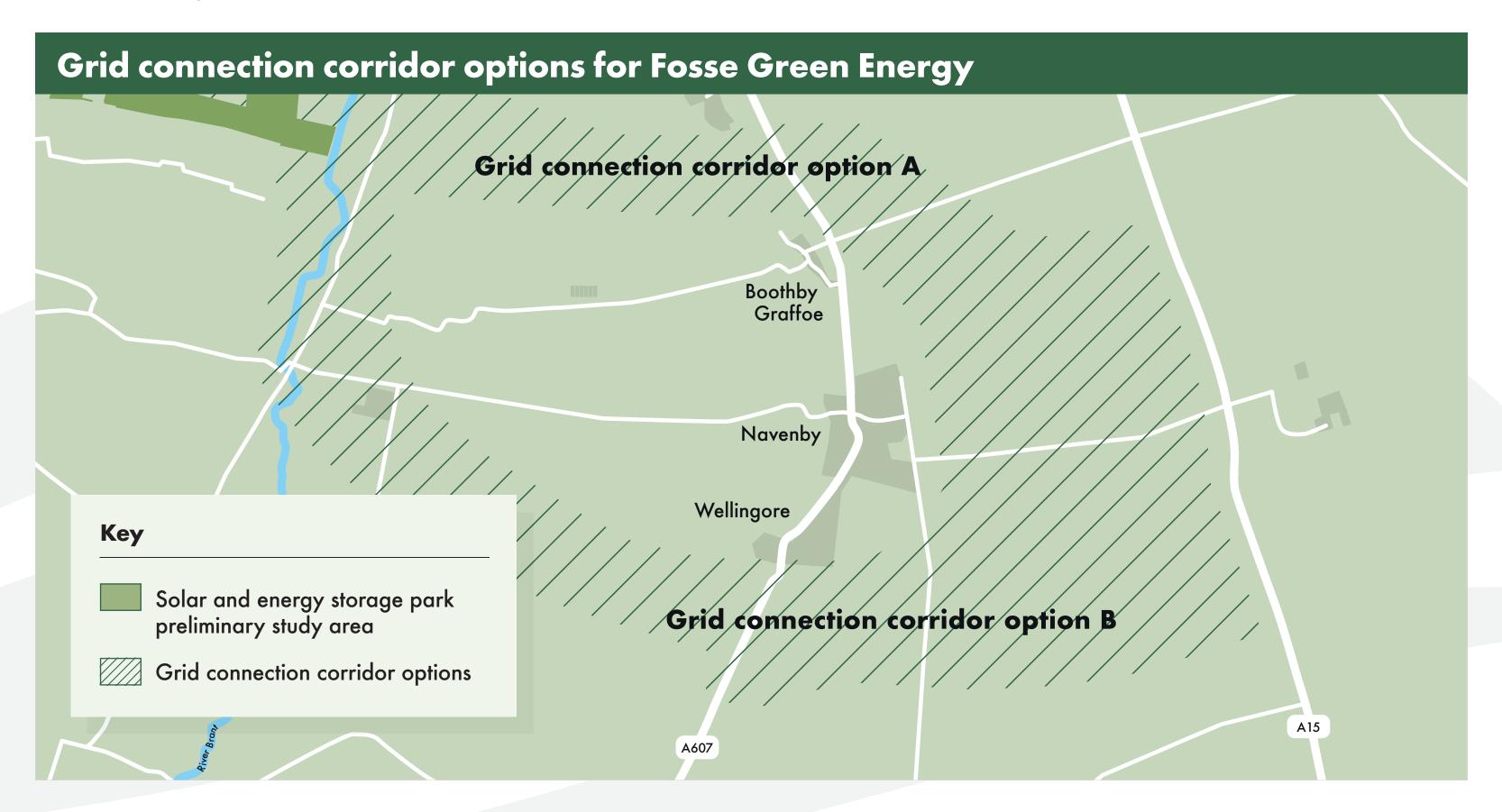
The electricity generated by Fosse Green Energy is expected to be exported into the national electricity transmission system at a substation near to Navenby.

National Grid is currently considering a number of location options for the substation. The selected substation will not form part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for Fosse Green Energy.

Electricity will be transported by underground cable from the solar and energy storage park to this substation.

Route corridor options

Studies are being carried out to determine the preferred route for the grid connection. At this stage we have identified two broad route corridor options which will be further reduced and refined when National Grid selects their preferred substation location.



Constructing the cable connection

The connection for Fosse Green Energy will be built using cables installed underground. Underground cable would most likely be installed by a cut and fill method.





Fosse Green Energy will be designed to avoid, mitigate and reduce environmental impacts where possible.

Existing hedgerows, woodland, ditches, ponds and field margins will be retained within the layout of the solar panel areas.

Small crossings could be required for new access tracks, security fencing and connection routes.

Any breaks or crossings will be designed to use existing agricultural accesses between the fields and will be kept to a minimum. Buffer areas will also be used to deliver a combination of hedgerow, grass and wildflower planting. We are looking for suggestions on the ways we should deliver these new areas for planting and deliver biodiversity net gain.

How will local wildlife and ecology be affected?

Solar farms that have been monitored by ecologists demonstrate an increase over time in the local abundance and variety of plants, pollinators, birds, and other wildlife.

Under the Environment Act 2021, once in force, all new developments in England for which planning permission or development consent is needed will be required to demonstrate a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) of at least 10 per cent.

Scan this QR code, to read about the ecological trends on UK solar farms.









Development process



As the project generates over 50MW of electricity, it is classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

We need to apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build Fosse Green Energy. The final decision on whether to grant consent for our project will be made by the Secretary of State for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

Public consultation forms an important part of the pre-application process for NSIPs, with engagement informing and influencing the design process with local councils, stakeholders and residents all having an important role to play. We will:

- Consult widely and effectively from an early stage in our project development process.
- Be open with information and transparent about the decisions we make.
- Develop proposals which deliver significant levels of renewable energy generation to secure the energy needs of the United Kingdom.

! Information

You can find more information about the application process for NSIPs on the Planning Inspectorate website at: www.infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk

Consultation Process timeline*

- Spring 2023
 Outline information shared on the project.
- Summer 2023
 Environmental Impact
 Assessment (EIA)
 Scoping Request
 submitted to the
 Planning Inspectorate.

Planning Inspecorate holds consultation on Scoping Report.

• Autumn 2023
First stage of
community
consultation
(non-statutory).

Winter

- 2023/2024
 Development
 of a Statement
 of Community
 Consultation (SoCC)
 setting out how we
 will consult on the
 project at statutory
 consultation.
- Early 2024
 Second stage of community consultation (Statutory).
- By Autumn 2024
 Finalise DCO
 application for submission to the Planning Inspectorate.
- * Dates are indicative and could be subject to change





Thank you for taking part in this consultation. Your views are important to us and you can provide your feedback in a number of ways.

Submit your comments to this consultation online or in writing:

Online: feedback can be submitted via our online feedback form on our project website: www.fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Email: send an email to info@fossegreenenergy.co.uk

Write to us at:
FREEPOST FOSSE GREEN ENERGY

Or complete a feedback form at this event and hand it to a member of the team.

Future consultation

We plan to carry out a second stage of consultation in early 2024.

We will then review our proposals in light of all the feedback submitted to this second consultation and the findings from our ongoing assessments, so we can finalise and submit an application for development consent to the Planning Inspectorate. As the developer, we appreciate all feedback and have a duty to demonstrate how we have taken your views into account in developing our final proposals.

The deadline for responding to this consultation is **20 October 2023.**



Information

All the comments submitted will be recorded and considered to inform and shape our proposals for Fosse Green Energy.





Agricultural land classification



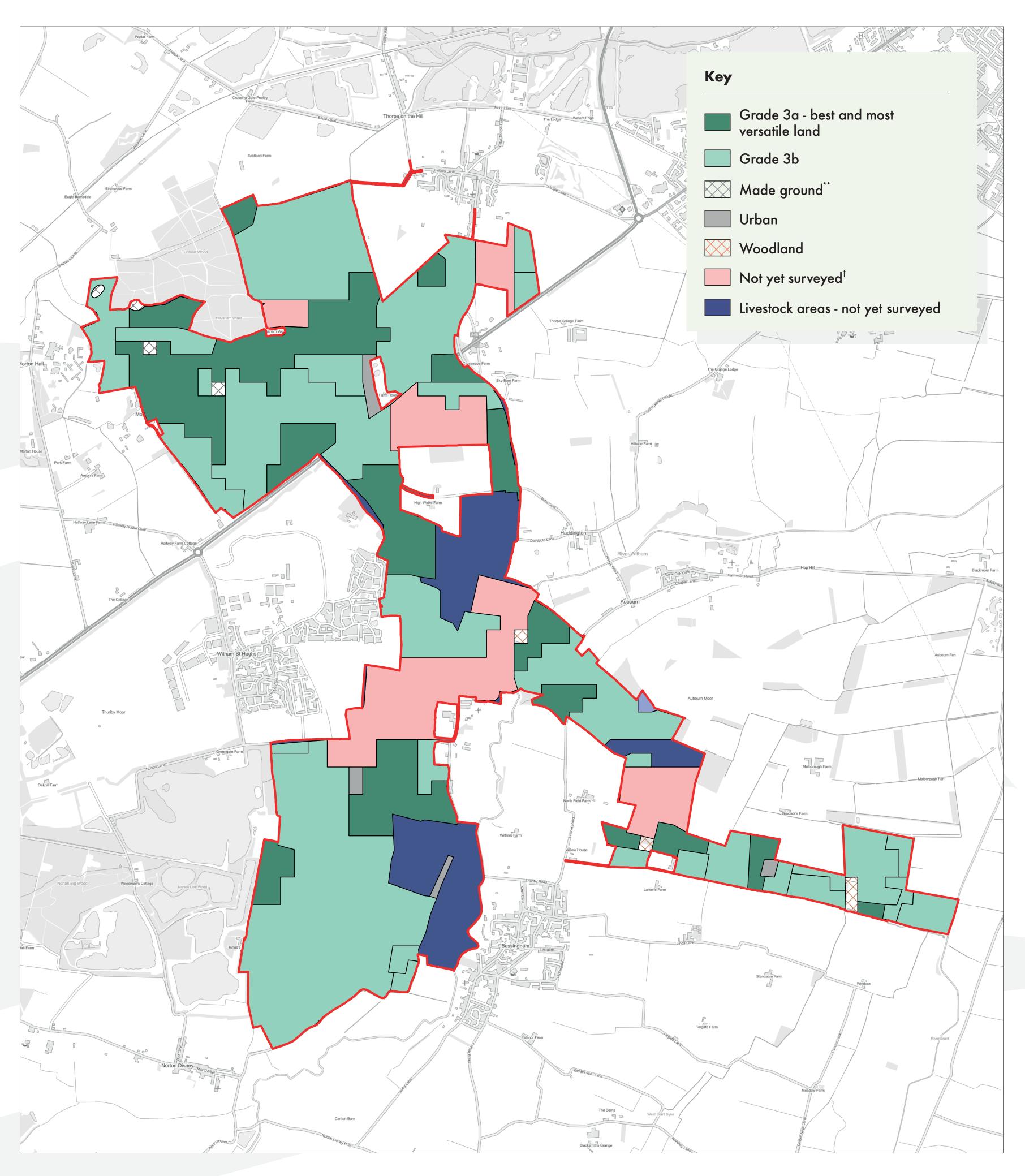
We have been carrying out surveys to determine the agricultural land classification of the Fosse Green Energy site. This surveying has been undertaken with reference to Natural England guidance.

The results from this survey will help us to carry out an assessment of the project's effects on agricultural land-use and to optimise design. This assessment forms a very important part of our work and will consider impacts which could arise during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the project due to land-use changes.

Surveying so far has identified the Site* to be comprised of:

- No Grade 1 or 2 Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land
- 30 per cent Grade 3a land BMV
- 68 per cent Grade 3b land

Correct as of August 2023. These numbers may be subject to change as the surveying of the site continues.



- * as the final Site boundary is still to be determined, overall percentages of each agricultural land classification grade may be subject to change.
- ** Made Ground is an area where the pre-existing (natural or artificial) land surface is raised by artificial deposits.
- These areas are not yet surveyed. They will be surveyed in due course over the coming months, with results made available publicly at a later stage.

