

## Stop Lime Down – Issues you might want to consider for the Feedback Questionnaire

We are not here to tell you what to think – but these are some points you might consider when responding to the feedback questionnaire from IGP. There is no need to present detailed evidence – that stage will come later. Just say what you are concerned about in your own words. There is also no need to fill in every part of IGP's form if you don't want to. But it's important to have your say. Decide what messages you want to get across and leave it at that. Q1 is about national policy rather than local issues and we would suggest ignoring it. Note you are communicating with IGP, not the Planning Inspectorate.

The loss of open countryside, replaced with acres of solar panels up to 4.5 metres high, with tall mesh security fencing, security cameras, inverter cabins, substations, batteries and lighting.

Effects on footpaths and bridleways that cross the proposed solar farm area, and access to rural amenities. Would you use footpaths that are narrow corridors between security fences?

The effects on your mental health of living near an ugly industrial development.

Effects on wildlife: are the studies by the developer sufficient to understand the effects on wildlife, both common and rare or protected species that experts and locals are aware of including otters, water voles, bats and birds such as owls, migratory species such as swallows and swifts? Are the mitigation measures they propose going to be adequate?

Additional hedging and screening: some existing hedgerows will have to be removed to get access to build the farm and cable route and this will compromise wildlife. How quickly will new hedging grow, will it be adequate to screen installations and will deciduous screening be adequate during winter months?

The loss of agricultural land and effect on our food security.

The danger of increased frequency and intensity of flooding.

The risk of permanent contamination of our water supply from: damaged panels; firefighting water if there should be a fire in the battery storage system (BESS); herbicide application to substations.

Toxic gas production if there should be a fire in the BESS.

The solar utility's proximity to where you live, any conservation areas, listed buildings including homes, churches and monuments, and how the 'setting' around these areas will be affected.

How it will affect the nature of the Cotswold landscape and rural villages, and the value of homes: although adverse effects on house prices are not a planning consideration, you should still mention it!

Effects on views from public points around villages and the countryside. Note: planning decisions do not consider the loss of views from private properties.

The loss of income to local businesses, possible closure of pubs and cafes due to reduced tourism.

HGV traffic during the 2-year construction period and additional traffic once operational. Having to re-route your own trips to avoid the heavy lorries. Danger to pedestrians and cyclists. Damage to roadside buildings.

Disruptive effects of cable construction.

Construction noise, including the extensive piledriving which will be required.

Lights and noise from the sites' inverter cabins, battery storage and transformers. Some, if not all, solar panels will rotate to follow the sun: this will also generate noise. Effects of glint (flashes of bright light) and glare (continuous reflected light) from the panels.

The 'temporary' 60-year tenure of the solar farm: how will lands be returned to former use (to be farmed?); the risk of renewed planning permission or new alternative industrial development on what will now be an industrial site.

The environmental effects of solar panel manufacture, likely in China, their replacements over six decades and their disposal, cleaning and maintenance.