One Earth Solar Farm

Volume 5 Reports and Statements [EN010159]

Consultation Report

Appendices G-1 – G-3

February 2025

Document Reference: EN010159/APP/5.1

Revision 01

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 - Reg 5 (2) (q)

Contents

Appendix G-1 – Section 46 notification

Appendix G-1.1 – S46 notification (21 May 2024)

Inserted overleaf.

[redacted]

21 May 2024

Dear Sir or Madame,

One Earth Solar Farm – section 46 notification under the Planning Act 2008

Overview

The Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero is hereby notified in accordance with section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 (the "Act"), of One Earth Solar Farm Ltd's (the "Applicant") intention to submit a Development Consent Order ("DCO") application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero to authorise the construction, operation and decommissioning of the proposed One Earth Solar Farm (the "Project"). The Applicant intends to make this application in early 2025.

We have previously provided notification pursuant to Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 that the Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment development ("EIA development"), as defined by those regulations and an Environmental Statement will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

The submission of the DCO application will follow a period of statutory pre-application consultation carried out pursuant to section 42, section 47 and section 48 of the Act, the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (the "APFP Regulations"), and the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. The consultation will commence on Wednesday 29 May 2024 and end on Tuesday 9 July 2024.

One Earth Solar Farm

The Project is proposed to be located on approximately 1,500 hectares of land to the north of Newark, close to the settlements of South Clifton, North Clifton, Fledborough, Newton on Trent and Ragnall ("the Proposed Site") within the administrative boundaries of Newark & Sherwood District Council, West Lindsey District Council, Bassetlaw District Council, as well as Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council.

The proposed DCO will, amongst other things, authorise:

- construction, operation and decommissioning of ground mounted solar PV arrays, inverters, transformers, substations, a Battery Energy Storage System, along with underground cables to connect to the High Marnham substation.

- other infrastructure works including on-site cabling, ancillary buildings such as offices and welfare areas, access tracks, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the Project. There would also be parts of the Proposed Site used for landscaping which would include features such as biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures, amenity improvements and fencing.

- the compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights and the taking of temporary possession of land.

- the overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land.

- the application and/or disapplication of legislation relating to the Project.

- such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licences, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient.

Consultation documents

Please find enclosed the information that has been sent to the section 42 consultees:

- A covering letter sent to those consultees identified pursuant to section 42(1)(a), section 42(1)(b), and section 42(1)(d), which includes a copy of the plan showing the site boundary of the Project.

- Notice of the proposed application which will be publicised in accordance with section 48 of the Act and the requirements set out in Regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations.

From the start of the consultation period on 29 May 2024, consultation materials will be available online at https://oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk/document-library/. This includes the Preliminary Environmental Information Report ("PEIR"), including a non-technical summary of the preliminary effects and a consultation booklet with details about the project.

A USB device containing the consultation documents can also be provided free of charge upon request. If, however, the Secretary of State requires the material in an alternative format, please do not hesitate to contact us.

There will also be a series of public events held in the area around the Proposed Site to enable anyone to find out more about the Project and share their views. Further details of the consultation arrangements can be found in the section 48 notice.

Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me on info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk or 0800 169 6507.

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Project Lead, One Earth Solar Farm

Enclosure

15 May 2024

Dear Sir or Madam,

One Earth Solar Farm

Statutory pre-application consultation: 29 May to 9 July 2024

Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008: Duty to consult on a proposed application

Why we are consulting you

I am writing regarding One Earth Solar Farm Limited's (the 'Applicant') intention to submit a development consent order ('DCO') application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the 'Secretary of State') under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'Act') for the construction, operation and decommissioning of One Earth Solar Farm (the 'Project'). The expected submission date will be Q1 2025.

I am writing to you because you have been identified as a prescribed consultee under section 42(1)(a) of the Act and/or the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations'). The statutory pre-application consultation period for the 'Project is from 29 May to 9 July 2024. We invite you to submit your feedback on the Project during this period.

This letter explains how to take part in the statutory consultation and how you can share your views on the Project. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the section 48 notice published under the Act.

One Earth Solar Farm

The Project is a proposed solar farm with associated battery energy storage system and infrastructure located at the border of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, which would connect into the National Grid substation located at High Marnham, also in Nottinghamshire. We have secured an agreement to supply up to 740MW to the National Grid – enough clean, renewable electricity to meet the needs of more than 200,000 homes.

The planning process

As the Project would generate in excess of 50MW of electrical generating capacity, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Act. This means that we must apply to the Secretary of State for a DCO under the Act.

The proposed DCO will, amongst other things, authorise:

- construction, operation and decommissioning of ground mounted solar photovoltaic arrays, inverters, transformers, substations, a battery energy storage system, along with underground cables to connect to the High Marnham substation.
- other infrastructure works including on-site cabling, ancillary buildings such as offices and welfare areas, access tracks, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the Project. There would also be parts of the proposed site used for landscaping which would include features such as biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures, amenity improvements and fencing.
- the compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights and the taking of temporary possession of land.
- the overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land.
- the application and/or disapplication of legislation relating to the Project.
- such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licences, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient.
- powers to undertake highway improvement works in order to facilitate the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

More guidance on the pre-application process and the Act can be found on the Planning Inspectorate's website: http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Project is an 'EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) development' for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. The Applicant has therefore produced a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ('PEIR') which contains preliminary information about the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, together with a non-technical summary of this information. Further environmental studies and assessments are being undertaken, and a full Environmental Statement will be produced and submitted with the proposed application.

How you can find out more

The statutory consultation will run from Wednesday 29 May to Tuesday 9 July 2024, and we would welcome your feedback at this stage. There are a variety of ways that you can find out more about the Project and take part in the consultation.

Information Events

We will be hosting a number of public events to allow individuals to find out more about the Project and speak with the project team at the following times and locations:

Date	**Location**
Friday, 7 June 2024 4 – 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2 - 6 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 6 - 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Saturday, 29 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6 – 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Consultation Materials

We have developed a variety of materials to provide more information about the Project, including:

- a consultation booklet showing the nature and location of the Project.
- a consultation questionnaire to gather feedback on the Project.
- the PEIR.
- a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) which was developed in accordance with section 47 of the Act and explains how we will consult with the community.

The consultation materials will be available in several formats and locations from 29 May 2024 to 9 July 2024. All consultation materials will be available to download online free of charge at https://oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk/document-library/ or free of charge on a USB on request using the details in this letter. Printed copies of the consultation booklet, SoCC and questionnaire are available free of charge upon request using the details in this letter. Requests for hard copies of the PEIR will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and a fee to cover printing costs (up to a maximum of £750 for one full set of consultation documents) may be charged to the recipient.

Printed copies of consultation materials, including the SoCC, will be available to view at the following community access locations during the consultation period (please check opening times before travelling):

Community Access Locations

Locations	**Opening Hours**
South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH	After 5:30pm on Fridays
The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL	9am - 3pm Tuesdays - Fridays
Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre, William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP	10:30am - 4pm Tuesdays, 10:30am - 1pm Wednesdays-Fridays
St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU	11am – 4pm Sundays
Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
Bassetlaw District Council, Queens Buildings, Potter St, Worksop S80 2AH	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
Newark and Sherwood District Council, Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark NG24 1BY	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays

How you can share your views

If you wish to submit a consultation response, you must do so in writing by the consultation deadline of 11:59pm on 9 July 2024. You can provide your feedback in the following ways:

- Complete a questionnaire online at the project website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire and return to the Freepost address:
  One Earth Solar Farm,
  Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp is required)
- Send written comments by post to the Freepost address above, or by email to info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Next steps

Following this consultation, we will consider all the feedback we receive and continue refining the Project before submitting a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate in Q1 2025. The DCO application will include a Consultation Report, which will set out how we have consulted on the Project, summarise the responses received and explain how we have had regard to them.

Any comments received will be analysed by the Applicant and any of its appointed agents. Copies may be made available to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities so that feedback can be considered part of the DCO process.

For certain parties, those who own an interest in land or are affected by the Project, the Applicant is under a statutory duty to publish names and addresses as part of its DCO application. In respect of other people, we will request that your personal details are not placed on public record and these will be held securely by the Applicant in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and the General Data Protection Regulation and used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequent DCO application and, except as noted above, will not be passed to third parties.

The Planning Inspectorate has published details of how it manages comments received in a Privacy Notice available on its website: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-inspectorate-privacy-notices/customer-privacy-notice.

Should you have any questions, wish to discuss the Project further or to request copies of the consultation documents, please do get in touch by:

- Calling 0800 169 6507 (9am-5pm, Monday to Friday)
- Emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Writing to One Earth Solar Farm FREEPOST SEC Newgate UK Local

Yours sincerely,

Project Lead, One Earth Solar Farm

Enclosure

15 May 2024

Dear Sir or Madam,

One Earth Solar Farm

Statutory pre-application consultation: 29 May to 9 July 2024

Section 42 of the Planning Act 2008: Duty to consult on a proposed application

Why we are consulting you

I am writing regarding One Earth Solar Farm Limited's (the 'Applicant') intention to submit a development consent order ('DCO') application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the 'Secretary of State') under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 ('the Act') for the construction, operation and decommissioning of One Earth Solar Farm ('the Project'). The expected submission date will be Q1 2025.

I am writing to you because you have been identified as a relevant Local Authority statutory consultee under section 42(1)(b) and section 43 of the Act and/or the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (the 'EIA Regulations'). The statutory pre-application consultation period for the Project is from 29 May to 9 July 2024. We invite you to submit your feedback on the Project during this period.

This letter explains how to take part in the public consultation and how you can share your views on the Project. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the section 48 notice published under the Act.

One Earth Solar Farm

The Project is a proposed solar farm with associated battery energy storage system and infrastructure located at the border of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, which would connect into the National Grid substation located at High Marnham, also in Nottinghamshire. We have secured an agreement to supply up to 740MW to the National Grid – enough clean, renewable electricity to meet the needs of more than 200,000 homes.

The planning process

The Project would generate in excess of 50MW of electrical generating capacity, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Act. This means that we must apply to the Secretary of State for a DCO under the Act.

The proposed DCO will, amongst other things, authorise:

- construction, operation and decommissioning of ground mounted solar photovoltaic arrays, inverters, transformers, substations, a battery energy storage system, along with underground cables to connect to the High Marnham substation.
- other infrastructure works including on-site cabling, ancillary buildings such as offices and welfare areas, access tracks, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the Project. There would also be parts of the proposed site used for landscaping which would include features such as biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures, amenity improvements and fencing.
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- powers to undertake highway improvement works in order to facilitate the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

More guidance on the pre-application process and the Act can be found on the Planning Inspectorate's website: http://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Project is an 'EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) development' for the purposes of the EIA Regulations. The Applicant has therefore produced a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ('PEIR') which contains preliminary information about the likely significant environmental effects of the Project, together with a non-technical summary of this information. Further environmental studies and assessments are being undertaken, and a full Environmental Statement will be produced and submitted with the proposed application.

How you can find out more

The statutory consultation will run from Wednesday 29 May to Tuesday 9 July 2024, and we would welcome your feedback at this stage. There are a range of ways that you can find out more about the Project and take part in the consultation.

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The consultation materials will be available in several formats and locations from 29 May 2024 to 9 July 2024. All consultation materials will be available to download online free of charge at https://oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk/document-library/ or free of charge on a USB on request using the details in this letter. Printed copies of the consultation booklet, SoCC and questionnaire are available free of charge upon request using the details in this letter. Requests for hard copies of the PEIR will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and a fee to cover printing costs (up to a maximum of £750 for one full set of consultation documents) may be charged to the recipient.

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West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays

How you can share your views

If you wish to submit a consultation response, you must do so in writing by the consultation deadline of 11:59pm on 9 July 2024. You can provide your feedback in the following ways:

- Complete a questionnaire online at the project website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire and return to the Freepost address:
  One Earth Solar Farm,
  Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp is required)
- Send written comments by post to the Freepost address above, or by email to info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Next steps

Following this consultation, we will consider all the feedback we receive and continue refining the Project before submitting a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate in early 2025. The DCO application will include a Consultation Report, which will set out how we have consulted on the Project, summarise the responses received and explain how we have had regard to them.

Any comments received will be analysed by the Applicant and any of its appointed agents. Copies may be made available to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities so that feedback can be considered part of the DCO process.

For certain parties, those who own an interest in land or are affected by the Project, the Applicant is under a statutory duty to publish names and addresses as part of its DCO application. In respect of other people, we will request that your personal details are not placed on public record and these will be held securely by the Applicant in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and the General Data Protection Regulation and used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequent DCO application and, except as noted above, will not be passed to third parties.

The Planning Inspectorate has published details of how it manages comments received in a Privacy Notice available on its website: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-inspectorate-privacy-notices/customer-privacy-notice.

Should you have any questions, wish to discuss the Project further or to request copies of the consultation documents, please do get in touch by:

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Yours sincerely,

Project Lead, One Earth Solar Farm

Enclosure

[redacted]

15 May 2024

Dear Sir or Madam,

One Earth Solar Farm

Statutory pre-application consultation: 29 May to 9 July 2024

Section 42(1)(d) of the Planning Act 2008: Duty to consult on a proposed application

I am writing regarding One Earth Solar Farm Limited's (the 'Applicant') intention to submit a development consent order ('DCO') application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (the 'Secretary of State') under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'Act') for the construction, operation and decommissioning of One Earth Solar Farm (the 'Project'). The expected submission date will be Q1 2025.

Why we are writing to you

This letter is sent to you as part of a statutory consultation exercise on the Project carried out pursuant to section 42(1)(d) of the Act. The Applicant is consulting with you as, having carried out diligent inquiry, it considers that you may be a person who is either (1) an owner, lessee, tenant, or occupier of land within the Project's boundary; (2) a person who holds an interest in the land or has the power to sell or convey the land or release the land within the Project's boundary; or (3) might be entitled to make a relevant claim if the Order were to be made and implemented or as a result of use of the land within the Project's boundary once the order has been implemented.

The statutory consultation will run from 29 May and 9 July 2024. Following this statutory consultation period, the intention is for the Applicant to finalise the Project having had regard to the consultation responses received. The Applicant would then submit to the Secretary of State an application for a DCO that would authorise the construction, operation (which includes maintenance) and decommissioning of the Project. The Planning Inspectorate ('PINS') will administer the process on behalf of the Secretary of State.

One Earth Solar Farm

The Project is a proposed solar farm with associated battery energy storage system at the border of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, which would connect into the National Grid substation located at High Marnham, also in Nottinghamshire. We have secured an agreement to supply up to 740MW to the National Grid – enough clean, renewable electricity to meet the needs of more than 200,000 homes. Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the site boundary of the Project.

The planning process

As the Project would generate in excess of 50MW of electrical generating capacity, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Act. This means that we must apply to the Secretary of State for a DCO under the Act.

The proposed DCO will, amongst other things, authorise:

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Any comments received will be analysed by the Applicant and any of its appointed agents. Copies may be made available to the Secretary of State, the Planning Inspectorate and other relevant statutory authorities so that feedback can be considered part of the DCO process.

For certain parties, those who own an interest in land or are affected by the Project, the Applicant is under a statutory duty to publish names and addresses as part of its DCO application. In respect of other people, we will request that your personal details are not placed on public record and these will be held securely by the Applicant in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and the General Data Protection Regulation and used solely in connection with the consultation process and subsequent DCO application and, except as noted above, will not be passed to third parties.

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Should you have any questions, wish to discuss the Project further or to request copies of the consultation documents, please do get in touch by:

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- Emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Writing to One Earth Solar Farm FREEPOST SEC Newgate UK Local

Yours sincerely,

Project Lead, One Earth Solar Farm

Enclosure

One Earth Solar Farm Limited
Section 48 Planning Act 2008 and Regulation 4 Infrastructure Planning (Applications Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009
Notice publicising a proposed application for a Development Consent Order

Notice is hereby given that One Earth Solar Farm Ltd (13078087) of Unit 2 Crossways Bicester Road, Kingswood, Aylesbury, England, HP18 0RA (the 'Applicant') proposes to make an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the 'Act') for a Development Consent Order ('DCO'). The Applicant intends to make the application in Q1 2025.

Overview of One Earth Solar Farm

One Earth Solar Farm would comprise the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a ground-mounted solar photovoltaic ('PV') array electricity generating facility and battery energy storage system with a total capacity exceeding 50 megawatts (MW) and import/export connection to the National Electricity Transmission System ('the Project').

The Project would be located on approximately 1,500 hectares of land within the administrative boundaries of Newark and Sherwood District Council, Bassetlaw District Council, West Lindsey District Council, Lincolnshire County Council, and Nottinghamshire County Council (the 'Proposed Site').

Development Consent Order (DCO)

As the Project would generate in excess of 50MW of electrical capacity, it is classed as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project under the Act. Accordingly, the Applicant must apply to the Secretary of State for a DCO under the Act.

The DCO would, amongst other things, authorise:

- construction, operation and decommissioning of ground mounted solar PV arrays, inverters, transformers, substations, a Battery Energy Storage System, along with underground cables to connect to the High Marnham substation
- other infrastructure works including on-site cabling, ancillary buildings such as offices and welfare areas, access tracks, and any other works identified as necessary to enable the Project. There would also be parts of the Proposed Site used for landscaping which would include features such as biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures, amenity improvements and fencing.
- the compulsory acquisition of land and/or rights and the taking of temporary possession of land.
- the overriding of easements and other rights over or affecting land.
- the application and/or disapplication of legislation relating to the Project.
- such ancillary, incidental and consequential provisions, licences, property rights, permits and consents as are necessary and/or convenient.
- powers to undertake highway improvement works in order to facilitate the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project.

Environmental Impact Assessment

The Project is an Environmental Impact Assessment ('EIA') development for the purposes of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 and accordingly a Preliminary Environmental Information Report ('PEIR') has been produced and is included as part of the consultation materials. The PEIR sets out the preliminary environmental information on the Project. The Applicant is carrying out an EIA and will submit an Environmental Statement as part of its DCO application.

Statutory Pre-application Consultation

The Applicant is commencing consultation on the Project from **29 May 2024** to **9 July 2024.** The purpose of this consultation is to obtain views on the Project ahead of submission of the DCO application.

The Applicant has produced a Statement of Community Consultation ('SoCC') in accordance with section 47 of the Act which explains how the Applicant will consult with the local community about the Project. The SoCC can be viewed free of charge at https://oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk/document-library/ , or at the community access locations set out below from 13 May 2024. The consultation will be carried out in accordance with the SoCC.

Consultation Materials

We have developed a variety of materials to provide more information about the Project, including:

- a consultation booklet showing the nature and location of the Project.
- A consultation questionnaire to gather feedback on the Project.
- the PEIR.
- a SoCC which was developed in accordance with section 47 of the Act and explains how we will consult with the community.

The consultation materials will be available in several formats and locations from 29 May 2024 to 9 July 2024. All consultation materials will be available to download online free of charge at https://oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk/document-library/ or free of charge on a USB on request using the details in this notice. Printed copies of the consultation booklet, SoCC and questionnaire are available free of charge upon request using the details in this notice. Requests for hard copies of the PEIR will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and a fee to cover printing costs (up to a maximum of £750 for one full set of consultation documents) may be charged to the recipient.

Printed copies of consultation materials, including the SoCC, will be available to view at the following community access locations during the consultation period (please check opening times before travelling):

Community Access Locations

Locations	Opening Hours
South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH	After 5:30pm on Fridays
The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL	9am - 3pm Tuesdays - Fridays
Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre, William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP	10:30am - 4pm Tuesdays, 10:30am - 1pm Wednesdays-Fridays
St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU	11am – 4pm Sundays
Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
Bassetlaw District Council, Queens Buildings, Potter St, Worksop S80 2AH	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
Newark and Sherwood District Council, Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark NG24 1BY	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays

Information Events

In addition, the Applicant is hosting a number of public events at the following dates and locations to enable individuals to learn more about the Project and share their feedback.

Date	Location
Friday, 7 June 2024 4 - 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2 - 6 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 6 - 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Saturday, 29 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6 – 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Providing Feedback

Any person may comment on the Project or otherwise respond to this publicity by 11:59pm on 9 July 2024 through any of the following methods:

- Complete a questionnaire online at the project website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire and return it to the Freepost address:
  One Earth Solar Farm
  Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp is required)
- Send written comments by post to the Freepost address above, or by email to info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

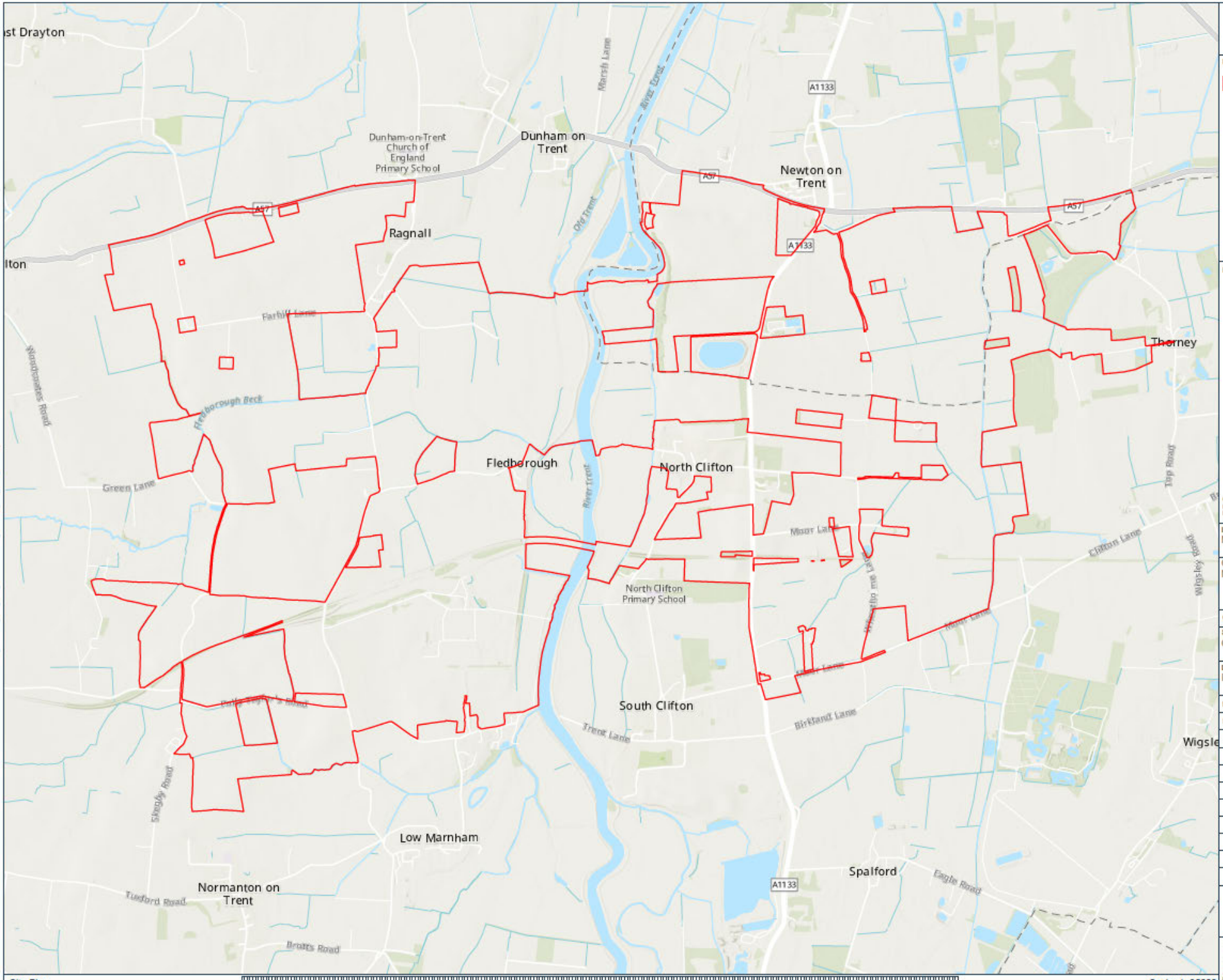
Next Steps

The Applicant will consider and have due regard to all responses received by the above deadline when developing the application for a DCO. Responses will form the basis of a Consultation Report that will be one of the factors taken into consideration by the Secretary of State when deciding whether the application can be accepted for Examination. Therefore, in providing any comment, it should be borne in mind that the substance of it may be communicated to others as part of the Consultation Report.

Communications Lines

If you would like further information about this notice, the consultation or the Project, please contact the project team by using one of the contact methods provided below:

- Call Freephone: 0800 169 6507
- Email: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Write to: One Earth Solar Farm, FREEPOST SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp is needed)



Key:

Order Limits

Notes:

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Interest:
N/A

One Earth Solar Farm, Newark, Nottinghamshire

Coords: 481803, 371979

Scheme Name:
One Earth Solar Farm

Drawing Name:
Information Plan

Drawing No: 23006528_PLN_INFO_1872.1

Rev	Date	Description
-	10.05.2024	First Issue

Drawn:	MF
Approved:	SC
Sheet No:	1 of 1
Sheet Size:	A3

Site Plan

0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 3000 3200 3400 3600 3800 4000 4200 4400 4600 4800 5000 5200 Metres

Scale: 1: 25000

Appendix G-1.2 - Acknowledgement of receipt of the s46 notification

Inserted overleaf.

The Planning Inspectorate

[redacted]

By email only

Our Case Ref: EN010159

Date: 22 May 2024

Dear [redacted]

Planning Act 2008 (as amended) – Section 46 and The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 8

Proposed application by One Earth Solar Farm for an Order Granting Development Consent for the One Earth Solar Farm Project

Acknowledgement of receipt of information concerning proposed application

Thank you for your letter of 22 May 2024 and the following documentation:

- Information Plan
- S48 Notice
- Statutory Consultation letters

I acknowledge that you have notified the Planning Inspectorate of the proposed application for an Order granting development consent for the purposes of section 46 of the Planning Act 2008 and supplied the information for consultation under section 42. The following reference number has been given to the proposed application, which I would be grateful if you would use in subsequent communications:

EN010159

I also acknowledge notification in accordance with Regulation 8(1)(b) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 that you propose to provide an environmental statement in respect of the proposed development.

I will be your point of contact for this application – contact details are at the top of this letter.

The role of the Planning Inspectorate in the application process is to provide independent and impartial advice about the procedures involved and to have open discussions with potential applicants, statutory bodies and others about the processes and requirements of the regime. It is important that you keep us accurately informed of your timetable and any changes that occur.

We will publish advice we give to you or other Interested Parties on our website and, if relevant, direct parties to you as the Applicant. We are happy to meet at key milestones and/or provide advice as the case progresses through the Pre-application stage.

Once you have prepared draft documents we are able to provide technical advice, in particular on the draft Development Consent Order, Explanatory Memorandum, the Consultation Report and any draft Habitats Regulations Assessment. You may therefore wish to build this into your timetable.

In the meantime, you may wish to have regard to the guidance and legislation material provided on our website including the Infrastructure Planning (Fees) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and associated guidance, which you will need to observe closely in establishing the correct fee to be submitted at the successive stages of the application process.

When seeking to meet your pre-application obligations you should also be aware of your obligation under the current data protection legislation to process personal data fairly and lawfully.

If you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

[redacted]

Case Manager

This decision was made by officials on behalf of the Secretary of State under delegated powers.

This communication does not constitute legal advice.
Please view our Privacy Notice before sending information to the Planning Inspectorate.

Appendix G-2 – Statutory Consultation materials and advertising

Appendix G-2.1 – Statutory Consultation launch letter (15 May 2024)

Inserted overleaf.

15 May 2024

Dear Sir or Madam,

One Earth Solar Farm- Statutory consultation: 29 May to 9 July 2024

I am writing to let you know that we will be consulting on our updated proposals for One Earth Solar Farm shortly. Consultation will run for six weeks from Wednesday 29 May 2024. The feedback we receive during this period will help us to further refine our proposals ahead of submitting our DCO application, early next year.

We are grateful to everyone who shared their views on our early plans for One Earth during the first stage of consultation between September- November 2023. We have continued to work with your local councils and statutory bodies such as Natural England, Historic England and National Grid on technical and specific design issues. The feedback we received, along with outputs of early environmental and technical assessments, has helped to shape the updated proposals.

The updated design includes several significant changes, including removal of panels around the villages and homes near the project boundary, the addition of new environmental and recreational areas, and the locations of batteries, substations, and the river crossing.

How you can learn more

From 29 May, you can learn more about the updated proposals through our consultation materials which will be available at the project website (oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk) or in printed versions at the community access locations below:

Community Access Locations

Locations	**Opening Hours**
South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH	After 5:30pm on Fridays
The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL	9am - 3pm Tuesdays - Fridays
Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre, William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP	10:30am - 4pm Tuesdays, 10:30am - 1pm Wednesdays-Fridays
St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU	11am – 4pm Sundays

Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
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Newark and Sherwood District Council, Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark NG24 1BY	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays

You can also attend one of the public events listed below to learn more about the updated proposals and speak with members of the project team. If you cannot attend one of these events, you may want to attend our virtual exhibition, available at oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk.

Date	**Location**
Friday, 7 June 2024 4 - 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2 - 6 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
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Saturday, 29 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6 – 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Anytime at your leisure	Virtual Exhibition, available at oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

How you can share your views

If you wish to submit a consultation response, you must do so in writing by the consultation deadline of 11:59pm on 9 July 2024. Starting from 29 May, you can provide your feedback in the following ways:

- Complete a questionnaire online at the project website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire and return to the Freepost address:
  One Earth Solar Farm
  Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp is required)
- Send written comments by post to the Freepost address above, or by email to info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Next steps

Following this consultation, we will consider all the feedback we receive and continue refining the Project before submitting a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate in early next year. The DCO application will include a Consultation Report, which will set out how we have consulted on the Project, summarise the responses received and explain how we have had regard to them.

Should you have any questions, please do get in touch by:

- Calling 0800 169 6507 (9am-5pm, Monday to Friday)
- Emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Writing to One Earth Solar Farm FREEPOST SEC Newgate UK Local

Yours sincerely,

Project Lead, One Earth Solar Farm

Appendix G-2.2 – Statutory Consultation extension letter (19 June 2024)

Inserted overleaf.

19 June 2024

Dear Sir or Madam,

One Earth Solar Farm- Statutory consultation: 29 May to 23 July 2024

I am writing to let you know that we have extended the consultation on One Earth Solar Farm by two weeks. Consultation will now run for eight weeks from Wednesday 29 May 2024 to Tuesday 23 July. The feedback we receive during this period will help us to further refine our proposals ahead of submitting our DCO application, early next year.

We are grateful to everyone who shared their views on our early plans for One Earth during the first stage of consultation between September- November 2023. We have continued to work with your local councils and statutory bodies such as Natural England, Historic England and National Grid on technical and specific design issues. The feedback we received, along with outputs of early environmental and technical assessments, has helped to shape the updated proposals.

The updated design includes several significant changes, including removal of panels around the villages and homes near the project boundary, the addition of new environmental and recreational areas, and the locations of batteries, substations, and the river crossing.

How you can learn more

From 29 May, you can learn more about the updated proposals through our consultation materials which will be available at the project website (oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk) or in printed versions at the community access locations below:

Community Access Locations

Locations	**Opening Hours**
South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH	After 5:30pm on Fridays
The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL	9am - 3pm Tuesdays - Fridays
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St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU	11am – 4pm Sundays

Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays
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West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA	9am – 5pm Mondays-Fridays

You can also attend one of the public events listed below to learn more about the updated proposals and speak with members of the project team. If you cannot attend one of these events, you may want to attend our virtual exhibition, available at oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk.

Date	**Location**
Friday, 7 June 2024 4 - 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
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Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6 – 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Anytime at your leisure	Virtual Exhibition, available at oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

How you can share your views

If you wish to submit a consultation response, you must do so in writing by the consultation deadline of 11:59pm on 23 July 2024. Starting from 29 May, you can provide your feedback in the following ways:

- Complete a questionnaire online at the project website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire and return to the Freepost address:
  One Earth Solar Farm
  Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL (no stamp is required)
- Send written comments by post to the Freepost address above, or by email to info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Next steps

Following this consultation, we will consider all the feedback we receive and continue refining the Project before submitting a DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate in early next year. The DCO application will include a Consultation Report, which will set out how we have consulted on the Project, summarise the responses received and explain how we have had regard to them.

Should you have any questions, please do get in touch by:

- Calling 0800 169 6507 (9am-5pm, Monday to Friday)
- Emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Writing to One Earth Solar Farm FREEPOST SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp is needed)

Yours sincerely,

Project Lead, One Earth Solar Farm

Appendix G-2.3 – Statutory Consultation leaflet

Inserted overleaf.

Community Consultation:

one earth solar farm

29 May – 9 July 2024

When we launched One Earth Solar Farm last year, we wanted to make best use of the opportunity presented by the decommissioned coal power station at High Marnham to deliver as much clean energy as possible and fight climate change, while being sensitive to the local community and environment.

That's why we consulted last Autumn on our early designs to get feedback from technical experts and the local community. We have listened to feedback from that consultation and have made a number of significant changes to our project design, including:

- Removing panels near the villages and homes that are near the site boundary to reduce potential visual impacts.
- Including new large environmental enhancement areas to support native species, as well as new permissive paths to support recreation and access across the site.
- Additionally, we are now able to show the potential locations for major technical components, including the batteries, substations and the river crossing.

During this second phase of consultation, we are inviting your feedback on our updated project. We have created a variety of ways to learn more and have your say, including a number of public information events in the local area.

The updated proposals and the preliminary environmental assessments we are sharing as part of this consultation are not finalised, which is to allow for regard to be had to your feedback. We will consider feedback we receive during this consultation as well as the results of ongoing environmental assessments to inform the project proposals that will be submitted in the application.

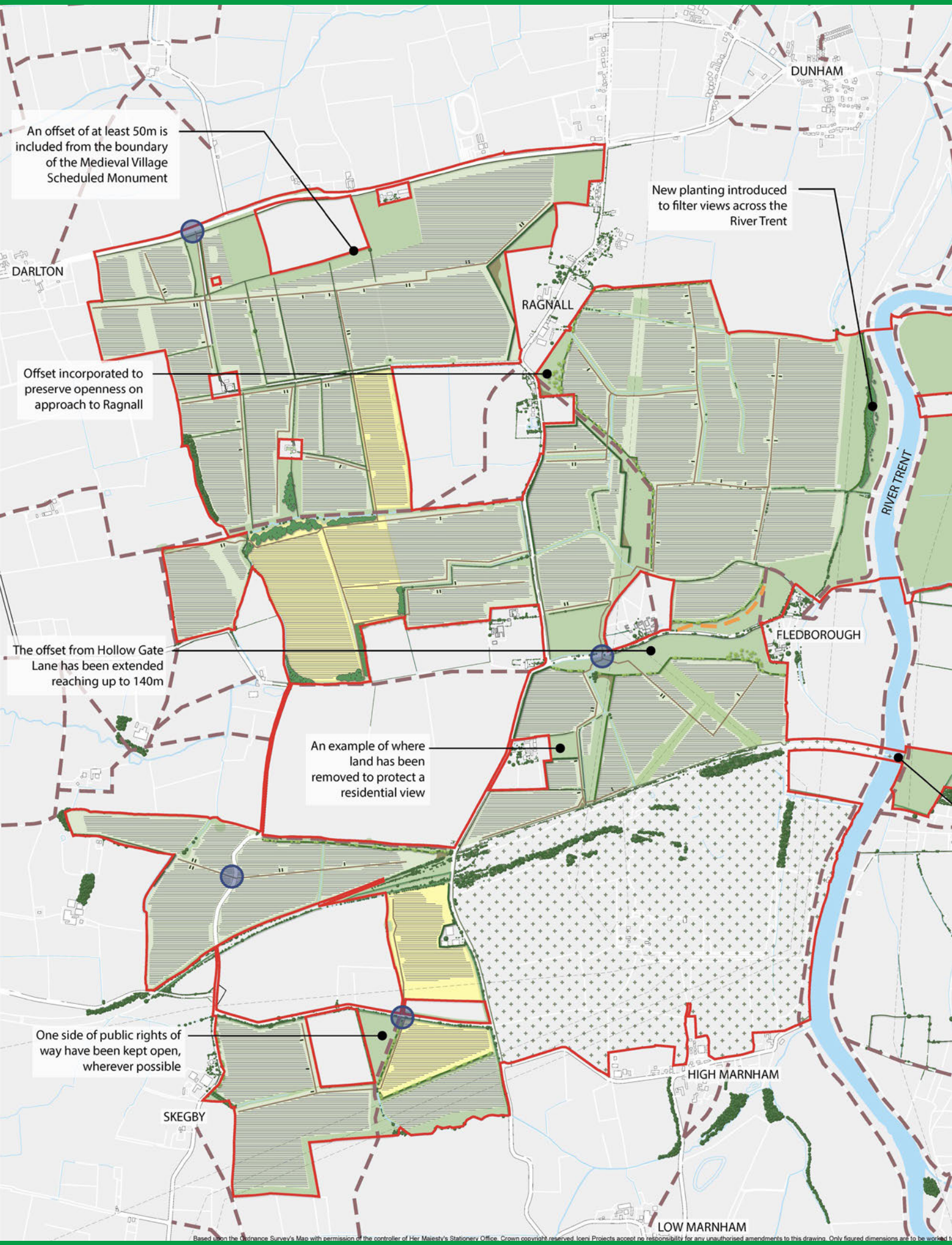
We encourage everyone to take part in the consultation, and we look forward to hearing from you.

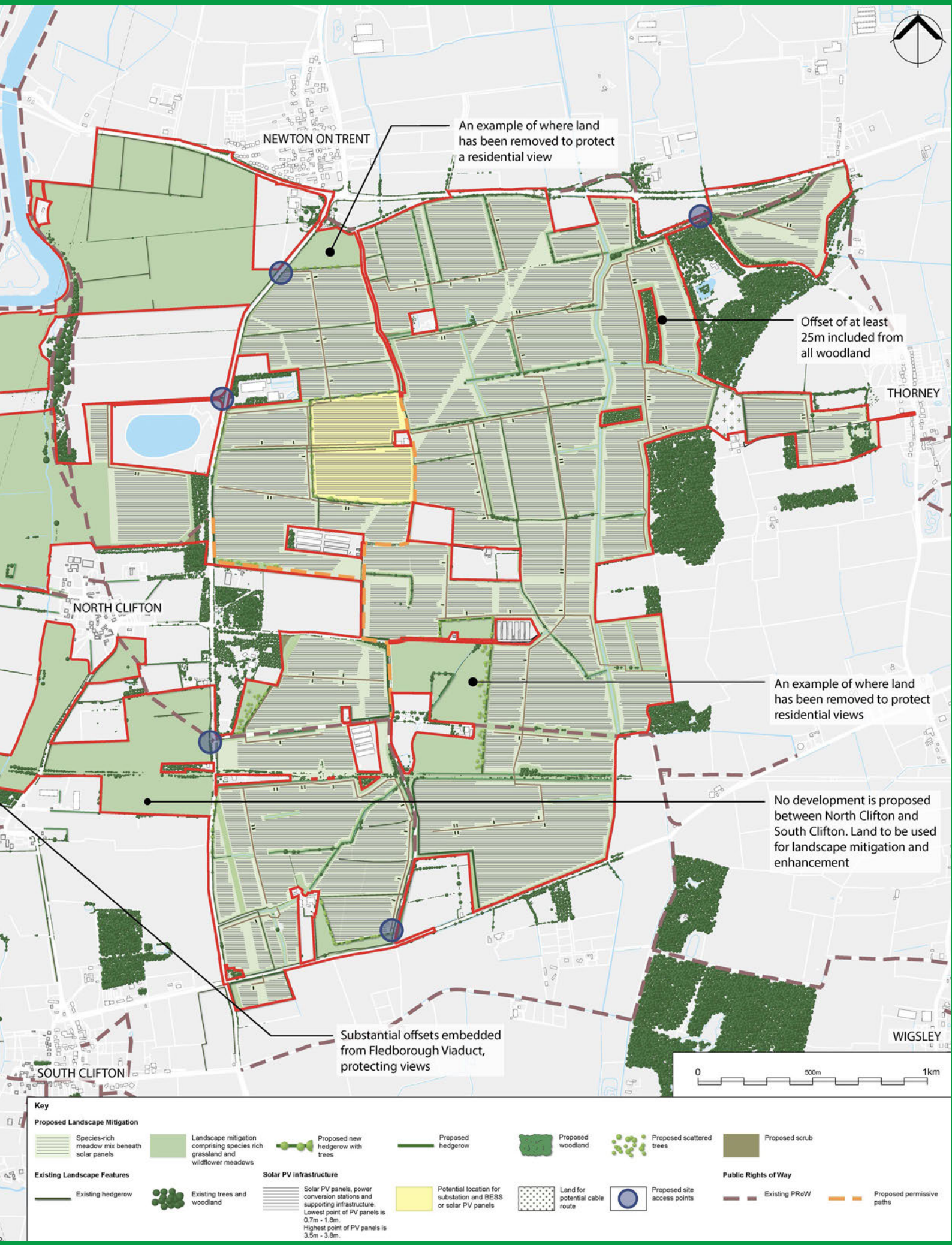
One Earth is being developed by **Ørsted** and **PS Renewables**

PS Renewables
Green Energy Investments

Ørsted

Updated Project Masterplan




NEWTON ON TRENT
An example of where land has been removed to protect a residential view
Offset of at least 25m included from all woodland
THORNEY
NORTH CLIFTON
An example of where land has been removed to protect residential views
No development is proposed between North Clifton and South Clifton. Land to be used for landscape mitigation and enhancement
Substantial offsets embedded from Fledborough Viaduct, protecting views
SOUTH CLIFTON
WIGSLEY
0
500m
1km
Key
Proposed Landscape Mitigation
Species-rich meadow mix beneath solar panels
Landscape mitigation comprising species rich grassland and wildflower meadows
Proposed new hedgerow with trees
Proposed hedgerow
Proposed woodland
Proposed scattered trees
Proposed scrub
Existing Landscape Features
Existing hedgerow
Existing trees and woodland
Solar PV infrastructure
Solar PV panels, power conversion stations and supporting infrastructure. Lowest point of PV panels is 0.7m - 1.8m. Highest point of PV panels is 3.5m - 3.8m.
Potential location for substation and BESS or solar PV panels
Land for potential cable route
Proposed site access points
Public Rights of Way
Existing PRoW
Proposed permissive paths

How to take part in this consultation

To learn more about our updated proposals, you can view our consultation materials at the project website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk, or come to one of the information events below to view our materials and ask questions to the project team.

Information Events

Date	Location
Friday, 7 June 2024 4 - 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	St Peters Church, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2 - 6 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall, South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	Normanton Village Hall, Normanton on Trent, NG23 6RQ
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 6 - 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Saturday, 29 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall, South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6 – 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Get in touch

www.oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

0800 169 6507 Answered 9am-5pm on weekdays, or leave a message and we will call you back

info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

One Earth Solar Farm, Freepost
SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL

Appendix G-2.4 – Statutory Consultation booklet

Inserted overleaf.

one earth
solar farm

Consultation Booklet

Statutory Consultation
29 May – 9 July 2024

Contents

Foreword

Welcome to our second consultation for One Earth Solar Farm

When we launched One Earth Solar Farm last year, we set out our objective to make best use of the opportunity presented by the decommissioned coal power station at High Marnham to deliver as much clean energy as possible and fight climate change, while being sensitive to the local community and the environment.

That's why we consulted last Autumn on our early designs to get feedback from technical experts and the local community. We have listened to feedback from that consultation and have made a number of significant changes to our Project design.

- We have removed panels near the villages and homes that are near the site boundary to reduce potential visual impacts.
- We are proposing large environmental enhancement areas to support native species.
- We are presenting new permissive paths to support recreation and access across the site.
- Additionally, we are now able to show the potential locations for major technical components, including the batteries, substations and the river crossing.

During this second phase of consultation, we are inviting your feedback on our updated Project. We have created a variety of ways to learn more about the Project and have your say, including a number of public information events in the local area. The Project proposals and the preliminary environmental assessments we are sharing as part of this consultation are not finalised, this means we can have regard to your feedback. We will consider feedback we receive during this consultation as well as the results of ongoing environmental assessments to inform the Project proposals as they are finalised for the submission of the application.

We encourage everyone to take part in the consultation, and we look forward to hearing from you.

The companies behind One Earth Solar Farm are **Ørsted** and PS **Renewables**. Both companies are leaders in the development of renewable energy across the UK and are working together to develop the Project. When two companies collaborate in this way it is common to establish a new project-specific company which, in this case, is **One Earth Solar Farm Limited**. Representatives of **PS Renewables** and **Ørsted** sit on the board of this company and are responsible for providing funding and oversight of the development of **One Earth Solar Farm**. If the Project is granted development consent, it is **Ørsted's** ambition to become the owner and operator.

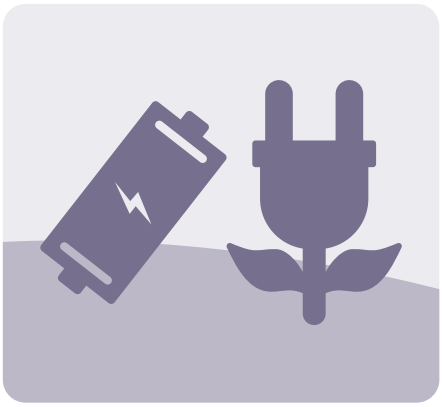
PS Renewables
Green Energy Investments

Ørsted

Introduction to One Earth Solar Farm

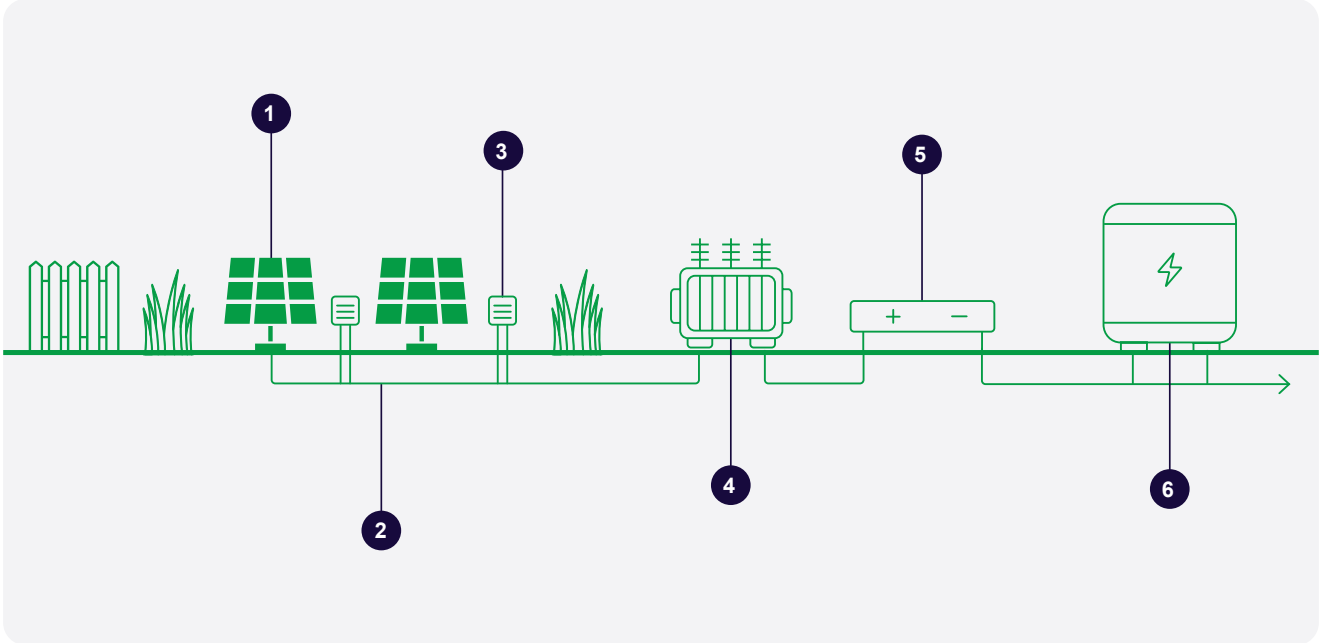
One Earth Solar Farm is a proposed new solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure that would help meet the country's growing need for low-carbon, homegrown energy.

The Project is located primarily in Nottinghamshire, on approximately 1,600 hectares (3,950 acres) and would connect into the National Grid at High Marnham substation.



Project location

Components of a solar farm



1 Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels
Ground-mounted solar panels would collect energy from sunlight and turn it into electricity in the form of low voltage, direct current (DC). The heights of the panels would vary across the Site, with a maximum of 3.5 metres in many locations and 3.8 metres in areas of higher flood risk. Panels would typically be mounted on frames that are secured to the ground with steel poles driven into the ground, with no hard standing.

2 On-Site cabling
Underground cables would connect the solar PV panels to other parts of the solar farm, such as the power conversion stations and substations.

3 Power Conversion stations
These stations would prepare the electricity to connect to the grid. They would include an inverter to convert the electricity from DC to alternating current (AC), and a transformer to 'step up' the voltage.

4 On-Site substations
Cables would bring electricity from across the Site together at substations, which would combine the power sources together and 'step up' the voltage again, so that the energy is ready to enter the National Grid.

5 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
The primary purpose of the BESS would be to store the energy generated by the solar panels at times when it is not needed by the National Grid and then release it to the grid when it is needed most. Additionally, the BESS would also provide vital grid services by taking energy from the National Grid, storing it during periods of low demand (when it could otherwise be wasted) and releasing it to the National Grid when homes and businesses most need it.

6 Grid connection
One Earth would provide 740MW of electricity into the National Grid at the High Marnham substation, which would be used to power homes and businesses locally and nationwide.

Why do we need One Earth?

Over the next three decades, the country needs to undergo a clean energy transformation to combat climate change and enhance energy security. We must change the way we power our homes and businesses, get around, and manage our resources, while boosting our supply of clean energy.

The UK has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050, and fully decarbonising the power sector by 2035. This means that as we phase out older forms of power generation, such as the former coal-fired power station at High Marnham, new renewable energy sources must be developed to replace them.

At the same time, we are relying more and more on electricity in our daily lives, as petrol cars and gas boilers are phased out. Demand for electricity is projected to double by 2050. To meet this growing demand for renewable energy, we need to develop a mix of renewable energy sources which includes both domestic solar installations, wind farms, and large scale solar farms.

In January 2024, a new National Policy Statement for Energy was adopted, which defines large-scale solar projects as 'critical national priorities' and reiterates the goal to increase solar development by five-fold by 2035.

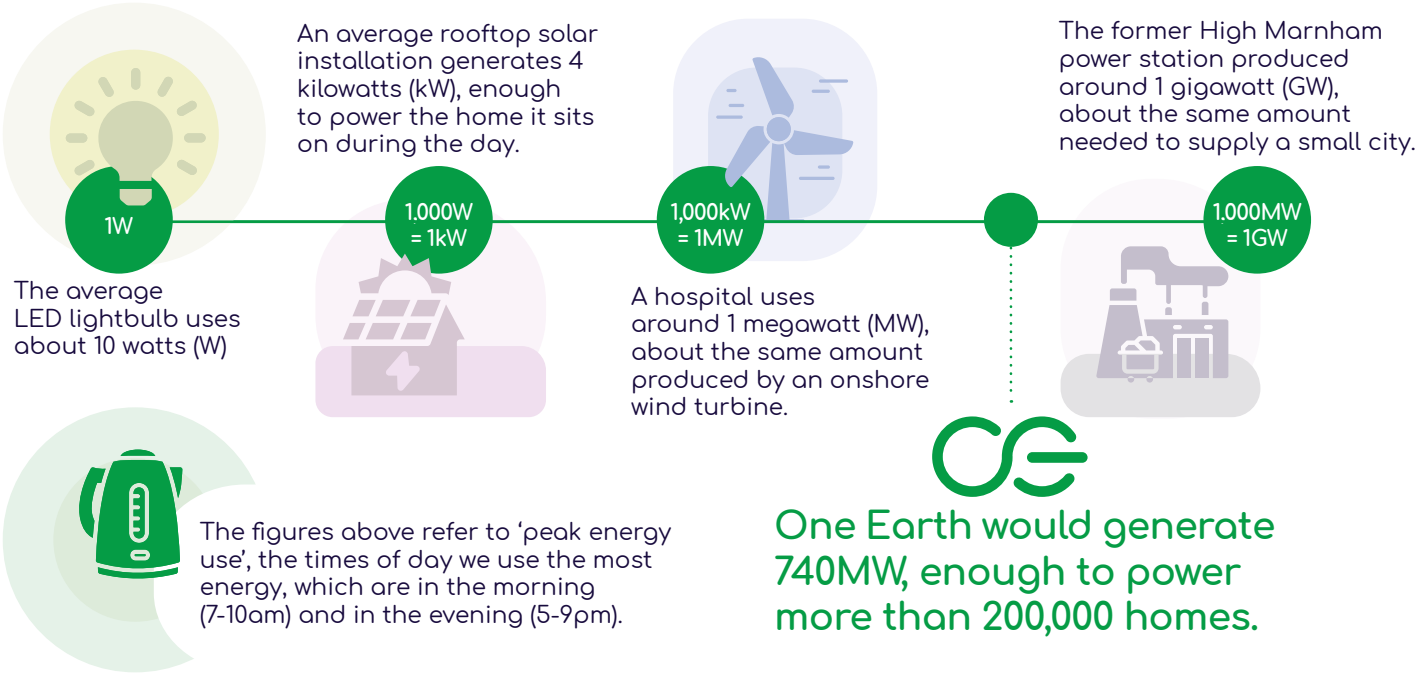
One Earth could make a significant contribution to meeting this need. We have an agreement to supply 740MW to the National Grid, which is enough to power more than 200,000 UK homes with clean power each year.

5x To meet climate change targets, we need to increase solar capacity from 14GW to 70GW by 2035 – this means adding roughly 5GW each year.

Solar and wind work well together because the sun usually shines when the wind isn't blowing – and vice versa.

Sometimes, more electricity is generated than is needed at that time. Batteries are needed to help store the energy from when it is produced until we need it.

Solar panels can generate energy, even on a cloudy day.



The average LED lightbulb uses about 10 watts (W)

An average rooftop solar installation generates 4 kilowatts (kW), enough to power the home it sits on during the day.

A hospital uses around 1 megawatt (MW), about the same amount produced by an onshore wind turbine.

The former High Marnham power station produced around 1 gigawatt (GW), about the same amount needed to supply a small city.

The figures above refer to 'peak energy use', the times of day we use the most energy, which are in the morning (7-10am) and in the evening (5-9pm).

One Earth would generate 740MW, enough to power more than 200,000 homes.

Why here?

The National Grid connects power sources to power users across the country. Its pylons and substations run like a spine, up and down the UK to support us.

For a new energy project to come online, the grid needs to have capacity at that location. When the old coal-fired power station was decommissioned, it created capacity at the High Marnham substation for new energy sources to connect to the National Grid. National Grid is working to provide additional capacity across the UK, but this can take time, so we need to work with the grid connections that are available today.

Once we secured a grid connection at High Marnham substation, we invited landowners close to the grid connection point to join the Project, and included parcels of land that would be suitable to solar development based on factors such as sufficient levels of light and relatively flat topography.

We want to develop the Project in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community. We have used the feedback from the first consultation and ongoing environmental assessments to help refine the Project boundaries and design. Feedback from this second consultation will help us further refine our Project before we submit our DCO application.

Much of the available land in the area is farmland, and we are seeking to avoid the best and most versatile land where possible. We are also exploring options to continue agricultural production under and between the solar panels.

Did you know?

One of the biggest threats to agriculture is climate change, but we can support sustainable agriculture and produce renewable energy at the same time. To meet climate change targets, only 0.3% of land across the country is needed.

The Development Process

One Earth is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), because it would produce more than 50MW of energy. The Planning Act 2008 sets out the planning process for NSIPs and requires that we apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build and operate One Earth.

Unlike planning applications which are determined by local authorities, NSIPs are submitted to and decided at the national level. We will submit our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an independent body that administers the process of reviewing and examining the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (Secretary of State). Key milestones in this process include:

Acceptance

If PINS determines that the DCO application meets requirements, it will be accepted for examination.

Examination

During a 6-month period, an Examining Authority will be appointed to review and examine the DCO application.

Recommendation and Decision

After examination, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation about whether to approve the Project, before a final decision is made by the Secretary of State.

For more information on the NSIP planning process, visit the PINS website:
https://infrastructureplanninginspectorate.gov.uk

Pre-application Consultation

Before we submit our DCO application, the Planning Act 2008 requires us to consult on our Project to ensure valuable local knowledge is built into the Project. Key stages include:

First Consultation

In Autumn 2023, we consulted on our Project including the initial Site location and early design. This consultation was 'non-statutory', meaning that it was not required by the Planning Act 2008.

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

As required by the Planning Act 2008, in Spring 2024 we consulted with local authorities on our approach to community consultation for the second consultation.

Second Consultation

We considered the feedback we received during the first consultation and updated our Project. We are now holding our second consultation, which is statutory consultation and follows the approach laid out in the SoCC for consulting with the local community.

Additional Consultations

Depending on the scale of any changes to the Project as a result of this consultation, we may decide to conduct an additional, 'targeted' consultation.

Consultation Report

Our DCO application will include a Consultation Report that sets out the consultation we have undertaken, how we have had regard to the consultation feedback we have received and any resulting changes to the Project.

Environmental Assessments

Due its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for One Earth. The EIA will assess the Project's likely significant effects on the environment including: Biodiversity, Socio-Economic Impact, Heritage (both archaeology and cultural heritage), Hydrology and Flood Risk, Landscape and Visual Amenity, Soils and Land Use, Transport and Access, Health, Noise and Vibration, Air Quality, and Carbon and Climate Change.

We must also explain what measures we propose to mitigate any likely significant adverse effects. At each step of the way in preparing our EIA, we must consult with technical experts and elected representatives to inform our approach and fact check our results. Major milestones include:

Scoping

A DCO applicant can ask the Secretary of State for their opinion on the scope and level of detail for the EIA, which we did in November 2023. The 'Scoping Opinion' is now our guide on how we will complete our EIA.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

The PEIR includes preliminary results of the EIA, including the information which is reasonably required for consultees to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. We are publishing the PEIR now as part of this consultation, and a summary of the PEIR's key findings is on pages 24 - 25 of this document. The PEIR represents an interim stage in the environmental assessment, which is ongoing.

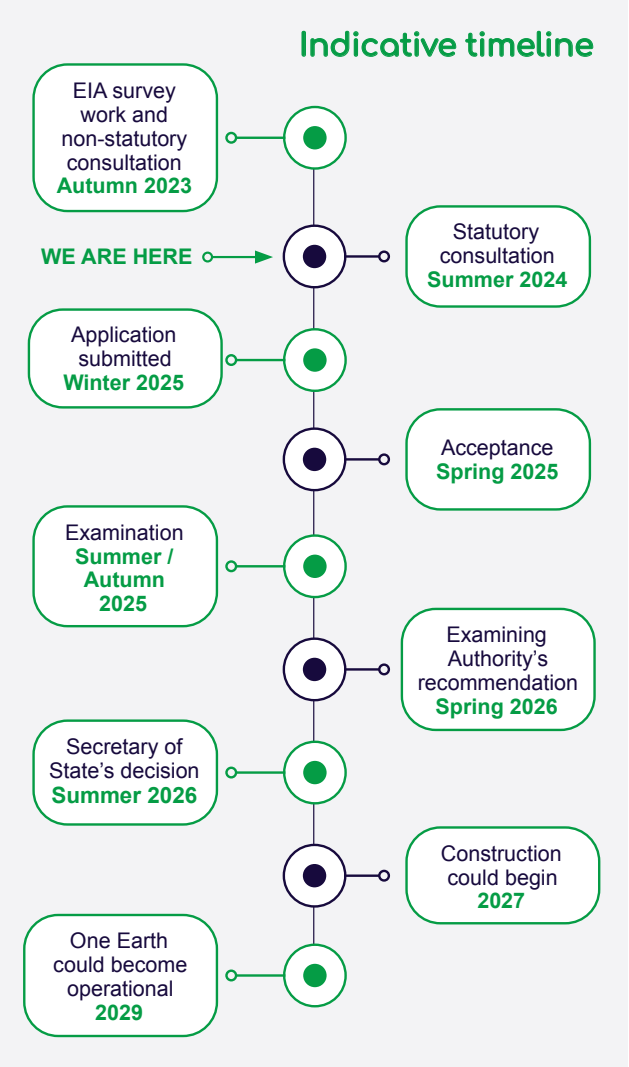
Environmental Statement

Our DCO application will include an Environmental Statement that sets out the final results of the EIA and our plans for mitigation measures.

Throughout the planning approval process, the Project will continue to evolve, as we consider feedback from consultations and results of environmental assessments at each stage.

The Rochdale Envelope

Solar farm technology is evolving rapidly. That means we can't immediately confirm some details of the Project, such as the type of solar PV panels we will use. In these cases, we will apply for consent based on the 'worst-case' scenario when looking at potential environment impacts - e.g. if we do not yet know how tall a part of the Project will be, we assess its biggest possible height. You may see this called 'the Rochdale Envelope.'



Our updated Project

Responding to feedback from the first consultation

During our first consultation, we asked for feedback on our Project, including the initial design and location. We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made several changes to address key concerns. The updated Project, which you can see on pages 12 - 13, includes the following changes:

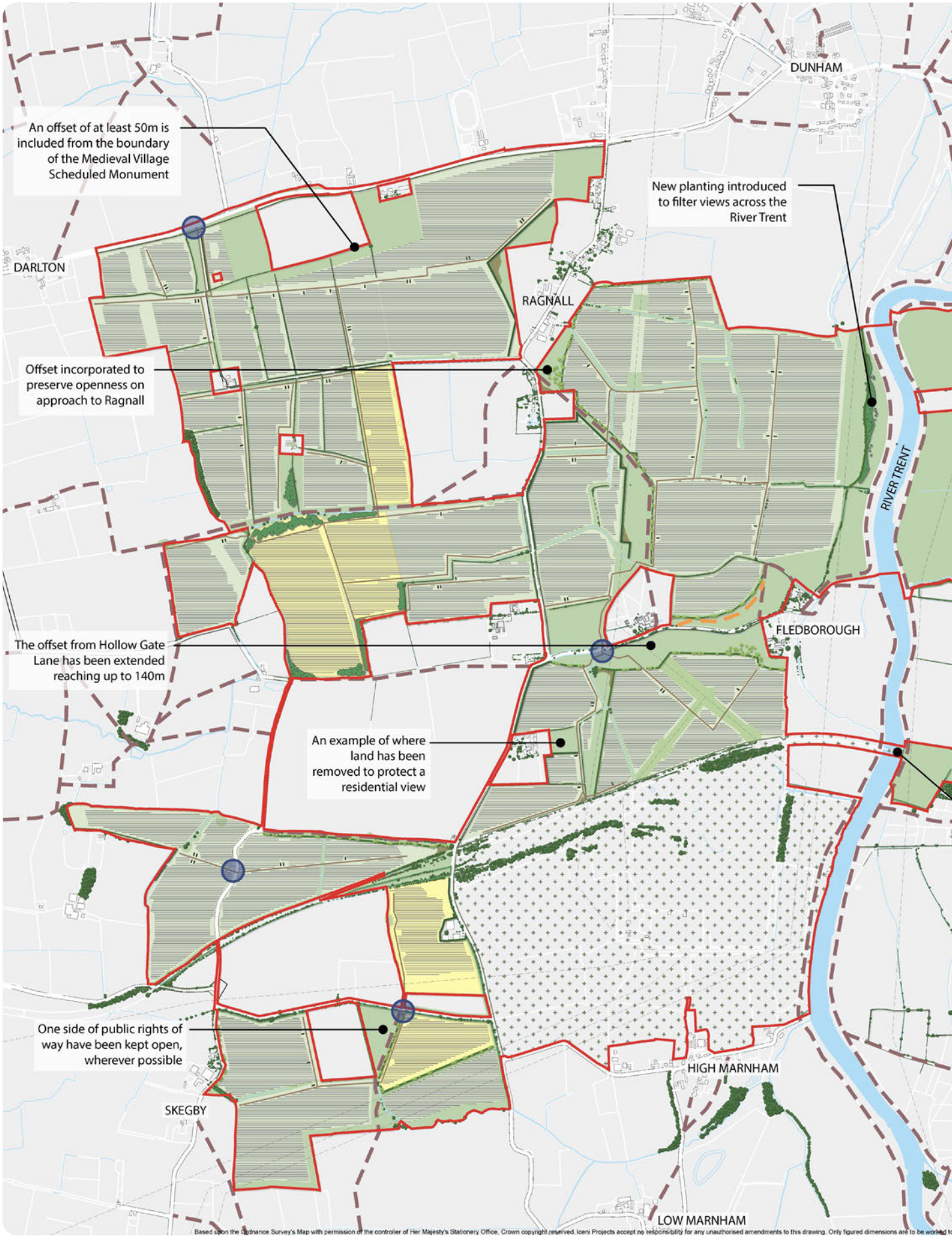
YOU SAID:	WE DID:
Reduce visual impacts from villages and the historic setting 	We have removed panels around villages wherever possible to reduce potential impact to views and the historic setting of the villages. For more information, view page 14.
Set panels away from homes to reduce visual impact 	We have created bespoke buffers around homes that are near the Project boundary to reduce impacts to amenity. For more information, view page 15.
Protect wildlife and the local environment 	We have added environmental enhancement areas to create new habitats for local wildlife and are including measures to assist wildlife to move across the Site wherever possible. For more information, view page 16.
Protect public rights of way 	We have created buffers to reduce visual impact from the existing public rights of way, and also added new permissive paths to enhance recreational opportunities and access across the Site. For more information, view page 17.
Provide more details and visualisations about the components of the Project 	The updated design shows the potential locations for batteries, substations, and the river crossing. For more information, view pages 18 - 19. In addition to the visualisations on pages 20 - 23, we have developed a 3D visualisation to help demonstrate how the Project could look and fit into its local environment. The 3D model will be available at the information events and a video flyover will be published on the project website.

Implementing our design principles

In addition to the feedback we received and the results of environmental assessments, we have updated our initial design adhering to our design principles. We defined these principles early in the Project's development, to help guide our design process and our goal to develop the Project in a manner that is sensitive to the local environment and community.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE	HOW IT HAS BEEN APPLIED
Protect features that are important to the local community	We have removed panels around local villages to protect the historic setting of the villages and reduced the height of panels wherever possible to seek to reduce visual impact and protect important viewpoints.
Protect and enhance places of value	Based on feedback from the first consultation, we have created further offsets around North Clifton Primary School and public rights of way, as well as bespoke buffers around residential properties.
Maximise the volume of clean energy that can be provided to the National Grid	We have included enough land for solar panels to produce 740MW for as much of the year as possible, in line with our grid agreement.
Protect and improve the local environment	The updated design includes more than 350 hectares (864 acres) for landscaping, ecological mitigation and enhancement, including buffers to seek to protect key species that have been identified in the area.
Create new places of amenity and ecological value	We are including environmental enhancement areas to create new habitats across the Site to support local wildlife and increase biodiversity.
Enhance local recreational assets	We are proposing new permissive paths to increase access and connectivity across the Site.
Seek to reduce embodied carbon throughout the Project lifecycle	We have minimised black top roads and concrete footings wherever possible.
Craft a scheme that is resilient to the effects of climate change	We have designed the layout of the scheme to respond to flood risk, including increasing the height of the solar panels in response to flood modelling that allows for the effects of climate change. We have also included new planting across the Site to increase the diversity of the landscape's resilience to future changes.
Create jobs and contribute to the local economy and education provision	We are working with the local authorities and educational institutions to support the use of local labour in constructing, operating, and decommissioning One Earth. For more information, view page 30.
Provide resource for research and development	We are considering including an area that could be managed in collaboration with a local educational institution for research and development of landscaping enhancements and other management techniques.

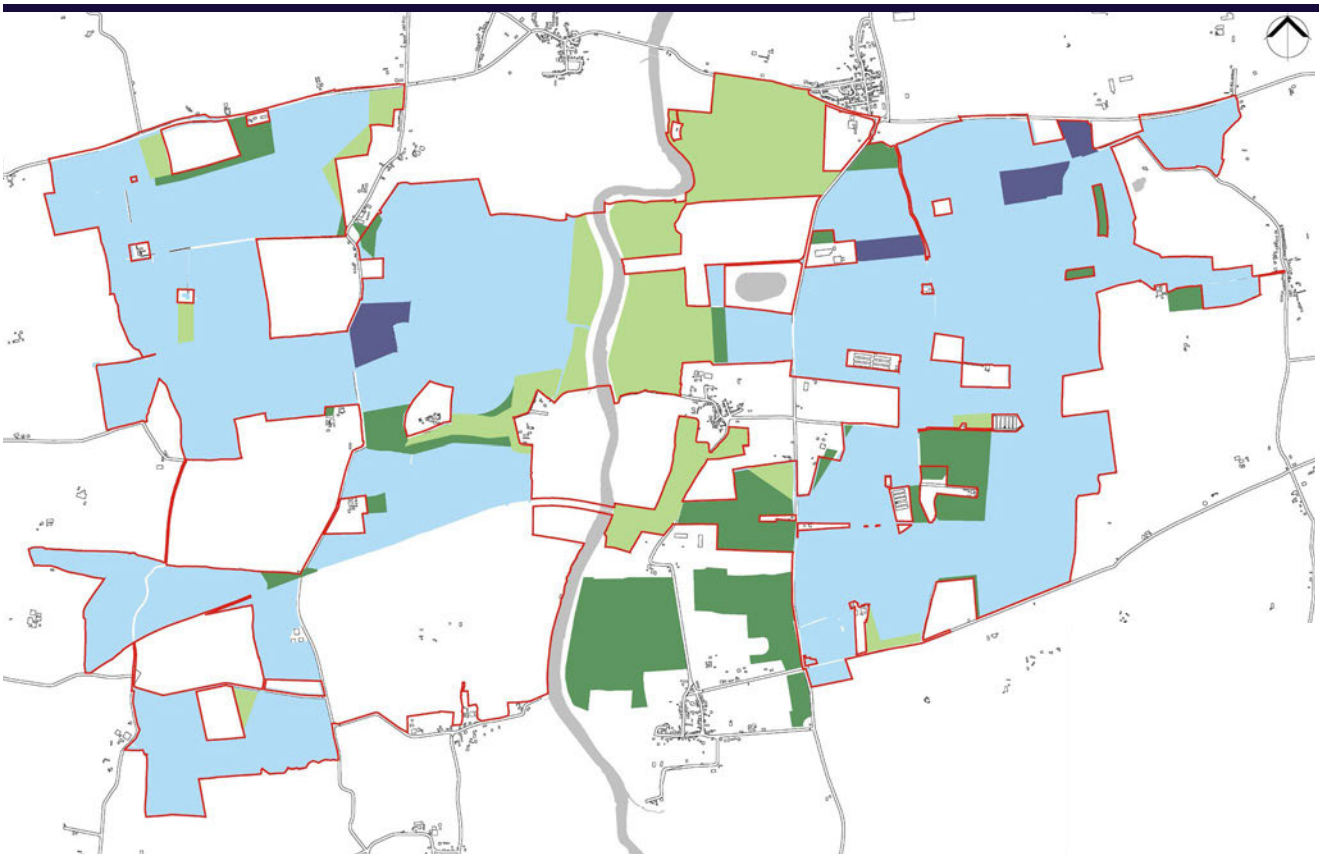
Updated masterplan




NEWTON ON TRENT
An example of where land has been removed to protect a residential view
Offset of at least 25m included from all woodland
THORNEY
NORTH CLIFTON
An example of where land has been removed to protect residential views
No development is proposed between North Clifton and South Clifton. Land to be used for landscape mitigation and enhancement
Substantial offsets embedded from Fledborough Viaduct, protecting views
WIGSLEY
SOUTH CLIFTON
0
500m
1km
Key
Proposed Landscape Mitigation
Species-rich meadow mix beneath solar panels
Landscape mitigation comprising species rich grassland and wildflower meadows
Proposed new hedgerow with trees
Proposed hedgerow
Proposed woodland
Proposed scattered trees
Proposed scrub
Existing Landscape Features
Existing hedgerow
Existing trees and woodland
Solar PV infrastructure
Solar PV panels, power conversion stations and supporting infrastructure. Lowest point of PV panels is 0.7m - 1.8m. Highest point of PV panels is 3.5m - 3.8m.
Potential location for substation and BESS or solar PV panels
Land for potential cable route
Proposed site access points
Public Rights of Way
Existing PRoW
Proposed permissive paths

Changes around villages

One key piece of feedback that we received during the first consultation was the importance of protecting the views and the setting of local villages. We considered not just the views from homes, but also the views along roads and public rights of way used during the approach. The updated design includes many changes to address this feedback, as detailed below.



- Red line boundary
- Key areas of mitigation / enhancement land that remain unchanged since non-statutory consultation
- Developable land that has remained within our project since non-statutory consultation
- Land removed from developable area since non-statutory consultation. Maybe used for cablesand access where land falls within reboundary
- Land added to our project since non-statutory consultation

Buffers for local properties

Another concern raised during our first consultation was the potential visual impact on homes located close to the Project boundary. In addition to the changes made around the villages, we developed bespoke solutions for these properties to minimise any impact on amenity. To create these tailored designs, we completed site visits to these properties where possible, as well conducted surveys from publicly accessible locations and captured aerial imagery. We designed these solutions in response to the principal view from each property, considering factors such as the orientation, openness, and the focus of each view from the property as well as the view from roads used to access the property.

The following three plans are examples that demonstrate the approach taken to residential offsets across the masterplan.

Environmental enhancement areas

The updated design includes more than 350 hectares (741 acres) that would be set aside to support native species and the local environment. These ecological enhancement areas have been developed in line with the results of ongoing environmental assessments to protect important species that have been identified in the area, as well as create new habitats to increase biodiversity across the Site. The updated design includes:

- Buffers around the known habitats of key species, for example, a 30m buffer around badger setts.
- The creation of new habitats such as beetle banks, bug hotels, and standing water scrapes to support insects.
- Planting new hedgerows and trees to create an enhanced green infrastructure network.
- The use of native wildflower and grassland seed mixes across the Site to support a variety of species, and pollinators in particular, taking account of the vegetation that would support species found on the Site.
- To allow animals to traverse the Site, we will include mammal gates and deer exits in the fencing.

Recreational areas

We are taking steps to protect the amenity of existing footpaths and bridleways across the Site, as well as to open up new ways of walking, cycling and riding locally. These respond to feedback from the last consultation.

We have updated the design to reduce visual impacts to existing footpaths. Panels have been set back from existing public rights of way to reduce visual impacts. We have set the panels back from the existing public rights of way by a minimum of 15 meters to either side, but in many cases we have done more than that up to over 100 m in some locations. The offset will be planted with a diverse mix of native wildflowers and grasses, hedgerows, and trees.

Across the Site, we have added new permissive paths to increase access and connectivity in the area. These paths would be open to the public for recreation, including walking, cycling and equestrian use throughout the operational lifetime of One Earth. The new paths have been proposed where there is currently limited public access and to provide connections across the existing public right of way network. **For example, we have added a new permissive path to connect Newton on Trent in the north to the Sustrans route in the south.**

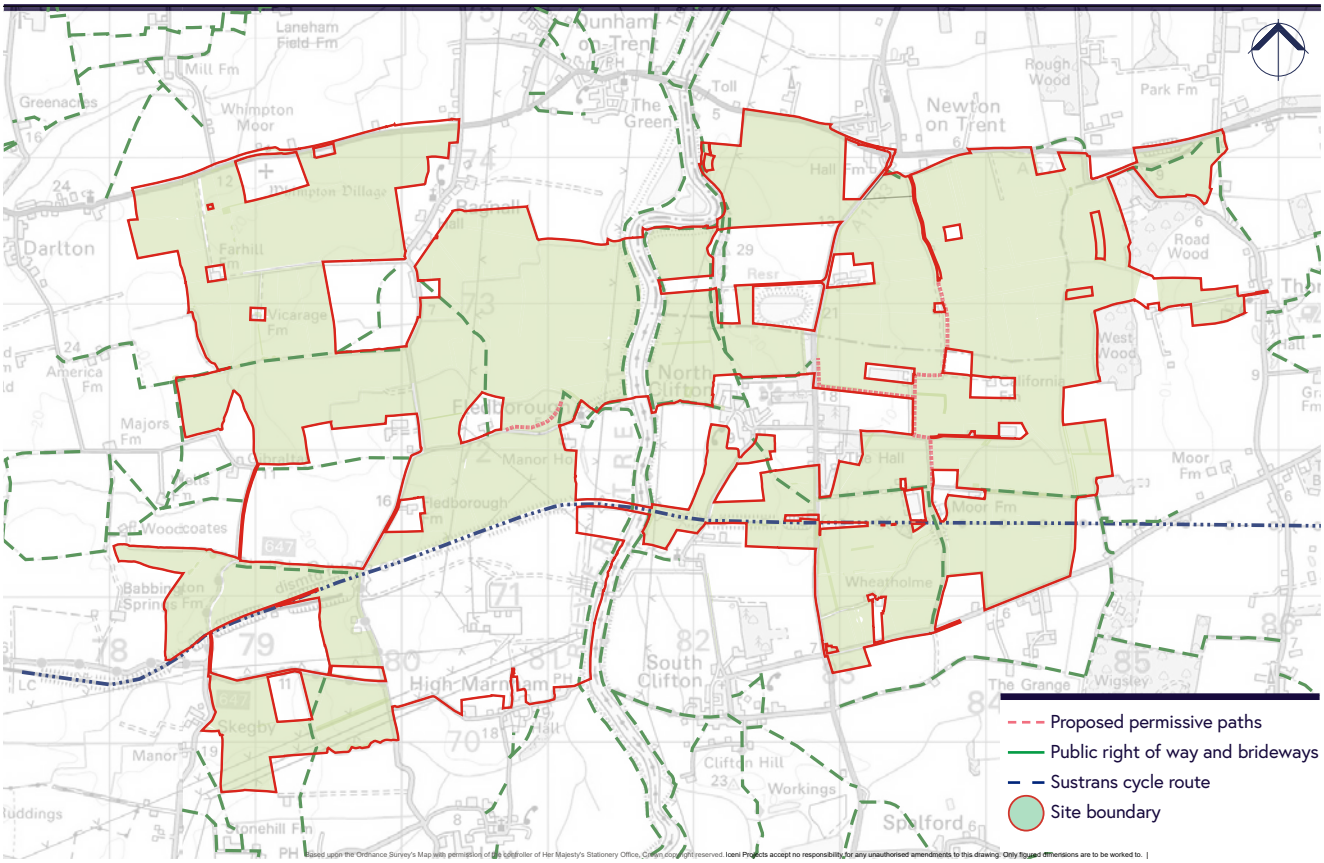


Illustration of 35m landscape buffer around a path

Locations of key infrastructure

Our updated design also includes potential locations for key components of the Project, including the battery energy storage system (BESS), substations, and the cable that will cross the river. These locations were selected based on the engineering requirements to produce an operational solar farm, while also reducing impacts to the community and environment.

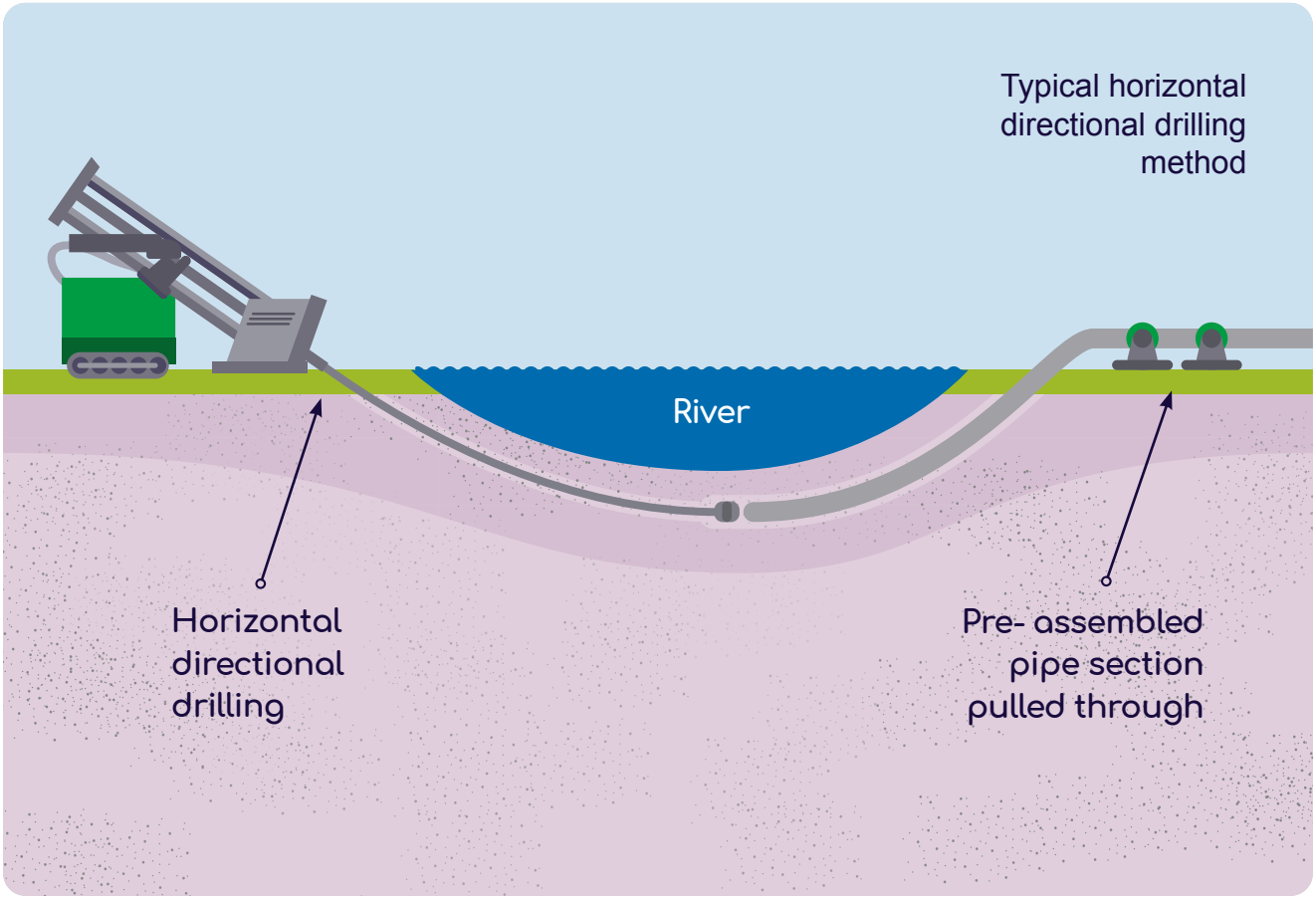
Example of a substation

Substations and BESS

One Earth would need two substations; one on the east and one on the west of the River Trent, which would be co-located with a BESS. We identified locations of these elements that would avoid and minimise potential impacts, including:

- Located outside of areas with high risk of flooding.
- Located at least 300m from residential properties, where possible.
- Located at least 100m from public rights of way.
- Located within the existing field pattern to retain existing hedgerows and trees.
- Accessed from the main road network to avoid the need for large infrastructure to be transported through villages.
- Located and designed in line with best practice with regard to health and safety.

At this stage, we are presenting the locations of the substations and BESS. The appearance and form of these parts of the Project will be developed as part of our detailed design - as such, we have assessed a ‘worst case’ parameter in terms of potential impacts



River crossing

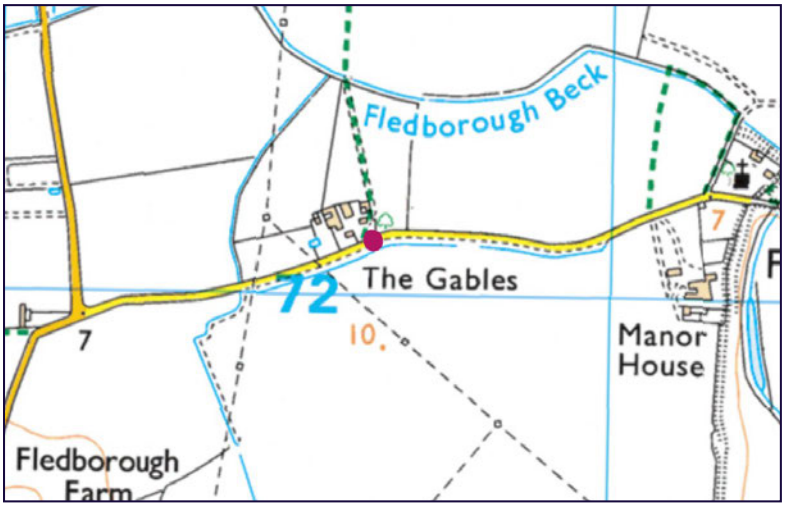
The Project would require a cable to cross the River Trent to connect the components on the east of the River Trent to the grid connection point on the west. We explored several options that were feasible and eliminated those that created greater impacts on the environment and community, including visual impact, traffic and construction, and movement of wildlife across the Site. We are now considering two options, either a using a horizontal directional drill which would take the cable under the River Trent, or attaching the cable to the viaduct to pass over the River Trent. We will continue to review environmental and technical assessments in addition to consultation feedback to further refine this decision.

Visualisations

To better illustrate how the Project would look, we have developed the following depictions of the Project from several key locations. These visualisations show what it would like in Year 1 (just after construction), and Year 15 (when any new plantings have had time to mature). They are indicative and our design will continue to evolve.

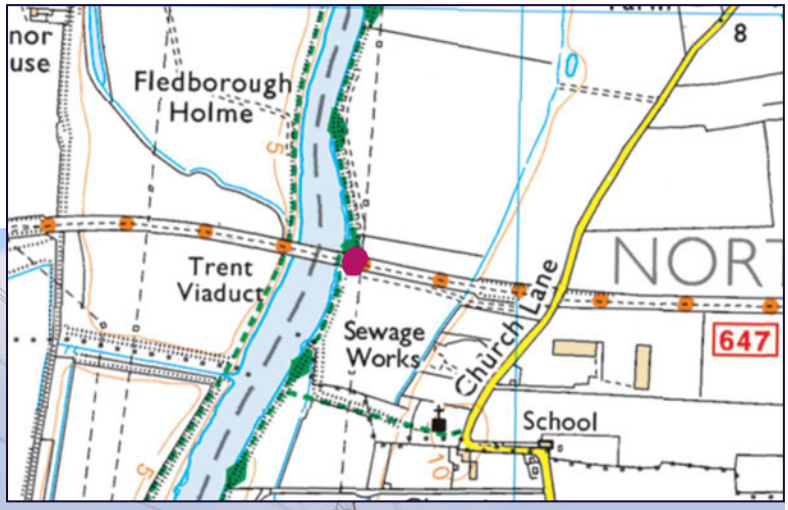
Fledborough year 1

Fledborough year 15


Fledborough Beck
72
The Gables
10
7
Manor House
7
Fledborough Farm

Viaduct year 1

Viaduct year 15


nor
use
Fledborough
Holme
Trent
Viaduct
Sewage
Works
Church Lane
School
647
8

Protecting the local environment

The updated Project design is informed by the initial results of our EIA. At this time, we have presented a snapshot of our initial findings in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), including any likely significant effects and the approach we will take to reducing, avoiding or mitigating them where possible. The feedback we receive during this consultation will help us complete our EIA, which will be included in our DCO application. For more details, please see the PEIR. The key findings include:

Topic	Assessments	Significant Effects	Measures to reduce effects
Wildlife and ecology 	We have been undertaking ecology surveys across our Site since May 2023 to identify different protected species (such as bats, birds, newts and water voles) and different habitats (such as hedgerows, trees and grasslands), as agreed with Natural England and the local authorities.	No likely significant effect	During construction, we will implement environmental construction protection measures to seek to ensure local wildlife is not harmed. Once operational, the Project will result in significant benefits to local wildlife due to the proposed environmental enhancement areas.
Water and Drainage 	We are using data from the Environment Agency including flood maps and water depths to better understand the flow of water across the Site. We took aerial videography in April 2024 of the flooding across the Site to ensure the models we use are realistic.	No likely significant effect	We have adjusted the heights of the bottom of the panels to 1.8m above ground level in areas of high potential flooding to allow debris to move under the panels during flood periods. The components that require hard standing, such as the batteries and substations, have been placed outside of the flood zone to avoid impacts to existing ditches, drains, streams, or the River Trent.
Landscape and Views 	We have completed walkovers across the Site, as well as a desk-based search of landscape character and Public Rights of Way.	Potential likely significant adverse effect	We will use good practice construction measures to seek to reduce impacts during the construction phase. Once operational, the updated design includes a number of considerations to reduce visual impact, including setbacks from villages, residential properties, and footpaths, as well as new plantings to act as a natural visual screen once mature.
Heritage and Archaeology 	We have completed walkovers across the Site, as well as desk-based research of existing heritage assets on the Site.	Potential likely significant adverse effect	The updated design includes measures to seek to reduce impact to heritage assets, including buffers around Scheduled Monuments on the Site, a setbach within Fledborough to protect the connection of the Church with the village, a setback in Newton on Trent around the Hall Farmhouse (Grade II).

Topic	Assessments	Significant Effects	Measures to reduce effects
Noise and Vibration 	We have completed noise monitoring on various times of day and days of the week to understand the base level of noise across the Site.	No likely significant effect	The components of the solar farm that make some noise are the substations, transformers, inverters, and batteries. This noise is very localised and is anticipated to only travel 300m from the source, so the updated design places these items at least 300m from properties to seek to avoid impacts.
Socioeconomics 	We have gathered and reviewed population and economic data for the area to understand the current employment in the area, as well as developed projections for what new jobs would be needed to construct and operate the Project.	Likely significant positive effect	The Project will take roughly two years to construct, requiring 750 jobs at its peak. This is an increase of 28% of total employment in the local area. Once constructed, the Project would be operational for 60 years and need approximately 15-20 full time permanent jobs. We are working with local authorities to ensure these jobs benefit local residents wherever possible.
Human Health 	We have obtained available population and health data for the local area, as well as reviewing research specific to the health impacts of solar farms and related infrastructure.	Likely significant positive effect	We will use good practice construction measures to minimise dust and air pollution and resulting impacts on human health. Once operational, the updated design includes new footpaths to promote recreation across the Site. The design has been changed to minimise visual impacts wherever possible, to minimise impacts on mental health. The substations and batteries have been located at least 300m away from properties to minimise any impact of Electromagnetic Force (EMF). The remaining EMF from the underground cables has been found to be no more than household appliances.
Agriculture and Soil 	We have completed soil sampling to determine its quality and understand where the best and most versatile (BMV) land (considered Grades 1, 2 and 3a) are located across the Site.	No likely significant effect	We have removed BMV land from the Project wherever possible. Currently, less than half of the Project is on BMV land. We will use a Soils Management Plan to protect physical properties of the soil during construction. Once operational, the soil beneath the panels will be left to rest, without disruption due to regular ploughing or application of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. At the end of the Project's lifespan , the soil will likely be higher quality and agriculture could be resumed.

Construction, operation and decommissioning

If One Earth is granted consent, we would expect to start construction in 2027 and complete it by 2029. Some parts of the Site would be needed to support construction, and the levels of activity would vary during this period. We welcome your feedback on the construction process set out in these pages.

Construction management

How and when we build One Earth will be informed by our final design. Our construction works would be guided by a series of plans, informed by ongoing consultation with local authorities and other technical experts, outlines of which will be submitted in our DCO application. They will be based on best practices and will include:

- Outline Construction Environment Management Plan (OCEMP) setting out the measures we will take to manage construction, including how we will avoid or reduce impacts such as noise, dust and disturbance
- Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) setting out how we will manage vehicles travelling to and from site during construction
- Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) setting out how we will protect the soil during construction
- Outline Skills and Supply Chain Management Plan setting out how we will maximise the local economic benefit from the Project

Temporary works

We will need to do some work within the Site to prepare for construction, by establishing:

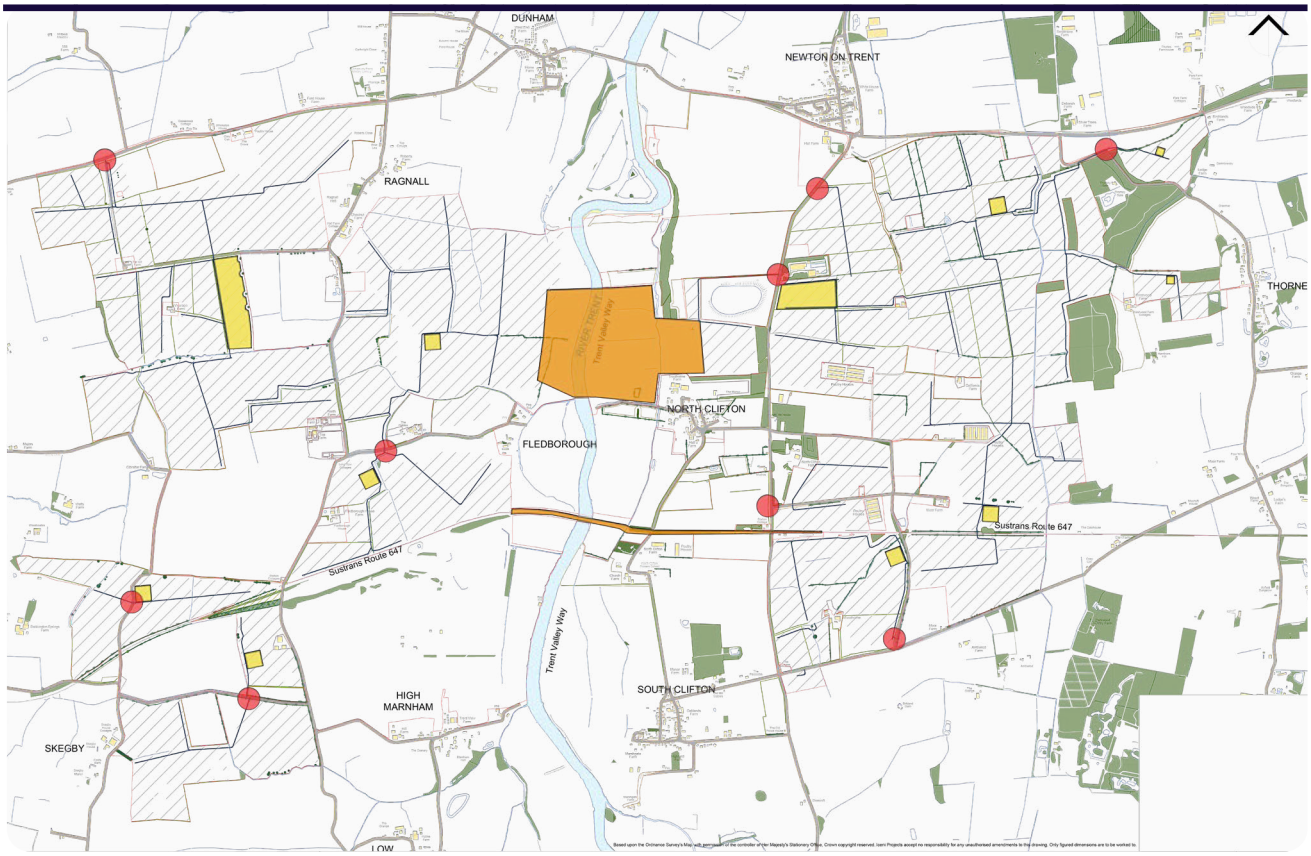
- Construction compounds within the Site to allow for unloading materials and staff parking, storage areas, welfare facilities and offices. Entrances to compounds would be located within fields and managed by staff controlling deliveries to reduce traffic backing up onto roads.
- Private access roads to link access points to the construction compounds and for travel within the site.

Working arrangements

Working hours would typically be between 7am to 7pm Monday to Friday and typically 7am to 1pm on Saturday, with no work on Sundays or Bank Holidays. There may be times where we need to work outside these hours – for example, when we need to move a very large item like a transformer that cannot be broken up (called an ‘Abnormal Indivisible Load’), we may do this at night or in the early hours of the morning. We would agree activities like this in advance with local authorities and communicate in advance with residents.

Traffic management

Construction is likely to take place over approximately 2 years, though the level of activity on site would vary throughout this period. At the very peak of construction, we estimate that there would be an average of 272 HGV movements and 120 light vehicle movements per day. These would access the Site using the A57 or A1133 before transferring to the private access roads.



- Potential location for interconnection cable route
- Potential location of construction compounds
- Potential location of construction access points
- Access track
- Developable area

We want the companies we work with to run their businesses and supply chains free from labour and human rights violations, corruption, and environmental risks. Though we have not yet begun the procurement process, we will review any potential suppliers in line with these goals, as stated in our Responsible Business Partner Programme.

Operation

Once operational, One Earth would be a ‘quiet neighbour’, with just a small team of engineers and ground workers for maintenance purposes. This includes washing the solar panels to maintain optimal output, maintaining grass and landscaping, and repairing and replacing components as needed.

For security, the Project would be enclosed with a ‘light deer fence’ in line with the setting, roughly 2m tall. A CCTV system would be mounted to face into the Project, and only emergency lighting is envisioned. Around the transformers and substations, a secure wire mesh or metal palisade fence would be needed to ensure safety and security of the Site. If outdoor transformers are used, the fence is anticipated to be 2.5m tall.

Just as the construction works would be guided by a series of plans developed in consultation with local and technical experts, the operational works would also be guided by a set of plans, including:

Construction Management Plans	Plan Details
Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (OBSMP)	The OBSMP will set out the key fire safety provisions for the BESS, taking into account good practices for battery fire prevention, detection, and response.
Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP)	This will set out the short and long-term measures to establish, monitor, and manage the landscaping and ecology mitigation and enhancement measures included in the design.
Outline Operational Phase Environmental Management Plan (OOEMP)	The OOEMP will identify how environmental commitments will be translated into actions to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation and the mitigation measures set out in the ES.

Decommissioning

After 60 years of operation, the Project would need to be decommissioned. Over a two-year period, all of the above-ground infrastructure would be removed, with the exception of the substations. This process would be guided by a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan prepared in consultation with the local authorities and will be based on an Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, which will be submitted with the DCO application.

The DCO would include legal requirements for decommissioning, which could be enforced by local authorities if necessary. It is good practice for operators of solar farms to set aside funds during the operation of the Project for decommissioning. As a back up, to give added comfort to the community, there are rigorous enforcement procedures in the Planning Act 2008, and the fact that criminal liability attaches to any breach of a requirement acts as a further deterrent to an operator not to comply with requirements.

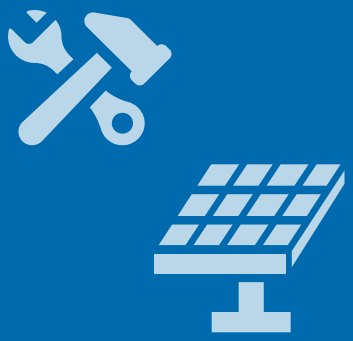
Most of the components of a solar panel are able to be recycled, and this is a rapidly developing industry in the UK. We aim to recycle all of the panels and batteries, where practicable, and are working to improve recycling options and ensure that valuable materials are fed back into the production of new materials.

Jobs and skills

Building and operating One Earth will require a wide range of skills and expertise. Where possible, we want to work to ensure those skills are developed and retained within the community.

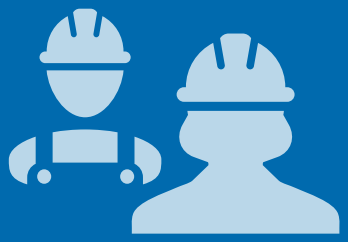
During construction, we envision a maximum of 750 construction jobs at the peak, to deliver materials and construct the solar farm. Across the construction period, this would include approximately:

- **320** General construction workers
- **260** Unskilled labourers
- **240** Vehicle operators
- **120** Electricians
- **80** Civil engineers
- **30** General tradespeople



Once operational, we expect a team of 15-20 full time employees to maintain and operate the Project, including:

- **4** General electricians
- **4-5** Landscapers
- **2** Security guards
- **2** Site Managers
- **2** Drone pilots
- **1** Site HSE manager



Community benefit

Ørsted and PS Renewables, the companies behind One Earth Solar Farm Limited, have a proud history of investing in the communities where we work to ensure that the benefits of the clean energy transition are also felt locally. We recognise that projects like this may affect people who live and work nearby.

During our first consultation, we asked what you would like to see as part of a community benefit package. We have been exploring the options that were suggested and are now asking the community to provide feedback on what would be the most impactful.

Community fund

A number of respondents suggested providing support for specific organisations and infrastructure in the local area. To meet this need in a fair and equitable way, we are considering the creation of a Community Fund, administered by a third party that would review applications from not-for-profit organisations, for projects that support the community around the Project.

Jobs and skills programme

We will need a range of skills and expertise to build and operate One Earth and would like to use local labour whenever possible. We are working with local authorities and educational organisations to identify any local skills gap, and create a training opportunity to develop a local, skilled workforce. This could include the development of an apprenticeship programme, a training module within an existing programme, or new programme as needed. As the legacy of One Earth, we would aim to develop this local skill set for use across other solar developments, traditional construction projects and emerging technologies.

Reduced energy payments

One common piece of feedback from the first consultation was a request for reduced energy payments or other cost benefit for the local community. We are exploring the feasibility of providing reduced energy payments to properties located around the Project for a fixed period of time.

Research and development opportunity

We are considering including area for potential research and development. We would like to work with a local educational institution to manage this area, for ongoing innovation. Topics could include agrivoltaics, which incorporate farming practices under and between panels, methods to increase biodiversity or soil quality, or other research topics to help lead to innovation in the way solar farms are able to fit into their local environment.

How to take part in this consultation

We want to hear your views on our updated Project. We are providing a variety of opportunities and materials to provide more information on our Project and received your feedback.

Information events

We will host in-person events where members of the community can learn about our Project and ask questions to members of the Project team, which includes technical experts across a variety of relevant topics. We will provide a range of materials, including a 3d model to illustrate an example of what the Project could look like. The in-person events will be located in different areas near the Site, to ensure no individual need to travel far to attend an event. If you cannot attend one of these in-person events, we will also host two webinars to present the updated Project and answer questions. You can also attend a virtual exhibition to learn more.

Date	Location
Friday, 7 June 2024 **4 – 8 pm**	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 **12 – 4 pm**	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2J
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 **2 – 6 pm**	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 **12 – 4 pm**	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 **6 – 7 pm**	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Saturday, 29 June 2024 **12 – 4 pm**	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 **6 – 7 pm**	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Anytime at your convenience, **29 May – 9 July 2024**	Virtual Exhibition Available at our website: Oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Information materials

We have produced a variety of documents that provide more information about the Project. These documents are all available online through the website, oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC, the PEIR, this booklet, and the questionnaire are also available in the Community Access Locations listed below. Please check opening hours before traveling. Alternative formats are also available by request through the communications channels.

Community access locations

Date	Location
Fridays after 5:30pm	South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH
Tuesdays – Fridays **9am – 3pm**	The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL
Tuesdays **10:30am – 4pm** **Wednesdays–Fridays** **10:30am – 1pm**	Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre, William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP
Sundays **11am – 4pm**	St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	Bassetlaw District Council, Queens Buildings, Potter St, Worksop S80 2AH
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	Newark and Sherwood District Council, Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark NG24 1BY
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard,Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA

Providing feedback

To respond to this consultation, please submit your written feedback by 11.59pm on 9 July 2024 through the methods below:

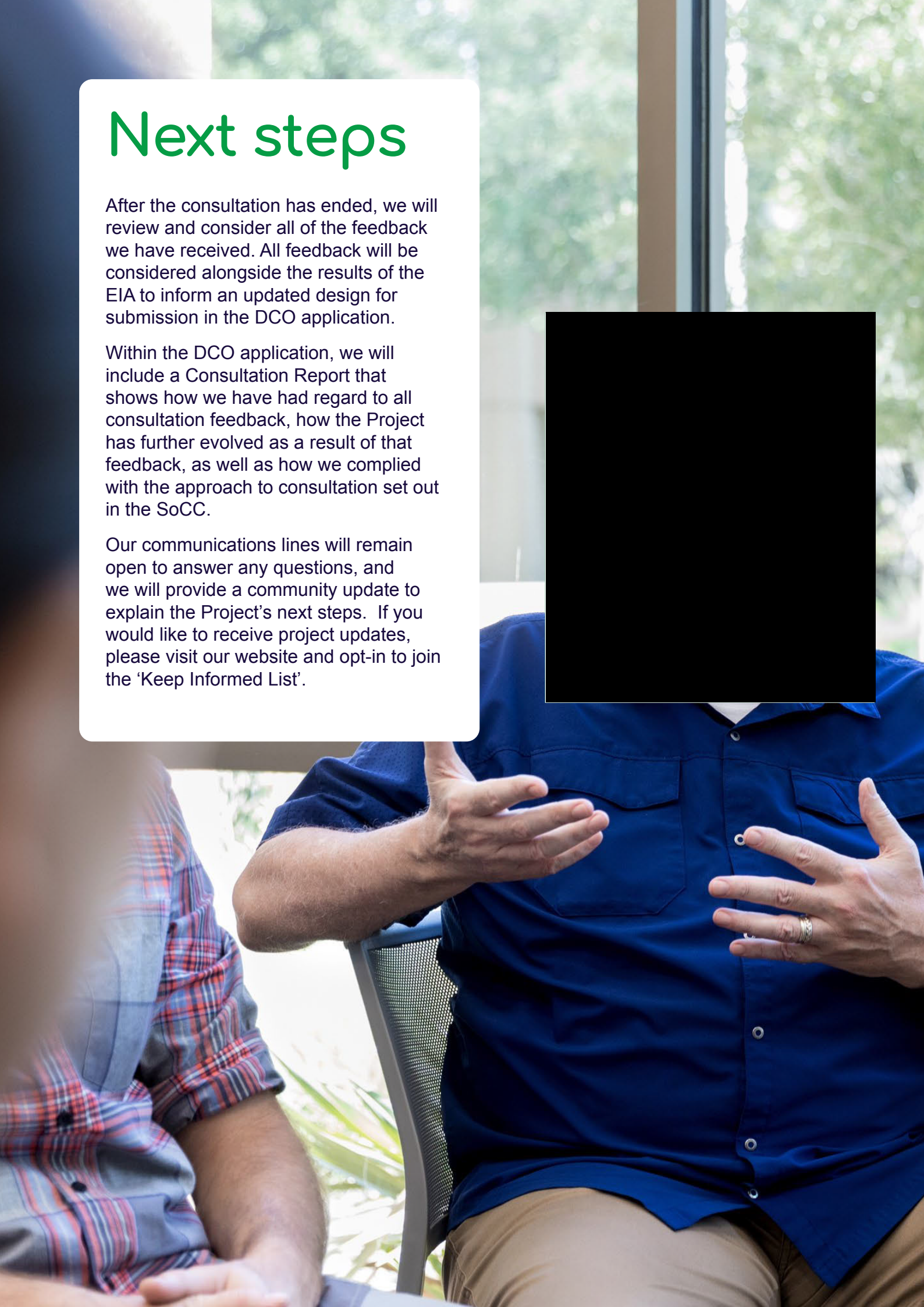
- Complete a questionnaire online at the website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire, available at the Information Events, Community Access Locations or by request and return to the One Earth Solar Farm Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp is needed)
- Email info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk, or write to the freepost address above

Next steps

After the consultation has ended, we will review and consider all of the feedback we have received. All feedback will be considered alongside the results of the EIA to inform an updated design for submission in the DCO application.

Within the DCO application, we will include a Consultation Report that shows how we have had regard to all consultation feedback, how the Project has further evolved as a result of that feedback, as well as how we complied with the approach to consultation set out in the SoCC.

Our communications lines will remain open to answer any questions, and we will provide a community update to explain the Project's next steps. If you would like to receive project updates, please visit our website and opt-in to join the 'Keep Informed List'.



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Get in touch

www.oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

0800 169 6507 Answered 9am-5pm on weekdays,
or leave a message and we will call you back

One Earth Solar Farm,
Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL

Appendix G-2.5 – Statutory Consultation map

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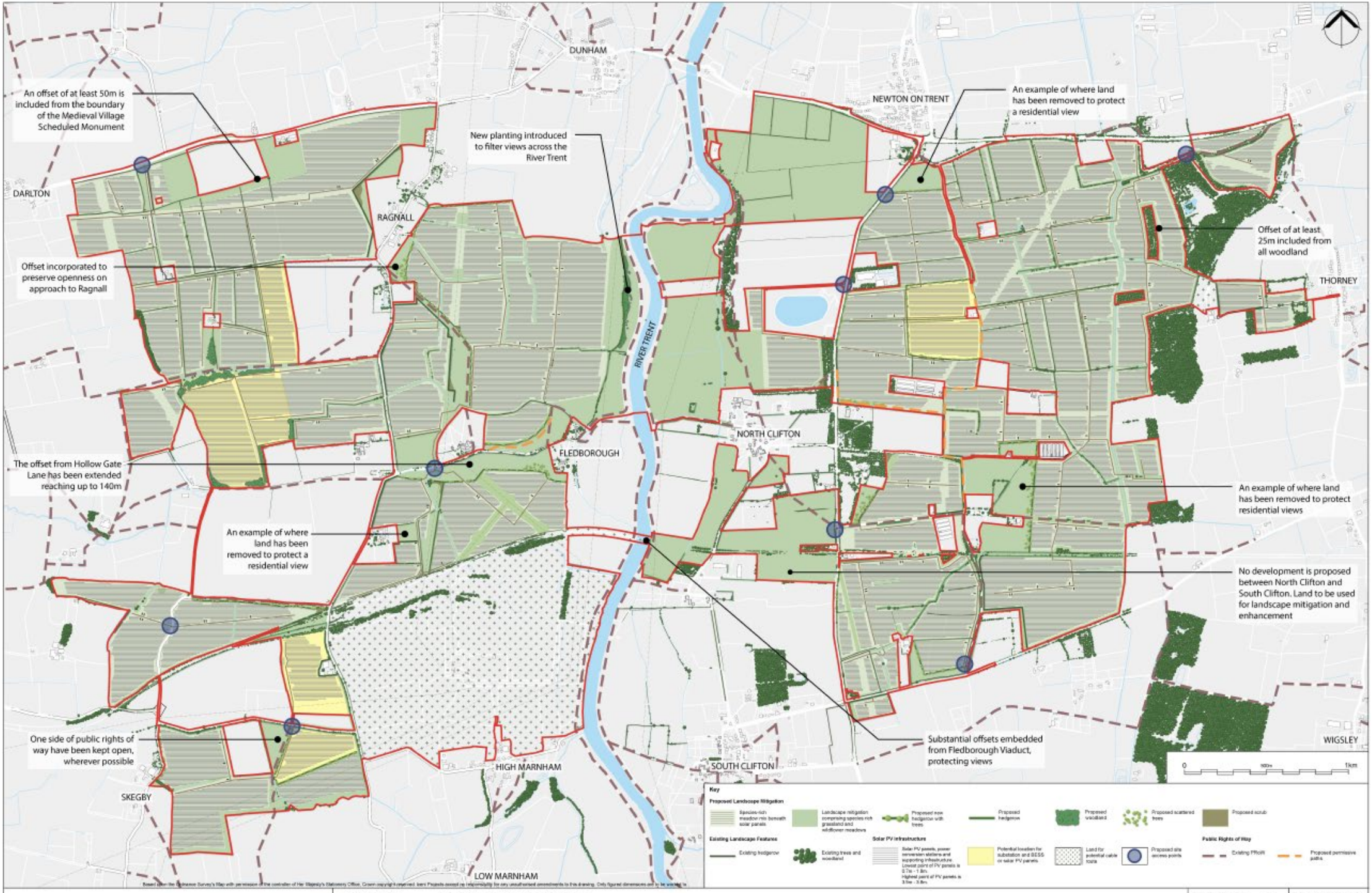

one earth solar farm

PROJECT	**One Earth Solar Farm**
DRAWING TITLE	**Illustrative Masterplan**
CLIENT	**One Earth Solar Ltd.**

DRAWN BY **JG**	DRAWING NO.
CHECKED BY **SG**	**XX**
DATE **24/04/2024**	REV **0**

Appendix G-2.6 – Statutory Consultation questionnaire

Inserted overleaf.

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solar farm

Provide your feedback

Statutory Consultation 29 May - 9 July 2024

Introduction

During Autumn 2023, we presented our early proposals for One Earth Solar Farm and asked for feedback from the community, elected officials and technical experts. We thank everyone who took the time to respond.

We have considered all of the feedback we received, along with the results from ongoing environmental and technical assessments, to inform further development of the project design, which is detailed in our project booklet.

The updated design includes several key changes, including:

- removal of panels around villages and homes
- addition of environmental enhancement areas
- new recreational paths
- potential locations of key infrastructure

Because of its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of One Earth. The EIA will assess the likely significant environmental effects of the project. For any significant effects, we will also explain how we plan to mitigate them. During this consultation, we are publishing our Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), which includes the preliminary results of the EIA and proposed mitigation.

During this second consultation from 29 May to 9 July 2024, we are now seeking your feedback on the updated design, PEIR, and our additional proposals. This is considered a 'statutory consultation'. More information is available in the project booklet. Please provide your feedback no later than 11:59pm on 9 July.

Key changes to design

Using the feedback we received during the first consultation, along with the results of ongoing environmental and technical assessments, we have made several key changes to the project design. To reduce potential visual impact to the villages and homes near the project boundary, we have removed panels and added new landscaping to create natural, visual screening. For more information, please read pages 10 - 23 of the project booklet.

Q1: Overall, to what extent would you say these updates are an improvement to the proposed design of One Earth Solar Farm? (Please tick).

No improvement at all ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ ⬭ A great improvement

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Q2: Please specify why you chose this number on the scale.

Environmental protection and enhancements areas

We are required to complete EIA as part of the development process for One Earth Solar Farm. During this phase of consultation, we are presenting the early results and our proposed mitigation measures, which are described on pages 24 - 25 of the project booklet.

We are proposing new environmental enhancement areas to provide habitats for local wildlife and protected species, as well as new permissive paths for recreational enhancement, which are described on pages 16 -17 of the project booklet.

Q3: To what extent do you think our proposed environmental mitigation and enhancement measures address the environmental impacts to the surrounding areas identified by the EIA assessment? (Please tick).

Does not address environmental impacts in the EIA at all ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 **Fully addresses environmental impacts in the EIA**

Q4: Do you have any specific concerns related to the following environmental topics identified by the EIA assessment for One Earth Solar Farm? (Please select all that apply).

- ○ Biodiversity
- ○ Hydrology and Hydrogeology
- ○ Landscape and Visual
- ○ Land and Soils
- ○ Air Quality
- ○ Carbon and Climate Change
- ○ No specific concerns related to the environmental topics

Q5: Please specify any environmental concerns that you have, if any.

Construction, operation and decommissioning

As part of the project application to the Secretary of State, we will submit a series of management plans which will guide the construction, operation, and decommissioning works. These management plans will include specific parameters for construction works, including working hours and days, vehicle access, methods to protect and improve soil, and procurement for components and hiring labour. These plans will be informed by ongoing consultation with local authorities and other technical experts, as well as feedback during this consultation. For more information, please read pages 26 - 29 in the project booklet.

Q6: To what extent do you think our proposed construction, operation, and decommissioning management plans address the construction impacts to the surrounding areas identified by the EIA assessment? (Please tick).

Does not address construction impacts in the EIA at all ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 **Fully addresses construction impacts in the EIA**

Q7: Do you have any specific concerns related to the following construction topics identified by the EIA assessment for One Earth Solar Farm? Please select all that apply. (Please select all that apply).

- ○ Buried Heritage
- ○ Cultural Heritage
- ○ Transport and Access
- ○ Noise and Vibration
- ○ Human Health
- ○ Socio-Economics
- ○ No specific concerns related to the construction topics

Q8: Please specify any concerns that you have about construction, operation or decommissioning, if any.

Community benefits

We are committed to investing in the local community to ensure that the benefits of the clean energy transition are also felt locally. During our first consultation, we asked what the community would like to see in a community benefits package. We have been exploring these options, and now ask you to provide feedback on what you think would be the most beneficial to your community. For more information, please read page 31 in the project booklet.

Q9: To help us understand where this funding is best used, please select the **top two things** you would like to see in a community benefits package. (Please tick).

- ⬭ A Community fund, to fund projects that support the local community
- ⬭ Reduced energy bills for the local community
- ⬭ A new jobs and skills programme, in partnership with a local educational organisation, to support skills development in the local community
- ⬭ A research and development opportunity, in partnership with a local educational organisation, to provide space and resources for research

Q10: Do you have any other ideas or comments on what you would like to see in a community benefits package?

- ⬭ No further comments

Other comments

Q11: Do you have any final thoughts, comments, or other feedback on One Earth Solar Farm that you would like to provide?

- ⬭ No further comments

Prior engagement

Q12: Have you previously taken part in any consultation activities, or provided any feedback, for One Earth Solar Farm? (Please tick).

⬭ Yes ⬭ No ⬭ Don't know / Can't remember

Q13: If yes, which of the following did you take part in or use to provide feedback on One Earth Solar Farm? (Please tick).

- ⬭ Submitted questionnaire
- ⬭ Sent email
- ⬭ Sent letter
- ⬭ Attended in-person visit
- ⬭ Attended information event

Demographics

The following questions about you and your household are collected for analysis and consultation purposes only, so that we can understand if there are specific impacts that we need to consider for groups within the community. Please be assured that your responses will be treated in complete confidence. If you prefer not to answer any questions, you may leave it blank.

Q14: What is your age?

- Under 18
- 18 - 24 years
- 25 - 34 years
- 35 - 44 years
- 45 - 54 years
- 55 - 64 years
- 65 - 74 years
- 75 years or over

Q15: Which of the following best describes your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Other
- Prefer not to say

Q16: Please enter your postcode.

Q17: Which of the following best describes your current living arrangements?

- I live alone
- I live with my partner only
- I live with children/other family members in the household
- I live in a share house (i.e. with friends/housemates)
- Another living arrangement not listed here

Q18: If you are interested in receiving email updates about One Earth Solar Farm, please provide your email address below.

Get in touch

oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

0800 169 6507

One Earth Solar Farm,
Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL

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Appendix G-2.7 – Statutory Consultation exhibition banners

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Welcome to our public information event for One Earth Solar Farm

One Earth is a proposed solar farm with associated batteries and infrastructure. It is located on approximately 1,600 hectares (3,950 acres) primarily in Nottinghamshire and would connect into the National Grid at High Marnham substation.

We are committed to developing One Earth in a way that is sensitive to the local community and environment, which is why we consulted on our early designs last Autumn to get feedback from technical experts and local residents. We have listened to feedback from that consultation and made a number of key changes to the project design, which we are now presenting for consultation.

This consultation is running from 29 May to 9 July 2024. This exhibition includes information about our updated plans and proposals for One Earth and how you can take part and share your views.

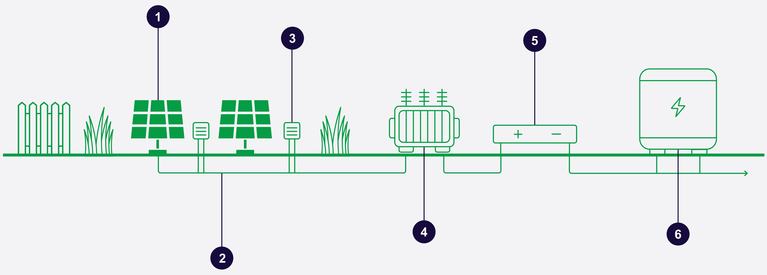
We encourage everyone to take part in the consultation and look forward to hearing from you.

Introduction to One Earth

one earth solar farm

What is One Earth?

One Earth Solar Farm is a proposed new solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure. It would include the following components in order to capture the energy from the sun and prepare it to enter the National Grid.



1 Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels
Ground-mounted solar panels would collect energy from sunlight and turn it into electricity in the form of low voltage, direct current (DC). The heights of the panels would vary across the Site, with a maximum of 3.5 metres in many locations and 3.8 metres in areas of higher flood risk. Panels would typically be mounted on frames that are secured to the ground with steel poles driven into the ground, with no hard standing.

2 On-Site cabling
Underground cables would connect the solar PV panels to other parts of the solar farm, such as the power conversion stations and substations.

3 Power Conversion stations
These stations would prepare the electricity to connect to the grid. They would include an inverter to convert the electricity from DC to alternating current (AC), and a transformer to 'step up' the voltage.

4 On-Site substations Cables would bring electricity from across the Site together at substations, which would combine the power sources together and 'step up' the voltage again, so that the energy is ready to enter the National Grid.

5 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
The primary purpose of the BESS would be to store the energy generated by the solar panels at times when it is not needed by the National Grid and then release it to the grid when it is needed most. Additionally, the BESS would also provide vital grid services by taking energy from the National Grid, storing it during periods of low demand (when it could otherwise be wasted) and releasing it to the National Grid when homes and businesses most need it.

6 Grid connection
One Earth would provide 740MW of electricity into the National Grid at the High Marnham substation, which would be used to power homes and businesses locally and nationwide.

Who are the developers?

The companies behind One Earth Solar Farm are **Ørsted** and **PS Renewables**. Both companies are leaders in the development of renewable energy across the UK and are working together to develop the Project. When two companies collaborate in this way it is common to establish a new project-specific company which, in this case, is **One Earth Solar Farm Limited**. Representatives of **PS Renewables** and **Ørsted** sit on the board of this company and are responsible for providing funding and oversight of the development of **One Earth Solar Farm**. If the Project is granted development consent, it is **Ørsted's** ambition to become the owner and operator.

PS Renewables Green Energy Investments

Ørsted

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Why here?

The National Grid connects power sources to power users across the country. Its pylons and substations run like a spine, up and down the UK to support us. For a new energy project to come online, the grid needs to have capacity at that location. When the old coal-fired power station was decommissioned, it created capacity at the High Marnham substation for new energy sources to connect to the National Grid.

Once we secured a grid connection at High Marnham substation, we invited landowners close to the grid connection point to join the Project, and included parcels of land that would be suitable to solar development based on factors such as sufficient levels of light and relatively flat topography.

Why do we need it?

In the fight against climate change, the UK has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050 and removing fossil fuels from the power sector by 2035. As we phase out older forms of power generation, such as the former coal-fired power station at High Marnham, new renewable energy sources must be developed to replace them. At the same time, we are relying more and more on electricity in our daily lives. As petrol cars and gas boilers are phased out, demand for electricity is projected to double by 2050. To meet this growing demand for renewable energy, we need to develop a mix of renewable energy sources, including wind, rooftop solar, and large-scale solar farms.

One Earth could make a significant contribution to meeting this need, producing enough clean energy to power more than 200,000 UK homes each year.

Did you know?

The last working coal power plant in the UK is Ratcliffe on Soar in Nottinghamshire, which will be fully decommissioned by October of this year.

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The development process

One Earth is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), because it would produce more than 50MW of energy. This means that we are required to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO). Unlike planning applications which are determined by local authorities, NSIPs are submitted to and decided at the national level. We will submit our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate, an independent body that administers the process of reviewing and examining the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero. The Examining Authority will make a recommendation about whether to approve the Project, before a final decision is made by the Secretary of State.

Pre-application consultation is an important part of the development of an NSIP, to ensure valuable local knowledge is built into the project. Last Autumn, we completed a first round of consultation on our early designs and proposals. We considered the feedback we received, alongside results of ongoing environmental assessments, to update our project. We are presenting our updated design and proposals for this second round of consultation.

Indicative timeline

- First Consultation (non-statutory) **Autumn 2023**
- **WE ARE HERE**
- Second Consultation (statutory) **Summer 2024**
- DCO application submitted **Winter 2025**
- Examination **Summer-Autumn 2025**
- Examining Authority's recommendation **Spring 2026**
- Secretary of State's Decision **Summer 2026**
- Construction could begin **2027**
- One Earth could become operational **2029**

*Subject to change

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Our updated project

During our first consultation, we asked for feedback on our project. We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made several changes to address key concerns.

YOU SAID:	WE DID:
Reduce visual impacts from villages and the historic setting	We have removed panels around villages wherever possible to reduce potential impact to views and the historic setting of the villages.
Set panels away from homes to reduce visual impact	We have created bespoke buffers around homes that are near the project boundary to reduce impacts to amenity.
Protect wildlife and the local environment	We have added environmental enhancement areas to create new habitats for local wildlife and are including measures to assist wildlife to move across the site wherever possible.
Protect public rights of way	We have created buffers to reduce visual impact from the existing public rights of way, and also added new permissive paths to enhance recreational opportunities and access across the site.
Provide more details and visualisations about the components of the Project	The updated design shows the potential locations for batteries, substations, and the river crossing. We are also presenting visualisations and a 3D model to help demonstrate how the project could look and fit into its local environment.

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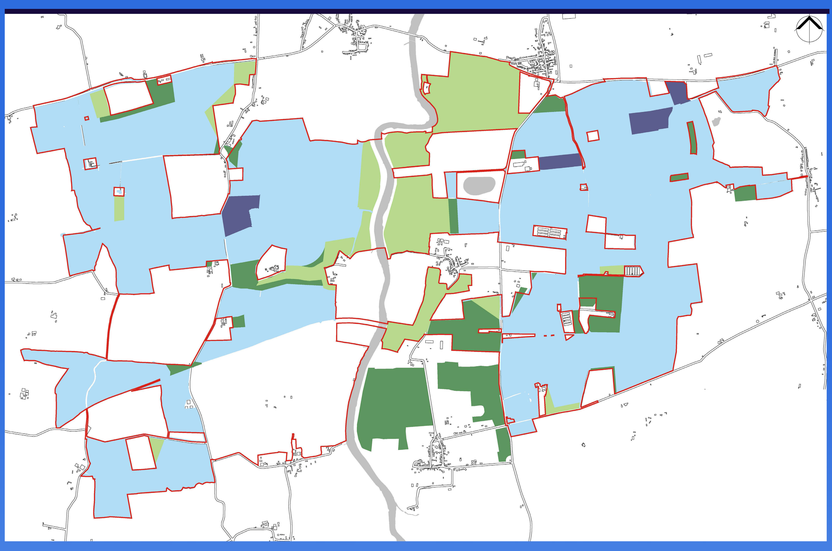
Changes around villages

One key piece of feedback that we received during the first consultation was the importance of protecting the views and the setting of local villages. We considered not just the views from homes, but also the views along roads and public rights of way used during the approach. The updated design includes many changes to address this feedback, as detailed below.

Changes in development areas between first and second consultations



- Red line boundary
- Key areas of mitigation / enhancement land that remain unchanged since non-statutory consultation
- Developable land that has remained within our project since non-statutory consultation
- Land removed from developable area since non-statutory consultation. May be used for cables and access where land falls within rebounday
- Land added to our project since non-statutory consultation

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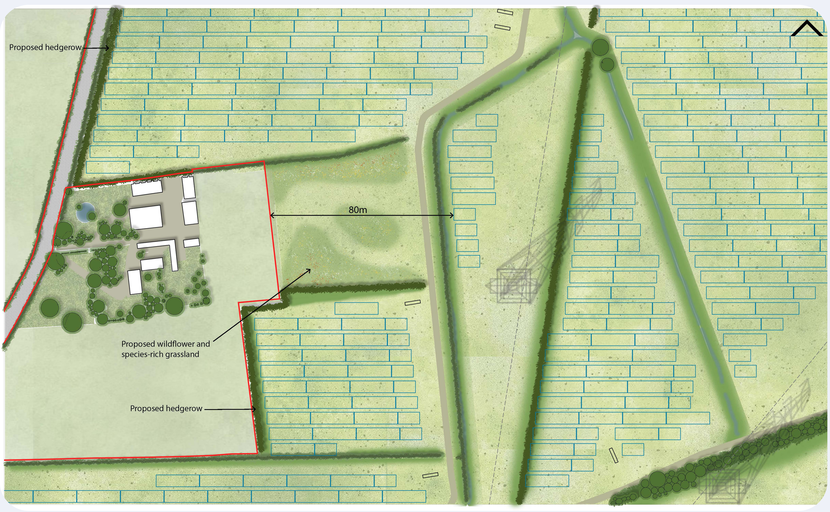
Buffers for local homes

Another concern raised during our first consultation was the potential visual impact on homes located close to the project boundary. In addition to the changes made around the villages, we developed bespoke solutions for these properties to minimise any impact on amenity.

To create these tailored designs, we completed site visits to these properties where possible, as well as using surveys from publicly accessible locations and aerial imagery.

We designed these solutions in response to the principal view from each property, considering factors such as the orientation, openness, and the focus of each view from the property as well as the view from roads used to access the property.

The following are examples that demonstrate the approach taken to residential offsets across the masterplan.



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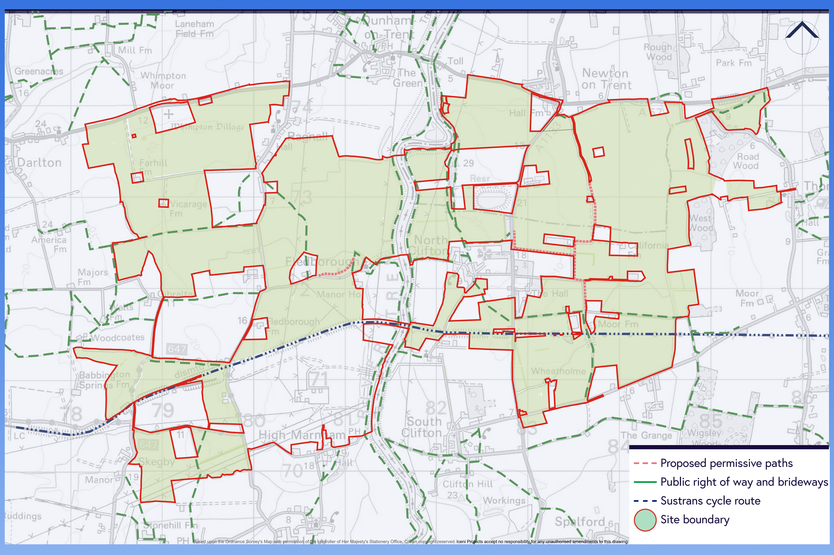
Environmental enhancement and recreation areas

The updated design includes more than 350 hectares (741 acres) that would be set aside to support native species and the local environment. These ecological enhancement areas have been developed in line with the results of ongoing environmental assessments to protect important species that have been identified in the area, as well as create new habitats to increase biodiversity across the site.

We are taking steps to protect the amenity of existing footpaths and bridleways across the Site, as well as to open up new ways of walking, cycling and riding locally. These respond to feedback from the last consultation. We have set the panels back from the existing public rights of way by a minimum of 15m to either side, up to over 100m in some locations. Across the site, we have added new permissive paths to increase access and connectivity in the area. The new paths have been proposed where there is currently limited public access and to provide connections across the existing public right of way network. They would be open to the public for recreation, including walking, cycling and equestrian use throughout the operational lifetime of One Earth.

Existing and proposed paths across the project site



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Locations of key infrastructure

Our updated design also includes potential locations for key components of the Project, including the battery energy storage system (BESS), substations, and the cable that will cross the river. These locations were selected based on the engineering requirements to produce an operational solar farm, while also reducing impacts to the community and environment.

Substations and BESS

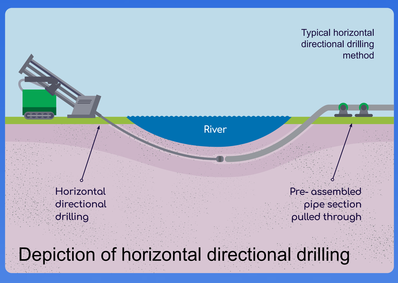
One Earth would need two substations; one on the east and one on the west of the River Trent, which would be co-located with a BESS. We identified locations of these elements that would avoid and minimise potential impacts, including:

- Located outside of areas with high risk of flooding.
- Located at least 300m from residential properties, where possible.
- Located at least 100m from public rights of way.
- Located within the existing field pattern to retain existing hedgerows and trees.
- Accessed from the main road network to avoid the need for large infrastructure to be transported through villages.
- Located and designed in line with best practice with regard to health and safety.

Example of a substation

River crossing

The Project would require a cable to cross the River Trent to connect the components on the east of the River Trent to the grid connection point on the west. We explored several options that were feasible and eliminated those that created greater impacts on the environment and community, including visual impact, traffic and construction, and movement of wildlife across the Site. We are now considering two options, either using a horizontal directional drill which would take the cable under the River Trent, or attaching the cable to the viaduct to pass over the River Trent. We will continue to review environmental and technical assessments in addition to consultation feedback to further refine this decision.



Depiction of horizontal directional drilling

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Protecting the local environment

Due its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for One Earth. The EIA will assess One Earth's likely significant effects on the environment. We must also explain what measures we propose to mitigate any likely significant adverse effects. During this consultation, we are presenting our Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). This includes the preliminary results of the EIA, which is ongoing. Key finding include:

Topic	Assessments	Significant Effects	Measures to reduce effects
Wildlife and ecology	We have been undertaking ecology surveys across our Site since May 2023 to identify different protected species (such as bats, birds, newts and water voles) and different habitats (such as hedgerows, trees and grasslands), as agreed with Natural England and the local authorities.	No likely significant effect	During construction, we will implement environmental construction protection measures to seek to ensure local wildlife is not harmed. Once operational, the Project will result in significant benefits to local wildlife due to the proposed environmental enhancement areas.
Water and Drainage	We are using data from the Environment Agency including flood maps and water depths to better understand the flow of water across the Site. We took aerial videography in April 2024 of the flooding across the Site to ensure the models we use are realistic.	No likely significant effect	We have adjusted the heights of the bottom of the panels to 1.8m above ground level in areas of high potential flooding to allow debris to move under the panels during flood periods. The components that require hard standing, such as the batteries and substations, have been placed outside of the flood zone to avoid impacts to existing ditches, drains, streams, or the River Trent.
Landscape and Views	We have completed walkovers across the Site, as well as a desk-based search of landscape character and Public Rights of Way.	Potential likely significant adverse effect	We will use good practice construction measures to seek to reduce impacts during the construction phase. Once operational, the updated design includes a number of considerations to reduce visual impact, including setbacks from villages, residential properties, and footpaths, as well as new plantings to act as a natural visual screen once mature.
Heritage and Archaeology	We have completed walkovers across the Site, as well as desk-based research of existing heritage assets on the Site.	Potential likely significant adverse effect	The updated design includes measures to seek to reduce impact to heritage assets, including buffers around Scheduled Monuments on the Site, a setback within Fledborough to protect the connection of the Church with the village, a setback in Newton on Trent around the Hall Farmhouse (Grade II).
Noise and Vibration	We have completed noise monitoring on various times of day and days of the week to understand the base level of noise across the Site.	No likely significant effect	The components of the solar farm that make some noise are the substations, transformers, inverters, and batteries. This noise is very localised and is anticipated to only travel 300m from the source, so the updated design places these items at least 300m from properties to seek to avoid impacts, where possible.
Socio-economic	We have gathered and reviewed population and economic data for the area to understand the current employment in the area, as well as developed projections for what new jobs would be needed to construct and operate the Project.	Likely significant positive effect	The Project will take roughly two years to construct, requiring 750 jobs at its peak. This is an increase of 28% of total employment in the local area. Once constructed, the Project would be operational for 60 years and need approximately 15-20 full time permanent jobs. We are working with local authorities to ensure these jobs benefit local residents wherever possible.
Human Health	We have obtained available population and health data for the local area, as well as reviewing research specific to the health impacts of solar farms and related infrastructure.	Likely significant positive effect	We will use good practice construction measures to minimise dust and air pollution and resulting impacts on human health. Once operational, the updated design includes new footpaths to promote recreation across the Site. The design has been changed to minimise visual impacts wherever possible, to minimise impacts on mental health. The substations and batteries have been located at least 300m away from properties to minimise any impact of Electromagnetic Force (EMF). The remaining EMF from the underground cables has been found to be no more than household appliances.
Agriculture and Soil	We have completed soil sampling to determine its quality and understand where the best and most versatile (BMV) land (considered Grades 1, 2 and 3a) are located across the Site.	No likely significant effect	We have removed BMV land from the Project wherever possible. Currently, half of the Project is on BMV land. We will use a Soils Management Plan to protect physical properties of the soil during construction. Once operational, the soil beneath the panels will be left to rest, without disruption due to regular ploughing or application of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. At the end of the Project's lifespan, the soil will likely be higher quality and agriculture could be resumed.

one earth
solar farm

Constructing One Earth

If One Earth is granted consent, we would expect to start construction in 2027 and complete it by 2029. Some parts of the site would be needed to support construction, and the levels of activity would vary during this period. We welcome your feedback on the construction process set out below.

Temporary works

We will need to do some work within the Site to prepare for construction, by establishing:

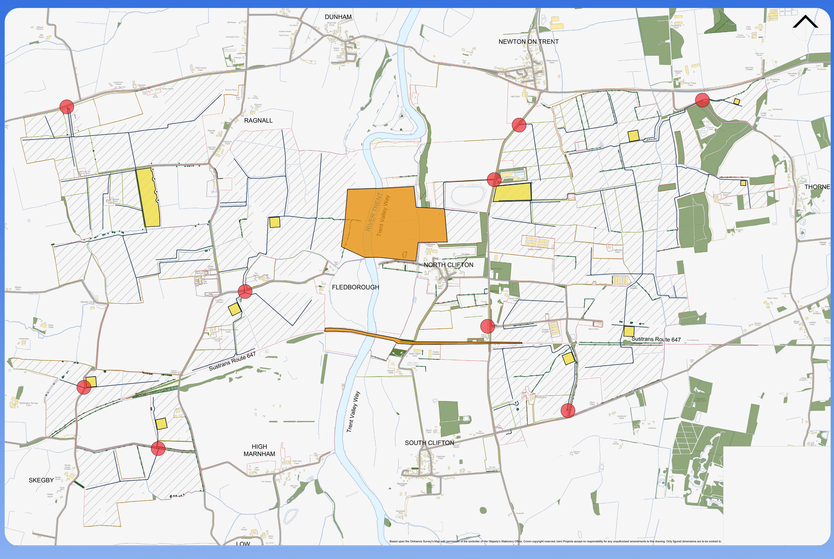
- Construction compounds within the Site to allow for unloading materials and staff parking, storage areas, welfare facilities and offices. Entrances to compounds would be located within fields and managed by staff controlling deliveries to reduce traffic backing up onto roads.
- Private access roads to link access points to the construction compounds and for travel within the site.

Working arrangements

Working hours would typically be between 7am to 7pm Monday to Friday and typically 7am to 1pm on Saturday, with no work on Sundays or Bank Holidays. There may be times where we need to work outside these hours – for example, when we need to move a very large item like a transformer that cannot be broken up (called an 'Abnormal Indivisible Load'), we may do this at night or in the early hours of the morning. We would agree activities like this in advance with local authorities and communicate in advance with residents.

Traffic management

Construction is likely to take place over approximately 2 years, though the level of activity on site would vary throughout this period. At the very peak of construction, we estimate that there would be an average of 272 HGV movements and 120 light vehicle movements per day. These would access the Site using the A57 or A1133 before transferring to the private access roads.



- Potential location for interconnection cable route
- Potential location of construction compounds
- Potential location of construction access points
- Access track
- Developable area

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Community benefit

Ørsted and PS Renewables, the companies behind One Earth Solar Farm Limited, have a proud history of investing in the communities where we work to ensure that the benefits of the clean energy transition are also felt locally. We recognise that projects like this may affect people who live and work nearby.

During our first consultation, we asked what you would like to see as part of a community benefit package. We have been exploring the options that were suggested and are now asking the community to provide feedback on what would be the most impactful.

Community fund

A number of respondents suggested providing support for specific organisations and infrastructure in the local area. To meet this need in a fair and equitable way, we are considering the creation of a Community Fund, administered by a third party that would review applications from not-for-profit organisations, for projects that support the community around the Project.

Jobs and skills programme

We will need a range of skills and expertise to build and operate One Earth and would like to use local labour whenever possible. We are working with local authorities and educational organisations to identify any local skills gap, and create a training opportunity to develop a local, skilled workforce. This could include the development of an apprenticeship programme, a training module within an existing programme, or new programme as needed. As the legacy of One Earth, we would aim to develop this local skill set for use across other solar developments, traditional construction projects and emerging technologies.

Reduced energy payments

One common piece of feedback from the first consultation was a request for reduced energy payments or other cost benefit for the local community. We are exploring the feasibility of providing reduced energy payments to properties located around the Project for a fixed period of time.

Research and development opportunity

We are considering including area for potential research and development. We would like to work with a local educational institution to manage this area, for ongoing innovation. Topics could include agrivoltaics, which incorporate farming practices under and between panels, methods to increase biodiversity or soil quality, or other research topics to help lead to innovation in the way solar farms are able to fit into their local environment.

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Provide your feedback

To respond to this consultation, please submit your written feedback by 11.59pm on 9 July 2024 through the methods to the right:

- Complete a questionnaire online at the website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire, available at the Information Events, Community Access Locations or by request and return to the One Earth Solar Farm Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp is needed)
- Email info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk, or write to the freepost address above

Next steps

After the consultation has ended, we will review and consider all of the feedback we have received. All feedback will be considered alongside the results of the EIA to inform an updated design for submission in the DCO application.

Within the DCO application, we will include a Consultation Report that shows how we have had regard to all consultation feedback and how the Project has further evolved as a result of that feedback.

Get in touch

www.oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

0800 169 6507 Answered 9am-5pm on weekdays, or leave a message and we will call you back

One Earth Solar Farm,
Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL

Appendix G-2.8 – Statutory Consultation advertising

Inserted overleaf.

Public Consultation

29 May – 23 July 2024

one earth solar farm

We are now consulting on our updated plans for One Earth, a proposed solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure, located primarily in Nottinghamshire.

We are keen for as many people as possible get in touch and share their feedback during our consultation.

Find out more by...

1 Coming along to a public exhibition:

DATE	LOCATION
Friday, 7 June 2024 4pm - 8pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12pm - 4pm	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2pm - 6pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12pm - 4pm	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 6pm - 7pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Saturday, 29 June 2024 12pm - 4pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6pm - 7pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

2 Visiting oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk to view and download our consultation materials.

Please scan to visit our website or use the link below.

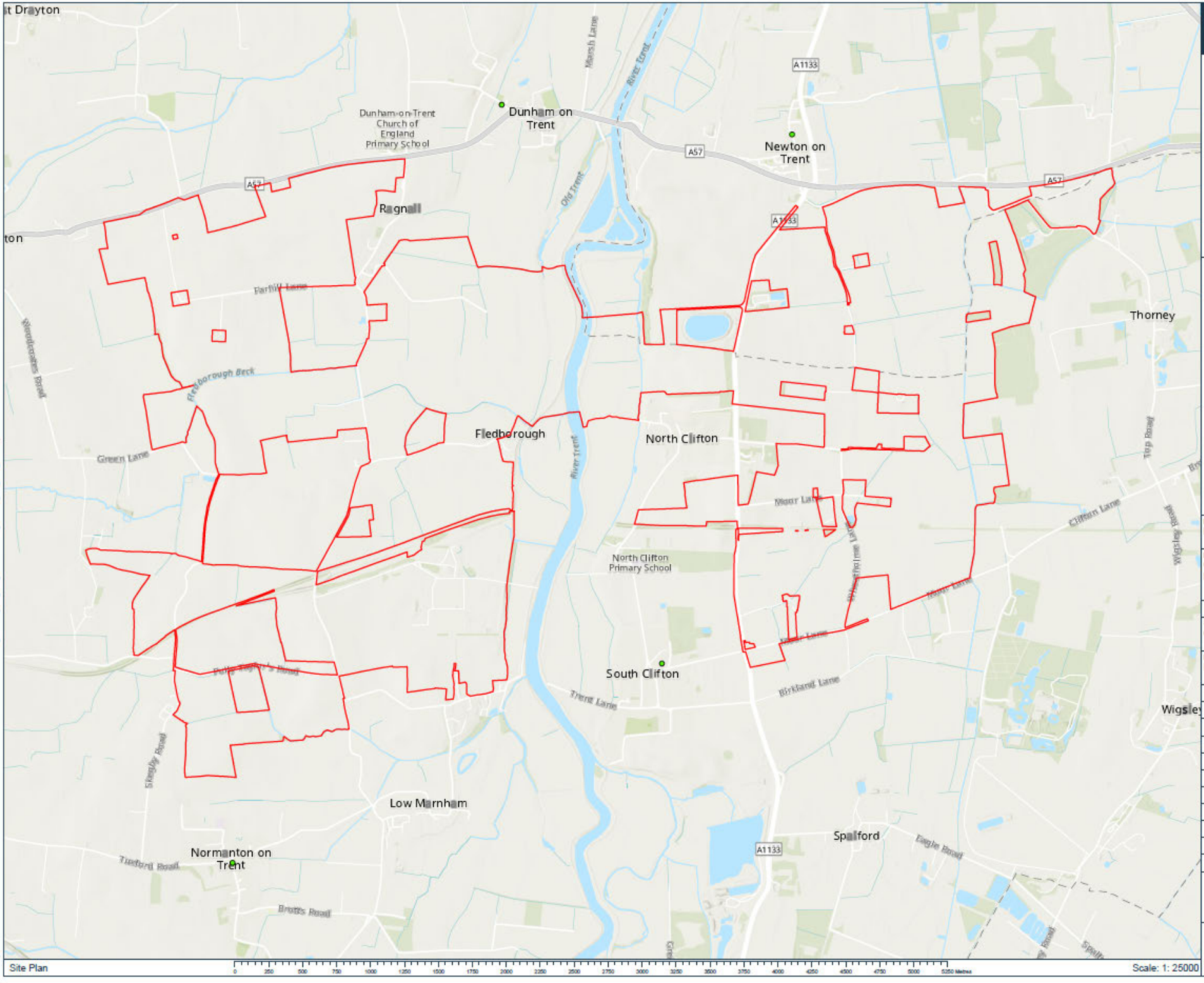
For further information, or to request a printed copy of our consultation materials, please get in touch:

oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

0800 169 6507 Answered 9am-5pm on weekdays, or leave a message and we will call you back

info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

One Earth Solar Farm, FREEPOST SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL



Site Plan

Scale: 1: 25000

DALCOUR MACLAREN

Key:

- Community Centre Poster
- Order Limits

Notes:

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Interest: N/A

Location: One Earth Solar Farm, Newark, Nottinghamshire

Coords: 481834, 371821

Scheme Name: One Earth Solar Farm

Drawing Name: Information Plan

Drawing No: 23006528_PLN_INFO_3206.1

Rev	Date	Description
-	07.01.2025	First Issue

Drawn:	MF
Approved:	SC
Sheet No:	1 of 1
Sheet Size:	A3

one earth solar farm

News release

15 May 2024

PS Renewables and Ørsted present updated proposals for One Earth Solar Farm

PS Renewables and Ørsted, two established developers of renewable energy projects, are bringing forward proposals for One Earth Solar Farm. One Earth is a proposed solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure, located primarily in Nottinghamshire, that would connect into the National Grid at High Marnham substation.

The project is still in an early stage of development. In Autumn 2023, the developers behind One Earth hosted a first round of consultation on the early proposals for the project. Feedback from the first consultation, as well as the results of ongoing environmental and technical assessments have informed the updated proposals, which are now the subject of a second round of 'statutory' consultation from 29 May – 9 July 2024.

Matt Hazell, Co-owner of PS Renewables said: "We are excited to launch the second consultation for One Earth Solar Farm. We appreciate everyone who took the time to provide feedback during the first consultation. We considered the feedback we received carefully and have made a number of significant changes to the project, which we will present during this second consultation.

From 29 May, we will provide a variety of opportunities to learn more about the updated proposals, including in-person events in locations across the local area and online, where individuals can meet our project team, ask questions, and provide their feedback. We encourage anyone with an interest in the proposals to meet with us during this statutory consultation and share their views on our updated proposals."

Date and Time	**Location**
Friday, 7 June 2024 4 - 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2 - 6 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 6 - 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: **oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk**
Saturday, 29 June 2024 12 - 4 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6 - 7 pm	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: **oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk**
29 May – 9 July 2024 Anytime at your leisure	Virtual Exhibition, available at our website: **oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk**

Speaking on behalf of Ørsted, Randall Linfoot said: “This project marks an exciting milestone for Ørsted as we bring our expertise in renewable energy projects to solar energy in the UK. In line with our other projects, we want to work with local residents, community groups, and elected officials to ensure that the project is developed in a way that is sensitive to the community and environment, and that the benefits of the project are felt in the local area.”

If approved, the project would deliver 740 MW of domestically-produced renewable energy to the National Grid, which is enough to power more than 200,000 homes and make a significant contribution in the fight against climate change and support energy security. In January 2024, a new National Policy Statement for Energy was adopted, which defines large-scale solar projects like One Earth as ‘critical national priorities’ to support the goal of increasing solar development by five-fold to decarbonise the power sector by 2035. This is part of the UK’s legally-binding target to reduce carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050.

Because the project would produce more than 50 MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), which means that it will require a Development Consent Order (DCO) from the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

Anyone may submit their written feedback through a digital feedback form available at oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk, by emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk, or by freepost: One Earth Solar Farm, Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL. Alternatively, the project team can be contacted by calling freephone 0800 169 6507 or by emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk to answer questions.

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

or

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Notes to editors:

About One Earth Solar Farm Ltd:

One Earth Solar Farm is being brought forward by One Earth Solar Farm Ltd, which is a joint venture between PS Renewables and Ørsted.

About PS Renewables:

Established in 2012, PS Renewables has rapidly become one of the UK's largest renewable energy development and construction companies. Alongside an existing solar farm portfolio totalling over 300MW, it is one of the UK's largest developers of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) – including Longfield Solar Farm, the most recent large solar farm to receive development consent.

About Ørsted:

Ørsted is a renewable energy company that takes tangible action to create a world that runs entirely on green energy. Within the UK, Ørsted is a market leader in offshore wind generation, already operating 12 offshore wind farms alongside onshore wind projects in Scotland, renewable hydrogen and energy storage. Ørsted is committed to ensuring that its presence contributes to sustainable growth and development, helping to support UK net zero targets and benefit the communities in which we operate.

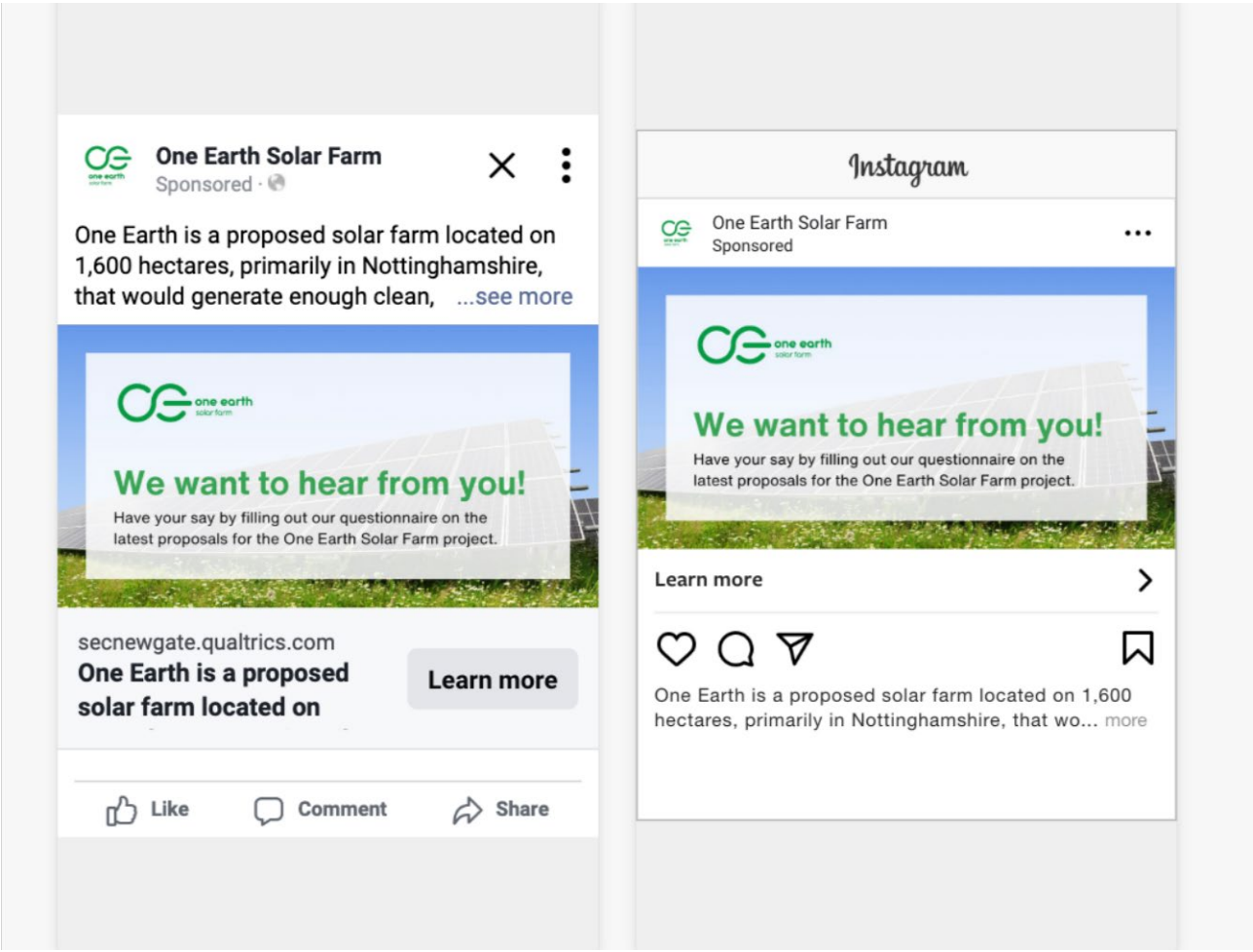
Media list

Organisation
Lincolnshire
Boston Standard
LincolnshireWorld
BBC Radio Lincolnshire
Politics North
BBC Radio Lincolnshire
Sleaford Target
Target Series
East Lindsey Target
Boston Target
East Midlands Connected
Gainsborough Live
Gainsborough Standard
Lincolnshire Live
Lincolnshire Echo
Lincolnshire Free Press
The Lincolnite
Lincolnshire Reporter
Lincolnshire Today
Lincs FM
Lincolnshire Today
Grimsby Telegraph
Lincolnshire Echo

Organisation
Nottinghamshire
BBC - Nottingham
BBC East Midlands Today
BBC Radio Nottingham
Hucknall Dispatch
Mansfield and Ashfield Chad
Mansfield, Ashfield and Sherwood News Journal
Newark and Sherwood News Journal
Newark Advertiser
Nottingham World
Nottinghamshire Live
The Bramley
West Bridgford Wire

Organisation
Trade News
BusinessGreen.Com
Climate Home News
Energy Live News
Energy Storage News
Energy Voice
Future Net Zero
Infrastructure Journal
Investment Week
BusinessGreen.Com
Net Hero Podcast

future Net Zero
Recharge
Renewable Energy Association
reNEWS
Solar Media
Current News
Solar Power Portal


One Earth Solar Farm
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One Earth is a proposed solar farm located on 1,600 hectares, primarily in Nottinghamshire, that would generate enough clean, ...see more
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We want to hear from you!
Have your say by filling out our questionnaire on the latest proposals for the One Earth Solar Farm project.
secnewgate.qualtrics.com
One Earth is a proposed solar farm located on
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We want to hear from you!
Have your say by filling out our questionnaire on the latest proposals for the One Earth Solar Farm project.
Learn more
One Earth is a proposed solar farm located on 1,600 hectares, primarily in Nottinghamshire, that wo... more

Appendix G-2.9 – Responses to North Clifton Parish Council

Inserted overleaf.

Responses to Questions from North Clifton Parish Meeting

19 November 2024

Overview

Generally, the development of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project like One Earth Solar Farm is designed to be iterative with multiple opportunities for consultation and ongoing engagement. The consultations allow stakeholders to provide early feedback on initial plans and preliminary results of environmental assessments in order to help inform both the project design and the environmental assessments, before the Development Consent Order (DCO) application is submitted.

For One Earth, there was an initial consultation on the early designs in Autumn 2023, as well as technical consultation on the methodology and scope for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in late Autumn and Winter 2023. Feedback from these consultations helped inform the updated design and Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), which were presented for consultation in Summer 2024. Feedback from the statutory consultation is currently being reviewed and considered by the technical team, to help inform the final Environmental Statement (ES) which will be included in the DCO application, early next year.

Therefore, many of the final results of the assessments are not available at this time, as is consistent with the development process. While we appreciate that this may be frustrating in some cases, this is a result of the planning process which is designed to allow stakeholders to opine on early results.

General:

- **Cost Benefit Analysis of the economic effects of the project on the community**

The potential impact of the project on residents and local communities, including the setting of houses and villages, has been a key consideration throughout the iterative design process. We have sought to reduce development where the project is closer to Ragnall, Fledborough, North Clifton, South Clifton, Thorney, and individual dwellings in response to consultation and in line with the project design principle of ‘protecting features that are important to the local community’. These principles were outlined in both the first non-statutory consultation and the second statutory consultation, and continued to be applied as the project develops.

The EIA assesses a variety of economic impacts in Chapter 18 of the PEIR. These assessments are conducted in accordance with regulations and guidance as well as the Scoping Opinion that specify which topics to assess and the methodology to use. The potential impact to house values is not included in this assessment in part because there are numerous factors that affect house values and little evidence to show a direct impact due to living near a solar farm. Furthermore, although we understand that it is an important issue to the community, the potential impact on house values is not considered to be a material consideration in the planning process by the government. Instead it is a matter that is usually considered after development consent has been granted, at such time that an impact which gives rise to compensation has occurred. These are typically physical impacts, such as noise, not visual impacts. However, as noted above, we do not consider that this would be the case as the scheme has been designed carefully to take account of the potential for impacts on people’s homes.

- **The Soil Report**

The ALC soil report will be available in the ES to be submitted as part of the DCO application in Q1 2025. Provisional results will be discussed with Natural England as part of the ongoing engagement.

- **Cost Benefit Analysis for using High Marnham**

We are bringing forward this project at this location because of the availability of the grid connection at High Marnham. We have identified land that is suitable for solar, considering a variety of factors, that will result in a viable project. A funding statement will be included in the DCO.

- **Air Quality data in the immediate project site**

Details of the air quality monitoring are set out in Chapter 14: Air Quality of the PEIR. The air quality monitoring is within the study area for this assessment, which includes the roads likely to be used by construction and operational traffic. The purpose of the air quality monitoring is to understand existing concentrations but to also verify the result of modelling. The air quality modelling assessment will be reported in the ES to be submitted as part of the DCO application in Q1 2025.

- **Management of ditches – when and by whom**

If the project is consented the ditches within the site would be managed and maintained by Orsted when the project is operational. This will be detailed in an operational environmental management plan, which will be secured by the DCO.

- **Modelling to show speed and quantity of water flowing into Trent**

The flood assessment will be reported in the ES to be submitted as part of the DCO application in Q1 2025.

- **Details of how the Orsted Community Fund will compensate homeowners**

At this time, we are still reviewing feedback on what the community would like to see as part of the Community Benefit package, and no final decisions have been made. We are considering options including reduced energy payments, but cannot provide compensation in the form of direct payments to individuals.

- **Date of Meeting to be arranged in Sept/Oct**

This question is in response to mental health and how the project can help reduce stress and anxiety in the community. The environmental assessments that are required as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment look at the potential impacts from the project, including mental health. However, the One Earth team are aware that it is not just the project itself, but the planning process and lack of clarity leading up to the project potentially being consented and constructed that is causing stress in the community. To help alleviate this anxiety, we are committed to continue ongoing engagement with the community, and providing project updates whenever possible. This includes a newsletter this autumn to show how the masterplan has been updated to address feedback, several months ahead of the DCO application submission, and future newsletters for key project updates.

- **Embodied carbon and other emissions – details of studies/research done and scale model**

The carbon and climate change assessment, including embodied emissions, will be detailed and reported in the ES, to be submitted as part of the DCO application in Q1 2025.

- **Orsted to look into combining wind-power with solar power to reduce number of panels**

When we secured the grid connection agreement, there was a de facto ban on onshore wind development, therefore we did not consider installing wind turbines at this location. Now that the ban has been lifted, we would still not consider incorporating turbines at this location, due to the lack of ideal wind resources, and increased visual impacts due to height and noise impacts from turbines on nearby homes, which would need to be considered in the environmental assessment. This location, due to topography and radiance levels, is a good location for solar technology. See Chapter 4 of the PEIR for the alternatives assessments.

- **Model a fire and provide information on outcome**

Although we have not modelled a BESS fire, various other bodies have conducting large-scale fire testing on BESS units. A few battery suppliers have conducted recent large scale fire testing and have successfully demonstrated that fire did not spread to adjacent units and no thermal runaway propagation or ignition occurred. UL 9540A is a test standard developed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) specifically for evaluating the fire hazards associated with energy storage systems. It will be a requirement that the selected battery units must have undergone UL 9540A testing ensuring thermal runaway does not propagate to adjacent cells or modules. Along with other relevant safety standards, various fire safety mechanisms, such as fire detection and suppression systems and sufficient spacing between battery units shall be employed to mitigate fire risks.

- **BESS batteries will be the latest and much safer water-cooled ones.**

We are committed to using the latest solutions from leading manufacturers that prioritise safety as well as performance. All selected technologies shall meet the requirements of all latest safety standards and guidance. The systems shall have multiple layers of safety mechanisms, including continuous monitoring, thermal management and integrated suppression systems. At this stage of the project we cannot commit directly to one supplier, but it is almost certain that the use of liquid cooling systems will be specified which ensures superior thermal performance and reliability.

- **Agree a Response Plan with Notts. And Lincs. Fire Services and provide a copy**

We have already engaged with both Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire Fire and Rescue services in early discussions. At this early stage of the project an initial outline battery safety management plan will be developed to ensure alignment and compliance with the latest standards and guidance. If the DCO is granted, both FRS will be consulted for the development of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to ensure fire safety is a top priority. The ERP will assist the emergency service personnel in responding to potential BESS-related emergencies and will provide key information that can assist with safely managing the emergency.

- **Provide a copy of the Fire Brigade Report for the Carnegie Road Fire (Liverpool)**

https://stig.group/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/IIT-Report-Final-redacted.pdf

As we noted in person, technology has advanced significantly since this fire occurred. Lessons learnt would be applied to this project, to ensure that this does not occur again.

- **Monitoring of BESS fires**

The site shall have continuous monitoring of the units 24/7, 365 days a year, pre-and post-incident data can be retrieved. This could include data on the temperature, gas detection systems, voltage and current within the cells and modules. If any abnormality is detected, the individual units shall be isolated and will shut down automatically or through remote monitoring systems to prevent the spread of fire spreading to other parts of the system and minimise damage. In the event of a fire a trained expert will be dispatched to the site to support the FRS. Safety will be built into the design, with the FRS response carefully considered. Adequate space shall be provided for the FRS to monitor any fire incidents, position their equipment and effectively carry out emergency response.

- **Details of parameters developed to manage noise from inverters and produce a plan showing noisy equipment will be at least 300m from properties and cycle route and where the inverters will actually be sited.**

Noise modelling is underway and we will include appropriate noise mitigation where required, this will include offsets and other noise mitigation where required

- **Lowering of temperature in the vicinity of the panels leading to increased flood risk**

There is no evidence of this occurring.

- **Long term adverse effect on local employment**

This is included in Chapter 18 – Socio-Economics of the PEIR. The full assessment outcomes will be included in the ES as part of the DCO application.

- **How do you define significant?**

Significance is defined for each environmental technical assessment by specific standards as set out in published guidance. The significance criteria for each environmental assessment is set out in the each chapter of the PEIR, and will also be included in each assessment chapter in the ES. The ES will be submitted as part of the DCO application in Q1 2025.

In general, significance takes into account the:

- Extent / geographical scale of the effect (site or local effects; or district level; or regional level or national level).
- Duration of the effect (short, medium or long-term and temporary).
- Performance against environmental quality standards or relevant policy requirements.
- Sensitivity of the receptor affected.

Air Quality

1. **14.14 No monitoring of PM10 or PM2.5 concentrations is conducted by any of the host authorities. Background Concentrations How can we know if there are any changes due to the installation, maintenance and decommissioning if there is to be no monitoring of PM10 or PM2.5?**

   Background concentrations published by Defra are considered to be representative of conditions across the study area, given the rural location. According to the criteria set out in Defra's LAQM TG22 guidance for local authorities, the study area is considered to be rural and pollutant concentrations would be expected to be close to, or at, background levels. Impacts on PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations will be considered as part of the detailed assessment, which will predict the existing concentrations and any increases in concentrations using computer dispersion modelling. It is best practice to use modelling, as it is recognised that carrying out monitoring at every sensitive receptor is not feasible.

2. **Table 14-2 What is their estimated HDV and LDV increase on the roads?**

   At this stage, during the construction phase of our project, the peak daily traffic generation is expected to be 120 LDVs and 544 HDVs, as explained in Chapter 13 – Transport and Access of the PEIR. As set out in Chapter 14 – Air Quality of the PEIR, it is not expected to significantly effect air quality and will not result in exceedances of the objective levels set to protect human health. This will be confirmed with computer dispersion modelling for the ES. The traffic generation during operation is expected to be minimal (expected to be 10 vehicles movements per day), and as agreed with PINs, has been scoped out of the assessment in the Scoping Opinion.

3. **In the dust assessment procedure does the Yes/ No, depend on the weather? How long before construction will the assessment be is this weather dependent?**

   The construction dust risk assessment is not weather dependent, rather the risk assessment assumes worst-case conditions (i.e. dry and windy conditions) in order to ensure appropriate mitigation is in place, regardless of weather conditions.

4. **14.27 The guidance explains that residential properties, schools and care homes are 'high' sensitivity receptors to dust soiling, while public parks and places of work are 'medium' sensitivity receptors with farmland being 'low' sensitivity. Residential properties, schools and care homes are classified as being of 'high' sensitivity for human health effects, while places of work and shops are classified as being of 'medium' sensitivity and public parks are of 'low' sensitivity. This approach has been taken and applied to our Project in the preliminary assessment below.**

   Correct, this is the approach taken in our assessment work, in line with industry standard guidance.

5. **How do they aim to protect our residential areas? Also, they have said that farmland is low sensitivity. However, does that include pony paddocks, pig and chicken units that have animals in and how do they intend to protect these animals from pollution**?

   Residential areas will be protected from any dust emissions during construction through the implementation of dust suppression measures, which will be commensurate with the level of risk identified in the risk assessment. This assessment takes into account the high sensitivity of residential properties and their proximity to the areas of dust emissions, and recommends measures accordingly such that any effects will be not significant. In line with the industry standard guidance, all farmland is classed as 'low sensitivity' to dust emissions

from construction works. This is best practice, but it is also worth noting that any mitigation measures will be implemented site-wide, with a goal of ensuring no significant effects on residential areas or less sensitive areas, where possible.

Climate Change

1. **Check studies include all aspects of solar farm, panels, cabling, Lithium Batteries etc – Please Provide Breakdown.**

   The lifecycle carbon assessment will include embodied emissions from a full inventory of parts and components used to construct, operate and maintain the solar farm. Due to the preliminary nature of the PEIR the information on these parts and components is less detailed. The final ES which will be submitted as part of the DCO application will include a more detailed assessment and breakdown of components and parts.

2. **It also seems to be deducing net-gains based solely on gas-fired power stations, and not considering other sources such as off/on shore wind turbines etc. Please Explain? Also, are these studies based on projections if all current COP-26 agreements are met, or whether none of these are met?**

   The GHG emissions released by the generation of electricity using solar energy is compared to natural gas as natural gas power stations remain the significant portion of energy generation in the UK. Thus if the proposed development were to come forward it would most likely replace natural gas power as part of the UK's transition to a net zero energy supply.

3. **15.2. This Chapter concludes that our Project will lead to a likely significant positive effect in terms of reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and supporting the UK's transition to a net zero economy by 2050.**
   Q1. Could you please advise how the general population of these villages is able to confirm and understand your final conclusion; using your documentation. Many people are reporting that your findings are not easily confirmed.

   There is a Non-Technical Summary included as part of the PEIR, which provides a simple non-technical summary of the assessment approach and findings. Similarly there will be a Non-Technical summary provided as part of the ES that will summarise the EIA and explain the findings of the assessment in non-technical language.

4. **15.3. The impact of future climate change on our Project is identified as being non-significant. This means that Our Project is resilient to a range in potential future climatic changes such as hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters and increased storminess.**
   Q2. What information/Analysis are you basing this on, please point us to your data and provide information on who did this analysis and what their professional qualifications are?

   Our climate change resilience assessment uses the United Kingdom Climate Change Projections 2018 (UKCP18) (https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp) which provides probabilistic climate change projections for predefined 30-year periods for annual, seasonal and monthly changes to mean climatic conditions over land areas. In terms of the climate risk and mitigation assessment, we take account the potential impact of climate change on receptors within the development, considering the design measures incorporated into the development to mitigate these potential impacts. In terms of the climate resilience assessment, we assess the likelihood, consequence and significance of the potential impact following climate change guidance produced by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA). The professional qualifications of the authors are presented in Appendix 1-1 of the PEIR. Input to the assessment includes expertise from technical experts across the project team.

5. **15.8. The UK has successfully reduced its reliance on coal for electricity generation to very low levels, but a significant portion of the UK's electricity supply (39% in the period April 2022 - March 20231) is provided by natural gas. The UK is also heavily reliant on natural gas for heating and fossil fuels for transport. As heating systems are replaced with electricity-powered systems such as heat pumps, and road vehicles replaced with electric vehicles, the demand for electricity will greatly increase. It is therefore vital for both the UK's future energy security and commitment to net zero carbon, that it rapidly increases its capacity for renewable electricity generation through the development of new solar, wind and nuclear projects.**
   Q3. Electric Vehicles are not be as popular as first thought, new sales are down and second-hand sales very low, and some major car manufacturers are turning to other technologie such as hydrogen . Heat pumps are also low on up-take because they just do not work efficiently enough. What analysis have you done to take these facts into consideration.

   The National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1, details the overarching plan to help achieve net-zero emissions by 2050. Under the government, this policy was strengthened through the Clean Power 2030 initiative, which calls for eliminating the remaining fossil fuels from the electricity sector by 2030 and tripling solar power by 2030. The demand for electricity is predicted to double by 2050 for a variety of reasons, including the transition to electric vehicles and heat pumps, but also other factors such as economic growth and development, the expansion of data centres, and other new technologies. New renewable energy sources are needed to replace the remaining fossil fuels, as well as account for the growth in demand for electricity.

6. **15.9. In supplying renewable, zero-carbon electricity per year (enough to power over 200,000 UK homes), our Project will provide a significant positive contribution to the UK's future energy security and transition to net zero.**
   Q4. Could you please provide the detailed stats for this.

   The average yearly electricity consumption of a UK household is between 2700-5000 kWh (statics taken from ofem.gov.uk). The development proposes to generate 1,000,000,000 kWh/year which when divided by the average household's energy consumption (5000 kWh for conservatism) equates to 200,000 households.

7. **15.13. GHGs contribute to climate change, which is a global environmental effect and, as such, the study area for the assessment is not limited by any specific geographical scope or defined by specific sensitive receptors. Instead the GHG assessment focuses on the likely amount of GHG produced by our Project from construction, operation and decommissioning and compares against other forms of electrical energy generation (principally natural gas power stations as this remains the significant portion of energy generation in the UK).**
   Q5. Does this assessment not take into consideration the manufacture of solar panels and all associated equipment etc?

   The assessment takes account of embodied carbon emissions associated with all components used in the manufacturing of the solar panels and all other project components (frames, inverters, BESS, substation, cables etc). The embodied carbon emissions include the extraction and refinement of raw materials and the energy used in the manufacture of solar panels, equipment, components etc. Whilst the PEIR has limited detail on these, a more detailed assessment will be provided in the ES.

8. **15.14. The study area for CCR, unlike other disciplines, focuses on the impact that climate will have on our Project (as opposed to the impact of our Project on the environment). The study area is therefore the footprint of our Project, split into its constituent parts (receptors). The study area for the CCR assessment is shown in Figure 15-1 below.**
   Q6. Studies are now being produced that show large solar farms can have a substantial localised impact on temperatures and water displacement etc. Are these taken into consideration? Who at One Earth has looked at this, and what studies have they been looking at.

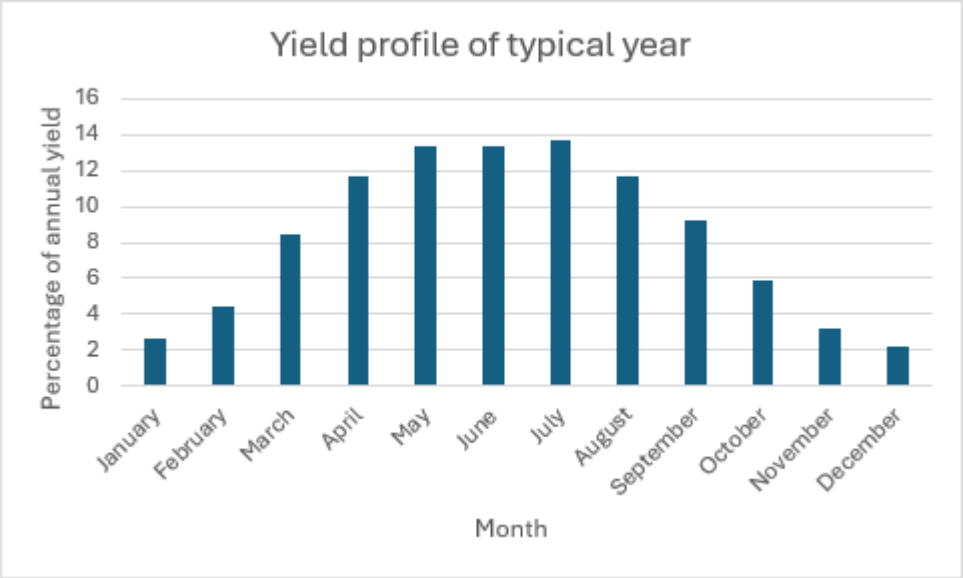
   The hydrology and hydrogeology team will consider the impacts of the Project on water displacement. Localised impacts on temperatures are not directly taken account of, but the analysis makes worst-case assumptions about the future local temperatures that will occur at the site and therefore has a headroom for uncertainty which allows for such localised heat effects. The authors of the PEIR and their qualifications are included in Appendix 1-1 of the PEIR.

9. **15.18. Although the existing land use is one way to consider baseline emissions within a GHG assessment, it is also appropriate to consider the baseline emissions as an alternative project or scenario**
   Q7. Further explanation required on this please.

   It is a generally adopted approach in EIA to consider the baseline scenario as the current use of land. This would mean comparing the solar farm to the existing agricultural uses of the land. In assessing GHG emissions, it is important to consider the potential impacts or benefits which may arise well beyond the geographic boundary of a site. There are many different ways this is done, but one commonly used approach is to compare a development to a current process or land use which it is intended to replace, even if this happens in a different location. In the case of our project, the solar farm is intended to generate renewable electricity to reduce the need to generate electricity using fossil fuels such as natural gas. This means that it is appropriate in assessing potential GHG impacts and effects, to consider a baseline which includes electricity generation in a gas fired power station. There is no such power station on the site itself, nor will there be, but delivery of our project would allow the reduction in use of gas fired power stations elsewhere and is therefore an appropriate comparator to assess the GHG impacts.

10. **15.19. Our Project will generate and export an estimated 1,000 GWh (gigawatt hours) of renewable electricity each year.**
    Q8. Do you have a monthly breakdown of this?

    Please see below, this reflects the typical solar generation profile.



11. **15.20. The GHG emissions released by generation of electricity using natural gas in a Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) power station is 371 gCO2e/kWh (371 grams per kilowatt hour)3. This means that generating 1,000 GWh of electricity using gas CCGT results in GHG emissions of 371,000 tonnes CO2e per year.**
    Q9. Why is this not also considering other Green Energy sources such as on/off-shore wind turbines, or nuclear? You seem to have picked the highest GHG contributor. Why?

    The GHG emissions released by the generation of electricity using solar energy is compared to natural gas as natural gas power stations remain the significant portion of energy generation in the UK and thus our project is intended as to replace natural gas power as part of the transition to net zero.

12. **Q10. Why are we not considering average lows as a whole?**

    Future climate projections predict increases in future low, average and max temps, with decreases in low lying snow and ice. As such, cold temperatures, snow and ice and average low temperatures are not considered to be a relevant future climate hazard (more than they are in current day).

13. **The estimate of current GHG emissions from our Site will be refined once further baseline habitats surveys are completed and more data on existing site wide habitats are determined.**
    Q11. When will this data be available?

    This data will be presented in the ES, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

14. **15.25. Over the 60-year lifetime of our Project, the baseline emissions from our Site taking account of the agricultural uses and natural and semi-natural habitats that occupy our Site will be 27,000 tonnes CO2e.**
    15.26. There may be slight improvements (reductions) in GHG emissions as farming techniques and technologies improve in the future, but there are no resources which allow any such changes to be quantified.
    Q12. What about mixing agriculture with wind-turbines, which is what is already happening is this area. Have One Earth Solar Farm considered this?

As set out on Chapter 4 of the PEIR consideration of alternative technologies, including wind has been undertaken, when identifying the need, technology type and location.

15. **15.27. In the absence of our Project, it is assumed that the electricity generated by our Project would continue to be generated using natural gas fired CCGT power stations.**
Q13. Why not other sources, nuclear, or green sources, such as wind-turbines, bio-mass, hydrogen?

    See responses above regarding the significant portion of energy generation in the UK being produced by natural gas fired power stations, for the UK to transition away from fossil fuels for electricity generation, heat and transport, it needs to consider all options for renewable and low carbon energy including solar, wind (on and off-shore), nuclear, biomass and carbon capture and storage. All have different advantages and disadvantages, but include the common goal of reducing or eliminating the UK's reliance on fossil fuels.

16. **15.32. As the design life of our Project is expected to be at least 60 years, the CCR assessment has considered a scenario that reflects the potential change in climate resulting from the highest predicted level of global warming (8.5 degree increase in global average temperatures) in the time horizon of 2080-2099 to assess the impact of climate change over the lifetime of our Project.**
Q14. 8.5 degrees? .. F or Celsius, is this right, please explain where this information is taken from?

    This is a point of correction in the PEIR. The text in brackets should say "8.5 W/m2 increase in radiative forcing". The resultant increase in global average temperatures is a little below 5 degrees Celsius (although projections vary between climate models). Our climate change resilience assessment uses the United Kingdom Climate Change Projections 2018 (UKCP18) which provides probabilistic climate change projections for predefined 30-year periods for annual, seasonal and monthly changes to mean climatic conditions over land areas. UKCP18 can be found here: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp .

17. **15.34. The following work will be undertaken in relation to the future climate conditions for presentation in the final ES:**
> The estimate of lifetime electricity generated and exported by our Project will be refined to reflect a small amount of degradation (i.e. reduction in the amount of electricity generated by the solar panels as they age) and the benefit of panel replacements during the lifetime of our Project;
Q15. What is this 'small amount' of degradation Please provide figures per year?

    The calculation of the lifecycle energy intensity of our Project is calculated using the total lifecycle carbon emissions and the total expected lifetime electricity export. To calculate the lifetime electricity exported, the annual (opening year) value has been extrapolated over 60 years, assuming a PV panel degradation rate of 0.45% per annum. This is conservative as it ignores any replacement of the panels during our Project's lifetime. This assumption will be refined in the final ES based on latest and best data available on panel performance.

18. **Estimate of emissions from the gas fired CCGT power station baseline will be refined to account for the potential introduction of carbon capture and storage technologies, at some point prior to 2050, based on the latest evidence on likely timescales for large-scale carbon storage networks in the UK**
Q16. Other solar farms will be built across the UK and the UK is increasingly looking to add solar panels to roofs and also increase off-shore wind turbines, so your

figures shouldn't be just based on gas-fired power stations. Please explain your reasoning?

Please see responses above at question 2.

19. **The estimate of future GHG emissions from our Site (in the absence of our Project) will be refined once further baseline habitats surveys are completed and more accurate data on existing sitewide habitats are determined; and**
> Further detailed analysis of the UKCP18 data will be undertaken to better define the likely future climate at our Site.
Q17. When will this data be available and why has it not been done already?

    The PEIR was based on preliminary information from survey results to date. The final assessment will be undertaken based on the results of the complete habitat survey. This will be presented in the ES which will be submitted as part of the application.

20. **15.39. Our Project has a sustainability target to ensure 100% of waste avoids landfill and is recycled. Consideration will be given in the ES to good practice construction and decommissioning waste management procedures and measures to be included in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan and Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (see Chapter 4: Our Project for further details).**
Q18. 100% not reaching landfill? Really? Please back this point up with details.

    There are already facilities that can recycle the majority of solar panels. By the time the project is decommissioned (in 60 years) it is expected that technological advances will mean there will be more facilities and opportunities to divert waste from landfill. Details of waste management will be included in the ES, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

21. **15.39. Our Project has a sustainability target to ensure 100% of waste avoids landfill and is recycled. Consideration will be given in the ES to good practice construction and decommissioning waste management procedures and measures to be included in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan and Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan (see Chapter 4: Our Project for further details).**
Q19. You are comparing GHGO to pretty much the worst emitters (gas fired) more wider comparative studies should be done? Please comment?

    Please see responses above to question 2.

22. **Figure 15-2 Q.20 Need to see/find the detailed breakdown this graph is based on.**

    The detailed GHG calculations will be presented in an Appendix to the ES, which will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

23. **15.48. Figure 15-3 shows the net lifecycle GHG emissions taking account of the emissions saved from the reduced reliance on gas fired CCGT power stations.**
Q.21 GAS Fired! Please explain why only Gas-Fired is used?

    Please see responses above.

24. **Table 15-8 Q23. Need a lot more detail on the flooding aspects of this table. Please Provide.**

Further details regarding the potential flooding impact (tidal, fluvial and groundwater/surface water) is provided in Table 15.7. This table also details the mitigation included within the development to mitigate against this. This information is taken from Chapter 8- Hydrology and Hydrogeology, which presents further details on flooding.

25. **15.67. The next steps are to further develop the ICCI with further input from technical chapter authors as the various environmental assessments progress to final ES stage.**
    Q24. Time-scales for all this?

    It is anticipated the DCO application, which will include the ES, will be submitted in Q1 2025.

26. **Table 15 -4**
    a. **Biodiversity: Notes: Vague, there is likely to be a massive change in bio-diversity, with or without climate change. Please Explain?**
    b. **Hydrology: How can this be true? What about other parts of the plans, i.e. BESS, sub-stations, invertors, access roads. What happens if the land floods around these areas. A lot of this land is a consistent height above sea level.**
    c. **Land and soils: Removal of top soil, BESS fires could cause substantial contamination, cleaning of panels, direction of rain-fall off panels causing channeling and without large open field soak away, possible over-whelming of water courses etc. Please provide detailed explanation of this.**
    d. **Buried heritage: Has this been looked at in some detail, what happens if new buried heritage is identified during the build stage? Who and how will this be identified and managed?**
    e. **Cultural heritage: Needs expanding on with more detail, please explain what is considered heritage assets**
    f. **Landscape and visual: This is clearly untrue. Please provide the name and experience of who is reporting this.**
    g. **Traffic and access: 750 workers travelling to the site everyday, plus lorries etc! What about the horse riders? Please provide information on consideration to horse rider and also the cycling time-trials that are often run on the A1133. Did you know this?**
    h. **Air quality: Bare field/top soil blowing across the site, massive issues if there is a BESS fire. Roads closed, stay in doors with windows closed etc.**
    i. **Noise and vibration: Very noisy at inverters early morning, and a 7am start! (Saturdays too!)**
    j. **Human health: This is clearly untrue. Please point us to the detailed analysis on this. Who performed this analysis and what their professional qualifications are?**
    k. **Socio economics: In parts of these documents, they are saying 750 jobs, so great opportunities, or no long term jobs, so no stretch on local resources, it can't be all things depending on what best suits the PIER sections. Please Explain?**

For clarity, we have assumed this comment relates to Appendix 15-4 rather than Table 15-4 and have responded on this basis.
The preliminary ecology assessment has taken a precautionary approach and concludes there are no likely significant effects on biodiversity. We note that an area of ecological enhancement and the provision of new or improved habitats will benefit wildlife and there is likely to be a positive change, compared to the existing use of the land as agriculture.
The flood assessment has considered the potential of flooding on our Project, taking account of climate change (i.e. an increase in water levels). We have been working with the Environment Agency to ensure the proposals respond to future climate change water levels;

and have included design measures to ensure the flood levels are mitigated. This includes solar panels being above future flood levels and the BESS and substation outside of flood zones. Similarly the BESS and substation will include drainage design to reduce the risk of contamination.

An assessment of buried heritage is included in Chapter 10 of the PEIR and will be presented in the ES. This will set out the results from investigations as well the mitigation measures that will be in places to avoid and minimise any likely significant effects.

Appendix 1-1 of the PEIR provided the competency of the technical team. This will also be reported within the ES.

An outline Construction Traffic Management Plan has been published as part of the PEIR (as Appendix 10-3) which sets out the measures to reduce impacts from the construction phase. The final outline Construction Traffic Management Plan to submitted with the ES will provide further details on the impacts for all road users (including cyclists and horse riders),

The air quality assessment will set out the measures that will be in place to ensure the dust during construction is controlled. With appropriate mitigation measures in place, no likely significant effects are expected.

The inverters will be located at distances away from residential properties such that noise will be imperceptible.

Appendix 1-1 of the PEIR provides the competency of the technical team. This will also be reported within the ES.

There will be a peak of 750 jobs during the 2-year construction phase. During operation there will be between 15-20 direct jobs. The jobs during the construction phase and during operation will not have a stretch on local resources.

27. **LID (Light Induced Degradation) accounts for 2% in the first year. Then between .5% and .7% each year. https://www.powermag.com/analysis-of-performance-degradation-of-pv-modules/ For greenfield plants, it is common to consider in the first year of operation a degradation rate in the range of 1% to 2.5%. This is mainly caused by LID (Light Induced Degradation), which most affects p-Si modules bases. Thin film module bases are not affected by this phenomenon but they have a first-year standard degradation to be considered too (around 2% in average for the FS gen6 for instance). Please comment on the above?**

    The calculation of the lifecycle energy intensity of our Project is calculated using the total lifecycle carbon emissions and the total expected lifetime electricity export. To calculate the lifetime electricity exported, the annual (opening year) value has been extrapolated over 60 years, assuming a PV panel degradation rate of 0.45% per annum. This assumption will though be refined in the final ES based on latest and best data available on panel performance.

Ecology

1. **Biodiversity Net Gain 7.11.**

Our Site boundary changed a number of times over the duration of survey visits, incorporating new areas which were not included in the initial walkover survey, as new landowners joined our Project. These areas were incorporated into surveys where possible, otherwise they were assessed using aerial images and 'on the ground' knowledge of the area.

The highlighted statement is not clear and can you redefine which of these new areas were incorporated into the survey and those that were not? Which areas were assessed using aerial images and which were assessed by "Local Knowledge"? Can you explain "Local Knowledge?"

We are aware that some of the surveys are incomplete due to the stage of development within an evolving scheme. Survey work in 2024 includes habitat classification of additional land parcels included later on in 2023, reptile survey, water vole and otter survey, and acoustic bat survey and monitoring. Survey work may be required in 2025 in response to any further amendments to the project design. Local knowledge, in this instance, refers to the extensive hours that surveyors have been on site over 2023 and their understanding of the habitats and species present.

2. **The static acoustic monitoring surveys aimed to record for a minimum of 5 nights per season at each monitoring location, however, technical failures occurred, impacting recording at static detector locations along transect 2 (in summer and autumn) and transect 3 (in spring, summer and autumn).**

How have these "technical failures" impacted upon the accuracy of these surveys?

Technical failures occur frequently when using a number of devices which are left in situ. As such, they are left for a period of time which extends beyond the minimum recommendation. In addition, leaving devices in situ over a period of time allows for an average activity level to be calculated based on multiple nights of recording. These results provide indicative activity levels, with consideration of limitations, such as poor weather and technical failures.

3. **Extensive flooding along the River Trent in December and January limited access to certain areas within the winter bird survey. These areas were viewed from vantage points and from the other side of the river so the areas were still partially surveyed and bird records were taken, but it may have impacted records of smaller bird species not visible or audible from a distance. As a result, three of 60 transects over the season were altered.**

The sampling of waterbodies for great-crested newts is typically conducted for all waterbodies within our Site and a 500m buffer (the study area). However, due to access restrictions (located within private land, presence of dense vegetation surrounding ponds) this was not possible. As a result, two of the six ponds within our Site were sampled, and eight of 34 ponds outside of our Site.

There are significant errors within the bird and waterbody surveying are these results valid?

Surveys are initially designed to incorporate all features within a site, however, where the study area is extensive or there are unforeseen limitations, surveys must be altered to ensure data can be captured to inform the development. This sometimes means that data is indicative and the limitations are considered as part of the impact assessment. Where necessary, surveys will be repeated to fill any gaps in the data.

4. **Field Survey 7.27 The current Site cover approximately 1,591ha of which approximately 60 percent (957ha) has been incorporated into Phase 1 habitat survey. Is a 60% habitat survey accurate enough to provide valid and credible results?**

   We are aware that some of the surveys are incomplete due to the stage of development within an evolving scheme. Survey work in 2024 includes habitat classification of additional land parcels included later on in 2023, reptile survey, water vole and otter survey, and acoustic bat survey and monitoring. Survey work may be required in 2025 in response to any further amendments to the project design. Local knowledge, in this instance, refers to the extensive hours that surveyors have been on site over 2023 and their understanding of the habitats and species present.

5. **Improved and Semi-improved grassland - 197ha Condition: Poor to Moderate, with the majority of modified grassland, namely grass-leys, assessed as Poor. These condition score upon the grassland is based upon which agriculturally recognised scoring system?**

   Habitat Condition Assessment scores are based on the Statutory Metric condition assessment sheets for BNG https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statutory-biodiversity-metric-tools-and-guides.

6. **Bats 7.29.**
   The desk study identified 577 records of a minimum of seven bat species within the study area. During the field survey sixty-six trees within our Site were found to support features potentially suitable for roosting bats. Habitats within our Site are generally considered to be of low and moderate quality for foraging and commuting bats due to the extensive cover of arable fields with species poor and defunct hedgerow boundaries. Activity surveys identified a minimum of seven bat species within our Site, consistent with those identified in the desk study and confirming noctule, brown long-eared bat, barbastelle and Nathusius' pipistrelle within our Site. There is significant contradiction with the findings of the bat survey and determination of the quality of the habitat from the survey, can you explain this error?

   Records obtained from data record centres are considered in context, not only in terms of the time period in which they cover, but also the effort of monitoring by enthusiasts within the region and presence of nearby sites of nature conservation interest which are designated for their bat populations.
   The quality of habitats for bats are assessed following Bat Conservation Trust guidance and are based on knowledge of bat ecology and professional experience.
   The majority of UK bat species avoid flying in open arable habitat (covering the majority of the draft Order Limits) which leave them vulnerable to predation and provide no invertebrate prey. Most UK bat species are closely associated with woodland habitats and vegetated linear features for which effects will be avoided as part of the design of the project.

7. **Badger 7.34.**
   The desk study identified 159 records of badger within the study area in the last decade, including records from within our Site, although due to badger welfare concerns, exact locations are not divulged. Evidence of badger activity including sett entrance holes, footprints and latrines, was observed in locations consistent with the desk study results, in particular in the north of our Site.
   How will badger welfare and disturbance be managed during the construction and lifetime of this project?

The CEMP will detail the methods in which badger disturbance and welfare will be managed during construction activities. The scheme design will aim to avoid setts within the Order Limits and suitable commuting and foraging habitat, where unavoidable, effects will be mitigated for.

8. **Birds 7.36.**
   The desk study returned 59,491 records of legally protected or notable bird species within the study area including within the Site themselves. However, the majority of record locations provided were of a low accuracy, being within a 100km square or a 10km square. Only barn owl and house sparrow allowed accurate identification of a specific record location being outside of our Site.
   The significance of the findings of a "desk" study and also a survey has understated the levels of bird activity despite results to the contrary can you explain this view?

   The number of records must be considered in context not only in terms of the time period in which they cover, but also the effort of monitoring by enthusiasts within the region and presence of nearby sites of nature conservation interest which are designated for their bird assemblages. As noted in the text, the location accuracy was low and so a precautionary approach is taken.

9. **Great-crested newt 7.41.**
   The majority of records identified by the desk study were historic. Arable habitats are sub-optimal for great-crested newt in their terrestrial life phase. Therefore, although ponds within and adjacent to our Site provide some suitable breeding habitat.
   Water vole
   No evidence of water vole presence was identified during habitat surveys.
   It is unbelievable if not very convenient that neither of these species were recorded during the survey. Local Knowledge contradicts these findings, can you explain this?

   Surveys are ongoing in 2024, although should any recent records be available that were not provided within the data search, then we would be grateful to receive them and incorporate these locations into our survey programme in preparation for finalising the EIA.

10. **In the absence of our Project, these habitats will be managed in the same way, continuing to provide habitat for those (limited) legally protected, notable and controlled species identified in the current baseline. In the short, medium, and long term, species populations and distributions will continue to fluctuate in response to standard agricultural management, such as crop rotations and grazing. As a result of intensive farming practices, the majority of UK species populations are in decline. Therefore, in the absence of our Project, it is likely that this trend would continue, with more common, widespread and adaptable species populations continuing to decrease.**
    This is a manipulative and inaccurate statement, the RPA – SFI options under ELMS was introduced to address the issue of loss of biodiversity within agriculture. Would you like to reword this comment?

    This will be considered within the impact assessment.

11. **Environmental Measures**
    Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh – created along the River Trent corridor, specifically in locations where this habitat type has been mapped as HPI but has lost its qualifying features.

What does this mean?

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Area's (DEFRA) Habitats of Principal Importance (HPI) mapping (available here: Habitats and species of principal importance in England - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)) classifies areas along the River Trent as being a habitat of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh. However, this mapping is based on satellite imagery rather than on ground investigations. Our ecology site visits have shown that along the River Trent corridor particular flora that creates a habitat of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh have been lost (i.e., these landscapes have lost their qualifying features). Therefore, as part of our Project there is the opportunity to return these habitats back to coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, through planting and appropriate management, which will help improve local biodiversity and return a lost ecosystem.

12. **Ditches – these are likely to improve in terms of water quality providing associated ecological benefits due to the absence of adjacent agricultural activities, such as the spraying of chemicals and resulting runoff.**
How will this be measured? Have baseline measurements been taken prior to development of the solar scheme?

Baseline measures of water quality have not been conducted. It is accepted that current arable runoff accumulates in drainage ditches and that this will contain herbicide, pesticide and fertiliser sprayed over crops. These chemicals would impact flora and fauna within the ditch.

13. **The reversion of arable land into extensive meadow grassland on completion of construction works will increase the value of our Site for most bird species.**
Extensive meadow grassland or solar panels, can you quantify this statement without prejudice?

Baseline surveys of flora and fauna across the draft Order Limits (available at the time) confirm presence or likely absence of species and, in some cases, allow a population estimate.
It is accepted in ecology that a heterogenous habitat, such as species-rich grassland, supports increased biodiversity compared to a homogenous one, such as arable. Arable can support plant species, typically within the margins of a target crop, however, these are controlled using herbicides and usually comprise 2-3 dominating species such as black grass, groundsel and poppy. While these species provide opportunities for a low number of invertebrates, a species-rich grassland sward will provide opportunities for not only a wider range of invertebrates, but larger populations. These, in turn, attract reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals which predate them. Countless peer reviewed articles support this conclusion.

14. **The permanent change of habitat from arable to grassland will likely result in positive effect of a low magnitude due to the reduction in chemical (pesticides, fertiliser, etc) runoff associated with arable management.**
Can you quantify this statement without prejudice?

The magnitude of effects is defined within the PEIR document and is used as a measure to quantify predicted effects of the proposed development. Although a measure of current pesticide and fertiliser usage is not available, it is without doubt that the conversion of arable to grassland habitat will result in a reduction of chemical use.

15. **Conclusions 7.151. Table 7-10**
In conclusion the table basically says for all the ecological features:

No likely significant effects
The adoption of a CEMP will mitigate any significant effects
Can you quantify this statement without prejudice?

Conclusions in the PEIR are based on survey work to date, professional experience and site knowledge. Survey work will continue to incorporate new land parcels and species groups to accommodate an evolving scheme until the point of submission of the DCO application.
A CEMP document is designed to avoid contravention of legislation and impacts of construction activities on flora and fauna present in the area. In addition to mitigation of effects, the project design follows the mitigation hierarchy of;
- where possible any impacts on local flora and fauna will be avoided,
- where unavoidable, effects are minimised and then any residual effects will be mitigated for,
- if this is not possible, then offsetting or compensation may occur.
These conclusions are based on a scheme design which largely avoids impacts on local flora and fauna, with lower levels of mitigation in some instances where impacts are unavoidable. In addition, the delivery of BNG will result in habitat creation and enhancement which will benefit a wide range of fauna.

16. Where is the CEMP?

An outline CEMP will be submitted as part of the DCO application to be submitted in Q1 2025.

Equestrian

Questions:

1. **Do you agree that the safety of horses and riders, along with others undertaking leisure pursuits is an important matter? If so, why has this been given little to no consideration?**

2. **Regarding the equestrian safety document that I produced last month and submitted to you as part of my objection – has this been read and properly considered? Who is responsible for looking at this?**
3. **Do you agree with me and the many signatories that the project poses a significantly increased risk of accidents and injury, both during the construction and operational phases? (e.g. damage and obstruction of bridleways, transport vehicles, noisy inverters)**

- **If not, why not?**

- **If so, how do you propose to address these concerns?**

It only takes ONE accident and someone could be seriously injured or even killed (bear in mind the large number of children and novices that ride in the area) Do you agree and how do you propose to manage this high level and arguably unacceptable level of risk

- **Many equestrians I have spoken to have stated should the project proceed, they will be unable to ride out in the area again due to an unacceptable risk of accidents. This will be life-changing for many of those owning/riding horses. Firstly, it will have a huge impact on those running equestrian businesses such as livery yards in the area as well as those who make their livelihoods out of instructing. Secondly, those who ride for pleasure will be unable to undertake their leisure pursuit as they would have normally done. This will have a massive negative impact on the psychological and physical health of the horses due to lack of exercise and heightened anxiety.**

- **Does this not concern you?**

- **How do you propose to address this?**

Response:
The safety of horses, their riders, and other individuals who use the public rights of way and bridleways around the project has been considered as part of the development. Our aim is to expand recreational opportunities across the site by developing new permissive paths to connect areas that currently have limited accessibility, and safety is a key concern in the development of these paths. The PEIR includes preliminary assessments of public rights of way, including bridleways, in several locations: Chapter 18 on Socioeconomics, Chapter 13 on Transport and Access, and Chapter 12 on Landscape and Visual Impacts. We appreciate the feedback you have submitted and are having regard to it and considering the issues you have raised as we prepare the Environmental Statement and our DCO application.

We are aware of the concern of equestrians related to horses ‘spooking’ around solar panels and concerns around creating narrow pathways that may prevent horses from turning around or stepping to the site. In developing the masterplan, we referenced guidance from the British Horse Society, ‘Advice on Solar farms near routes used by equestrians’, which recommends no less than 5m between fencing. Our project goes further than this minimum guidance. We have removed panels that were once proposed adjacent to public rights of way in previous iterations of the masterplan, reducing instances for interactions between the project, horses, and their riders. In other scenarios, we have sought to retain open fields to one side of public rights of way. Where this has not been achievable, we have provided a 15m offset from public rights of way to the proposed solar panels. There will be a 5m offset from the solar panels to the fence line, which would be open

mesh (deer fence) consistent with other agricultural fences in the area, and new hedgerows. This results in a final minimum offset of approximately 10m either side of a public right of way. In some areas, the offset from public rights of way exceeds 100m.

We are also aware of the concerns around noise from the inverters, BESS or substations. As part of the noise assessment for the Environmental Statement, noise modelling will be undertaken to ensure these components are located at suitable distances away from users (including horse riders) of the permissive paths, public right of ways and bridleways to minimise any potential impacts or that acoustic fencing or other mitigation strategies are in place.

Hydrology

1. **Chapter 8: Hydrology and Hydrogeology**
   Hydrological and Hydrogeological Baseline Conditions Existing Watercourses and Drainage Arrangement
   8.7. As set out in Figure 8-2 below, the River Trent flows through the centre of our Site. The River Trent is classified as a Main River by the EA and although there are tidal influences associated with the watercourse, at our Site this is considered to be fluvially dominated i.e. water levels are generally dictated by rainfall within the river catchment rather than tidal fluctuations.
   Although fluvially dominant the river Trent is susceptible to increased flood risk especially at times of the year when rainfall is high in regions further up the Trent Valley, at high tides and when there is a storm surge in the North Sea and particularly when all of these occur at the same time, which has happened in the past. What do you intend to do to mitigate this in the future especially as the solar panels may well increase the speed of the flow of water to the River Trent?

   The FRA will consider flood risk from all sources and will include for future scenarios, including climate change.

2. **Hydrogeology 8.11.**
   BGS groundwater vulnerability mapping illustrated on MagicMap indicates the following:
   The bedrock geology is predominantly shown to have a high groundwater vulnerability classification meaning these are high priority groundwater resources that have very limited natural protection. This results in a high overall pollution risk to groundwater from surface activities. Operations or activities in these areas are likely to require additional measures over and above good practice pollution prevention requirements to ensure that groundwater isn't impacted. • There are localised areas within our Site where a medium groundwater vulnerability classification is noted. This indicates that these are medium priority groundwater resources that have some natural protection resulting in a moderate overall groundwater risk. Activities in these areas should as a minimum follow good practice to ensure they do not cause groundwater pollution. >
   • The superficial deposits have a medium-high groundwater vulnerability classification indicating these are high priority groundwater resources that have limited natural protection. This results in a medium-high overall pollution risk to groundwater for surface activities. Activities in these areas may require additional measures over and above good practice to ensure that they do not cause groundwater pollution.

   What activities are permissible and what activities are not permissible?
   What polluting effect are these activities going to have?

   The surface water drainage strategy will include reference to the treatment of surface water runoff that will naturally discharge to the ground (in line with the current arrangement) and for any flows discharged to the existing watercourses.
3. **8.75.**
   We will be preparing the FRA which will provide further detail on our surface water drainage strategy along with the water treatment. The FRA will be submitted as part of the DCO application.
   When will this be available? Why has it not been prepared as flood risk and pollution and of key importance in this area?

As set out, the FRA (which will assess flood risk from all sources and include a surface water drainage strategy) will be submitted with the DCO application. The FRA is prescribed under legislation to be included as part of the DCO application and so that is the stage at which is will be available for review.

4. **8.81.**
   With regards to groundwater flows, with the exception of foundations (for the solar panels and associated infrastructure such as sub-stations and battery storage) and cable routes, there will be no below ground structures included within our Project. The potential for impacts to groundwater flow is therefore anticipated to be limited however this will be assessed in greater detail within the FRA.
   - **What is the decay rate of the cable insulation?**
   - **Will the panels be cleaned, if so with what?**
   - **Can the panels themselves degrade and give off dissolved substances that will get into the waterways?**
   -

     The panels will be cleaned with water. Panel degradation would be electrical internal degradation. Modules are designed to be encapsulated and will not give off dissolved substances.

5. **Potable Water Demand 6**
   - **Approach**
   - **8.84. As set out previously, there is no specific quantitative methodology that allows potable water effects to be assessed. Determining the effects of our Project is therefore based on professional judgement and is qualitative.**
   - **What will you do should, your panels or BESS units emit toxic chemicals into the environment? Do you have risk assessments for such an event?**

     Measures will be put in place to ensure that any potential contaminated runoff is contained.

Land and soil

1. **9.30. An ALC survey of our Site has been undertaken, with results awaited from a small number of locations due to access restrictions (anticipated to be available by the end of June 2024).**
   When will these be available?

   The remaining 28 ha (2%) of land will be surveyed in advance of submitting our DCO application. This data will be included as part of the assessment reported in the ES to be submitted in the DCO application.

2. **Preliminary results for the soil within our Site boundary indicate the following ALCs, within a total land area of 1,263 Ha surveyed to date.**
   Are more areas going to be surveyed?

   Yes, the entire Order Limits are being surveyed prior to the DCO application being submitted.

3. **9.32. Preliminary site-specific ALC results suggest that significant areas of grade 2 are found at our Site which are not mapped at the 1:250,000 scale**
   Will the areas that are grade 2 and 3a not have solar panels upon them?

   We have sought to avoid BMV land where possible; however, there are some remaining fields that are BMV included for development in the masterplan.

4. **9.69. Effects on soil from construction or decommissioning activities will potentially be 'significant' where grade 2 or grade 3a land is affected ('very high' and 'high' sensitivity, with potentially moderate magnitude of), but are expected to be 'not significant' for grade 3b.**
   Why is there are major difference in sensitivity between grades 2/3a and 3b?

   The project has followed the 'IEMA guide: A New Perspective on Land and Soil in Environmental Impact Assessment' to estimate the potential effects of the project on land and soils. These guidelines suggest that BMV land has a very high or high sensitivity for biomass production, whereas non-BMV land has a low sensitivity. Placing these sensitivity levels in the IEMA significance matrix results in very large or large impacts on BMV land and moderate impacts on non-BMV land. There is a distinction between 2/3a, which are considered BMV and 3b, which is not.

5. **"5.11.12 Applicants should seek to minimise impacts on the best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification) and preferably use land in areas of poorer quality (grades 3b, 4 and 5). 5.11.34 The Secretary of State should ensure that applicants do not site their scheme on the best and most versatile agricultural land without justification.**
   What is the justification?

   Whilst every attempt has been made to minimise the use of BMV land for this project, it is not possible to completely avoid it. A significant proportion of land in the vicinity of One Earth and in the County as a whole is of BMV quality. Soils (and land quality) vary across the site with many areas having a mix of ALC grades within relatively short distances. This makes avoidance of BMV land logistically unviable. It is also anticipated that the BMV quality of the land will not be lowered and will remain the same throughout the project, albeit without biomass production during the lifetime of the solar farm.

6. **9.74. Our Project will lead to temporary impacts to soil and agricultural land for the duration of the operational phase (assumed to be 60 years), in particular, the areas in which the BESS and substations will be located.**
What are these temporary impacts will there be long term soil contamination and how will this be avoided?

   The temporary impacts will be the loss of biomass production from the BESS and substation areas and a potential temporary reduction is subsoil health and quality, due to compaction and a reduction of oxygen in the soil due to the lack of air exchange between the soil and atmosphere. The topsoil will be removed from these areas prior to installation and stored close by for re-use at restoration, so will not be impacted in the same way as the subsoil. The oSMP, to be secured as part of the DCO application, and SMP will detail methods to minimise potential contamination and mitigate any contamination should it occur.

7. **9.76. Table 9-2 presents a summary of the preliminary likely significant effects, with the further information that will be collected also outlined. It also details the next steps that will be undertaken to inform our ES.**
Table 9-2: Summary of Preliminary Likely Significant Effects
THIS TABLE STATES THERE WILL NO LIKELY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE PROJECT (60 YEARS). THIS A VERY BOLD STATEMENT WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE, PRIOR TO THE AVAILABILTY OF THE SMP, LEMP, CEMP AND DEMP
Where is the evidence, when will it be available?

   The various management plans will be tailored to this project but based upon documents produced within the construction industry for similar projects in recent years. These plans are well established and have proven successful in minimising potential negative impacts and mitigating issues arising. These will be included in the application, submitted in Q1 2025.

Mental Health

1. Do you feel mental health is important? If so, why has this matter been given little to no consideration?

2. Do you believe that this project will have a significant positive effect on mental health? If so, how? Evidence?

3. What are your thoughts regarding the results of the local mental health study that I conducted last month and submitted to you as part of my objection? Why has this not been read and considered?

4. Does it concern you that the overwhelming majority of those surveyed (over 100 local residents) stated their mental health is already being negatively affected? And even more so if the project were to proceed? How do you propose to address this?

5. Some of those surveyed stated they have either started medication for mental health or increased what they were taking already solely because of this proposal. Another made reference to drinking more alcohol to cope with the situation. Does this alarm you that you are solely responsible for this?
How do you propose to address this?

6. Of 109 surveyed, there were NO positive comments relating to mental health and the One Earth proposals. There were hundreds of comments describing emotions and disorders such as anxiety, low mood, disturbed sleep, nightmares, tearfulness, and worsening of depression (to name but a few) as a result of the One Earth proposal. Many feel their lives will be turned upside down and never be the same again, unable to move due to fall in house value. There is an overwhelming sense of impending doom. There has also been a breakdown in community cohesiveness, with rifts and divisions becoming ever more apparent. How does this balance with the overall 'positive' effects on health you are claiming will result from the solar project i.e. do you think any positive effects will be enough to counteract the evidence we now have for marked deterioration in the mental stability of our community?

Mental health is very important and is being considered along with physical health and wellbeing in the Chapter 17- Human Health. This assessment will be conducted using professional judgement and published guidance, and reflecting the findings from the baseline and consultation feedback.

Throughout the project's development to date, we have made efforts to reach out to the members of the community who live closest to the project site and would potentially have the greatest impacts in order to understand their key concerns and adapt the project design to address them. We have also made efforts to keep the greater community informed of project updates and next steps to reduce ambiguity and provide more clarity to the communities in recognition of the feedback on the uncertainty of the proposals.

Socioeconomics

1. **Where is the modern slavery and protection of human-rights policy?**

   https://orsted.co.uk/about-us/governance/modern-slavery-act-statement

2. **Complete lack of equestrian use studies? Please Explain.**

   Chapter 13- Transport and Access of the PEIR includes the preliminary use assessments of all public rights of way, including bridleways.

3. **Q1. Significant positive effects on employment.**
   a. **Explain the number and type of long term jobs.**
   b. **Explain how much analysis has been done on the loss of jobs, whose jobs would be threatened and how many jobs will be lost in these areas.**
   c. **Explain indirect long term job creation, type and numbers**.

   Landowner surveys are currently ongoing to ascertain exactly what type and how many jobs are currently on site and are likely to be affected by the project. Peak employment during construction of the project is expected to be around 750 jobs, plus further jobs supported/created in the supply chain and indirectly. During operation, it is currently estimated that there would be a net increase of 12 full time jobs on site, with further jobs being created indirectly. These estimates however will be updated and the latest data presented in the ES.

4. **Q2. Please could you provide a detailed explanation of the enhancements and 'new permissive routes' and likely significant positive effects on Public Rights of Way**

   Details of enhancements of PRoWs and new permissive routes are currently in development. The public consultation process has been used to present initial proposals and gather feedback, and this is being taken into account during the development of the project. More information will be included as part of the DCO application.

5. **18.2. As part of preparing our DCO application, further design development will enable a more detailed assessment of the significance of these effects. The results of this will be detailed in our Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the application. (Q3)**

   Q3. Could you expand on who makes these decisions and who and how will be part of the processes and how this information is validated, but also how you can expect a community to provide comments on this application when you haven't completed all your designs.

   As part of the extensive public consultation process, including a non-statutory consultation, statutory consultation and ongoing engagement, input has been sought from a range of consultees and stakeholders, including the community and relevant parish councils. This feedback has been sought on an iterative basis as the proposals have been developed in advance of each stage of consultation and, following that consultation, the feedback has been considered as part of the next stage of project development. The purpose of the pre-application consultation in the DCO process is to get feedback at a point when the proposals are still evolving so that it can be taken into account as part of the development process. Feedback from the recent statutory consultation where consultees where invited to provide feedback on the project is being considered as part of the development of the proposals included in the DCO application.

After submission of the application, if accepted into Examination, the DCO application will be examined by a panel of Examining Inspectors who will consider all aspects of the proposals and hear from Interested Parties, before making a recommendation to the Secretary of State who will be the ultimate decision maker on whether to grant consent for the project.

6. **18.3 This Chapter of the PEIR has been prepared by Logika (Q4.) and presents the likely**
significant environmental socio-economic effects of our Project. Socio-economics is defined as effects on people arising from a combination of social and economic factors. Article 4(2) of Schedule 4 the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulation 2017 states:
Q4. Could Logika please provide us with similar developments they have been able to work on, i.e. large countryside village developments etc. and who has been working on this and what their professional qualifications are?

   Appendix 1.1 of the PEIR sets out the professional competency of the experts involved in the production of the assessment, and this will also be presented in the ES.

7. **18.4. As such, this chapter provides this assessment, focussing on specific effects on**
populations at different spatial scales. (Q5.)
Q5. Who did this? Please provide an example of where you have done this before. So everyone involved can gain some understanding into 'different spatial scales', could we ask you to provide one or two examples with an explanation, on how the use of different spatial scales would be used in this particular development.

   The approach taken in this assessment is an industry standard approach and is in line with the assessments undertaken for numerous other large solar developments in the UK in recent years. Appendix 1.1 of the PEIR sets out the professional competency of the team involved in the preparation of the assessment.

8. **18.32. The areas in the vicinity of our Site generally fall within the 5th and 6th decile, indicating that the population experiences a level of deprivation that is approximately in line with the national average.**
Q6. How has this assumption been made and why has more specific analysis been done in the considerable time this project has been in development?

   The provision of these data on deprivation aims to provide broad context to the assessment, but is not something that is quantitatively assessed, so more specific baseline information would not be beneficial. This is also the level at which reliable data are publicly available.

9. **18.35. The Culture and Sport Evidence (CASE) programme provides regional statistics on cultural and sporting attractions, use and visits. The 2010 report on the East Midlands notes that the regional "CASE economy" employs 119,000 people in 9,800 businesses. It contributed £2.3 billion in GVA and £1.1 billion per year in spend from domestic tourists. The regional was the destination for 13% of domestic tourist trips in 2008 and 4% of overseas visitors, who spent a total £386 million, some 3% of national expenditure. (Q7)**
Q7. Why are such large analysis being studied when there is a clear distinction between town and small village populations?

The provision of these data aims to provide broad context to the assessment, but is not something that is quantitatively assessed, so more specific baseline information would not be beneficial. This is also the level at which reliable data are publicly available.

10. **18.36. Data from the Great Britain Tourism Survey provides further estimates of the volume and value of overnight trips taken by British residents in Great Britain. The latest data relates to Q3 2023. The East Midlands received 2.8 million visits in Q3 2022, which decreased to 2.2 million by Q3 2023. This comprised 8% of the total share of visits in England. Total spend from these visits amounted to £646 million, which had decreased to £459 million in Q3 2023. This comprised 6% of the total share of spend for England as a whole. (Q8.)**
    Q8. Please explain the relevance.

    The provision of these data aims to provide broad context to the assessment, but is not something that is quantitatively assessed, so more specific baseline information would not be beneficial. This is also the level at which reliable data are publicly available.

11. **18.37. The study area is sparsely populated, with the main residential areas being Dunham, Newton on Trent, North Clifton, South Clifton, High Marnham and Thorney. The main businesses are agricultural, with a small number of visitor attractions and other community facilities (Q9)**
    Q9. If – in the study area - the main businesses are agricultural and a small number of visitor attractions, this development would surely have a large impact on agricultural and visitor attractions close to the solar farm would also be affected from the localised loss of view amenity and industrialisation – particularly so during the installation phase. Please Comment

    The potential for impacts on agricultural jobs and economy, as well as amenity, are being assessed and will be reported in further detail in the ES that will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

12. **18.37 Visitor Attractions/Tourism (Q10)**
    18.38. As presented in Figure 18-10, there are only a small number of visitor amenities in proximity to our Site, the largest of which are caravan sites located close to the southern and northern boundaries. As discussed in Table 18-12 most are located closest to parts of our Site where PV panels are not expected to be installed, with land instead being used for underground cabling or environmental mitigation and biodiversity enhancements
    Q10. Surely there will be significant impact on these visitor attractions/tourism sites, either in the development phase or operational phase or both. Please Comment.

    These will be assessed in further detail in the ES. Generally, land used for environmental mitigation and biodiversity enhancements will not cause significant impacts, as these areas would be without above ground infrastructure, planted with native species to support existing wildlife. Areas used for underground cable would have a temporary impact during construction, which we would seek to mitigate through the construction management plans. After construction, the cable would not be visible.

13. **18.39. There are no published data on visitor accommodation or vacancy rates in the local area. However, data in Table 18-10 indicates some 155 employees in the accommodation and food services sector in 2022, which provides an approximate indication. UK business Count data also shows the numbers of hotels/guest houses businesses. These data are not available for the local area but are available for slightly larger "middle level" SOAs14. This suggests there may be some 55 business in the accommodation and food services sector as of 2023 in the three MSOAs that**

intersect our Site. (Q11)
Q11. Effects on the above businesses. Please Provide Data.
As above, the effects on amenity and consequently tourism are considered. These data are provided for baseline context.

14. **18.40. In addition to the current baseline information presented above, where practicable the following will be collected and reported on in the ES:**
> Verification, alongside stakeholder consultation activities of other types of land use within the Site (e.g. commercial premises, tourist attractions);
> The amount and types of existing employment within the Site; and
> Baseline usage figures for the National Cycle Route 647 (Q12)
Q12. When will this be done and why hasn't it been done already?

    This is currently ongoing and will be published in the ES that will be submitted as part of the DCO application.

15. **8.44. An examination of the relevant district local plans identified that the largest site allocated for development in the Local Area is located in Tuxford, approximately 3.5 km to the west of our Site, and is allocated for up to 244 dwellings. Although the timescales for the development of the Tuxford site are not known, the scale of this development (and other, smaller allocated sites) is not expected to significantly alter the socio-economic baseline set out above. Note this is considered in more detail in Chapter 19: Cumulative Effects. (Q13)**
Q13. Missing developments, including a 3.9million tonne quarry at South Clifton, the BESS and Substation developments inside the development zone and the Hydrogen plant, also inside the zone. Please Comment on this.

    A landowner survey to understand the exact number and type of jobs currently on site is ongoing and will be used in the assessment presented in the ES. The assessment of potential cumulative effects will be assessed according to guidance from PINs.

16. **18.45. Consideration of good design principles, consultation and engagement with stakeholders, including the local community has sought to maximise benefits and ensure that adverse effects designed out or mitigated. The following measures are incorporated into the design of our Project:**
Employment opportunities for construction trades during construction. These opportunities will be available to local people, depending on the precise skill needs for our project and supply in the local labour market (Q14)
Q14. Numbers and types please.

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES.

17. **18.45 Employment opportunities during the scheme operation and – in time – its decommissioning. As above, these opportunities will be available to local people, depending on the precise skill needs for our project and supply in the local labour market. (Q15)**
Q15. Numbers and types please.

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES.

18. **18.45. Educational opportunities through apprenticeships and training, at construction, operation and decommissioning stages (we are committed to and working with local educational institutions to identify how our Project can invest and provide suitable skilled training opportunities). This would serve to increase the**

likelihood that the jobs can be filled by local people during its lifetime and/or for future schemes in the area (Q16).
Q16. Provide examples where this has already been done by both developers.

An example of where this has been done already is Orsted's partnership with the Grimsby Institute and Furness College to offer offshore wind turbine technician apprenticeships in Grimsby on the UK's East coast and Barrow-in-Furness on the West coast. Apprentice Wind Turbine Technicians learn how to operate and maintain our offshore wind turbines. We work to the highest health safety and environmental standards and technicians are fully trained and supported during this programme.

19. **18.45 New permissive paths through our Project, creating routes connecting the villages; (Q17)**
Q17. Provide full details on the maps available, will you be taking into account the equestrian study and be reporting back

    The masterplan presented during the statutory consultation detailed the proposed permissive paths that we are considering. We are now reviewing the feedback received from statutory consultation, including this study, as part of finalising our proposals to be included in the DCO application.

20. **18.45 > Biodiversity enhancement, including provision of land for new grassland, wildflower meadow, hedgerow and tree planting (Q18)**
Q18. Provide full details on the maps available, types of grasses, wildflowers, and hedgerow maps (with type) and tree planting maps (with trees and approximation age and height at planting, plus how will these hedges and trees be managed until they are established.

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES.

21. **18.45 Security of revenue alongside opportunities for diversification of revenue for owners of land within our project site; (Q19).**
Q19. Please Explain?

    The introduction of a solar farm will provide a new source of income for landowners, as well as creating new jobs, which will provide diversification of revenue. It is currently being investigated whether some of the land can also be used for grazing, thus providing another additional income stream and potentially employment opportunities. The project has an operational life of 60 years, during which time there will be a steady source of secure income. Details will be provided in the planning documentation.

22. **18.45 An increase in renewable energy production and supply and therefore resultant contributions towards achieving net zero targets reduction of generating GHG emissions and energy security (Q20)**
Q20. Please show your analysis to confirm this.

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES. The nature of the project inherently ensures an increase in renewable energy production.

23. **18.46. Further consideration will be given to the optimisation of land use, with potential dual use of land for both our Project and agriculture where practicable. This will be considered in the ES. (Q21)**
Q21. When will this be available, and shouldn't our EIA be taking into consideration this point, so it's not possible to do this in the meantime.

Additional detail will be provided as part of the assessment reported in the ES.

24. **18.47. Table 18-14 presents the elements which have been scoped out as it is considered no likely significant effects will occur. This has been accepted in the EIA Scoping Opinion. (Q22)**
    Q22. Can't have it both ways, in one way saying jobs will be created because of this, the other hand local jobs created during operation will be low? Please Explain.

    As presented in the preliminary assessment, the net direct impact of the operation of our Project on permanent jobs is expected to range from zero to 5, given the current uncertainty in the exact number. At scoping, it was expected that there would be no significant adverse effects, which remains the case and was agreed with PINS, but there is scope for a positive effect on employment. Further detail on the assessment will be reported in the ES.

25. **The table section below does not take into account the substantial increase in traffic, or dust that may be thrown up with possible drifting onto nearby crops. Q23a. Do any of the access points affect any existing access points to nearby land not part of the site. (Q23).**

    We are reviewing the proposed access points and having regard to feedback received from the statutory consultation as part of this process.

26. **18.53. First, temporary construction work will be created over the course of the two year construction period. This is based on an estimate of "peak" construction jobs, so the actual number of construction workers on the Site at any one time is typically likely to be less than this. (Q24)**
    Q24. What are the numbers and types

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES.

27. **Second, once operational our project will create new direct employment in a growing industry over the course of its 60 year operational life. These new jobs are expected to comprise land management and maintenance roles (for example land and environmental management and maintenance) as well as technicians, engineers, site/process managers and administration roles at a range of skill levels. These include specialist, skilled roles, given the direct current (DC) requirements of the infrastructure required for our Project (Q25)**
    Q25. The above statement is surely in contradiction to point 18.37? Please Comment?
    Paragraph 18.37 of the PEIR briefly discusses the population, community facilities and attractions within the site and is not directly relevant to this statement.

28. **At the same time, existing agricultural employment on our Site will be affected, in line with changes in land use. The published data presented in the baseline (Table 18-9) suggests some 15 people are employed in "agriculture forestry and fishing" in the local area. However, data at smaller geographies are prone to greater margin for error. As such this will be further explored in a survey to determine the number of farm labourers currently employed. It is also noted that the ongoing use of existing agricultural land use will be sought alongside our Project (i.e. given the height of the panels it may be possible for some parts of our Site to be used for grazing and/or some crops). (Q26).**

Q26. This needs expanding on, where are figures from and what about local business affects – loss of transport requirement, muck-spreading, feed manufacturers, British Sugar. Please Comment.

As set out in the preliminary assessment, both direct and indirect (such as supply chain) employment effects on jobs are assessed. More detailed landowner survey results on the exact volume and nature of employment on site at present will be used to inform the detailed assessment in the ES, which will again use published multipliers to calculate the number of indirect roles also affected by our Project.

29. **Similarly, there is a risk that there may be some adverse effects to local employment, for example in visitor related activities in the Local Area which may arise because of changes in perceptions of the attractiveness of the local area and/or perceptions (or actual) disruption during construction or operation. The baseline assessment suggests this risk is low and may be offset by increased demand for accommodation from construction employees. (Q27)**
Q.27 What about long term effects? Please Comment.

    As presented in the preliminary assessment, the effects of the operation of our Project (over its 60 year operational life) are assessed, which is considered "long term".

30. **Third, our Project represents a significant investment in the economy, both at construction and operational stages. As well as direct benefits, there are expected to be further indirect economic benefits for local, regional and national supply chains. These wider "indirect and included" effects are estimated using economic multipliers. Two types of multiplier effect are typically identified: (Q28)**
Q28. Examples of where this has increased local supplier sales. Please Provide.

    The multipliers used to calculate the indirect employment created by the project are well established, published factors from the CEBR and are fully referenced in the PEIR. This is the best available source of information to inform the assessment of potential economic benefits of the project.

31. **18.55. The baseline assessment indicates that unemployment rates in the Local Area are low and stable, with unemployment rates in the three Districts lower than regional and national patterns. Skill levels in the local area are similar to the three Districts and the region. Hence receptor sensitivity is rated as low. (Q29)**
Q29. Please provide the detailed base stats you are using to come to this conclusion.

    Tables 18-8 and 18-9, and Figures 18-4 to 18-6 in the preliminary assessment present data on employment/unemployment and benefits claimants from both the Census and Business Register and Employment Survey, which have been used to draw this conclusion with regards to local unemployment. All data used are fully referenced and publicly available.

32. **18.57. Our Project will generate 740 MW of clean, renewable energy once fully operational. Using the CEBR estimates our Project represents a major capital investment, potentially up to some £500 million. CEBR estimated in 2014 that the average UK solar farm installation was 62% reliant on British components, operations and expertise and this was expected to increase to 71% by 203025. This in turn suggests substantial economic opportunities in the supply chain a proportion of which is likely to be benefit, local, regional and national companies. (Q30).**
Q30. Please provide the detailed data source this analysis is based on.

The CEBR study is fully referenced in the preliminary assessment and can be access by following the web link: https://cebr.com/reports/solar-powered-growth-in-the-uk

33. **18.58. The CEBR assessment also examined economic and employment impacts. And**
estimated that 14,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) direct and indirect jobs were supported in the UK's solar sector in 2013. This reflected – at that time – a jobs intensity of around 7 FTEs/MW for large scale solar farms. They estimated this may decrease to around 5.6 FTE jobs per MW by 2030. (Q31).
Q31. What about job losses amongst the agricultural sector. Please Comment.

    As discussed previously, the exact number of agricultural jobs within the site at present is being identified through discussions with landowners. This will then be used to calculate the net change in jobs on site, as has been done in the preliminary assessment using the current best estimate of jobs on site.

34. **18.59. Temporary construction employees are estimated to peak at 750 over the course of the two-year construction period. Average numbers may therefore be lower. (Q32).**
Q32. Please expand on this with the approximate numbers, types, and at what stages of the construction period.

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES.

35. **18.60. These jobs would include a range of trades and require different skill levels. For scale, an addition of 750 employment opportunities arising from the Project would constitute an increase of 190% in 2022 construction employment in the Local Area and an increase of 28% of total employment in the Local Area. (Q33)**
Q33. I would question whether the figure of 190% increase is based on the 750 employment opportunities, when by your own admission the number of jobs at any one time will most likely be less than this, and the 750 is a short-term peak maximum, plus your own point is that the jobs will come from all three districts. Please Comment.

    Additional detail will be provided and assessed in the ES.

36. **18.61. Further indirect jobs would be supported along supply chains and can be estimated using multipliers described above. CEBR estimate the employment multiplier from large scale solar PV investments to be 2.33. This means that for every additional direct Full Time Equivalent (FTE) job, a further 1.33 FTE jobs are generated along supply chains via indirect (0.78 of an FTE) and induced (0.55 of an FTE) effects. (Q34)**
Q34. Evidence; please provide more details.

    The multipliers used to calculate the indirect employment created by the project are well established, published factors from the CEBR and are fully referenced in the PEIR. This is the best available source of information with which to estimate the potential economic benefits of the project.

37. **18.62. Offsetting this are risks of adverse effects to local visitor/tourism related activity -and hence employment- associated with perceived or actual disturbance during the construction phase. During the construction stage such risks are mitigated by several factors. First, the overall construction duration is relatively short (2 years). Second construction activity will concentrate at different specific**

locations over our Site, meaning that any localised effects may be shorter in duration. (Q35)
Q35. Vague and mixed-up statement, further evidence required please. Please comment when you will provide this.

Additional detail and clarity will be provided and assessed in the ES.

38. **18.63. The additional construction employees may create further demand for temporary accommodation in the local area with the associated economic benefits. For such demand to materialise it would be necessary for construction employees to reside beyond reasonable (or affordable) commuting distance and/or the nature of their role require intensive work over a specific period(s). This additional demand may be met with accommodation in the local area, or further afield (Q36)**
Q36. Since accommodation is limited and unlikely to provide a walk-in opportunity, I can't see any analysis of the effects or a large number of construction workers driving onto the site everyday.

    The potential effects of construction workers travelling to and from site during the construction phase will be considered in all relevant chapters of the ES (for example air quality and noise from road traffic increases) and presented in the ES.

39. **18.65. First, existing employment in agriculture may be affected in line with changes in land use. Existing employment numbers are not certain and we are still gathering this data. However using data from the BRES survey, it is considered 15 people are employed in the sector in the Local Area (Q37)**
Q37. What about local businesses, temporary contract workers. Please Comment.

    All employment and commercial activities within the site will be considered in the assessment presented in the ES. As discussed previously, landowner surveys to ascertain the exact baseline employment on site are currently ongoing.

40. **18.72. There are several PRoWs which pass through or are close to our Site, along with Route 647 of the National Cycle network (the Sustrans route). We have not implemented a usage survey of the existing PRoWs as part of the baseline. In our view such surveys pose several methodological challenges which may mean the usage data may not be reliable. (Q38)**
Q38. Surely there are official studies available, particularly for the sustrans. Again No Mention of bridleways. Please Comment.
Point to note. The A1133 is used at several times of the year for cycling time-trails, and the increased traffic could be a danger factor for local cyclists as a whole. Please confirm you have taken this into account and who you have discussed this with.

    The CTMP sets out measures for a Traffic Management Group that can discuss specific events and measures and can hold works during such events.

41. **18.74. The receptors in this case are primarily local residents who use the PRoW and cycling route for leisure and recreation. A smaller proportion of users may travel into the Local Area for this purpose, to walk or cycle. (Q39)**
Q39. No analysis at all? Please Comment.

    Visitors are assessed the same as residents.

42. **18.75. All PRoWs will be retained, although there may be the need for very temporary closures as construction activity crosses PRoWs (Q40)**

Q40. Equestrian Use? What studies have you done.

Please see the Onsite Access Management Section of the CTMP for details.

43. **Table 18.78 Q41. When will detailed analysis of this (ES) be available?**

    The ES will be included as part of our DCO application. We expect to submit our DCO application in Q1 of 2025.

44. **National Planning Policy**
    Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2023)
    This provides overarching government policy on energy NSIPs, and the way in which any impacts and mitigation measures will be considered. Part 5, section 5.13 of this policy statement specifically relates to socio-economics.
    Paragraph 5.13.4 states that "The applicant's assessment should consider all relevant socio-economic impacts, which may include: (Q42)
    Q42. With other applications for solar farms, BESS units etc coming through at the same time, there could be a lack of available construction worker able for other important jobs such as new homes (part of government plans), repairs to schools and hospitals etc. Please comment on how this has been considered.

    There is a growing demand for a skilled workforce to construct solar farms across the nation. While these jobs could be filled through global workforces, we would like to see as many as possible filled through local labour. We are working with local authorities to develop a skills and training programme to meet this need.

45. **Paragraph 2.10.69 states that "Applicants should set out what would be decommissioned and removed from the site at the end of the operational life (Q43).**
    Q43. When will we receive information on this.

    The ES will include this information and it will be submitted with the DCO application, which is currently expected to occur in Q1 2025.

46. **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2023)**
    The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is an overarching document which sets out government planning policy for development outside of the NSP regime in England, and how this is expected to be applied by local authorities and developers. The NPPF can be an important and relevant consideration for NSIPs as well, but in the event of any conflict, the NPS policy prevails. The NPPF provides a framework for local sustainable development via local plans. Specific extracts relating to this Proposed Development are as follows:
    Within section 6 "Building a strong, competitive economy," paragraph 85 states that "Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. (Q44)
    Q44. Much of this work is temporary, and staggered so how will this support mid or long term economic growth, particularly considered the loss of available work for agricultural contractors and self-employed workers in this sector.

    The operational effects of the project are also assessed, and further detail will be provided in the ES.

47. **Within section 12 "Achieving well designed and beautiful places," paragraph 132**

states that "Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities so they reflect local aspirations (Q45)
Q45. How is this being done? Please provide details.

As part of the extensive public and statutory consultation process, input has been sought from a range of consultees and stakeholders, including the relevant parish councils. This feedback will be considered in the development of the final proposals and assessed in the ES.

48. **Within section 15 "conserving and enhancing the natural environment," paragraph 180 states that "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:**
a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; (Q46)
Q.46 Please state in more detail how this project hopes to achieve these aims. Bassetlaw District Council (2011) Local Development Framework, Publication Core Strategy and Development Management Policies

The assessment will consider all national, regional and local planning and development policies during the design development and assessment processes. Ultimately, whether the project is considered to be, on balance, acceptable will be determined following examination of the application as part of the DCO process. As the project is designated a NSIP and there are relevant national policy statements that have effect, the decision will be made primarily in accordance with those relevant national policy statements.

49. **The Core Strategy for the Bassetlaw District sets out the overarching vision for the area up until 2026, including the policy approach to deliver this.**
Policy DM10 "Renewable and Low Carbon Energy" is related to the Proposed Development and states:
"The Council will be supportive of proposals that seek to utilize renewable and low-carbon energy to minimize CO2 emissions. Proposals for renewable and low-carbon energy infrastructure will need to demonstrate that they
Are compatible with policies to safeguard the built and natural environment, including heritage assets and their setting;
- Will not lead to the loss of or damage to high-grade agricultural land;
- Are compatible with tourism and recreational facilities;
- Will not result in unacceptable impacts in terms of visual appearance, landscape character, noise, shadow-flicker, watercourse engineering and hydrological impacts, pollution, traffic generation, or loss of features of recognized importance for biodiversity;
- Will not result in an unacceptable cumulative impact in relation to the factors above. (Q47)
Q47. This development breaks pretty much all of the above Bassetlaw Management policies. Please Comment on who is managing this area and how this has been considered in your plans.

The assessment will consider all national, regional and local planning and development policies during the design development and assessment processes. Ultimately, whether the

project is considered to be, on balance, acceptable will be determined following examination of the application as part of the DCO process. As the project is designated a NSIP, and there are relevant national policy statements that have effect, the decision will be made primarily in accordance with those relevant national policy statements.

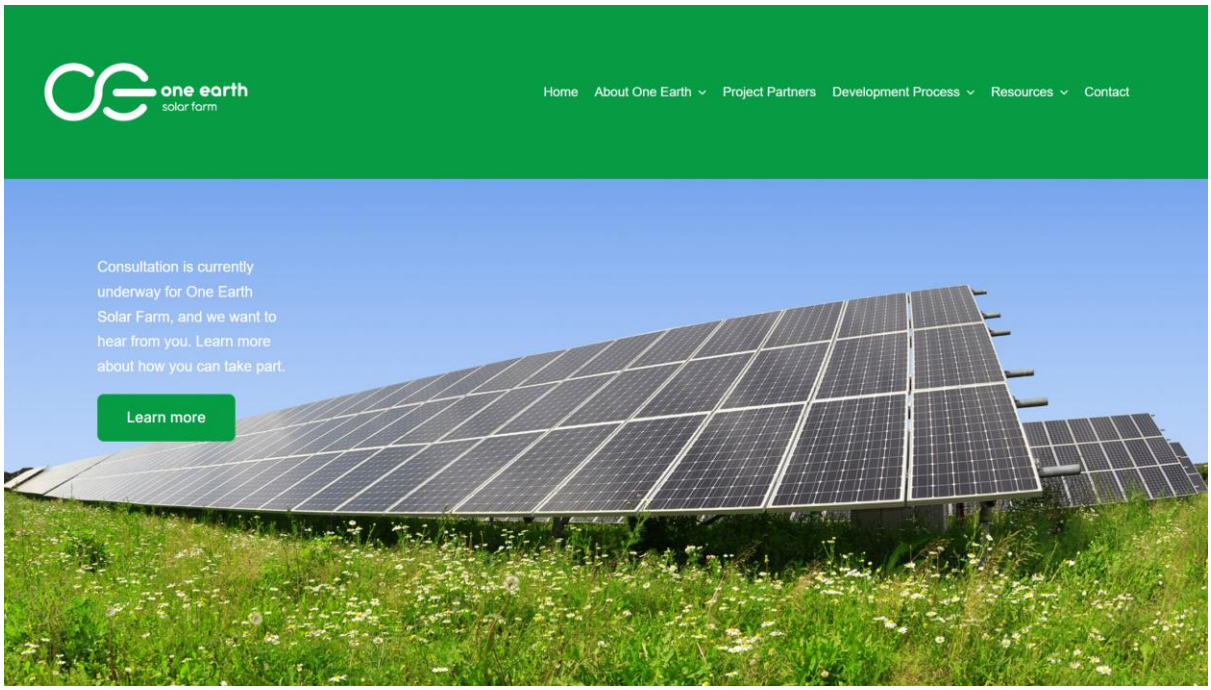
50. **Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan (2023) 2020-2038: Main Modifications Version, August 2023 This Local Plan sets out Bassetlaw District's planning and policy framework, development strategy and site allocations to inform effective delivery of the overall vision up until 2038.**
Policies set out in the Local Plan relate to the Proposed Development.
Policy ST51 "Renewable Energy Generation" states that:
"Development that generates, shares, transmits and/or stores zero carbon and/or low carbon renewable energy including community energy schemes will be supported subject to the satisfactory resolution of all relevant site specific and cumulative impacts upon:
a) Location, setting and position in the wider landscape, resulting from its siting and scale;
b) Natural and heritage assets and their settings;
c) Air and water quality;
d) Hydrology and hydrogeology;
e) The best and most versatile agricultural land;
f) Existing highway capacity and highway safety;
g) Noise, light, glare, smell, dust, emissions or flicker;
h) Aviation and radar; and
i) Recreation and local amenity.
Proposals must take into account operational and approved developments, as well as any proposed intensification to operational or approved proposals. Proposals involving one or more wind turbines will be supported where:
a) the site is located within an area defined as being suitable for wind energy in a made neighbourhood plan or development plan document; and
b) following consultation, it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that all potential adverse planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed, including cumulative impacts identified in Part 1 above.
All renewable energy development will be expected to provide details of the expected power generation based upon expected yield or local self-consumption to enable effective monitoring of the district's contribution to the national zero carbon targets. (Q48).
Q48. This project could break a lot of these guidelines and is missing required data, including details on expected power-generation. Please provide a month by month analysis of power generation based on average data on hours of sunshine etc at each month of the year.

The assessment will consider all national, regional and local planning and development policies during the design development and assessment processes. Ultimately, whether the project is considered to be, on balance, acceptable will be determined following examination of the application as part of the DCO process. As the project is designated a NSIP, and there are relevant national policy statements that have effect, the decision will be made primarily in accordance with those relevant national policy statements.

Appendix G-3 – Screenshots of Statutory Consultation website and virtual exhibition

Inserted overleaf.

Homepage



One Earth is a proposed solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure, located primarily in Nottinghamshire. The project is being developed in partnership between Ørsted and PS Renewables, and would make a significant contribution in the fight against climate change.

Learn about the project

Because One Earth would generate more than 50MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This means we need to apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) which will be decided at the national level by the Secretary of State.

Learn about the process

One Earth is at an early stage of development. We held a first phase of consultation from 27 September to 8 November 2023, and appreciate everyone who took the time to respond. We have now started our second consultation on our updated proposals, which will run from 29 May to 23 July 2024.

Learn about the consultation

Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk	Freephone: 0800 169 6507

About One Earth - Proposals

one earth solar farm

Home | About One Earth | Project Partners | Development Process | Resources | Contact

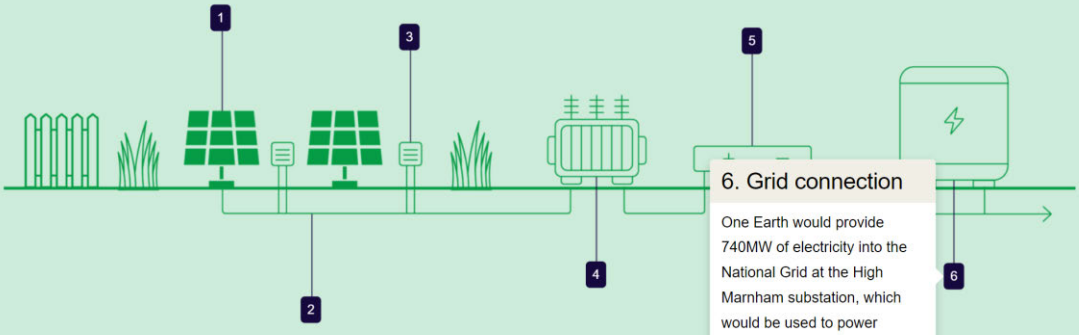
One Earth Solar Farm

One Earth is a proposed new solar farm with associated batteries and infrastructure, located primarily in Nottinghamshire.

One Earth would use ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels to generate electricity from the sun. The project includes a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) to improve the efficiency of the solar panels by storing the solar energy and releasing it to the grid when it is needed most. We have secured a grid connection agreement which allows us to import and export up to 740MW of electricity to and from the National Grid which is enough low-carbon electricity to supply more than 200,000 UK homes.

One Earth Solar Farm would be located across approximately 1,600 hectares (3,950 acres) of land located primarily in Nottinghamshire. The starting point for choosing the location of the solar farm was the availability of the grid connection point at High Marnham. When the old coal-fired power station was decommissioned, it created capacity at this location for new energy projects to come online.

How it works



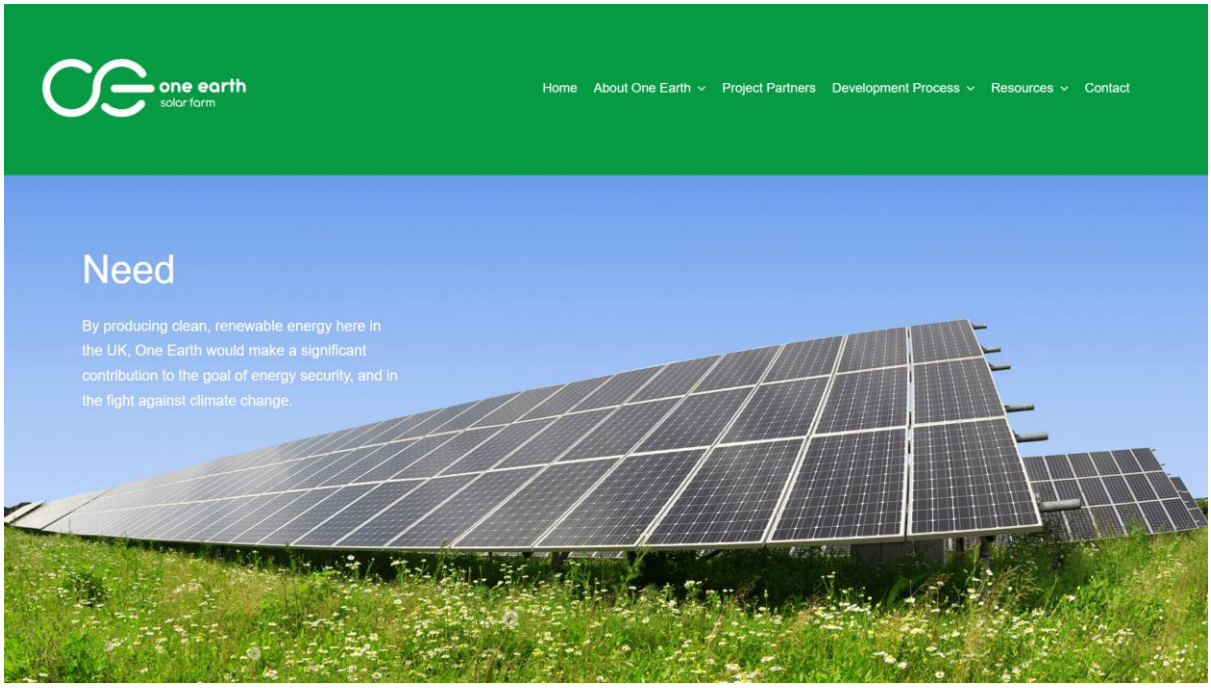
6. Grid connection

One Earth would provide 740MW of electricity into the National Grid at the High Marnham substation, which would be used to power homes and businesses locally and nationwide.

Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Freephone: 0800 169 6507

About One Earth – Need



Generating enough energy to supply 200,000 homes each year.

We have a grid connection agreement to supply 740 MW.

Demand for electricity is projected to double by 2050.

Over the next three decades, the country needs to undergo a clean energy transformation to combat to climate change and enhance energy security. We must change the way we power our homes and businesses, get around and manage our resources while boosting our supply of clean energy.

boosting our supply of clean energy.

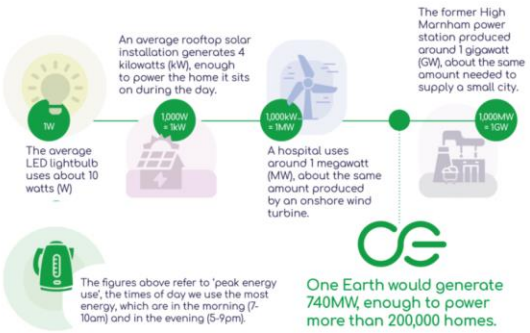
The UK has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050 and fully decarbonising the power supply by 2035. This means that older forms of power generation, such as the coal-fired power station at High Marnham, are being taken out of use and need to be replaced with renewable energy sources.

At the same time, we will rely more and more on electricity in our daily lives. As petrol cars and gas boilers are being phased out, electricity will play a much bigger role in powering our vehicles and heating our homes, schools, hospitals and businesses.

That means there is an urgent need for clean, affordable ways of generating energy. One Earth Solar Farm could make a significant contribution to this goal by producing enough energy for more than 200,000 homes each year.

Get in touch

To meet our climate change targets, the government is calling for a five-fold increase in solar energy, from 14 GW to 70 GW by 2035. To understand how much energy that is, we need to put these numbers in context:



Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Freephone: 0800 169 6507

Project Partners

one earth solar farm

Home | About One Earth | Project Partners | Development Process | Resources | Contact

About us

One Earth Solar Farm is being brought forward by Ørsted and PS Renewables, two companies with a proven track record of delivering the clean energy that the UK needs.

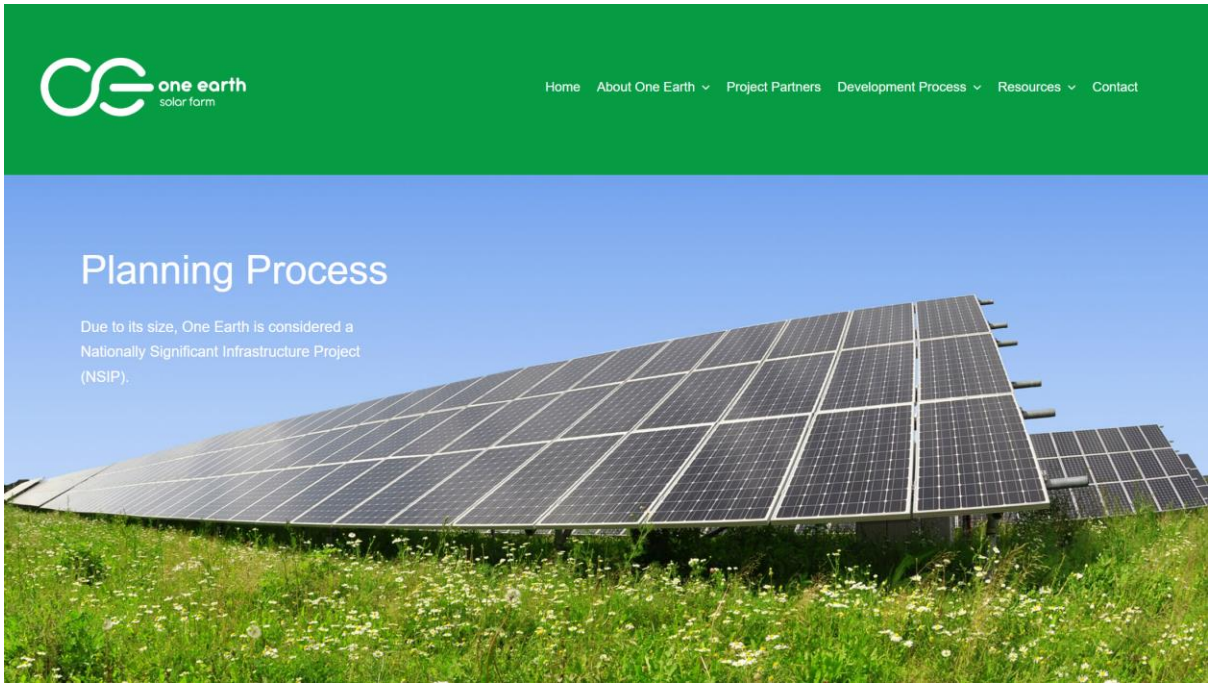
Established in 2012, PS Renewables has rapidly become one of the UK's largest renewable energy development and construction companies. Alongside an existing solar farm portfolio totalling over 300MW, it is one of the UK's largest developers of solar Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) – including Longfield Solar Farm, which received development consent earlier this year.

Ørsted is a renewable energy company that takes tangible action to create a world that runs entirely on green energy. Within the UK, Ørsted is a market leader in offshore wind generation, already operating 12 offshore wind farms alongside onshore wind projects in Scotland, renewable hydrogen and energy storage.

PS Renewables Ørsted

Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk	Freephone: 0800 169 6507

Planning Process



Non-statutory consultation

Carry out further design work
Winter 2023

Statutory consultation (we are here)
Summer 2024

Application submitted
Winter 2024

Acceptance

Spring 2025

Pre-examination period
Spring 2025

Examination
Summer 2025

Examining authority's recommendation
Winter 2025/6

Secretary of State's decision
Spring 2026

DCO Application

One Earth is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), because it would produce more than 50MW of energy. The Planning Act 2008 sets out the planning process for NSIPs and requires that we apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build, operate and decommission One Earth.

Unlike planning applications which are determined by local authorities, NSIPs are submitted to and decided at the national level. We will submit our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an independent body that administers the process of reviewing and examining the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (Secretary of State). An Examining Authority will be

Zero (Secretary of State). An Examining Authority will be appointed to review and examine the DCO application. After examination, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation about whether to approve the project, before a final decision is made by the Secretary of State.

Pre-application Consultation

An important part of the development of an NSIP is consultation before the DCO application is submitted. This ensures that local knowledge is built into the project design at an early stage of development. We held a first stage of consultation in Autumn 2023. We considered the feedback from that consultation alongside the results of ongoing environmental assessments to inform an updated project design. We are presenting our updated design for the second consultation, which is now underway. This feedback will help

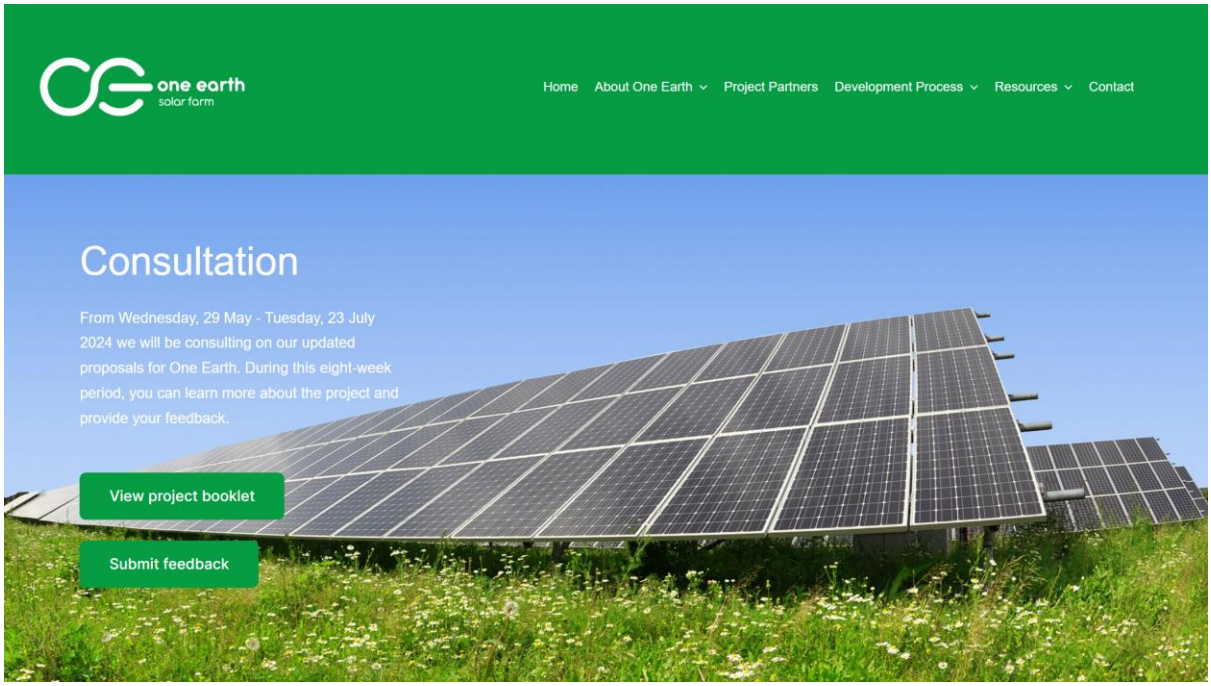
consultation, which is now underway. This feedback will help inform the updated proposals that we submit in our DCO application. We encourage individuals and organisations to provide their feedback at each stage of the project's development.

You can find out more about the planning process for the project by clicking the button below.

Find out more

Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk	Freephone: 0800 169 6507

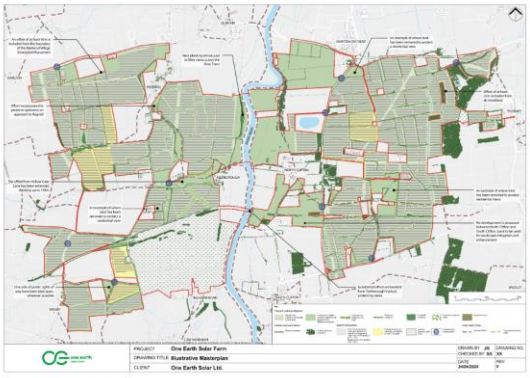
Consultation



Major Changes from the First Consultation

During Autumn 2023, we held a first consultation on our early proposals, and we appreciate everyone who took the time to respond. We carefully considered all of the feedback that we received, and made several significant changes to the project design, including:

- Removing solar panels around the villages to protect views and the historic setting
- Removing solar panels around homes close to the project boundary, and developing bespoke solutions to reduce visual impact
- Creating environmental enhancement areas to protect local wildlife
- Creating new public footpaths to increase recreation and access across the site
- Providing potential locations of key infrastructure, including batteries, substations and the river crossing.



Updated masterplan

Information Events

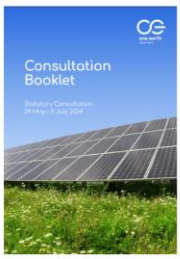
During the consultation period, we will host several information events in the local area where you can view our materials and meet with members of the project team to learn more about our updated proposals for One Earth. If you cannot attend an event in person, we will also have two webinars as well as a virtual exhibition you can attend anytime.

Date and Time	Location
Friday, 7 June 2024 4pm - 8 pm	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 12pm - 4 pm	St Peters Church, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 2pm - 6 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall, South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 12pm - 4 pm	Normanton Village Hall, Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 6pm - 7 pm	Webinar – Click here to view
Saturday, 29 June 2024 12pm - 4 pm	South Clifton Coronation Hall, South Clifton, NG23 7AN

Wednesday, 3 July 2024 6pm - 7 pm	Webinar – Click here to view
29 May – 9 July, Anytime at your convenience	Virtual Exhibition

Consultation Materials

We have developed a variety of materials to provide more information about the project. You can view and download any of these materials for free here. Additional items including the PEIR, are included in the document library.



This is the project booklet which provides detailed information on the updated proposals.

This is a 3D visualisation of the project.

This is the updated masterplan.

Community Access Locations

Printed copies of the consultation materials will be available at the information events, by request, and at the Community Access Locations. Please check opening hours before travelling.

Opening Hours	Location
After 5:30pm on Fridays	South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH
9am - 3pm on Tuesdays - Fridays	The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL
10:30am - 4pm on Tuesdays, 10:30am - 1pm on Wednesdays - Fridays	Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre, William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP
11am - 4pm Sundays	St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU
9am – 5pm on Mondays - Fridays	Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB
9am – 5pm on Mondays - Fridays	Bassetlaw District Council, Queens Buildings, Potter St, Worksop S80 2AH
9am – 5pm on Mondays - Fridays	Newark and Sherwood District Council, Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark NG24 1BY
9am – 5pm on Mondays - Fridays	West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA

Provide your feedback

We welcome your feedback on our proposals. You can submit your written feedback from 29 May to 23 July 2024. Please note, previous materials listed the end of the consultation as 9 July, but we have extended by an additional two weeks to account for the national elections and ensure everyone has sufficient time to take part. Please submit your written feedback through any of the methods below by 11:59pm, 23 July:

Submit your feedback through the online questionnaire

Write to: One Earth Solar Farm Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (you don't need a stamp)

Email: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

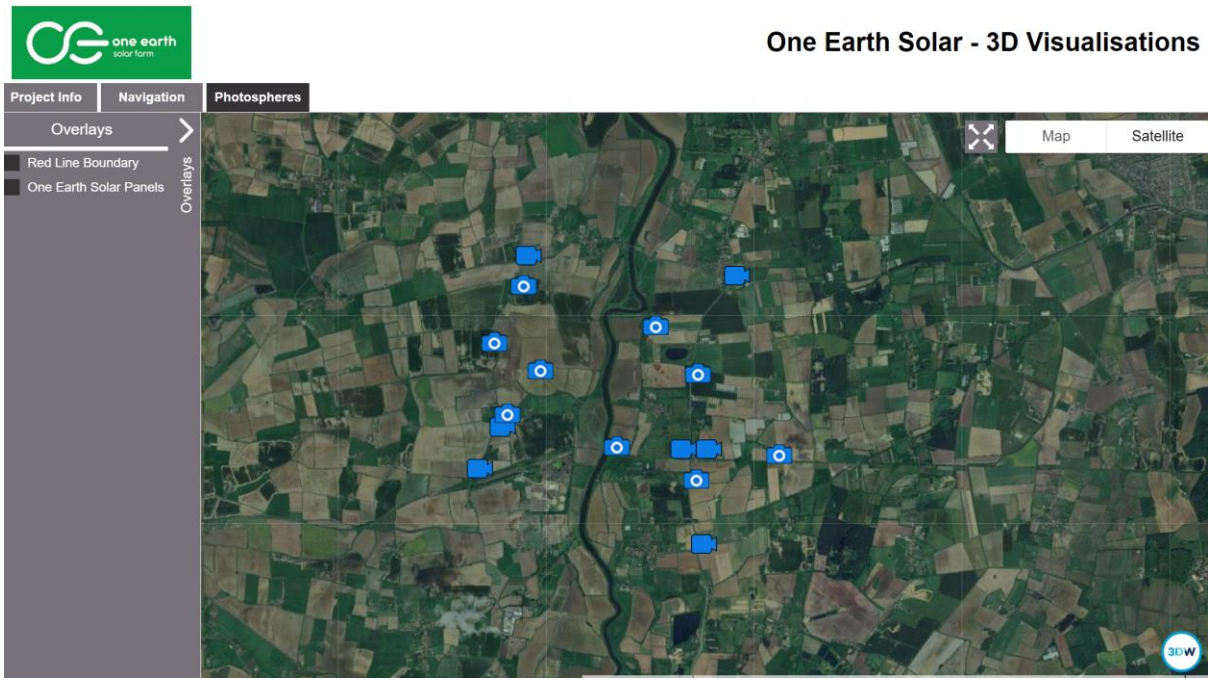
Next Steps

After the consultation ends, we will review the feedback we have received. This feedback, along with results on ongoing environmental and technical assessments will help shape the updated proposals that we submit in our DCO application, early next year. If you would like to receive project updates, you can do so by clicking the button below.

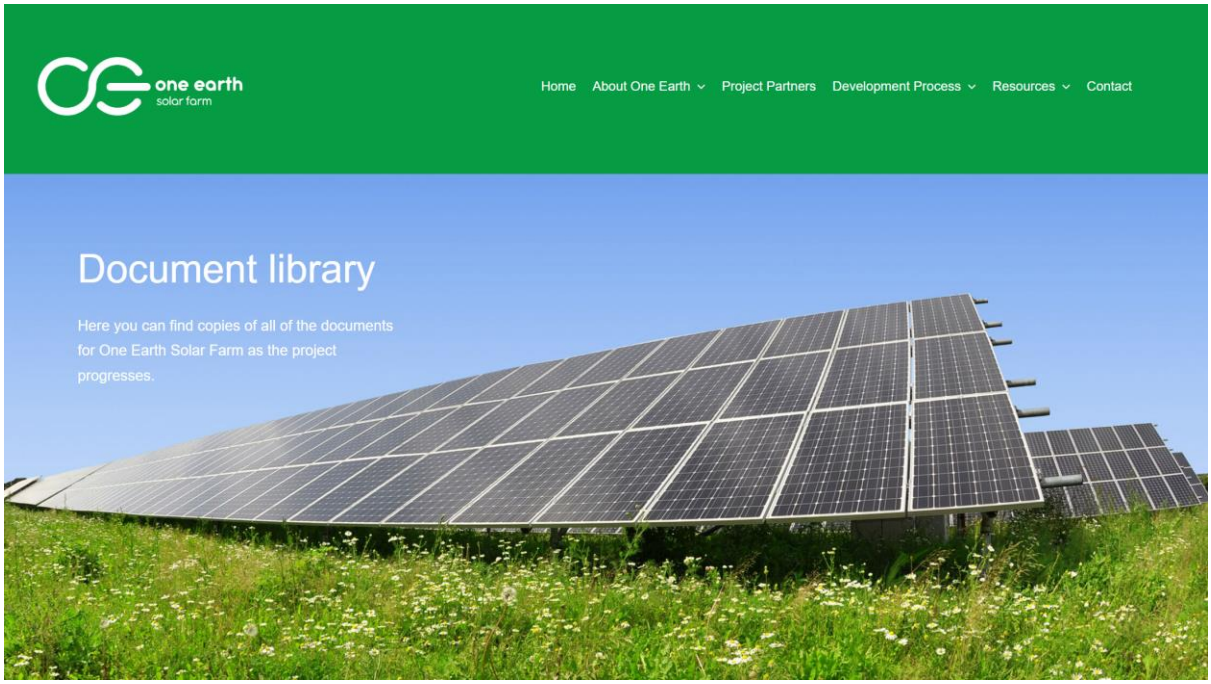
Click here to receive project updates

Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk	Freephone: 0800 169 6507

3D Visualization



Resources - Document Library



Second consultation 29 May – 9 July 2024

- Leaflet – This is a short leaflet to introduce the second consultation.
- Project Booklet – This is the project booklet which provides detailed information on the updated proposals for the second consultation.
- Questionnaire – This is the questionnaire to provide your feedback for this consultation.
- Banners – These are banners to provide more details about the project for our in-person information events.
- Statement of Community Consultation – This document explains our approach to consulting with the community.
- Section 47 Notice – This is a legal notice that publicises the Statement of Community Consultation.
- Section 48 Notice – This is a legal notice that publicises the start of the consultation.
- Masterplan – This is the updated project masterplan

- PEIR – This is the Preliminary Environmental Information Report, in volumes 1-3 below:

– Volume 1

- Chapter 1-6
- Chapter 7 – Biodiversity
- Chapter 8 – Hydrology and Hydrogeology
- Chapter 9 – Land and Soils
- Chapter 10 – Buried Heritage
- Chapter 11 – Cultural Heritage
- Chapter 12 – Landscape and Visual
- Chapter 13 – Transport and Access
- Chapter 14 – Air Quality
- Chapter 15 – Carbon and Climate Change
- Chapter 16 – Noise and Vibration
- Chapter 17 – Human Health
- Chapter 18 – Socio-Economics
- Chapter 19 – Cumulative Effects
- Chapter 20 – Conclusions of Preliminary Significance

– Volume 2

- Scoping Consultation

- Volume 3
  - Non-Technical Summary

Newsletters

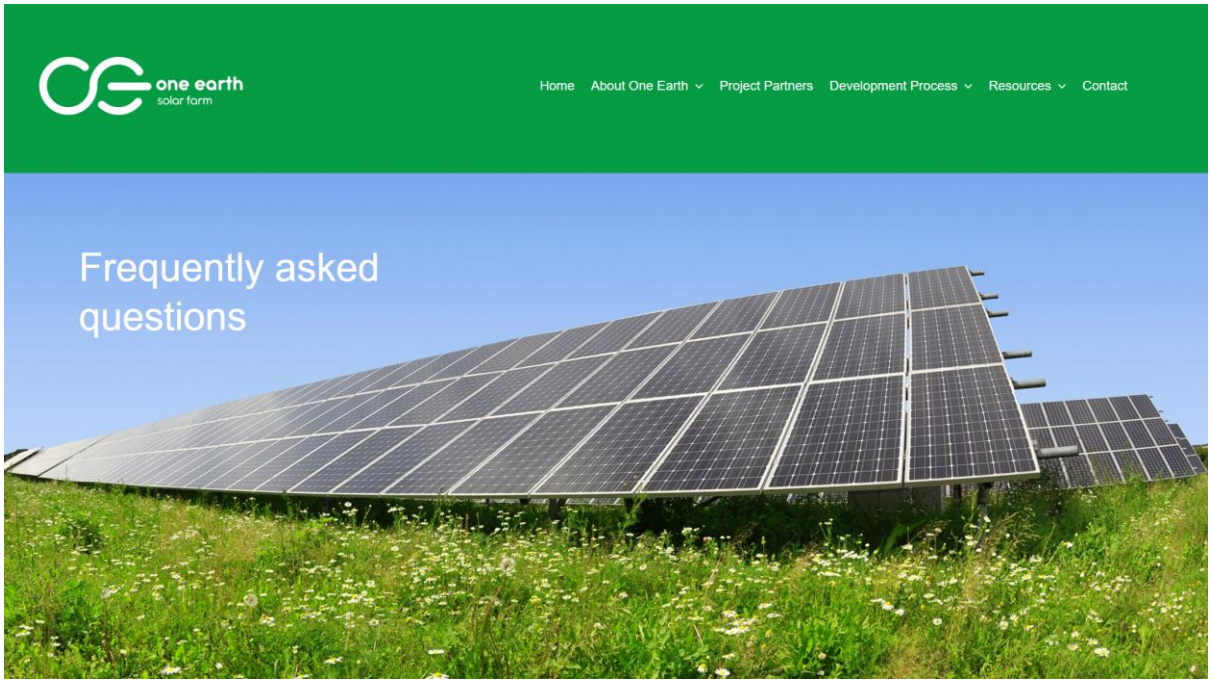
- Community Update, April – This newsletter announces the new One Earth Community Fund, and provides a project update in advance of our next community consultation.
- Community Update, January – This newsletter provides an update on the project following the first community consultation.

First consultation 27 September – 8 November 2023

- Leaflet – This leaflet introduces our proposals and our next steps for consultation.
- Non-statutory consultation booklet – This booklet provides information about our early plans and how to respond to our non-statutory consultation.
- Masterplan – This masterplan shows our early plans for One Earth Solar Farm as published for non-statutory consultation.
- Poster – This poster explains how to take part in our non-statutory consultation.
- Virtual exhibition – This virtual exhibition provides information about early plans and how to respond to our non-statutory consultation.
- Information boards – These boards are for the virtual and in-person exhibition events, to provide information on key aspects of our early designs.
- Factsheet: Heritage – Additional information on our early assessments is available here.
- Factsheet: Hydrology Flood Risk – Additional information on our early assessments is available here.
- Factsheet: Landscape and Visual Amenity – Additional information on our early assessments is available here.
- Factsheet: Local Wildlife Sites – Additional information on our early assessments is available here.
- Factsheet: Transport and Access – Additional information on our early assessments is available here.

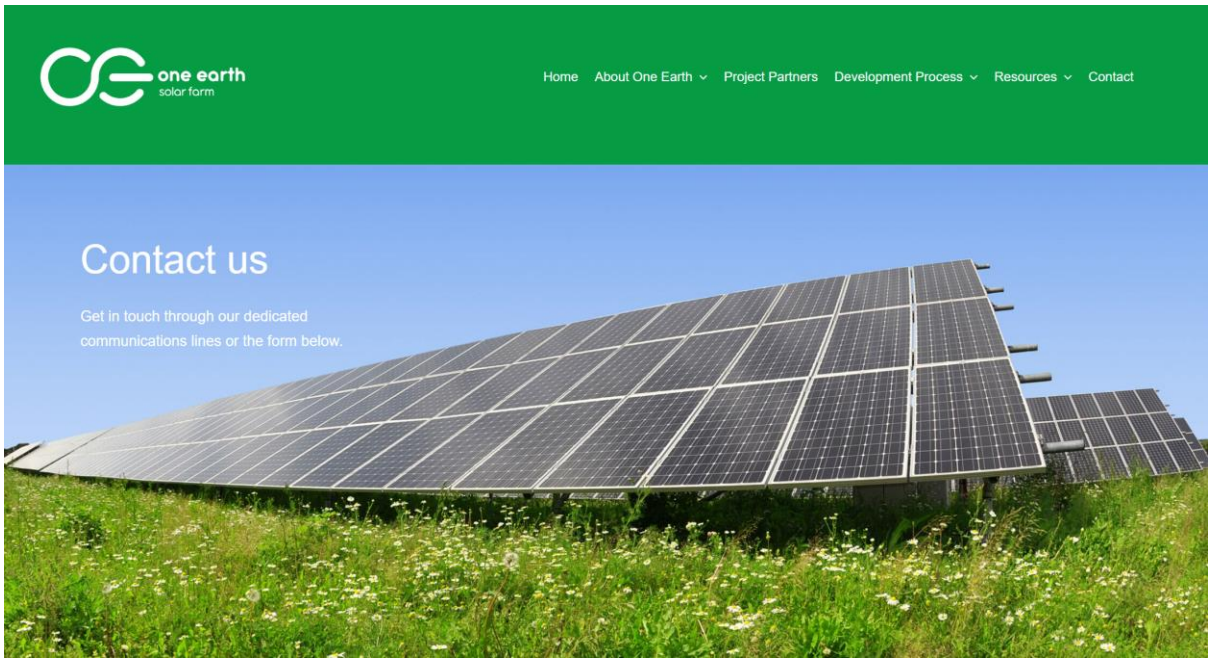
Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk	Freephone: 0800 169 6507

FAQs



- What is a DCO?
- Hasn't the government stated that the country can meet all of its renewable energy needs using offshore wind?
- What is One Earth?
- How will this impact agricultural production?
- Why can't we use brownfield sites or roofs for solar instead of fields?
- Why can't you answer some questions about project details?
- How will the site be decommissioned? Will the panels be recycled?
- Is your supply chain ethical?

Contact Us



Call 0800 169 6507

Email info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Write to One Earth Solar Farm

Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL

(no stamp is needed)

Name *

John Lasert*

Email Address *

info@company.com*

Phone Number

+44 (020) 9674 3465

Message *

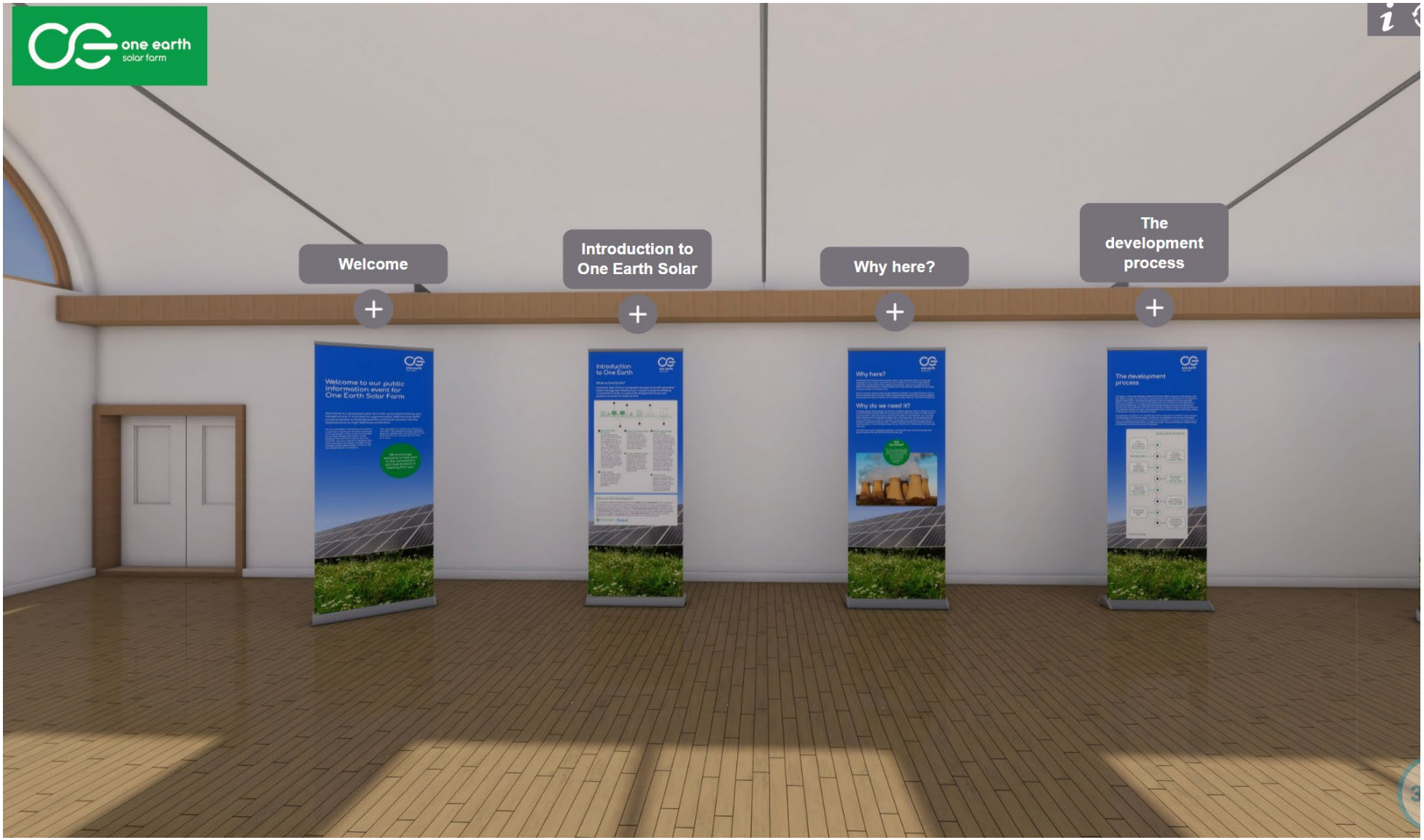
Do you have a question?*

By submitting a contact form, you agree to our terms and conditions and that you have read our privacy policy.

Opt in if you would like to receive email updates from One Earth Solar Farm which you can opt out of at any time.

Submit

Mail: info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk	Freephone: 0800 169 6507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solar farm
Welcome
Introduction to One Earth Solar
Why here?
The development process
Welcome to our public information event for One Earth Solar Farm
Introduction to One Earth
Why here?
Why do we need it?
The development process


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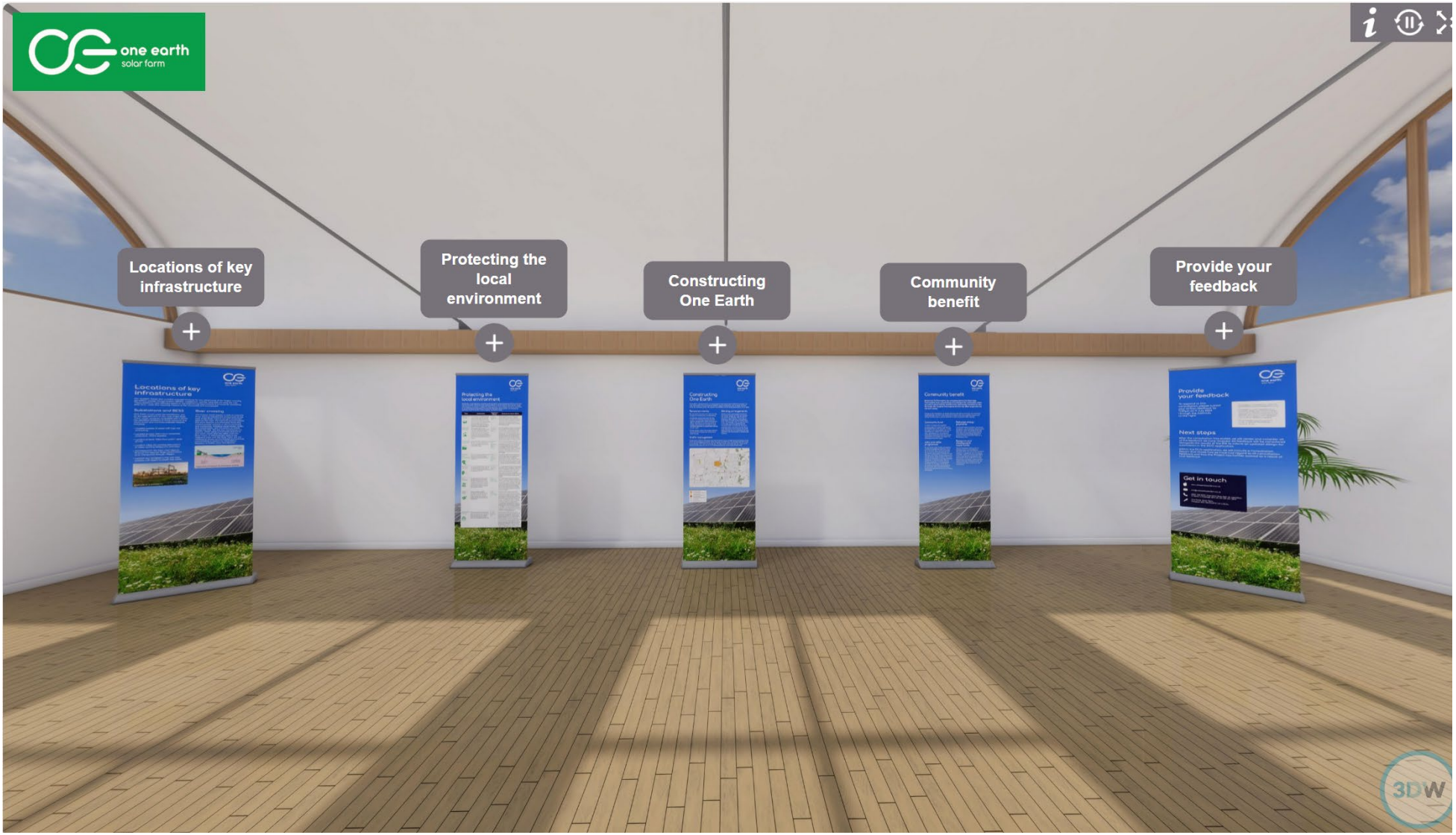
solar farm
Our updated project
Changes around the village
Buffers for local homes
Environmental enhancement and recreational areas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Locations of key infrastructure
Protecting the local environment
Constructing One Earth
Community benefit
Provide your feedback
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