One Earth Solar Farm

Volume 1.0: Application Forms [EN010159]

Pre-Application Programme Document

February 2025

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

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Document Purpose

1.1.1 Planning Inspectorate (PINS) guidance requires the production and submission of a Programme Document which lays out the timetable and activities during pre-application. This document fulfills that requirement.

1.1.2 One Earth Solar Farm is currently part way through the pre-application process. At the time of issue the project is in the middle of Statutory Consultation (Stat-Con).

1.2 Summary of One Earth Project

1.2.1 One Earth Solar Farm is a proposed new solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure that would help meet the country's need for low-carbon, homegrown energy. It includes approximately 1,600 hectares (3,950 acres) that are located primarily in Nottinghamshire (the 'Site') and would connect into the National Grid at High Marnham substation.

1.2.2 One Earth Solar Farm would include the following components (the 'project'):

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

- **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.
- **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

1.3 Document Contents

1.3.1 This document details the following information:

- Timetable of the Pre-Application process (retrospectively and future) including planned submission date
- Areas of interest for examination (Main project issues for resolution and risks) and the plan to resolve or manage them
- The plan for engaging stakeholders and details of financial support in place
- Cross reference to the Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC)

2. Pre-Application Timetable

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 During the pre-application stage, a detailed programme was developed to achieve the key activities required prior to submission. At the time of writing, the project is currently two thirds of th way through this programme. This chapter will summarise the activities that have taken place to date and forecast those activities remaining to achieve successful submission of our DCO application.

2.2 Planned Submission Date

2.2.1 It is the intention of the One Earth Project to submit our DCO application on **26th February 2025.**

2.3 Timetable of Activities

2.3.1 The One Earth Project publicly launched on 30th August 2023.

2.3.2 Table 1 summarises the key milestone dates for the project. Those highlighted in green are activities that have now taken place and are complete. The remaining dates are forecasts based on our current understanding of the project and required remaining work.

2.3.3 A one page summary of the Pre-Application activities being undertaken for the project is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 – One Earth Key Pre-Application Activity Dates (Green denotes milestones achieved)

Milestone Description	Actual/Forecast Dates
Milestone 1 – Launch	13/9/2023
Milestone 2 – Non-Statutory Consultation	27/09/2023
Milestone 3 – Scoping Report Submission	10/11/2023
Milestone 4 – Statutory Consultation	29/05/2024
Milestone 5 – Environmental Statement Complete	31/01/2025
Milestone 6 – Submission	26/02/2025
Milestone 7 – Estimated Approval	23/05/2026

2.4 Other new documents required

2.4.1 In addition to the above key milestones, the Applicant is required to prepare the following documents to comply with the new guidance: Adequacy of Consultation Milestone (AoCM);

- Issues Tracker;
- Potential Main Issues for the Examination.

2.4.2 An update on the progress of these documents is set out in turn below.

2.4.3 The AoCM was prepared by the Applicant in October/November 2024 and issued to the Local Planning Authorities on 6th November with a response requested by 25th November.

2.4.4 A number of requests for additional time were received and by early December 4 of the 5 Authorities had responded, with Bassetlaw still to provide a response.

2.4.5 On 9th December the AoCM was issued to PINS. At the time of writing, Bassetlaw have not yet responded to the request.

2.4.6 The Issues Tracker has been prepared and it is the aim to issue this to the Local Planning Authorities and othe releavnt stakeholders, and PINS on 10th January 2025. Issues have been tracked throughout the pre-application stage, and similar issues have been presented in Section 5 of this document, the previous version of which has already been issued to the Local Planning Authorities.

2.4.7 The PMEI, which cumilates from the Issues Tracker, should be a short document which, where possible, is agreed by relevant statutory bodies and local authorities. It is the aim to agree the PMEI with as many stakeholders as possible before submission, and it is the aim to issue this document on 24th January to give a period of 1 month to discuss and agree this where possibe.

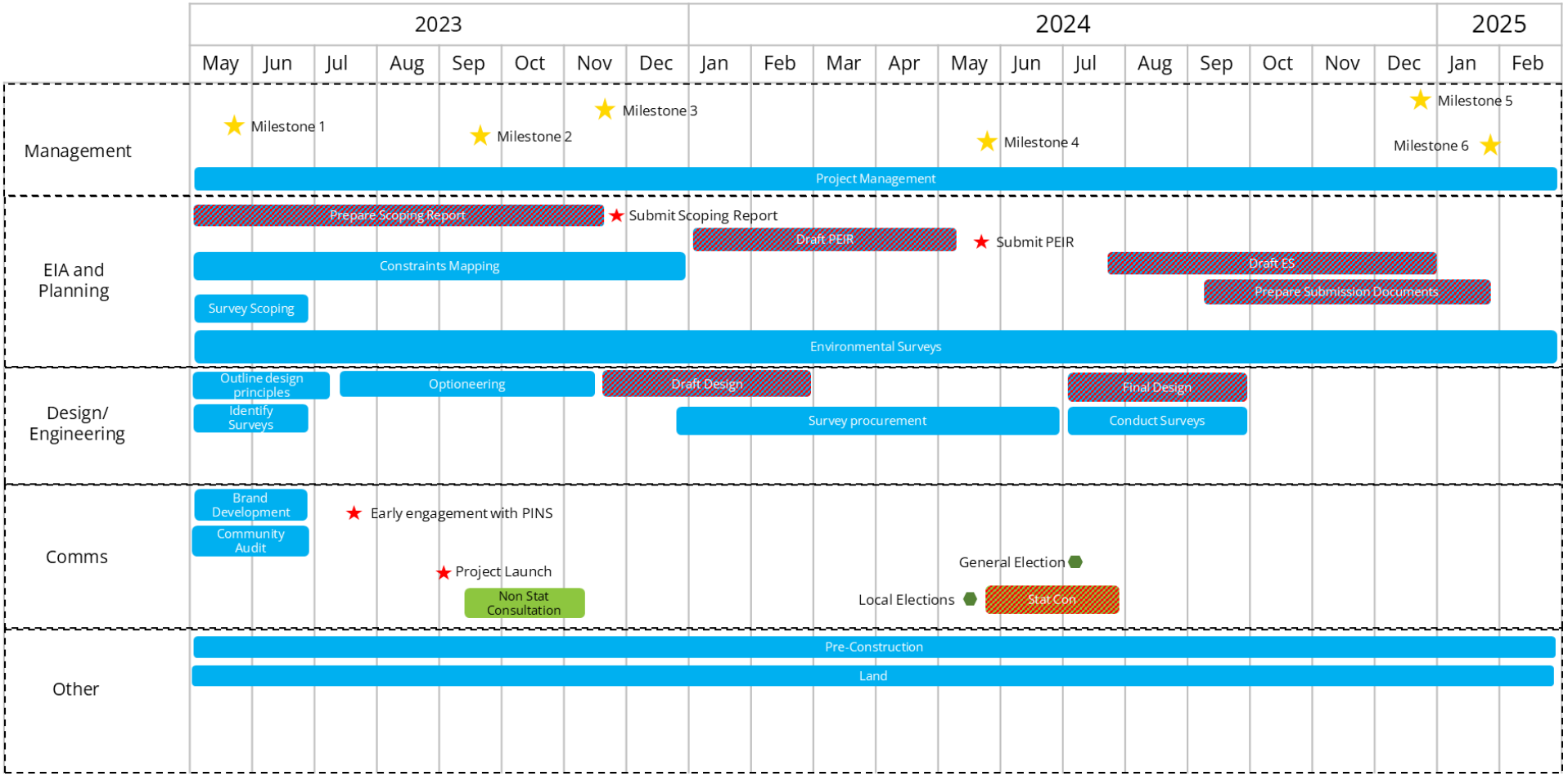

Figure 1 – One Earth Summary Plan of Pre-Application Activities

3. Areas of Interest for Examination

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 As the project has progressed and we understand the site and its constraints, areas of likely interest during Examination have emerged. These come in two key forms, issues (things that we have to manage and resolve) and risks (things that may come to pass but could be avoided).

3.1.2 Within this section the key risks and issues will be highlighted and our proposed management approach/resolution discussed.

3.2 Current Areas of Interest for Examination

3.2.1 Issues for resolution and activities they will undertake to address those (Table 2) and Risks to achievement of the pre-application stage (Table 3) are summarised below.

Table 2 - One Earth Potential Areas of Interest

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
Biodiversity	Potential impact on wildlife habitats including fragmentation of habitats and loss of biodiversity	We have been undertaking ecology surveys across our Site since May 2023 to identify protected species and habitat types. The scope of the surveys has been undertaken based on agreement with Natural England, the local authorities and the Local Wildlife Trusts. Arable fields account for approximately 87% of our Site; which includes cereal and non-cereal crops and substantial grass-leys used for turf production. Grassland occurs within narrow field margins (~1m), and hedgerows and treeline bound the majority of agricultural fields. The existing agricultural uses do not provide a diverse range of habitat types to support an abundance of species. Avoidance and mitigation measures of existing habitats is being achieved because of the careful planning and design that has occurred. This will continue to occur until our Project design is fixed, and through the adoption of good construction and operation principles. Such design measures include: Existing high value habitats will be retained and protected. Biodiversity enhancement will be implemented where appropriate; Appropriate buffers (minimum 5m) will be maintained or created around habitats which are of value, including watercourses, woodland, hedgerows, trees and ponds; > Existing tracks and field access locations across our Site will be utilised and where new access is	Details of the ecological enhancements to be included within the ES. These measures have been discussed with the relevant consultees in advance, to agree the type and amount of biodiversity enhancement measures included with our Project. This agreement will ensure there will be no likely significant effects on wildlife habitats (including fragmentation and loss of biodiversity). Outline management plans including the Construction Environmental Management Plan, the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan will be submitted as part of the application, setting out the protection and management measures. As above, based on an agreement of the biodiversity enhancement measures, where possible a Statement of Common Ground will be entered into with Natural England and other relevant consultees as part of the documents submitted for examination (otherwise, these will follow, early in the examination), which confirms there will be no impact on wildlife habitats (including fragmentation of habitats and loss of biodiversity).

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		unavoidable, it will be in the footprint of lower value habitats and to a maximum width of up to only 6m; > The crossing of ditches will be avoided wherever possible so that the current design incorporates the crossing of a single ditch only. The crossing itself will be designed in such a way as to ensure the maintenance of connectivity for aquatic fauna (fish) and semi-aquatic fauna (water vole and otter). In addition to the above measures to existing habitats, our Project includes habitat creation and enhancement, both within the land identified for solar infrastructure, as well as land specifically identified for ecological enhancement. The broad aim will be to improve connectivity, both within our Site and the wider landscape, and to create a connected mosaic of a range of habitat types, benefitting a diverse variety of fauna as a result. This will be achieved through: > Hedgerow planting and enhancement; > Species-rich grassland created under and around solar panel infrastructure, utilising a range of different seed mixes; > Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, created along the River Trent corridor and in locations	

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		where this habitat type once existed and has lost its qualifying features; > Ditches to be improved in terms of water quality and functionality. Bankside habitats to be managed to create 'riparian zones'; > Pond and temporary scrapes and pools to be related, benefiting a range of species; and > Bager and mammal gates to be provided to allow the movement across non-restricted areas. Measures will also be incorporated into the design to benefit species identified as local targets including hairstreak butterfly, turtle doves and skylarks. Habitat enhancement also include the provision of log piles to create hibernacula for reptiles and amphibians, and bee and beetle banks running east to west between rows of panels. Habitats created will be managed appropriately through the Landscape and Ecology Management Plan so that they attain their highest value for biodiversity. Continued collaboration will occur with the Local Wildlife Trusts to implement an Invasive Species Management Plan.	

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
Flood	Project is located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 indicating a medium to high probability of flooding from rivers. Our Project also includes areas of medium and high risk of localised surface water flooding associated with the Fledborough Beck and Ordinary Watercourses in the southwest and east of our Site.	Through discussions with the Environment Agency, the following has been agreed: > No built development is proposed within the 1 in 30 year fluvial flood extent, which is considered to be the functional floodplain. > The “design flood event” for our Project is the 1 in 100 year plus 39% climate change scenario. This is what any mitigation requirements have been assessed against. > Sensitive equipment (such as sub-stations and battery storage) will be located outside the design flood extent, ensuring operational capacity. > In some locations, inverters will need to be located within the design flood extents however, these will be raised to be 300mm above the design flood level. These will have a voided structure beneath to allow the flow and storage of floodwater. > Solar panels themselves will be located within the design flood extents, the base of the panels themselves however, will be raised to a maximum of 1.8m above ground level (which is the maximum based on other technical disciplines such as visual impacts). Taking this maximum height into account and the EA’s preference for a 300mm freeboard,	Details of the flood design management and mitigation measures will be included within the FRA and Drainage Strategy ES. Draft Outline management plans including the CEMP and the Operational Management Plan will be submitted as part of the application, setting out the protection and management measures. Where possible a Statement of Common Ground will be entered into with the Environmental Agency and other relevant consultees as part of the documents submitted for examination (otherwise, these will follow, early in the examination).

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		panels will in general not be located within areas where the design flood depth exceeds 1.5m. There are some localised areas where the above is not possible (namely to the far eastern boundary and western banks of the Trent). Although depths in these areas are greater than 1.5m, much of the panels will still have a freeboard but this is less than 300mm. Only a small portion of the solar panels would experience flooding at their base and the depth of flooding is limited. In locations where flood depths are lower, the panels will be raised accordingly to a lower height above ground level. There will be no land raising within the design flood extents across our Project, meaning there will be no increase in flood risk due to changes in ground level. Specific modelling techniques relating to potential increases in flood risk due to the panel frames (i.e. due to volume losses) and from ordinary watercourses (to the east) have been discussed and the results agreed to ensure there would be no increase in flood risk. The residual flood event due to a breach of defences has been considered and the impact this could have on the development (sensitive uses in particular) has been assessed. It was confirmed that although there would be some increases in flood depths across our	

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		Project, the majority of panels would still achieve 300mm freeboard. Furthermore, it has been confirmed that there is sufficient space outside of the breach flood extents, to locate the proposed battery storage and sub-station infrastructure. As with the fluvial mitigation, sensitive equipment is to be located away from the low risk pluvial flood extents. The mitigation measures set out for fluvial flood risk (i.e. such as panel raising) will also provide protection from pluvial flooding. In a meeting with the LLFAs, the following was agreed: We have been in discussion with the Environment Agency (EA) who have advised that our Project should consider the 'design flood event' as the 1 in 100 year plus 39% climate change event. The principles of flood risk management (i.e. sequential layouts and panel raising) discussed with the EA were outlined to the LLFA and agreed to. Surface water runoff from the solar farm areas would continue to naturally to the ground and surrounding watercourses, as it would in the current situation. It was agreed however, that strategic Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) such as filter drains, swales and basins would be incorporated to promote natural infiltration.	

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)	The potential for likely significant adverse effects to the landscape character and visual amenity from our Project.	Our Project is not covered by any statutory or local landscape designations. Good design has been a key consideration from the outset of our Project. Landscape and visual considerations have informed the iterative design process that has been guided by design principles and in response to policy requirements. The design principles, relevant to landscape and visual matters are as follows: > Protect and improve the local environment; > Protect features that are important to the local community; > Protect and enhance places of value; > Create new places of amenity and ecological value; and > Enhance local recreational assets. We have sought to sensitively integrate our Project into the landscape, avoiding or minimising adverse landscape and visual impacts as far as possible. As such, the following environmental measures have been embedded in the design: > Careful siting in the landscape - all infrastructure has been sited within the existing field pattern.	The design has been refined to avoid significant adverse effects, seeking to embed further measures to minimise the level of landscape and visual effects wherever possible. The emerging findings of, and the approach to, the landscape and visual assessment has been subject to ongoing consultation with the host authorities up until submission of the ES.

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		Larger infrastructure, such as the substations and BESS, have been located away from sensitive receptors, adopting minimum distance offsets. > Bespoke offsets have been incorporated around isolated residential properties. > Conserving existing vegetation patterns through minimum offsets > Creating new green infrastructure, in particular to include landscape buffering (tree and foliage planting); > Sensitive design in relation to form, colour and materials; and > Sensitive design of lighting. At this stage there remains the potential for likely significant effects to local character areas and visual locations from the construction, operation and decommissioning of our Project. These effects reduce with time, as the green infrastructure and boundary planting matures. As acknowledged in the Overarching National Policy statement for Energy (EN-1) it is common for nationally significant energy infrastructure projects to have adverse effects on the landscape.	

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
Cultural Heritage	The potential for likely significant adverse effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets within 1km from our Project.	There are no Conservation Areas (CA) within our Site, with the closest being South Clifton CA approximately 400m south-east from our Site, which includes a number of listed buildings. There are is one Scheduled Monuments ('SM') within our Site boundary but excluded from the developable area, and one within a 1km radius of the Site. There are 70 listed buildings, including 9 highly designated buildings (Grade I and II*), and 81 non-designated heritage assets within 1km radius. Design measures have been incorporated within our Project to mitigate potential harm to cultural heritage assets. This includes: > Bespoke offsets have been incorporated around the two SM and locations of historic importance such as the connection of the Church in Fledborough to the wider village, to the south-east of Ragnall, to the south of Newton-on-Trent and the west of Thorney. These offsets correspond with an understanding of topography and potential visual impact; > Removal of developable land around North Clifton and South Clifton, as well as to the south of Dunham-on-Trent and surrounding the Roman Fort SM; and	Where likely significant adverse effects have been were identified at statutory consultation, the design will continue to be refined, seeking to embed further measures to minimise the level of landscape and visual effects wherever possible. The emerging findings of, and the approach to, the cultural heritage assessment are subject to ongoing consultation with the host authorities relevant heritage consultees up until submission of the ES.

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		> Creating new green infrastructure, in particular to include landscape buffering (tree and foliage planting) throughout the scheme, in particular at the edges to Ragnall, Fledborough and Skegby. As above, at this stage there remains the potential for These amendments, alongside further detailed assessment work, have reduced likely significant effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets within 1km from the construction, operation and decommissioning of our Project. During operation, whilst there would be significant adverse effects in short and medium-term to designated assets in Ragnall, these would be mitigated in the long term as the proposed planting becomes established. Long-term significant effects would only arise to Whimpton Moor Medieval Village (Scheduled Monument) and attempts have been made to further mitigate these effects through design changes since statutory and stakeholder consultation. All significant effects during construction and decommissioning would be temporary and reversible. These effects reduce with time, as the green infrastructure.	
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	The Project is located in part on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Soil.	An ALC survey of has been undertaken between June 2023 and September 2024. The survey work involved using an auger to assess soil types (topsoil and subsoil) to depths up to 1.2m (approximately one sample per hectare), with some additional larger trial	Details of the ALC survey, design measures and management plans will be included within the ES. Draft management plans including the oCEMP and the oSMP will be submitted as part of the

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		holes (also to 1.2m depth) at every 100m. The current results for the soil within our Order limits indicate the following ALCs, within a total land area of 1,240 hectare surveyed: Grade 1: none present Grade 2: 20.4% (245 Ha) Grade 3a: 34.0% (416 Ha) Grade 3b: 47% (579 Ha) Grade 4: none present. The use of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land has been minimised as far as possible; however, due to other environmental constraints, such as flooding, areas of BMV will be used for solar infrastructure. The methodology and the results from the ALC survey have been discussed and agreed with Natural England in August 2024. An ALC Report will be issued to Natural England. An outline Soil Management Plan (oSMP) to manage any potential impacts to the soil (and agricultural land) during and on completion of the construction phase, and during the decommissioning phase will form part of our submission. The oSMP will detail measures for soil management and follow the principles of best practice to maintain the physical properties of the soil,	application, setting out the protection and management measures. Our application will also set out the steps taken to avoid and minimise use of BMV land and the justification for the inclusion of the remaining areas of BMV within the Site (including that the use is considered temporary given we are committing to decommission the and that the nature of solar development is that it is largely reversible and not overly intrusive). It is anticipated that a Statement of Common Ground will be provided with Natural England relating to the oSMP and the ALC Report as part of the documents submitted for examination (otherwise, this will follow, early in the examination).

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		with the aim of restoring the land to its pre-construction condition following the temporary construction use and at the end of the lifetime of our Project, after decommissioning. with a view to reaching agreement. The draft oSMP has been submitted to Natural England and the general content agreed.	
Cumulative effects	As there are a large number of DCO solar farms planned in the local area there will be consideration of cumulative impact. Disagreement of the other existing development and/or approved developments to be considered within the assessment of cumulative effects.	The Planning Inspectorate Advice Note 17: Cumulative Effects Assessment will form the basis of our approach to assessing our cumulative effects. This included identifying a long-list and short-list of other existing development and/or approved development to be assesses cumulatively with our Project. The long-list has been discussed and agreed with the host authorities and will be used in relation to the environmental topic technical assessments. A review of projects in the local area as available on the PINs website has also been undertaken.	Agreement has been sought with the host authorities on the existing development and/or approved developments to be considered within the assessment of cumulative effects. This has also take into account other DCO solar farms. Details of the cumulative effects will be included within the ES.
Buried Heritage	The potential for likely significant adverse effects to designated and non-designated buried heritage assets within 1km from our Project	Geophysical survey carried out to inform the baseline collection and the trial trenching evaluation. Consultation with the Archaeological Advisory Teams to the LPAs to determine the trial trenching that is required between March 2023 and August 2024. A Project Design highlighting the evaluation strategy	Outline Draft management plans including the CEMP, DEMP and the OMP will be submitted as part of the application, setting out the mitigation and management measures to date. Further consultation will be carried out after DCO submission to discuss requirements for any further evaluation (if needed), and mitigation measures to

Issue	Summary of Issues	Work Completed to Date	Next Steps
		was submitted to the consultees in August 2024. Between September and December 2024, a trial trenching evaluation has been carried out to ground truth the results of the DBA and Geophysical survey. The evaluation targeted the parameters areas (where the highest impact arising from the Proposed Development is expected), the areas highlighted by the consultees as of particular importance, and areas with the highest archaeological potential as identified during the DBA and geophysical survey. Ahead of the commencement of fieldwork, Site Specific Written Scheme of Investigations detailing the scope and methodology of the trial trenching evaluation, were submitted and approved by the Archaeological Advisory Teams to the LPAs. The Applicant's position regarding buried heritage was presented in the PEIR – Buried Heritage and is presented in the ES – Chapter 10 – Buried Heritage	be implemented. Where possible a Statement of Common Ground will be provided with the Archaeological Advisory Teams to the LPAs and Historic England as part of the documents submitted for examination (otherwise, this will follow early in the examination).

Table 3 - One Earth Project Risks

Risk	Summary of Risk	Proposed Mitigation	Next Steps
Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)	Delays or challenges in completing the EIA, which is critical for identifying environmental impacts and obtaining necessary approvals.	> Engage experienced environmental consultants early in the project. > Conduct preliminary environmental surveys to identify potential issues. > Develop a comprehensive EIA plan with a clear timeline.	> Continue early stakeholder engagement with relevant environmental agencies. > Schedule regular progress reviews of the EIA up to submission. > Prepare contingency plans for potential environmental issues identified.
Community and Stakeholder Opposition	Local community or key stakeholders opposing the project, potentially leading to delays.	> Implement a robust community engagement strategy. > Hold public consultations and provide transparent information about the project.	> Finalise project plans to address community and stakeholder concerns where possible. > Provide updates to the community and stakeholders with clear explanation of project changes and next steps
Land Acquisition and Site Control	Difficulties in securing land rights or control over the proposed site, leading to potential legal disputes or delays.	> Conduct thorough due diligence on land ownership and any existing covenants or restrictions. > Engage with landowners early to negotiate agreements.	> Finalise land acquisition agreements. > Ensure all legal documentation is complete and compliant.
Technical and Design Issues	Challenges related to the technical design and feasibility of the solar farm, potentially affecting the project timeline	> Engage experienced engineering and design firms to conduct feasibility studies.	> Finalise the initial design and conduct peer reviews.

Risk	Summary of Risk	Proposed Mitigation	Next Steps
	and costs.	> Perform rigorous site assessments to identify technical constraints. > Develop flexible design options to accommodate unforeseen technical issues.	> Prepare for iterative design improvements based on stakeholder and technical feedback.
Political and Policy Changes	Changes in local or national policies regarding renewable energy could impact the project's feasibility.	> Stay informed about policy developments and engage with policymakers. > Develop adaptable project plans that can accommodate policy changes. > Participate in industry groups to advocate for supportive policies.	> Regularly review and update the project's risk management plan to reflect policy changes. > Maintain open communication channels with policymakers and regulatory bodies. > Prepare contingency plans for significant policy shifts.

3.3 Risk and Issue Management

3.3.1 Understanding risk is a critical factor for project success. It is incumbent on everyone in the One Earth team to remain alert to emerging risks and understand the controls in place for existing risks.

3.3.2 All members of the One Earth team are empowered to highlight risks and identify ways to mitigate them. The management and tracking of risks for One Earth follows the process in Figure 2 – High Level Process for Risk Tracking and

Figure 2 – High Level Process for Risk Tracking and Management

4. Stakeholder Engagement

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 We are engaging widely with stakeholders and communities in the vicinities of the Project. Audiences for engagement include:

- Statutory consultees:
- Host and neighbouring local authorities
- Prescribed consultees
- Relevant statutory undertakers
- Persons with an interest in land
- The community:
- Local residents and businesses
- Elected representatives
- Community groups
- Non-governmental organisations:
- Environmental groups
- Walking, riding and cycling groups

4.1.2 Each stakeholder will have different interests in the project and will wish to engage with us in different ways. In this section we summarise who falls into these broad groups and how we will continue to engage with them.

4.1.3 We are conducting statutory consultation with each of these groups from 29 May to 23 July 2024. We have published a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) setting out further details of our approach to consultation, available at our website: www.oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk.

4.2 The plan to engage stakeholders

4.2.1 A summary of the key stakeholders, our rationale for engagement and proposed tools to engage them are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4 – Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Group	Overview	Engagement Tools	Engagement Timing
Host and neighbouring local authorities	Local authorities as defined by section 43 of the Planning Act 2008	Direct engagement Briefings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	Ongoing from public launch of the Project, but including: > EIA scoping > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation > Prior to submission of the DCO application
Prescribed consultees	Prescribed consultees as defined by section 42 of the Planning Act 2008	Direct engagement Briefings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	Ongoing from public launch of the Project, but including: > EIA scoping > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation > Prior to submission of the DCO application
Relevant statutory undertakers	Relevant statutory undertakers as defined by section 42 of the Planning Act 2008	Direct engagement Briefings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	> Ongoing from public launch of the Project, but including: > EIA scoping > Non-statutory consultation

Group	Overview	Engagement Tools	Engagement Timing
			> Statutory consultation > Prior to submission of the DCO application
Persons with an interest in land	Persons with an interest in land as defined by section 44 of the Planning Act 2008	Direct engagement Briefings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	Ongoing from public launch of the Project, but including: > EIA scoping > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation > Prior to submission of the DCO application
Local residents and businesses	People living and working in the vicinity of the Project as defined within our SoCC	Public exhibitions Webinars Website Newsletters Individual meetings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	> Project launch > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation > Submission of DCO application
Elected representatives	Elected representatives of those living and working in the vicinity of the Project as defined in our SoCC	Briefings Public exhibitions Webinars Website Newsletters	> Project launch > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation

Group	Overview	Engagement Tools	Engagement Timing
		Consultation materials, including the PEIR	> Submission of DCO application
Community groups	Local groups which may have an interest in our Project, including schools and colleges, training providers, local environmental groups and local walking, cycling and riding groups	Direct engagement Briefings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	> Project launch > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation > Submission of DCO application
Non-governmental organisations	Stakeholder groups such as the Wildlife Trust and the Ramblers who may have an interest in specific aspects of the Project	Direct engagement Briefings Consultation materials, including the PEIR	> Project launch > Non-statutory consultation > Statutory consultation > Submission of DCO application

4.3 Financial support to stakeholders

4.3.1 The One Earth project team values the inputs of all stakeholders. We also recognise that many organisations, especially Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have stretched resources. To support their contribution to our projects we have negotiated Planning Performance Agreements with the local authorities hosting our project.

4.3.2 We currently have PPAs signed with the following local authorities:

- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Nottingham County Council

- Lincolnshire County Council

4.3.3 We continue to negotiate with West Lindsey District Council and seek to sign a PPA with them.

4.3.4 In addition, to the PPAs with the local authorities we will meet the financial requests of statutory bodies (e.g. the Environment Agency) when they are made.

one earth

solar farm