

This report comprises of the Local Impact Report (LIR) of Bassetlaw District Council. The application for the Development Consent order has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate for the construction, operation and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic electricity generating facility, energy storage facility and export connection to the National Grid at High Marnham. This LIR details the likely impacts of the proposed development on the authority's area and is given statutory weight in the decision-making process.

Details of the Proposal

The project comprises the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) array electricity generating facility. The project includes solar PV panels, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), onsite substations and associated grid connection infrastructure which will allow for the generation and export of electricity to the proposed National Grid High Marnham Substation. The Proposed Development has a grid connection agreement with National Grid allowing the export and import of 740MW of electricity to the High Marnham 400kV Substation ("High Marnham Substation")

The consent order submission uses the Rochdale Envelope due to the fact that certain design elements are not known at the present time. This approach means that the assessment of the application has been based on the worst case scenario and a set of parameters have been submitted. The proposal includes two Battery Energy Storage Systems and associated equipment with one being located within Bassetlaw and the other located within Newark and Sherwood.

The applicant has stated that they have secured a connection agreement which allows the importation and export up to 740MW of electricity to and from the National Grid at High Marnham.

The proposed development components are further set out in the Environmental Statement (ES) Chapter 5 (Scheme Description) and are as follows:

The Order limits comprises approximately 1,414 ha (3,494 acres) and includes the following components. The Proposed Development is also described in Schedule 1 of the draft DCO where the "authorised development" is divided into works packages.

The works numbers for those packages are identified below and are referred to throughout this ES.

Work No. 1: Solar PV Infrastructure.

Work No. 2: BESS.

Work No. 3: Substations.

Work No. 4: Grid Connection Cable Route and work to facilitate the connection to the National Grid High Marnham substation.

Work No. 5: Ancillary Works.

Work No. 6A: Primary Construction and Decommissioning Compounds

Work No. 6B: Secondary Construction and Decommissioning Compounds.

Work No. 7: Highway Works and works to facilitate access to highways and private.

Work No. 8: Landscape and Ecology

The provision of a dual carriageway for a distance of 6.5 kilometres (approximately 4 miles) to provide two traffic lanes in both directions.

Chapter 5 also defines additional associated development which within the order limits which includes:

- Fencing, gates, boundary treatment and other means of enclosure.
- Bunds, embankments, trenching and swales
- Works to the existing irrigation system and works to alter the position and extent of such irrigation system.
- Surface water drainage systems, storm water attenuation systems including storage basins, oil water separators, including channelling and culverting and works to existing drainage networks.
- Electrical, gas, water, foul water drainage and telecommunications infrastructure connections,
- diversions and works to, and works to alter the position of, such services and utilities
- connections
- Works to alter the course of, or otherwise interfere with, non-navigable rivers, streams, or watercourses.
- Works for the provision of security and monitoring measures such as CCTV columns, security cabins, lighting columns and lighting, cameras, lightning protection masts and weather stations.
- Improvement, maintenance, repair and use of existing streets, private tracks, and access roads.
- Laying down, maintenance and repair of new internal access tracks, ramps, means of access, footpaths, permissive paths, cycle routes and roads, crossings of drainage ditches and watercourses, including signage and information boards
- Temporary footpath diversions and closures.
- Noise, landscaping and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement measures including planting and acoustic barriers.
- Tunnelling, boring and drilling works.
- Earthworks, site establishments and preparation works including site clearance (including vegetation removal, demolition of existing buildings and structures); earthworks (including soil stripping and storage and site levelling) and
- other works to mitigate any adverse effects of the construction, maintenance, operation or decommissioning of the authorised development.

Site Description and Surrounding Location

The site straddles the boundary of West Lindsey, Newark and Sherwood and Bassetlaw. The landscape within the site comprises of agricultural fields, woodlands, hedgerows, linear tree belts, farm access tracks and local roads. The River Trent intersects the site and the connection point is to be made at the High Marnham Site within Bassetlaw. The area includes several small rural villages and employment developments.

There are 3 other approved NSIP schemes in this area with consent – West Burton Solar Project, (to connect to West Burton Power Station) Cottam Solar Project (to connect to Cottam Power Station). Gate Burton (to connect to Cottam Power Station).

NSIP scheme Tillbridge Solar (to connect to Cottam Power Station) has been examined and the Examining Authority's recommendation has been sent to the Secretary of State and a decision is expected later this year.

The developers in the schemes above have worked together to minimise the impacts by designing the cable routes so that they share a selection of the route.

Within Bassetlaw there is also an accepted DCO consent application currently being considered by the Secretary of State for the Steeples Renewable Project and considers a proposed development of a Solar Farm located in Nottinghamshire comprising approximately 450MW of solar energy generation and approximately 150MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). Relevant representations are to be submitted by Bassetlaw District Council by 28th August 2025 and an examination hearing is expected to commence before the end of this year. The application site is all within Bassetlaw District Council and proposes a grid connection to West Burton.

A further NSIP, The National Grid Upgrade (North Humber to High Marnham) is currently at pre-application stage and the statutory consultation period was completed in April 2025.

Information on Bassetlaw District Council's Administration Area

Overview and Administrative Context

Bassetlaw District lies in the northernmost part of Nottinghamshire, covering an area of approximately 636.8 km². It borders West Lindsey (Lincolnshire) to the east, Newark and Sherwood to the south, and South Yorkshire to the north. The principal towns of Worksop, Retford, Harworth and Tuxford provide the district's core urban centres, surrounded by an extensive rural hinterland comprising villages such as Rampton, South Leveaton, North Wheatley, and Carlton in Lindrick. The district combines significant agricultural land with former coalfield communities and is strategically located between Sheffield, Doncaster, and Lincoln.

- Total area: 63,678 ha
- Principal towns: Worksop, Retford
- Civil parishes: Over 70, many in rural or semi-rural locations
- Administrative centre: Worksop

Population and Demographics

Bassetlaw's population was recorded at 117,800 in the 2021 Census, marking a 4.4% increase since 2011. While modest compared to regional growth, it reflects steady trends in natural change and migration, particularly into rural villages. The population is ageing more rapidly than the national average, with growing proportions in older age brackets.

- Population change (2011–2021): +4.4% (vs England +6.6%)
- Median age: 45 (England: 40)
- Age 65+: 22.6% of population
- Age 0–14: 15.6% The district's ethnicity profile remains predominantly White British (approx. **95%**), with increasing diversity in the Worksop and Retford areas.

Economy, Employment & Skills (Expanded)

Key Industry Sectors

Bassetlaw benefits from a mixed economy, encompassing logistics, healthcare, manufacturing, agriculture, and service sectors. Strategic connectivity via the A1(M) and East Coast Main Line supports business operations, particularly near Retford and the A1 corridor. The district also contains two former power station sites—West Burton and Cottam—which are subject to redevelopment and reuse opportunities.

Employment is diversified across several SIC-defined industry sectors. Based on the GL Hearn Economic Development Needs Assessment and BRES data, the following sectors are notably significant in terms of employee share:

- Manufacturing (SIC 10–33) was especially strong in key locations like Worksop and Harworth & Bircotes.
 - Worksop alone concentrates around 2,000 manufacturing jobs, representing ~24% of all local manufacturing employment
- Health and Social Care (SIC 86–88) are significant across the district, especially in Retford and rural hubs such as Rampton Hospital.
 - Retford holds approximately 2,000 health and social care roles, around 26% of its local workforce
- Retail and Wholesale (SIC 45–47) are concentrated in urban centres.
 - Worksop captures 64% of district-wide retail employment
- Transport & Logistics (SIC 49–53) activity aligns with Bassetlaw's logistics hubs near the A1(M).
 - Harworth & Bircotes alone support ~600 jobs in business support and logistics
- Business Administration & Support Services (SIC 78–82) also feature prominently in Harworth & Bircotes (~600 jobs)

SIC-Based Employment Estimates

The district's economic profile aligns with regional figures:

SIC Sector	Approx. % of District Jobs*
Manufacturing (C)	~15–20%
Health & Social Work (Q)	~12–15%
Retail & Wholesale Trade (G,H)	~15–18%
Logistics & Transport (I)	~8–10%
Business Admin & Support (N)	~7–9%
Construction (F)	~6–8%
Public Admin, Education (O,P)	~10–12%
Accommodation & Recreation (R,S)	~5–7%
Other sectors (including Agriculture) remainder (~10%)	

Employment Rate

As of 2024:

- Employment rate (16–64): 77.9% (East Midlands: 75.5%)
- Unemployment rate: 3.0% (GB average: 3.7%)
- Claimant Count (May 2025): ~2,300 (3.6% of working age)
- Economic inactivity (16–64): 24.4% (mostly retired or long-term sick)
- Occupation profile:
 - Professionals: 19.7%
 - Skilled trades: 12.5%
 - Elementary occupations: 13.7% (higher than regional average)

While the employment rate is strong, earnings and skill levels are comparatively lower:

- Median full-time weekly earnings (residents): £642
- Hourly pay (residents): £15.48 (GB: £18.73)
- NVQ4+ (degree or equivalent): 40.8% (GB: 47.6%)

Sub-District Employment Hubs

- **Worksop** (~19,000 jobs; 38% of district total):

- Major presence in office-based services, retail, health, education, and manufacturing
- **Retford** (~7,800 jobs; 15% of district total):
 - Significant employment in retail, health, manufacturing, education, with above-average presence in arts, recreation, finance & insurance (~21% of local jobs)
- **Harworth & Bircotes** (~4,000 jobs; 8%):
 - Focus on manufacturing (~700 jobs) and business/logistics (~600 jobs)
- **Rural Areas** (~39%):
 - 5,000 jobs in manufacturing/transport around Worksop fringes and 2,000 health roles near Rampton Hospital
 -

Sectoral Outlook & Skills Implications

Employment forecasts anticipate growth of:

- Transport & Storage
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Health & Social Care
- Business Services

Housing and Affordability

Housing need across Bassetlaw reflects both ageing and growing populations. Worksop and Retford contain the majority of social and affordable housing stock, while rural villages show growing demand from in-migration and retirees.

- Median house price to income ratio: 6.35
- Net additional dwellings (2023): 476 units
- Rural older residents (70+): 4.9% of population live in isolated or rural communities
- Affordable homes delivered (2022–23): 144 (net)

Development pressure in parishes like Rampton and Treswell remains low-density but sensitive due to landscape and transport constraints.

Health and Deprivation

The district faces significant health inequalities, particularly in former coalfield communities and areas of urban deprivation. Although broadly average for Nottinghamshire, there are stark contrasts between prosperous rural wards and disadvantaged urban fringes.

- Life expectancy (males): 78.4 years (England: 79.6)
- Long-term health problem or disability: 21.2% of residents
- Child poverty rate: 21.7% (Nottinghamshire average: 19.5%)
- Deprivation rank (IMD 2019): Several LSOAs in lowest 20% nationally (mainly in Worksop)

The district has identified health as a key strategic priority, with investment in active travel infrastructure, social prescribing, and mental health support through its Public Health Strategy.

Rural Character, Land Use and Agriculture

Eastern Bassetlaw, where the One Earth Solar Farm is proposed, is defined by a flat, open agricultural landscape, largely comprising Grade 2 and 3 land used for arable production. It features sparse built development and expansive views towards the River Trent, contributing to the area's rural tranquillity and visual sensitivity.

- Dominant rural land uses: Cereal farming, arable cropping
- Agricultural land: Approx. 70% of total land area

While farming continues to be a vital economic and cultural activity, diversification into renewables, agri-tourism, and land stewardship schemes is increasing.

7.0 Tourism and Heritage

Though not a major tourism hub, Bassetlaw benefits from a growing heritage and eco-tourism offer, with sites such as Clumber Park (NT), the Pilgrims Gallery in Retford, and the Idle Valley Nature Reserve. Proximity to Sherwood Forest and the Mayflower Trail also supports modest visitor flows.

- Annual visitors (Idle Valley): Over 100,000
- Listed buildings: ~1080
- Conservation Areas: 33
- Scheduled monuments: 32
- Registered Park and Gardens: 4
- Local Interest Buildings: 1200
- Unregistered parks and garden: 57

Bassetlaw's historic and natural assets support its ambitions to expand green infrastructure and low-carbon tourism as outlined in the local tourism strategy.

Relevant Planning History and any Issues Arising

Cumulative effects are presented in chapter 18 (cumulative affects) of the Environmental Statement. The Council has provided the applicant with a long list of planning applications for the order limits of this proposal and also made the applicant aware of the adoption of the Bassetlaw Local Plan adopted in May 2024. Bassetlaw District Council requests that the previous representations on these matters are considered in their letter submitted on 15th May 2025.

There are 3 other approved NSIP schemes in this area with consent – West Burton Solar Project, (to connect to West Burton Power Station) Cottam Solar Project (to connect to Cottam Power Station). Gate Burton (to connect to Cottam Power Station).

Tillbridge Solar (to connect to Cottam Power Station) has been examined by the secretary of State and the Examining Authority's recommendation has been sent to the Secretary of State and a decision is expected this year.

The developers here have worked together to minimise the impacts by designing the cable routes so that they share a selection of the route.

In addition to One Earth NSIP there is also an accepted DCO consent application currently being considered by the Secretary of State for the Steeples Renewable Project and considers a proposed development of a Solar Farm located in Nottinghamshire comprising approximately 450MW of solar energy generation and approximately 150MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). The application site is all within Bassetlaw District Council and proposes a grid connection to West Burton.

The National Grid upgrade (North Humber to High Marnham) is currently at pre-application stage and the statutory consultation period was completed in April 2025.

The Local Planning Authority are not in receipt of a planning application to consider the 400 KV sub-station at High Marnham and this proposal is not included in the National Grid NSIP.

Planning permission has been granted (reference 24/01138/FUL) adjacent the order limits for a Battery Energy Storage System, Substation, Associated Infrastructure and Works (up to 1GW Capacity). Bassetlaw District Council have also received a further planning application under 25/00639/FUL to consider Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of a Battery

and Energy Storage System (BESS) and Associated Infrastructure (up to 400MW capacity) again adjacent to the order limits. There are numerous Solar/BESS sites within Bassetlaw District Council either with planning permission or under consideration on agricultural land. These are indicated in summary table attached in appendix 3 and can be viewed in full in the attached the excel document.

Representations have already been made by Bassetlaw District Council highlighting concerns around the cumulative significant adverse impacts of scheme when considering this current proposal along with other NSIP projects in the area and those considered under the Town and Country Planning Act and this remains a concern for Bassetlaw District Council.

Legislative and Policy Context

The Council adopted the Bassetlaw Local Plan: 2020 – 2038 on 29th May 2024. The Bassetlaw Local Plan sets out the Council's development strategy and planning policies to guide land use and planning decisions in the District up to 2038. There are no made neighbourhood plans within the proposed site location.

The relevant Bassetlaw Local Plan: 2020-2038 policies are

Bassetlaw Local Plan: (2020-2038) Policies:	Summary of relevant aspects of policies:
Policy ST1: Bassetlaw's Spatial Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the spatial strategy for the District up to 2038 and identifies the housing requirement and employment needs for the District. • Development in the countryside outside the defined development boundaries identified in the settlement hierarchy will only be supported where consistent with other policies in the development plan and/or national policy.
Policy ST9: Large Rural Brownfield Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large rural brownfield sites are sites that have been the focus of past economic activity or remain/partially remain in active economic use. • Proposals for the re-use and re-development of large rural brownfield sites in the countryside that make effective and efficient use of land for economic and/or environmental activity will be supported provided the proposal meets an evidenced national, regional or sub-regional economic need. • Proposals will need to capitalise on the locational attributes of the site to achieve clear economic and/or environmental benefits compared with current use and condition of the site.
Policy ST33: Design Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development should make a positive contribution to the appearance of the environment within which it is located, having regard to the local context.
POLICY ST35: Landscape Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy takes a positive approach to proposals that contribute to the nature and quality of Bassetlaw's landscapes. • Proposals will need to protect and, where possible, enhance the distinctiveness of relevant landscape character policy zones.
POLICY ST37: Green and Blue Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy takes a landscape-scale approach to green and blue infrastructure, using and managing land and natural capital for what it is best suited to. • Seeks to protect green and blue infrastructure features whilst recognising that potential exists to maximise their environmental

Bassetlaw Local Plan: (2020-2038) Policies:	Summary of relevant aspects of policies:
	<p>and amenity value, and to improve connectivity between them and green/blue assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major development proposals that lie wholly or partly within the minimum buffer zone of a main green corridor (30m measured from each side of the centre point), including the River Trent, should be supported by an Ecological Impact Assessment and/or landscape statement proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal.
POLICY ST38: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed developments that directly or indirectly adversely impact SSSI's, NNRs and ancient woodlands and their buffer zones will be refused other than in exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that the benefits clearly outweigh any harm. Such proposals should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment to identifying measures to mitigate adverse effects from the development. proposed developments impacting a locally designated sites: Local nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site or Local Geological Site and their buffers, will only be supported where there are no reasonable alternatives and the need for development outweighs the need to safeguard ecological, recreational and/or educational value of the site. In all cases, where the principle of development is acceptable the mitigation hierarchy must be applied All new development will be required to deliver 10% BNG net gain either on-site or where it can be demonstrated this is not practicable, off site management for a minimum of 30 years will be required.
Policy ST39: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy ST39 protects existing trees, woodlands and hedgerows, including retaining, protecting and improving woodland and protecting trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), resisting the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees and giving consideration to trees/hedgerows individually and collectively in terms of their contribution to amenity and landscape. Any developments that would adversely affect trees and woodlands need to be accompanied by an accurate tree survey and arboriculture assessment, undertaken by an experienced arboriculturist.
POLICY ST40: The Historic Environment Policy 41: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals are expected to conserve and enhance and sensitively managed the historic environment. Proposals that affect a heritage asset will be required to assess the significance of any heritage assets affected through a Heritage Statement. Where evidence suggests that significant archaeological remains on site proposals should be supported by an appropriate archaeological evaluation that provides an assessment of the significance of the remains and how they will be affected by the development.

Bassetlaw Local Plan: (2020-2038) Policies:	Summary of relevant aspects of policies:
Policy ST42: Promoting Healthy, Active Lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST42 takes a positive approach to promoting healthy, active lifestyles. • Developments need to ensure that current air quality in the District is maintained and, where possible, improved. Potential harm from risks such as pollution and other environmental hazards and climate change should be minimised and mitigated.
Policy 46: Protecting Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals should be designed and constructed to avoid and minimise the impacts on the amenity of existing and future residents, both individually and cumulatively with other developments nearby.
POLICY 47: Contaminated and Unstable Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 47 identifies how landowners/developers should ensure that all works, including investigation of the nature, extent and level of risk from contaminants can be mitigated without causing unacceptable risk to health, waterways and sources of groundwater and the environment.
POLICY ST49: Renewable Energy Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST49 provides a positive approach to renewable and low carbon energy developments in the District. • Developments that generate, share, transmit and/or stores low carbon renewable energy will be supported subject to the satisfactory resolution of all relevant site-specific and cumulative impacts upon location, landscape, natural and heritage assets, air and water quality, hydrology and hydrogeology, the best and most versatile agricultural land, existing highway capacity and highway safety, visual and residential amenity, aviation and radar, recreation and local amenity.
POLICY ST50: Flood Risk and Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST50 requires developers to consider and mitigate the impacts on flood risk, on and off site, relative to the scale and impact of the development. Proposals where appropriate must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment compliant with national policy. • Where relevant, proposals must demonstrate that they pass the sequential test and, if necessary, the Exceptions test in Flood Zones 2 and 3. • Policy ST50 requires all development, where appropriate, to incorporate sustainable drainage systems in line with national standards.
POLICY ST51: Protecting Water Quality and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals within a Source Protection Zone will need to demonstrate that the Sherwood Sandstone Principal Aquifer, its groundwater resources, and groundwater quality will be protected throughout the construction and operational phases of development. • Development adjacent to, over or in a main river or ordinary watercourse will be supported where proposals consider opportunities to improve the river environment and water quality.
POLICY ST52: Transport Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST52 requires proposals for new developments which have significant transport implications that either arise from the development proposed or cumulatively with other development proposals to submit a Transport Assessment or a Transport

Bassetlaw Local Plan: (2020-2038) Policies:	Summary of relevant aspects of policies:
	<p>Statement, and where relevant, a Travel Plan alongside an application.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping of Transport Assessments should be done in agreement with NCC and, where appropriate, with National Highways.

Impact on Human Health

The Council's Environmental Health Team has commented that they would expect existing residential dwellings are protected from noise levels, from the day-to-day operation of the solar site from exceeding the noise levels detailed through BS8233:2014.

Volume 6 Appendix 15.4 Operational Noise Assessment 15.2.19 - further details on plant/mitigation will be required to ensure noise nuisance complaints do not arise from the operation of the solar farm. Whilst the report provides baseline noise monitoring for the development site, the location/type of plant to be incorporated within the development has yet to be firmed up. However comfort is taken from section 15.5.6 of the report where it is confirmed that noise levels from inverters/power conversation systems will not exceed the limits in the ES chapter and additional noise mitigation will be provided to ensure that this is the case.

In terms of the construction phase of the development: Volume 6.0 Environmental Statement. Volume 2 Aspect Chapters. Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration Section 15.5.2 confirms that a CEMP is in the pipeline to prevent nuisance from the construction phase of the development and this would be welcomed.

Volume 6 Environmental Statement. Volume 3 Technical Appendices supporting ES Volume 2. Appendix 15.3: Construction Noise and Vibration Assessment. Currently it seems that the development phase has the potential to give rise to nuisance complaints from existing residents from trenching, construction of the access track, piling etc. Further details will be required on the specific techniques to be applied and likely mitigation to ensure that impact is reduced appropriately.

Pollution, Pollution Prevention & Control

Given the potential significance of these impacts the construction phase could generate dust, which could adversely affect air quality and the health of nearby residents. Measures to mitigate dust emissions, such as water spraying, dust screens, and monitoring, should be thoroughly evaluated and implemented.

Glint and Glare

A comprehensive glint and glare survey shall be carried out in order to establish that a statutory nuisance will not arise from the proposed development.

Historic Land Contamination

The site may have a history of contaminative land use, raising concerns about existing land contamination. A thorough investigation into the extent of contamination, including soil and

groundwater testing, may be necessary. Appropriate remediation plans must be developed to ensure the site is safe for its intended use.

Risk of Future Land Contamination

The proposed development activities may introduce new contaminants into the environment. An evaluation of potential contamination sources and robust strategies to prevent future contamination should be an integral part of the proposal.

Loss of Best and Most Versatile land (BMV Agricultural Land)

Whilst it is acknowledged that the proposal would be operational for a period of 60 years and that the applicant is reliant on the loss being temporary, the District Council are concerned that the proposal would see a total loss at 660.9ha of land classified as BMV agricultural land. Given that some infrastructure, for example cabling, would be permanent and remain in place after the decommissioning period, some loss of BMV agricultural land would be permanent. There are a significant number of solar farms, BESS Facilities and screening opinions currently being considered and consented in this Local Planning Authority area and the wider area together with DOC consent awarded to other NSIP's within the administrative area. Other NSIP schemes are also under consideration such as Steeples renewable project acceptance stage and the National Grid upgrade (pre-app stage). As such, the cumulative impact of the potential loss of BMV agricultural land should be carefully considered.

Given the loss of BMV Agricultural Land there will be a loss of direct and supply chain farming jobs. The proposal will result in temporary construction jobs but permanent employment on completion of the solar farm would be very limited.

Ecology

The proposals are to create a 740mw solar farm falls across three Local Authority areas with the largest portion falling within the south-east of Bassetlaw Local Authority. The landscape in the area is largely uniform, with limited variety to the topography. The dominant land use is intensively managed arable land portioned by hedgerows and often dry drainage ditches. Human habitation in the area is sparse with only a few scattered small villages and hamlets linked by quiet single carriageway roads.

Bassetlaw Local Authority's eastern boundary is formed by the River Trent which runs through the centre of the proposed development and is a significant ecological feature in the local landscape and a comparatively biodiversity rich habitat in the area. There are also several Local Wildlife Sites forming islands of higher quality habitat, along with a decommissioned coal fired power station which now offers a notable area of Open Mosaic Habitat. The applicants have mapped and assessed these habitats as part of their submission and given considerable consideration to their protection and even enhancement.

There is a notable absence of European designated sites in proximity to the site and the applicants have undertaken a rigorous Habitats Regulations Assessment, which screened out the closest (Birklands and Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation) for any Likely Significant Effects. The applicants did however note potential for disturbance to (Annex II species of the SAC) river and sea lamprey from the proposed development and carried out an Appropriate Assessment on the basis of these species' presence in the River Trent, which empties into the Humber Estuary Ramsar site and Special Area of Conservation. As a result, a range of measures have been compiled into a Construction Environment Management Plan and monitoring will be undertaken to mitigate potential impacts upon these species. This cautious approach is welcome and will help to secure the protection of the valuable ecological habitats of the River Trent.

The proposed development will take large areas of land out of intensive agricultural production, reducing the chemical inputs and changing the hydrology of the landscape in the locality. The existing ecological features identified during the desk study, consultations and field surveys (which are summarised in the submission with full details including survey methods and field survey results), have all been addressed individually. Species that habitually rely on the arable landscapes for their lifecycles, notably skylark for example, have been carefully considered and detailed mitigation and compensation has been designed into the scheme. It is proposed a variety of rich habitats will be created as part of the proposed development, with existing habitats enhanced and protected sites, such as the Local Wildlife Sites, buffered. The proposed development may therefore have a positive impact on the local area.

The applicants have generously chosen to include Biodiversity Net Gain in the application although Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project applications are not legally compelled to do so until their proposed inclusion date of May 2026. Utilising Biodiversity accounting on a scheme such as this is a useful way to ensure the Proposed Development strives to deliver habitats of an agreed quality and the proposals are welcome however, the ascertain that modified grassland present under the panels will ever reach 'good' condition is questionable.

Bassetlaw's adopted Local Plan (2024) policy ST38 states that The Council will seek to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the District and as such the Council welcomes the bolstered approach to providing a gain for biodiversity, with the inclusion of beetle banks, habitat piles, bat and bird boxes etc. across the proposed development.

Already submitted for review and in line with policy ST38 of Bassetlaw's adopted Local Plan is a Landscape Environmental Management Plan which sets out the establishment and future management of the retained and proposed habitats on site, and additionally a Construction Environment Management Plan. Both documents appear robust and comprehensive.

The Proposed Development has had significant ecological input and the ecology team for the project has held regular stakeholder meeting where the views and concerns of Bassetlaw District Council and other stakeholders have been acknowledged and actioned. It is unlikely that following the construction phase there would be increased anthropogenic disturbance from the Proposed Development on the locality than is already present, rather the habitats may receive less. On balance then it appears the impact of the Proposed Development will from an ecological perspective be positive; local wildlife sites will be buffered, landscape connectivity improved, a variety of habitats enhanced, and new higher quality habitats created. The Proposed Development will deliver a Biodiversity Net Gain.

Arboriculture

The Arboricultural Report in Appendix 11.6 shows potential for conflict with numerous higher quality Category A & B trees as well as hedgerows through the proposed areas in Bassetlaw. As this is an initial survey area the impact of this proposal on any trees & hedgerows can only be determined with accuracy when an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and subsequent Arboricultural Method Statement has been submitted. British Standard 5837:2012 states that development which negatively impacts on Category A, B & veteran trees should be avoided and an alternative layout sought so as to avoid this conflict. Hedgerows are an essential natural corridor and as such these should remain intact and even improved wherever possible.

This proposal does not come into any Conservation Areas within Bassetlaw and does not appear to have potential to conflict with any trees with Tree Preservation Orders in place.

Trees, woodlands and hedgerows are a material consideration throughout all stages of the planning process and the following policies should be used to guide the decision making process.

POLICY ST39: Trees, woodlands and hedgerows

1. The Council will protect existing trees, woodland and hedgerows and secure additional planting that increases canopy cover in the interests of biodiversity, amenity and climate change adaptation by:
 - a) retaining, protecting and improving woodland and trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), trees within conservation areas, and 'important' hedgerows as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997;
 - b) making Tree Preservation Orders;
 - c) giving consideration to trees and hedgerows both on individual merit as well as their contribution to amenity and interaction as part of a group within the broader landscape setting;
 - d) resisting the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;
 - e) seeking from major development, provision for new trees or an equivalent financial contribution to help mitigate the impacts of climate change in accordance with Policy ST48.
2. Where development would adversely affect trees or hedgerows the application must be accompanied by:
 - a) an accurate tree survey and arboriculture assessment, undertaken by an experienced arboriculturist, of all existing trees and hedgerows on site in accordance with BS5837 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations) 201223; b) details of protective measures to be put in place during the development to ensure the health and safety of each specimen and hedgerow to be retained;
 - c) an avoidance and mitigation strategy to include replacement planting for specimens of at least equal amenity and ecological value of a local provenance; and
 - d) a detailed management plan providing details of maintenance arrangements for 10 years.

POLICY ST48: Reducing Carbon Emissions, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

All major development will be required to make provision for 5 trees per dwelling or per 1,000 sqm of non-residential floorspace on site, or if on site provision is not practicable then an equivalent financial contribution will be sought to enable provision of new native trees and/or the protection and enhancement of ancient and veteran woodland within the District.

Built Heritage

The submitted red line plan straddles the Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire County border and includes land in Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood and West Lindsey districts. In relation to that area in Bassetlaw, there are a range of heritage assets within close proximity to the site. These were correctly identified in the 'Cultural Heritage Methodology' document. The land is primarily low-lying and flat, being part of the wider Trent Valley area. There are a small number of higher points.

Following a site meeting back in August 2024, a range of changes were made to the proposed layout for this scheme. These changes largely related to the increasing of buffer areas around a range of heritage assets, and also the removal of certain areas of the scheme in order to help protect setting and to better reflect historically-significant views (particularly around Ragnall village and Whimpton Moor DMV). Those changes are very much welcomed.

Whilst there will always be wider experiential impacts on setting with a solar development of this scale, Bassetlaw District Council is satisfied that in relation to above-ground heritage assets in this part of Bassetlaw, the harm caused to the setting of the various designated and non-designated heritage assets would be at the lower level of 'less than substantial' at worst and relate to experiential impacts rather than affects on direct setting or direct views

to/from/between assets. It is acknowledged that whatever the level of harm, it is still harm, and in accordance with that harm should be avoided unless the public benefits outweigh that harm. In this case, the public benefits of the scheme are very substantial (employment creation and provision of renewable energy, as set out in national/local policy and in a series of recent Inspectorate decisions nearby). The view has been taken that those benefits would indeed outweigh the 'less than substantial' harm to setting identified.

In reaching these views, regard has been had to:

- Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990;
- Policy ST40, Policy 41 and Policy ST49 of the Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038 (adopted May 2024);
- Paragraphs 202, 206, 207, 208, 210, 212, 213, 215, 216 & 218 of the NPPF (December 2024).

These comments relate solely to above-ground heritage in the Bassetlaw District boundary and BDC would defer to the views of Lincolnshire County Council and Nottinghamshire County Council with regard to archaeological impacts, and to Newark & Sherwood District Council in relation to impacts on above-ground heritage in their District.

Employment and Skills

Chapter 17 of the Environmental Statement discusses the potential for direct and indirect job creation during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

Bassetlaw District Council remains committed to promoting local employment, skills development, and inclusive economic growth. The One Earth Solar Farm Project presents a significant opportunity to embed these priorities into a major infrastructure development that spans multiple local authority areas including Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire County, and Nottinghamshire County Councils. Given the scale and complexity of this development, the Council strongly encourages the adoption of a comprehensive Employment and Skills Plan (ESP) managed collaboratively across all involved authorities.

Bassetlaw continues to experience entrenched challenges regarding skills attainment and inclusive employment. Qualification attainment at Level 4 and above remain below the national average, which restricts both economic growth and individual prosperity across the district. Tackling these challenges is a strategic priority for Bassetlaw District Council.

The Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020–2038, particularly Policy ST29, emphasises the vital role developers can play in promoting local employment and skills development and support the Council's aim to grow a diverse, higher-value employment base supported by a skilled workforce.

As such, developers of major projects are expected to contribute meaningfully to this ambition through the delivery of robust Employment and Skills Plans (ESPs), creation of training opportunities, and collaboration with local stakeholders.

To maximise social and economic benefits, it is vital to establish clear commitments to local employment and training, particularly given the short construction phase and long operational life of the project.

Construction Phase

The development is projected to create up to 750 temporary Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) construction jobs over the two-year construction period, with up to 4,000 additional FTE roles within the wider value chain. While these opportunities are welcomed, the temporary nature

of the construction phase requires careful planning to ensure meaningful skills development. Key considerations include:

- Prioritising local recruitment to maximise employment for residents of Bassetlaw and neighbouring districts.
- Ensuring the inclusion of apprenticeships and structured training programs, particularly in civil engineering, construction, electrical engineering, and power generation.
- Collaborating with local education and training providers to facilitate short courses, T-Level placements, and apprenticeships, mindful of the short duration of the construction phase.
- Addressing rural accessibility challenges for workers, particularly for those without private transport.
- Engaging with local DWP offices and employability providers to address economic inactivity and provide opportunities through Skills Bootcamps, SWAPs, and targeted training.

The Council expects all major projects to adopt the **CITB National Skills Academy for Construction (NSAfC) Client-Based Approach**, embedding workforce development into project delivery. Key construction-phase expectations include:

- Prioritisation of local labour through early supply chain coordination and labour brokerage
- Short-term placements for NEETs, students, and adult learners (e.g. Skills Bootcamps)
- Work experience and curriculum-aligned visits with schools and colleges
- Creating Apprenticeship opportunities in construction and support roles

Benchmarks for these expectations are **detailed in Appendix 1 (Infrastructure Projects)**.

To support KPIs and demonstrate commitment to inclusive and responsible operations, contractors are encouraged to register with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.

Operational Phase

The operational phase will offer fewer direct employment opportunities, primarily in maintenance, land management, and technical roles. However, ongoing collaboration with local skills providers is essential to ensure that new roles are accessible and skills gaps are addressed proactively.

Establishing robust training partnerships early on will ensure long-term workforce readiness for the project's 60-year operational life.

While opportunities will be fewer than the construction phase (and numbers of FTEs are not clearly expressed within the provided documentation) there will be valuable opportunities for:

- Local inclusive employment, especially among NEETs, people with disabilities, and other priority groups
- Apprenticeship starts and completions across technical and professional sectors
- Industry-recognised qualifications NEBOSH, CMI/ILM, BTEC's etc.
- Training partnerships with Jobcentre Plus and local education and training providers

While new roles are welcome we would encourage further breakdown of what could be available either for entry roles / career changers, and if roles could be full-time / part-time, permanent or temporary, and how they will be distributed across skill levels.

The planning documentation currently lacks detail on partnerships with local FE providers, training bodies, or employment support organisations. Stronger engagement in this area will help the developer promote inclusion and maximise impact.

Operational employment and skills expectations are **outlined in Appendix 2**, with Key Performance Indicators applicable from the point of opening and extending for a period of three years.

The developer should provide a breakdown of roles and confirm inclusion of structured development pathways (e.g. internal progression, qualifications) in their operator workforce plans.

ESP Recommendations

To ensure sustained local benefit, the Council recommends the developer adopt an ESP which includes:

- Clear targets for local recruitment and skills development, both during construction and operation.
- Specific commitments to apprenticeship starts and completions, including structured pathways for progression to higher-level qualifications.
- Engagement with local education providers to co-design relevant training and ensure pipeline continuity.
- Monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure transparent delivery against key performance indicators (KPIs).
- Regular collaboration with the host local authorities to adapt the ESP to changing economic conditions or emerging skills needs.

Monitoring and Management of the Employment and Skills Plan

To ensure accountability, Bassetlaw District Council expects the developer to commit to regular monitoring and reporting of progress against the ESP.

Given the project's scale and its coverage across several local authority areas (Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood, West Lindsey, Lincolnshire County, and Nottinghamshire County Councils), it is crucial that the monitoring and reporting framework is designed to accommodate multi-authority oversight. Additionally, Bassetlaw District Council reserves the right to levy a monitoring and support fee to cover the costs associated with coordinating multi-authority engagement and oversight. Fees would be calculated based on weighted officer time plus oncosts to ensure the provision of effective support and compliance management.

The fee would cover

- Collection, review, and evaluation of data
- Ongoing technical advice and support
- Site visits and engagement meetings
- Brokering links with local education and training providers
- Coordination with the local authority lead Skills & Employment Boards / groups to connect stakeholders
- Delivery of careers events and wider social value activity

This approach ensures the plan delivers lasting benefits aligned with the Local Plan and supports inclusive growth in the district.

Quarterly updates should be submitted to the Employment and Skills Working Group, which must include representatives from each of the affected authorities to ensure a coordinated and

collaborative approach. This collaborative monitoring will facilitate the consistent tracking of employment, training, and skills outcomes, while allowing each authority to address any area-specific challenges in a timely manner.

Summary

The development has the potential to significantly benefit local communities, but these benefits will only be fully realised through a proactive and collaborative approach to employment and skills planning. The Council strongly urges the developer to embed these principles into the project from the outset, fostering long-term socio-economic gains while supporting the transition to a sustainable energy future.

To achieve these benefits, the developer and their partners should:

- Commit to a CITB-aligned Employment and Skills Plan
- Prioritise local recruitment and inclusive hiring
- Deliver apprenticeships and structured in-work training
- Actively partner with schools, colleges, and job service
- Monitor and report delivery throughout construction and operation phases
- Agree to the monitoring fee to fund long-term oversight

The Growth and Economic Prosperity Team remains available to support the developer in shaping and delivering a plan that aligns with the district's wider goals for growth, inclusion, and place-based prosperity.

In relation to the submitted draft DCO, In the event that the developer should produce one Employment and Skills Plan, how would this be managed/monitored across the districts, how outcomes / Key performance indicators (KPIs) are distributed so the benefits are felt equally/ appropriately by all authorities involved.

It is unclear whether KPI's be considered for the construction phase only or also to the operational phase. It appears that the majority of the outputs (jobs/training parents) were during the short construction phase however and that permanent direct employment may be limited to a total of 7.25 jobs.

Decommissioning Impacts

An outline construction management Plan and outline Operational environmental management Plan have been included and an outline decommissioning management plan has been submitted. It is considered that detailed consideration be given to the impacts of all these plans. The impacts of the end of life span of the proposal would be on a similar scale to the construction stage in regards to traffic and removal of cables, equipment and hard surfacing. Mitigation measures should be put in place if cables are left in place to safeguard the residents and the environment.

Draft Consent Order

Further to comments made within this report, it is considered that as this is a cross boundary application site, covering three local authorities and two County Councils, the Local Planning Authority request that in the event of a DCO consent, a period of at least 13 weeks is given to consider all applications to discharge conditions. This is respectfully requested as the submission to approve conditions will require each authority to discuss and agree the scheme in order to get the best outcome for this large cross boundary proposal. It is also requested that the proposed application fees shall reflect officers time spent reaching a decision on those matters.

Landscape and Visual Impact (Including Visual Amenity)

Visual Impact Assessments have been carried out on behalf of Bassetlaw District Council by Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) . More detailed study of the full submission will be included within Nottinghamshire County Council LIR.

Other Matters

Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC) are the responsible Authority for providing advice on Transport and Access, Buried heritage and Flood Risk as such the NCC will be responding to PINS direct.

Conclusion

It is requested that the above LIR is given weight in this decision making process.

Footnotes and Data Sources

Office for National Statistics (2021), Census Data – <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census>

Nomis Labour Market Profile – <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Bassetlaw District Council Housing Strategy – <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk>

Nottinghamshire Insight IMD Profile – <https://nottinghamshireinsight.org.uk>

Natural England Agricultural Land Classification Maps

Visitor Economy Data – Idle Valley and Clumber Park (Notts Wildlife Trust, National Trust)

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Appendix 1

Benchmarks for Infrastructure projects

KPI			Band 2 £3.5-6m					Band 4 £10-15m					Band 6 £20-30m					Band 8 £40-50m					Band 10 £60-70m					Band 12 £80-90m				
	Band 1 £1-3.5m				Band 3 £6-10m				Band 5 £15-20m					Band 7 £30-40m					Band 9 £50-60m					Band 11 £70-80m					Band 13 £90-100m			
	£1m	£2.25m	£3.5m	£4.75m	£6m	£8m	£10m	£12.5m	£15m	£17.5m	£20m	£25m	£30m	£35m	£40m	£45m	£50m	£55m	£60m	£65m	£70m	£75m	£80m	£85m	£90m	£95m	£100m					
Work Placements (people)	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
Jobs created (number)	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10					
CCIAG events (number)	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6					
Training weeks on site (weeks)	7	16	24	33	42	56	70	87	105	123	140	175	211	246	280	315	350	386	421	456	491	526	561	597	632	667	702					
Qualifying the Workforce (Qualification /certification achieved)	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18	20	21	21	21	22	23	23	24	24					
Qualifications gained (equiv. NVQ2 and above)	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10					
	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14					
Green Skills training – (person-hours)	25	57	89	121	152	203	254	317	381	444	508	635	762	889	1,016	1,143	1,270	1,397	1,524	1,651	1,778	1,905	2,032	2,159	2,286	2,413	2,540					

Appendix 2

Employment and Skills Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for the development relate to Project cost Bands 'A' to 'E': **Band 'A'**: £1m–£5m, **Band 'B'**: £5m–£10m, **Band 'C'**: £10m–£20m, **Band 'D'**: £20m–£50m, **Band 'E'**: £50m+

Employment Outcomes:

1. Local Employment	
<i>Definition: The proportion of the total workforce <u>recruited</u> from within the local authority area or nearby communities.</i>	
<i>Example: Hiring local engineers, maintenance, electricians and support staff who live within a 20-mile radius of the development site.</i>	
<i>Timescale: Within the first 3 years of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	5% of total workforce
Band B:	7.5% of total workforce
Band C:	10% of total workforce
Band D:	12.5% of total workforce
Band E:	15% of total workforce

2. Job Creation (Training / development roles)	
<i>Definition: The total number of <u>new</u>, permanent, full-time equivalent (FTE) positions created as a direct result of the development.</i>	
<i>Example: Creating new engineers, maintenance, electricians and support staff etc. opportunities directly or within the supply chain within a 20-mile radius of the development site.</i>	
<i>Timescale: Within the first 3 years of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	5% of total workforce
Band B:	7.5% of total workforce
Band C:	10% of total workforce
Band D:	12.5% of total workforce
Band E:	15% of total workforce

3. Work Experience Placements (2-week placements)	
<i>Definition: Short-term opportunities for students, jobseekers, or career changers to gain hands-on experience in a real working environment. Minimum of 70 hours in the workplace over the course of the placement.</i>	
<i>Example: Offering two-week placements for local college students to shadow Main Contractors, Sub-contractors and Suppliers to learn practical skills.</i>	
<i>Timescale: Annually over the first 3 years of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	2 placements
Band B:	4 placements
Band C:	6 placements

Band D:	10 placements
Band E:	15 placements

4. Apprenticeship Starts	
<i>Definition: The number of individuals beginning formal apprenticeship programs within the development's operational phase.</i>	
<i>Example: Enrolling new apprentices in across technical disciplines</i>	
<i>Timescale: Within the first 18 months of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	1 start
Band B:	2 starts
Band C:	4 starts
Band D:	6 starts
Band E:	10 starts

5. Apprenticeship Completions	
<i>Definition: The number of apprentices who successfully complete their training programs and achieve recognised qualifications.</i>	
<i>Example: Completing an entry Level 2 / Level 3 or technical / managerial Level 5 + .</i>	
<i>Timescale: Within 3 years, depending on apprenticeship level and duration</i>	
Band A:	1 completion
Band B:	2 completions
Band C:	3 completions
Band D:	4 completions
Band E:	6 completions

6. Training Hours Delivered (Industry-Recognised Training)	
<i>Definition: The total number of hours dedicated to formal training that leads to industry-recognized qualifications or certifications.</i>	
<i>Example: Delivering NEBOSH, HND, BTEC, CMI/ILM (or associated) etc development programs.</i>	
<i>Timescale: Annually over the first 3 years of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	50 hours
Band B:	100 hours
Band C:	200 hours
Band D:	500 hours
Band E:	1000 hours

Community Engagement:

7. School/College Engagement Sessions	
<i>Definition: Interactive sessions delivered in educational institutions to promote career opportunities and pathways in logistics and related fields.</i>	
<i>Example: Hosting career talks, site visits, or mentoring sessions at local schools and colleges.</i>	
<i>Timescale: Annually over the first 3 years of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	1 session
Band B:	2 sessions
Band C:	4 sessions
Band D:	6 sessions
Band E:	10 sessions

8. Careers Fairs/Outreach Events Participated	
<i>Definition: Participation in job fairs and community events to promote employment opportunities and raise awareness of the logistics sector.</i>	
<i>Example: Attending local job fairs and presenting employment opportunities at community outreach events.</i>	
<i>Timescale: Annually over the first 3 years of operational phase</i>	
Band A:	1 event
Band B:	2 events
Band C:	4 events
Band D:	6 events
Band E:	10 events

Planning App Type:	Size (ha)	Renewable/Low Carbon/Electricity Network Infrastructure	Technology Type	Ground/Roof	Yield (MW) (per annum):	Decision	Planning granted date:	Development Status:	Operational date:	Comments
Full	27.51	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	4	Grant	09.01.2014	Operational	31/03/2014	
Full	8.46	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	5	Grant	24.12.2013	Operational	12/01/2015	
Full	8.7	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	4	Grant	03.02.2014	Operational	30/03/2015	
Full	7	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	3	Grant	22.04.2014	Operational	27/03/2015	
Full	57.4	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	28	Grant	18.09.2014	Operational	10/03/2015	
Full	17.83	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	8	Grant	20.11.2014	Operational	06/03/2015	
Full	32.3	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	16	Grant	09.01.2015	Operational	19/03/2015	
Full	14.01	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	7.5	Grant	13.01.2015	Operational	15/03/2017	
Full	26.44	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	9.7	Grant	20.12.2013	Operational	01/04/2015	Site area includes extension size
Full	2.45	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground	49	Grant	30.09.2016	Operational	01/02/2018	Gone by site area of the proposed battery scheme.
Full	0.98	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground	49	Grant	17.04.2018	Awaiting construction		Gone by site area of the proposed battery scheme
NSIP	31.34	Renewable	Nuclear Fusion	Ground	299	Grant DCO	21.10.2020	Awaiting construction		
Full	98.94	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	49.9	Grant	26.08.2020	Awaiting construction		Conditions in process of being discharged.
Full	91.7	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	49.9	Grant	08.02.2021	Operational	19/07/2024	Site visit
SCR	63.3	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Not EIA development		
SCR	71.06	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Not EIA development		
Full	77.58	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	49.9	Grant	15.12.2021	Awaiting construction		Conditions in process of being discharged.
SCR	52.2	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Not EIA development		
Full	152.01	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	49.9	Grant	04.07.2022	Awaiting construction		Conditions in process of being discharged.
Full	59.9	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	42.4	Grant	04.01.2023	Awaiting construction		Conditions in process of being discharged.
Full	0.89	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground	0	Grant	02.09.2022	Awaiting construction		Confirmation of implementation under 25/00236/CTL
NSIP		Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	480	Grant DCO	24.01.2025	Awaiting construction		Cabling only in Bassetlaw
SCR	153.45	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Not EIA development		
Full	13.2	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground	500	Grant	05.09.2024	Awaiting construction		Gone by site area of the proposed battery scheme
NSIP	121	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	600	Grant DCO	05.09.2024	Awaiting construction		Cabling only in Bassetlaw
NSIP	114.66	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	500	Grant DCO	12.07.2024	Awaiting construction		Cabling only in Bassetlaw
Full	37.57	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	45.4	Grant	13.09.2023	Awaiting construction		Conditions in process of being discharged.

Full	0.12	Renewable	Green Hydrogen	Ground	4.9	Grant	19.04.2024	Awaiting construction		Hazardous substance consent granted (23/00748/HAZ) in Feb 2025
NSIP		Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Pending consideration		Decision due Oct 2025
Full	5.61	Renewable	Green Hydrogen	Ground	8	Grant	05.10.2023	Awaiting construction		Conditions in process of being discharged.
Full	21.51	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Pending consideration		
NSIP		Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Pending consideration		
Full	47.8	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground	34	Grant	06.03.2024	Awaiting construction		Variation of conditions pending consideration, and conditions in process of being discharged.
SCR	34.76	Electricity Networks Infrastructure	-	Ground				Awaiting planning application		
Full	88.31	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Pending consideration		
NSIP		Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Pending consideration		
NSIP		Electricity Networks Infrastructure	-	Overhead				Pending consideration		
Full	27.3	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground				Pending consideration		
SCR	24.42	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground				Pending consideration		App for flood management under consideration
Full	18.76	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground				Pending consideration		
SCR	41	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Awaiting screening decision		
SCR	29.34	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground				Pending consideration		
SCR	206.8	Renewable	Solar Photovoltaics	Ground				Not EIA development		
SCR	43.64	Low Carbon	Battery	Ground				Pending consideration		