

One Earth Solar Farm

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Appendix 8.2 Preliminary Risk Assessment

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One Earth Solar Farm Volume 6: Appendix 8.2 Preliminary Risk Assessment



RSK PRA



One Earth Solar Farm Ltd

One Earth Solar Farm

Phase 1 Desk Study

323323-R01 (012)





RSK GENERAL NOTES

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See above

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Commissioning

RSK Environment Limited (RSK) was commissioned by One Earth Solar Farm Ltd to carry out a Phase 1 Desk Study of the land at One Earth Solar Farm, located to the west of Lincoln

RSK's service constraints are shown in Appendix A.

The Site is being considered for development for renewable energy generation.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the work are:

- to identify any land contamination constraints to the proposed development
- to identify the need for any additional investigation or remediation works to demonstrate that the site is suitable for its proposed use.

1.3 Scope of works

The scope of this assessment has been developed in accordance with relevant British Standards and authoritative technical guidance as referenced through the report. The assessment of the contamination status of the site is in line with the technical approach presented in Land Contamination Risk Management (LCRM) (Environment Agency, 2021) – which supersedes CLR11 Model Procedures for Land Contamination – and in general accordance with BS 10175: 2011 + A2 2017 (BSI, 2017). It is also compliant with relevant planning policy and guidance.

The scope of works for the desk-based assessment has included the following:

- · review of the history of development on the site and surroundings
- · assessment of local geology, hydrogeology and hydrology
- · review of relevant information held by appropriate statutory authorities
- · review of any previous site investigation reports made available
- completion of a site reconnaissance survey to assess the visual condition of the site
- development of an initial conceptual site model (CSM)
- preliminary consideration of geotechnical constraints and hazards
- identification of the need for further action, e.g. intrusive investigations, if any.

1.4 Existing reports

There are no existing reports that have been reviewed as part of this assessment.



1.5 Limitations

This report is subject to the RSK service constraints given in **Appendix A** and limitations that may be described through this document.



2 SITE DETAILS

2.1 Site location

Site location details are presented in Table 1 and a site location plan is provided on **Figure 1**.

Table 1 Site location details

Site name	One Earth Solar Farm		
Site location	Proposed One Earth Solar Farm, centred around Fledborough (Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire)		
National Grid reference (centre of site)	481600, 371800		

2.2 Site description

The site occupies approximately 1,433 hectares, with the land being mainly used for agricultural purposes.

The site boundary is shown on the drawing provided as **Figure 1**, with more detailed information provided on the Parameter Plan included in **Appendix B**. The site falls across two county boundaries and three local authorities. Approximately 1,223 ha of the site falls within Nottinghamshire County Council and the remaining 210 ha of the site falls within Lincolnshire County Council. The site also extends across three administrative boundaries; Newark and Sherwood District Council, West Lindsey District Council and Bassetlaw District Council.

For the purposes of obtaining environmental data for this report, the land was divided into north west, south west, north east, and south east sections. Index maps showing these areas are provided in **Appendix C**, along with the rest of the environmental database reports.

2.2.1 North western area

The north western section of the site is made up of a number of large rectangular fields. Three areas are excluded from the site, where farm or residential buildings are present (The Grove Farm and adjacent residential properties on the A57, Farhill Farm, and Vicarage Farm). Fledborough Beck passes through this area of the site from west to east (flowing towards the River Trent in the east). Field boundaries are mainly low hedge rows. Some areas of mature trees are noted along Fledborough Beck. There was a narrow stand of woodland in the field south west of Farhill Farm. The village of Ragnall is located close to this site area.

2.2.2 South western area

This area of the site is predominantly occupied by fields (arable and grazing), with a section of dismantled railway passing west to east across the area. A section of land was previously occupied by High Marnham Power Station. The power station is no now longer



present, but a substation remains. Overhead power lines are present, connecting to the substation. Residential properties at Fledborough Farm and the Gables are excluded from this site area. The village of Fledborough is present close to the central section. The eastern boundary of this section abuts the River Trent, where there are embankments (flood defences) present in some places.

2.2.3 North eastern area

This area is mainly occupied by rectangular fields. In the western section the River Trent is present along the site boundary, with flood embankments present along the bank of the river. Properties excluded from this area of the site include land close to California Farm, and a water treatment works, off the A1133. There is also a reservoir off-site contained by a significant bund. Some areas of mature woodland are present close to Roadwood Lane, towards the north east.

2.2.4 South eastern area

As with other parts of the site, this section is farmland, with field boundaries and some watercourses along field margins. Areas excluded from this site section are occupied by poultry sheds. A long distance footpath is present in the southern part of the site, using the route of the former railway line. The villages of North Clifton and South Clifton are present close to the western side of this area.

2.3 Surrounding land uses

Land use is mainly agricultural in the surrounding area, with some residential areas, farm buildings and caravan sites.

2.4 Development plans

The proposed layout of the Site, at the time of preparing this report, is shown in **Appendix B**. Additional details about the project can be found in the relevant chapters of the Environmental Statement document for the Proposed Development.



3 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

The desktop study was designed generally to meet the objectives of a preliminary (phase 1) investigation, as defined by BS 10175:2011 + A2 2017 (BSI, 2017) and this assessment relates to LCRM Stage 1, Tier 1 preliminary risk assessment. The "vicinity" of the site for the purposes of this report is defined as locations situated within an approximate 250m radius of the site, although certain sources and/ or sensitive targets further than 250m may also have been considered.

The study aims principally to identify and assess the potential risks and liabilities associated with contamination of the ground, on and in the vicinity of the site. While this includes consideration of current operations and housekeeping on the site, the report does not constitute a comprehensive environmental audit of the site, as covered under ISO 14001.

3.1 Site history

3.1.1 Historical development record

The development history of the site and surrounding areas, based upon assessment of publicly available historical plans is detailed in this section. Due to the size of the site, four separate environmental database reports were obtained, and these areas have been used to discuss the site history in this section. A summary table is provided for each of the land areas, which are north-west, north-east, south-west and south-east (Table 5 Table 5 Table 5 Table 5. Map editions are only referenced where significant changes are observed. It should be noted that for all data obtained from historical mapping, historical evidence may be incomplete for the period pre-dating the first edition and the time periods between successive maps. In the following tables, map editions are only listed if notable changes were observed on that edition. Historical maps are provided within the environmental database reports provided in **Appendix C**.

Table 2 North-west area: Summary of historical development

Date	Historical Land Use
1884	The earliest historical maps for the site show the land already in agricultural use, with field boundaries and drainage ditches present, along with tracks, roads, footpaths and some farm buildings. Springs (rises) are noted in some locations, and ponds are also marked. Fledborough Beck is present within the Site. Farms with buildings close to the Site boundary include Farhill Farm, Glebe Farm and Gibraltar Farm. Tophouse Farm is located just south of the Site boundary (off-site). There is an avenue of trees on-site running north to south to the north west of Ragnall Hall (off-site). There is a large pond located just on-site, to the west of Ragnall Hall.
1900	Glebe Farm is now shown as Vicarage Farm.
1921	The medieval village of Whimpton is shown on the map edition as a series of earthworks. This is south of Whimpton Moor and includes a note that a stone coffin from 1834 was identified here. This map edition also shows a number of off-site ponds on the land to the south of Ragnall Hall. Tophouse Farm (off-site) has been renamed North Farm.



Date	Historical Land Use
1980	A pumping station is located just off-site to the north near Whimpton House. The large pond west of Ragnall Hall is no longer present. The pond and barn close to Gibraltar Farm are also absent. In the area of North Farm (off-site), Top Farm is now also present slightly south (also off-site).
2000	Buildings at Grange Farm are no longer present. No other notable changes.

Table 3 North-east area: Summary of historical development

Date	Historical Land Use			
1885	The Site is mainly fields, with some woodland and Amblerod Plantation. Tracks are shown in some locations, along with drains and two small buildings at the southern extent of Southmoor Lane. A bone manure works is marked just off-site to the north.			
1921	The bone manure works are marked as disused.			
1947	The bone manure works are no longer shown.			
1980	Electricity cables are present crossing the Site approximately north to south. A pumping station is present just off-site to the north.			
2000	Oil wells are marked off-site (not present on earlier map from 1984) off Southmoor Lane, which are no longer in use by the present day.			
2024	Hall Water Reservoir has been constructed (off-site), along with water treatment works east of this (also off-site).			

Table 4 South-west area: Summary of historical development

Date	Historical Land Use
1884	The land is in agricultural use, with field boundaries, drainage ditches, tracks, footpaths and farm buildings. Ponds and wells are present in some locations. The medieval villages of Woodcotes is located off-site to the north. Barks Farm and The Gables are present on-site, along with a number of ponds and Fox Covert. The River Trent is located to the immediate east of the edge of this section of the Site.
1900	A railway is present crossing the site (roughly from west to east), including a station and goods shed at Fledborough. Earthworks are shown on the mapping, possibly associated with drainage systems or flood defences.
1955	An area of allotments is shown on-site to the south of Ragnall.
1976	Electricity cables are present crossing the area from the west, towards the power station (see below).
1980	By the time of this map edition, a large facility has been constructed at High Marnham Power Station (coal-fired), including cooling towers, conveyors and extensive power lines. It is understood the power station operated from 1959 until 2003, with demolition of cooling towers in 2012. A sewage works is located on-site, to the north-east of the power station, on the west bank of the River Trent. The railway is no longer present.
	There are two large square buildings approximately 1.5km south of Fledborough station.



Date	Historical Land Use
2000	There is now an additional large square building south of Fledborough station.
2024	The majority of buildings and infrastructure associated with High Marnham Power Station are no longer present (cables remain).

Table 5 South-east area: Summary of historical development

Date	Historical Land Use
1884	The land is used for agricultural use, with field boundaries, drainage ditches, tracks, roads, footpaths, woodland and farm buildings (including Moor Farm). Small ponds and rises are evident in some locations.
1900	The railway is shown crossing the site (roughly from west to east). Three old sand and gravel pits are noted close to Clifton-on-Trent railway station.
1980	Electricity cables are present, crossing the Site approximately north to south. Off-site poultry houses are shown close to the viaduct, north and west of Moor Farm, as well as off-site further north. A pond is present on-site north of Manor Farm (still present on current mapping). The railway station is shown as disused.
2000	A sewage works is shown off-site, south of the Trent viaduct. The old sand and gravel pits are no longer labelled.

In terms of historical site usage, all sections of the site have been in use for agricultural purposes since the earliest historical mapping from 1884. Contamination associated with agricultural land use could include pesticides, herbicides, areas of made ground or infill around farm buildings or along tracks, possible infilled ponds, and possible areas of waste materials. There is also occasional evidence of extraction pits, which have been infilled over time. However, the extent of these is not significant compared to the overall land area. There is a surface water drainage network that has been in place since the earliest map editions.

Potentially significant sources of contamination include the land of the former High Marnham Power Station and adjacent sewage works, the historical railway line and historical landfill sites at High Marnham Power Station.

3.1.2 Animal burial sites

There is no official register of recorded animal burial sites, and therefore it is not possible to assess whether there are any of these sites within the land parcels. Due to the long-term agricultural site usage, it is a possibility that unrecorded animal burial pits could be present. Discussions regarding this with the land owners or tenant farmers could provide additional information on this issue. Given the generally low lying nature of the land and the fact that the land is liable to flooding, burial pits might be less likely to have been excavated in this part of the country.

3.1.3 Unexploded ordnance

A review of publicly available unexploded ordnance (UXO) risk maps indicates that the site has low potential for wartime bombs to be present (Zetica, 2024).



Copies of the risk maps for area are provided in **Appendix D**.

3.2 Information from environmental database report

Relevant information from the environmental database search results is summarised in Table and <u>Table 7Table 7</u>.

Table 6 Summary of environmental database search results

Data type	Entries on-site	Entries <250m from site	Details			
Agency and hydrological						
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control permits	1	11	On-site: TXU Europe, High Marnham Power Station, waste landfilling; Off-site: Altaquest Energy petroleum processes (6m from boundary); Moy Park poultry farming (three permits, closest 7m); Hook2Sisters poultry farming (two permits, closest 14m); Blackwell Park Exploration, crude oil loading/storage/treatment (33m); Gibraltar Farm incineration of animal carcasses (143m); H Irwin poultry farming (3 permits, closest 156m).			
Enforcement and prohibition notices	0	0				
Pollution incidents to controlled waters	2	4	On-site: private sewage, category 3 (minor), 1998; leaking oil tank on railway, category 3,1996. Off-site: 25m, solid manure; 69m offal; 151m, diesel; 237m crude sewage.			
Prosecutions relating to controlled waters	0	0				
Substantiated pollution incident register	0	1	Off-site: 133m, category 1 (major impact to water)/category 2 (significant impact to land) in 2020 (unspecified pollutant).			
Water Industry Act referrals	0	0				



Data type	Entries on-site	Entries <250m from site	Details		
Discharge consents	6	52	There are 6 active consents on-site and 52 off-site, within 1km (see Appendix D for details). Most relate to discharge of sewage to groundwater or surface watercourses.		
Registered radioactive substances	0	0			
Landfill and waste					
Active landfills	0	0	There are no active landfills recorded within the site boundary, or within 250m.		
Historical / closed landfills	<u>1</u> 2	<u>1</u> 0	There are twois one historical landfill site on-site and one just outside the Order Limits,bs located within the site boundary. Both of these which are close to High Marnham Power Station. I, where inert and industrial waste were imported from 1978 to 1979. The on-site landfill—One is in the location of the former sewage treatment works adjacent to High Marnham Power Station, and the other off-site landfill is close to the location of the former station buildings at Clifton railway station (see Figure 2).		
Other waste management licences	1	1	On-site: waste management licence at High Marnham Power Station for physical treatment of waste from 2007 until 2013 (no longer active). Off-site: an active waste management licence for a household waste transfer station, 65m from the site boundary at Kettlethorpe Lagoons.		
Potentially in-filled land (pit, quarry, pond, marsh, river, stream, dock etc)	Yes	Yes	There are areas of potentially in-filled land on-site and within 250m, associated with historical mineral extraction pits.		
Mineral Sites					



Data type	Entries on-site	Entries <250m from site	Details
British Geological Survey (BGS) recorded mineral sites	2	6	There are two historical recorded mineral sites on-site (Station Sand Pit, grid reference 482729, 371552, sand extraction; Windmill Pits, grid reference 482857, 372220, sandstone extraction). There are six within 250m of the boundary (Station Gravel Pit, grid reference 482647, 371504, approximately 15m from the site boundary; a second location also named Station Gravel Pit, located further east, grid reference 483497, 371447, approximately 15m from the boundary; Newton Cliff Quarries, approximately 40m outside the site boundary, two grid references listed, 482163, 372906 and 482163, 372878; North Clifton Pits, 160m outside the site boundary, grid reference 482788, 372205; Hall Farm Pit, 130m outside the site boundary, grid reference 482780, 371978).
Hazardous substances/ ind	ustrial land i	uses	
Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites	0	0	
Explosives sites	0	0	
Notification of Installations Handling Hazardous Substances (NIHHS)	0	0	
Planning hazardous substance consents/ enforcements	0	0	None within 250m.
Contaminated land Part 2A register entries and notices	0	0	
Contemporary trade directory entries	0	2	Lawnmower sales and servicing (68m from site) and freight forwarders (190m from site).
Fuel station entries	0	0	



Table 7 Summary of geological hazards information from environmental database search results

Geological hazard	Details	
BGS Collapsible Ground Hazards	On-site there are areas of no hazard and very low hazard.	
BGS Compressible Ground Hazards	Areas of moderate hazard are present across some parts of the site, with other areas of no hazard.	
Running sand hazard	The site is underlain by deposits with no hazard, or a low to very low risk from running sand.	
Shrink/swell hazard	Most of the site is underlain by deposits that pose no hazard or a very low hazard.	
Ground dissolution hazards	The site area is not affected by hazards due to ground dissolution.	
Landslide hazards	The hazard across the site due to landslides is either low risk or very low risk.	

3.2.1 Site services

Buried utility services and their backfill can provide preferential pathways for gas, vapour or groundwater to migrate along to another part of the site or to a receptor. They can also represent significant constraints to development.

Obtaining a full set of service plans was outside the scope of this report. Services identified on-site during the walkover are detailed in section 4.

3.3 Site geology

3.3.1 Anticipated geological sequence

Published records for the area and available historical borehole logs indicate the geology of the site to be characterised by the succession recorded in Table (data accessed online, British Geological Survey, April 2024).

The bedrock geology across the Site is composed almost entirely of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which consists of red mudstones, with some siltstone, halite-bearing and sandstone layers. At the far eastern edge of the site bedrock deposits from the Penarth Group are present. These are also mudstones.

The superficial geological units are dominated by the Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel member, with smaller occurrences of alluvium, Devensian till and blown sand.

Made ground is potentially present in localised areas associated with the historical power station, backfilled mineral extraction sites, farm buildings or tracks. However, there is no indication on geological mapping that extensive areas of artificial ground would be present.

There are numerous publicly available BGS historical boreholes located on or close to the site, as detailed in **Appendix D**. The records support the reported geological sequence indicated by the mapping, and provide some additional details, as discussed below.



Table 8 Site geology

Strata	Description	Location	Estimated thickness	Permeability
Made ground	Artificial material present as a result of human development	Not shown on geological mapping, but may be present in discrete areas (eg around High Marnham Power Station, along farm tracks, in field entrances or close to buildings)	Unknown, but likely to be variable if present	Unknown, but likely to be variable
Holme Pierrepoint Sand and Gravel member	Pink-coloured poorly sorted sandy gravels. The gravel is mainly quartz/quartzite, with flint, sandstone and chert	Present around Low Marnham, stretching from Fledborough towards Woodcoates, and in strips along both sides of the River Trent. Also present more widely across the eastern sections of the site	Generally up to 12m, averaging 8m in the Trent Valley	Permeable
Alluvium	Clay, silt, sand and gravel (with some peat layers)	Found along the course of the River Trent, in addition to along the courses of other watercourses throughout the site	Thicker closest to watercourses, thinning at greater distance	Alluvial deposits are typically fairly permeable
Devensian till	An unsorted mixture of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders varying widely in size and shape	An area of Devensian Till (mainly clay) is present in the north west of our site, to the north west of Ragnall stretching along the southern side of the A57	Unknown	Till deposits have variable permeability due to presence of clay
Blown Sand	Sand that has been transported by wind, or sand consisting predominantly of wind-borne particles	To the east of the River Trent there are some deposits of Blown Sand, around the village of North Clifton, and extending to the north of North Clifton	Unknown	Sand deposit, so likely to be permeable
Mercia Mudstone Group	Red mudstone with some layers of siltstones or halite-bearing units. Thin sandstone beds may be present	The site is dominated by rocks from the Mercia Mudstone Group, with only a small area at the eastern end of the site comprising other units	Highly variable, up to a maximum of 1350m	Mainly mudstone, so generally low in permeability
Penarth Group	Grey to black mudstones with thinner layers of limestones and sandstones	Present to the east of the Mercia Mudstone Group deposits, forming a band along the far eastern site boundary	Up to around 12m	Mainly mudstone, so generally low in permeability



Strata	Description	Location	Estimated thickness	Permeability
Relevant information sources: BGS GeoIndex, BGS borehole logs				

Borehole records accessed via the BGS GeoIndex indicated a general geological sequence of topsoil over superficial units of clay, sand, silt or gravel, with bedrock from the Mercia Mudstone Group and below that the Sherwood Sandstone Group.

Although specific peat deposits are not indicated on the geological mapping, there is the potential for peat deposits to be present within alluvium. Soil survey work has not identified any peat within soils (see Section 3.5).

Depths to the mudstone bedrock were variable, ranging between 0.70m and 10m but typically around 5m, depending on the proximity to watercourses (generally superficial deposits were more prevalent close to watercourses).

3.3.2 Radon

The environmental database report indicates that the site is not located within an 'Affected Area'. An 'Affected Area' is one with 1% or more homes above the radon Action Level of 200 Bq m⁻³, and therefore the risk of significant ingress of radon into structures on-site is considered low and protection measures are not necessary in the construction of non-domestic buildings.

Although the radon data used in production of the ukradon indicative atlas comes from measurements in residential buildings, the maps indicate the likely extent of the local radon hazard in all buildings, so still provide a relevant indication of radon risk.

3.4 Mining and quarrying

Evidence has been sought to identify any mining, quarrying, landfilling and land reclamation operations, past and present, which have taken place within 250m of the site. An initial site appraisal has been carried out based on the information provided in the environmental database search results. The entire area of the proposed development is outside the Coal Authority Development High Risk Area, and is not affected by below ground or opencast coal mining.

3.4.1 Areas of rock or mineral mining

A number of small scale historical mineral extraction sites are present across the site, including extraction pits for sand and gravel deposits.

The following ponds are shown on-site on historical mapping, which may have originally been mineral extraction sites:

- large pond west of Ragnall Hall (grid reference 479960, 373540)
- pond near Gibraltar Farm (grid reference 479000, 371960)
- two ponds south of Barks Farm (this area was later redeveloped with High Marnham Power Station) (grid reference 480760, 370700)



• three ponds close to the road running from The Gables to Fledborough village (around grid reference 480604, 372080).

Three historical mineral extraction pits are indicated close to Clifton-on-Trent railway station:

- old sand pit (grid reference 482750, 371560)
- old gravel pit (grid reference 4827200, 371500)
- old gravel pit (grid reference 483500, 371460).

Due to the long agricultural history of the Site, it is possible that other, unrecorded, mineral extraction has occurred and pits have been infilled, but given the absence of any significant indication of this on historical plans, the extent of this would be expected to be minimal.

3.4.2 Mineral safeguarding areas

The One Earth site lies partly within the Lincolnshire County Council area, and partly within the Nottinghamshire County Council area. Both councils operate as Mineral Planning Authorities. The Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan¹ includes a mineral safeguarding and preservation area for sand and gravel which is located along the course of the River Trent. A permitted mineral extraction site is located at Girton, approximately 350m from the Site boundary. This site operates for the extraction of sand and gravel and has permission until 2036.

Lincolnshire County Council Minerals and Waste Plan² shows a Site Specific Mineral Safeguarding Area associated with the oil extraction well located off Southmoor Lane (outside the Order Limits, but within the study area). There is also a Sand and Gravel Mineral Safeguarding Area covering the majority of the Lincolnshire land area that is within the Order Limits, and a smaller Sand and Gravel Area of Search within the Lincolnshire area of the Order Limits that is to the east and north-east of Hall Water Reservoir.

3.5 Soils

The National Soils Map, published at 1:250,000 scale, has been reviewed to identify the soil associations present on the Site, as follows:

- Blackwood soil association is present across the eastern area of the Site, as well as
 an area of land in the north-west of the Site. Blackwood association is typically
 dominated by deep permeable sandy and coarse loamy soils in glaciofluvial drift,
 which can be variable in stone content and frequently overlies glaciolacustrine clay or
 till at depth
- Dunnington Heath soil association is present in some parts of the north-west of the Site, as well as to the east of the River Trent (between areas of Fladbury 2 and Blackwood soils). Dunnington Heath association soils are typically reddish coarse and

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¹ https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/5079375/adoptedmineralslocalplancompressed.pdf

² https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2274/adopted-site-locations-pdfa



fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging

- Fladbury 2 soil association is recorded in land present on both sides of the River Trent.
 Fladbury 2 soils are generally stoneless clayey soils variably affected by groundwater with some sandy subsoil
- soil from the Worcester association is present in the north-western area of the Site.
 Worcester association soils are typically slowly permeable reddish clayey soils over mudstone
- Brockhurst 2 soils are present in parts of the north-western area of the Site. Brockhurst
 2 soils are slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged reddish fine loamy over clayey
 and clayey soils. Heavy texture and soil wetness impose considerable limitations upon
 the use of these soils and cropping is mainly limited to grass and cereal growing, even
 with adequate underdrainage
- soils from the Compton soil association are located with part of the land in the northwest of the Site. Compton soils are typically stoneless mostly reddish clayey soils affected by groundwater, often at risk of flooding
- Whimple 3 association soils are present across the south-western section of the Site.
 Whimple 3 association are reddish fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging
- there is a very small area of Evesham 2 soils in the north-eastern corner of the Site, close to Thornley. Evesham 2 soils are typically slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils
- peat soils have not been identified on-site.

3.5.1 Agricultural Land Classifications

The Agricultural Land Classification system (ALC) is a method of classifying the quality of land used for agricultural purposes, based on the possible limitations on agricultural use due to physical or chemical properties. The three main factors affecting ALC are climate, site and soil.

An ALC survey of the site has been undertaken, with site work completed from June 2023 to April 2024, in line with industry best practice and Natural England guidance. 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 holes (also to 1.2m depth). The ALC survey covers the site, with a total surveyed area of 1240 hectares (ha). The results of the ALC survey are summarised as follows, with reference to **Figure 3**. It should be noted that figures have been provided to one decimal place of accuracy:

• Grade 1 (BMV land): none present

Grade 2 (BMV land): 19.7% (244.8ha)

Grade 3a (BMV land): 33.6% (416.1ha)

• Grade 3b (non-BMV land): 46.7% (579.5ha)



- Grade 4 (non-BMV land): none present
- Grade 5 (non-BMV land): none present
- Non-agricultural land: none present
- Urban land: none present.

Land that is classified as BMV land (ALC grade 2 and grade 3a) occupies a total area of 660.9ha, which is 53.3% of the land within the site.

3.6 Hydrogeology

A summary of the hydrogeological setting of the site, with respect to the anticipated geological sequence set out in Section 3.3 is presented in <u>Table Table Table</u>.

Table 9 Summary of hydrogeological setting

Condition	Description		
Aquifer characteristics	Superficial geological units: the site is underlain primarily by a secondary A aquifer. Between Ragnall and Darlton there is an area of till deposits that are categorised as a secondary undifferentiated aquifer. Bedrock geological units: secondary B aquifer associated with the Mercia Mudstone Group and secondary undifferentiated aquifer		
Depth to groundwater and flow	associated with the Penarth Group. Details of the current groundwater regime are unknown. However, local BGS borehole records indicate a variable groundwater level, with some shallower groundwater presence in the area between North Clifton and Ragnall, close to the River Trent (groundwater levels ranging from 1.10m to 3.20m below ground level [bgl]). Elsewhere, shallow groundwater was not recorded, with deeper groundwater being identified at around 22m to 23m bgl in the area close to High Marnham Power Station. Groundwater flow directions are likely to be associated with the surface water flow within the River Trent, and to the flow within surface water drains and ditches.		
Groundwater recharge/ attenuation	The vast majority of the Site is currently unsurfaced and will therefore drain to ground.		
Historical implications for hydrogeology	There are no historical features evident that would suggest a complex hydrogeological regime is likely to be present at the Site. Geological faulting is not indicated on the geological maps.		
Licensed groundwater abstractions	There are no16 active licences for groundwater abstractions located on-site. There are two active groundwater abstraction licences and within 2501km of the site boundary. In addition to this there are three groundwater abstraction points licensed to Anglian Water, for which grid references are not provided		



Condition	Description		
	within the Environment Agency dataset. These are assumed to be located within 250m of the Order Limits (based on the earlier dataset provided within the Envirocheck report). The groundwater abstractions are for general-majority of these are used in agricultural use, with the exception of three abstractions licensed to Anglian Water. The use for these is not specified(for spray irrigation), with some associated with potable water supplies (operated by Anglian Water), several for private domestic use and one for industrial processing. A full list of abstractions is provided in Appendix D .		
Source protection zones	There are five source protection zones associated with groundwater abstraction points located close to the River Trent, to the east of Ragnall. These are listed below, with details of zone type. Each of the abstraction points comprises a small central protection area (Zone 1- Inner zone), surrounded by a slightly larger Zone 1c (Inner zone- subsurface activity only), and then a larger outer zone (Zone 2c- subsurface activity only). Further to site boundary changes, these are all outside the current boundary, but within 1km of the site (none being closer than 500m to the boundary):		
	 the closest of the Zone 1 inner zones (which has an associated Zone 2c) is located near the eastern bank of the River Trent. The is partly inside and partly outside the boundary two of the other abstraction points are close together, with a combined Zone 1 and associated Zone 1c and Zone 2c the inner zones for the other two SPZs (Zone 1 and Zone 1c) are located off-site to the wets of Newton on Trent, with an associated Zone 2c. 		

3.7 Hydrology

A summary of the hydrology within the site area is provided in <u>Table Table</u>.

Table 10 Summary of hydrology in site area

Condition	Description		
	The River Trent crosses the site area roughly from north to south, in the central area, and is flowing towards the north.		
Surface watercourses/ features	Drainage ditches form other surface watercourses, which are present along many field boundaries. In some places the water level in the ditches is as much as 4m or 5m below the general ground level.		
Surface water abstractions	There are numerous six active surface water abstraction licences (including three licences for tidal waters) either on-site. There are 15 licensed abstraction points or located within 1km of the site boundary (of which eight are tidal). As with the majority of the groundwater abstraction points, These are generally all for general agricultural use for spray irrigation purposes.		



Condition	Description	
Site drainage	Surface drainage from the site is managed by the agricultural drainage network, as well as via land.	
Preliminary flood risk assessment	Based on information provided in the Envirocheck, areas of the site close to the River Trent are at risk of flooding from surface watercourses.	

3.8 Sensitive land uses

No environmentally sensitive areas have been identified within 250m of the Site based on the environmental database report. Sensitive areas include sites designated internationally (Ramsar wetlands, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA)), nationally (Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR) or ancient woodland) or locally (Local Nature Reserve (LNR) or Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)).



4 SITE RECONNAISSANCE FINDINGS

A site reconnaissance survey was completed between 13 and 15 March 2024 by RSK. The characteristics of the site observed during the walkover, supported by information from current Ordnance Survey maps and publicly available aerial photographs, are summarised in <u>Table 6Table 6Table 6</u>.

A site plan is provided in **Figure 2** with photographic records included in **Appendix E**, detailing the main features identified below.

Table 6 Site reconnaissance findings

	Feature observed	Presence Y/N	Description
Ph	ysical characteristics		
1.	Are there any access constraints?	Y	The site is restricted by limited roadways and footpaths. However, suitable vehicular access (i.e. 4x4s, plant) is available across the site.
		-	A small parcel of land, immediately west of Hall Water Reservoir, was not accessed.
			Areas around the National Grid High Marnham Substation and the historical site of the High Marnham Power Station in the east of the western sector are surrounded by fences.
2.	Is the site approximately level?	Y	The site is broadly level, particularly in the eastern sector and the area immediately west of the River Trent.
			The northwestern and southwestern sectors featured slight variations in topography, characterised as gently rolling fields with a maximum elevation recorded on OS maps as around 20m AOD.
3.	Any evidence of subsidence, landslip or slope erosion?	Y	On-site: No evidence observed within the site boundaries.
4.	Any changes in level between the site and adjacent sites?	N	No significant changes.
5.	Surface cover	-	Approx. 100% soft surfacing, 0% hard surfacing.
		-	The site comprises agricultural fields and soft surfacing. No areas of hardstanding were located within the development areas. The ground was typically firm, although locally soft and sometimes saturated areas were encountered.



Feature observed	Presence Y/N	Description		
Environmental characteristics				
6. Vegetation on site	Y	The site comprises predominantly arable agricultural land, with few areas of pasture and livestock grazing grassland.		
		Observed arable crops included corn, wheat/barleys (suspected as recently planted/shaved fields), potatoes and turnips (or similar large root vegetables).		
		Hedges were present at the boundaries of many of the fields.		
		Small areas of woodland are located on site boundaries in some places.		
Evidence for vegetation stress	N	None observed; however walkover was completed in the dormancy period.		
8. Invasive species	N	Based upon the walkover survey obvious evidence of Japanese Knotweed or other invasive species has not been identified on-site. However, it should be noted that a detailed survey of the possible presence or absence of invasive species is outside of the scope of investigation and consideration should be given to commissioning a specialist survey, as necessary.		
Site visit undertaken in dormancy period?	Y	Walkover completed in the dormancy period.		
9. Surface water features	Y	Most fields are bounded by drainage diches which typically feed into larger unnamed streams or watercourses.		
		The Fledborough Beck bounds fields located in the northwestern and central western sector, which outflows into the River Trent through a pump station located to the north of Fledborough.		
		The River Trent flows from south to north through the centre of the proposed development areas, separating the eastern and western sectors.		
		The Bubble Dyke and Sewer Dyke (drain), flowing south to north, bounds		
		the site's central eastern sector, adjacent to the River Trent.		
		Hall Water Reservoir is located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the eastern sector.		
		A small pond is located in the north of the eastern sector.		
		A pond is located adjacent to the development area south of Ragnall and adjacent to the River Trent.		



Feature observed	Presence Y/N	Description
Any impact within water features	Y	Oily sheens were observed in standing surface water in the northwestern sector with orange/ochre precipitate/sediment accumulation.
		Foam residues were observed in ditches in the northwestern sector, southwestern sector and widely throughout ditches in the eastern sector.
		Ditches in the northwestern sector typically contained discoloured (cloudy/murky) waters with a few areas of green algae accumulation.
		Ditches and streams across the eastern sector were discoloured (cloudy/murky) and had an orange tinge. Watercourse beds had considerable orange/ochre sediment/precipitate accumulation. Other ditches in the easter sector had local areas of green algae.
		The pond and contributory ditches in the north of the eastern sector had a considerable accumulation of green algae and discolouration (murky/cloudy).
		The Fledborough Brook was discoloured (murky, greenish) in the south-east of the eastern sector.
10. Site drainage	-	Due to the size of the site, there are various drainage regimes present.
		It is likely that many drainage features discharge into the River Trent directly, or via unnamed small tributaries.
Details of any outfalls to surface watercourses	Y	The Fledborough Brook discharges to the River Trent through a pump station located immediately north of Fledborough.
		Marnham drain is located on the eastern boundary of the Marnham substation site and discharges into the River Trent.
Details of any areas of		Two sluices are located within deeper field ditches located on the north boundary of the development area to the south-east of Ragnall, adjacent to the River Trent.
waterlogging or flooding	Y	Local areas of surface water flooding were typically observed across the site.
		In the central western sector, immediately north of the railway tracks, surface water flooding was noted around a small flooded and fenced-off hollow.
		Flooding in the northwestern and wider eastern sector was typically small-scale and within field gateways or vehicular ruts. Wider surface flooding was noted in few small fields in the northern/northeastern fields of the eastern sector, south of the A57
		On the western bank of the River Trent, greater areas of surface water flooding were observed between High Marham to the Trent Viaduct. Here,



	Dynasanas		
Feature observed	Presence Y/N	Description	
		flooding appears to have breached some of the defences, affecting westward fields adjacent to the bunds.	
Structures and services			
11. Existing buildings	Y	No buildings were observed within the development areas of the site.	
		A small telecoms mast and associated infrastructure is located in northwestern corner of the western sector, south of the A57, in a small parcel of land that is excluded from the site boundary.	
12. Buried and overhead services present	Y	Buried services: Field drains were observed discharging into ditches across the site. Field drainage systems should be widely anticipated across the site.	
	Y	Overhead services: Telephone line pylons were located through some of the development area. Powerline pylons were frequently encountered, comprising various sizes ranging from smaller low-voltage to larger high-voltage lines predominantly located around High Marnham substation which travel north along the west of the River Trent and through the southwestern corner of the site.	
13. Underground structures	Y	Observation of underground services: Oil pipeline markers were identified in the eastern sector. The markers broadly tracked north-south and were traced between the A57, near Silver Trees Farm and the intersection of Moor Lane and the A1133, approximately 500m south-east of North Clifton.	
Geotechnical characteristics			
14. Evidence of damage to existing building structures on site?	N	-	
15. Remains of building structures present on or adjacent to site?	N	-	
16. Retaining walls and adjacent buildings on or close to site boundary?	N	-	
17. Any abrupt changes in ground level present on or adjacent to site?	N	-	
18. Any potentially unstable slopes/ exposed ground	N	-	



Feature observed	Presence Y/N	Description
present on or adjacent to site?		
19. Any mature trees on site?	Y	Located around the periphery of development areas.
20. Any visual evidence of infilled basements on site?	N	-
Potential evidence for cont	amination	
21. Underground/ above ground storage tanks and pipework	Y	Adjacent to the development area, a small above ground storage tank lies within the northwestern sector at the fenced-off site of the historical oil well.
22. Potentially hazardous materials storage and use	Y	Multiple farms are located throughout the site (with farm buildings being on land parcels that are not incorporated in the site boundary). Due to the predominantly arable land use, agricultural products (i.e., chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides, fuels, oils, lubricants, solvents etc.) are likely to be stored adjacent to the site.
		Additionally, agricultural vehicles may have incurred fuel/oil/lubricant spillages/leakages within the development areas.
		Three poultry houses are present off-site, but within land parcels that are surrounded by the site, in the eastern sector. These may be associated with potentially hazardous materials (i.e., disinfectant, cleaning products, biological agents).
		Hall Water Treatment Works are located in the northwest of the eastern sector, off the A1133, which may store hazardous treatment chemicals on-site.
		Caravan sites are located off-site near High Marnham, which may be associated with effluent water treatment chemicals and/or septic tanks.
		Potentially hazardous materials associated with the historical High Marnham power station may be located in the southeast of the western sector, which was inaccessible.
23. Waste storage	Y	Brick rubble stockpiles adjacent in the west the Farhill Farm (immediately off-site).
		Small stockpile of gravel/ possible road plainings located due north of Farhill Farm, off a farm track.
24. Fly-tipping	Y	Two small areas of tipping observed in northern field of eastern sector, adjacent to the A57. Waste comprised metals, glass and plastics. Sheeting was observed in the waste piles but did not appear to be asbestos-containing materials.
		Large piles of building rubble tipped in Amblerod Plantation by access roadway off the A1133.



Feature observed	Presence Y/N	Description
25. Electricity sub-stations/ transformers	Y	Large National Grid High Marnham substation located in the southeast of the western sector.
		Electrical infrastructure associated with the telecoms mast (just off-site) located in the north-west corner of the western sector.
26. Asbestos-containing materials	Y	Possible ACM sheeting observed on eastern field boundary within tree line of Amblerod Plantation in the eastern sector.
27. Fire suppression	N	-
28. Fire history	N	-
29. Is there any visual evidence of potential contamination on site?	Y	Areas of fields in the north of the eastern sector were discoloured and orange, possibly indicating recent spraying. All other sources of potential contamination relate to surface waters (see row 9).
30. Is there any visual evidence of potential contamination on adjacent sites?	N	-

In summary, the land is currently almost exclusively in use for agricultural purposes. Key points identified during the site walkover include:

- visible evidence of contamination in some watercourses or surface water features (oily sheens, orange-coloured sediment accumulation, foam residue and green algae accumulation)
- areas of localised surface water flooding/waterlogging were observed
- waste was observed stockpiled on-site, including brick rubble, gravel/road plainings, and fly-tipping was evident in several locations (including metal, glass, plastic and possible asbestos-containing sheeting)
- possible presence of made ground in areas close to farm buildings and where farm tracks are located
- possible presence of made ground in backfill material in infilled mineral extraction pits
- existing structures on-site include telephone and electricity overhead cables
- oil pipeline markers occur across the eastern section of the site
- at High Marnham, part of the extensive area of substations is within the Site boundary, with part of the area excluded from the boundary
- High Marnham Power Station was located within the site boundary.

Off-site issues that were noted include:



- historical oil extraction well, with above ground tank present on the associated land parcel (outside the site boundary)
- farms located just outside the site, with potential for storage of chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides, fuels, oils, lubricants and solvents, including three poultry farms, which are likely to store and use disinfectant, cleaning products and biological agents
- water treatment works located off-site, adjacent to the River Trent
- caravan sites located at High Marnham, which may involve use of effluent treatment chemicals and septic tanks.



5 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL CONSTRAINTS

5.1 Design class

BS EN 1997-1 defines three different Geotechnical Categories that structures may fall into, which are summarised as follows:

- Category 1: Small and relatively simple structures for which it is possible to ensure
 that the fundamental requirements will be satisfied on the basis of experience and
 qualitative geotechnical investigations; with negligible risk
- Category 2: Conventional types of structure and foundation with no exceptional risk or difficult ground or loading conditions
- Category 3: Structures or part of structures, which fall outside limits of Geotechnical Categories 1 and 2. Examples include very large or unusual structures; structures involving abnormal risks, or unusual or exceptionally difficult ground or loading conditions; structures in highly seismic areas; structures in areas of probable site instability or persistent ground movements that require separate investigation or special measures.

Based on the information provided above on the proposed development and in view of the anticipated ground conditions, Geotechnical Category 2 has been assumed for the purposes of designing the geotechnical investigation. This should be reviewed at all stages of the investigation and revised where necessary.

5.2 Preliminary geotechnical hazards assessment

A summary of commonly occurring geotechnical hazards associated with the anticipated geology outlined in Section 3.3 above is given in <u>Table 7Table 7</u>, together with an assessment of whether the site may be affected by each of the stated hazards.

Table 7 Summary of preliminary geotechnical risks that may affect site

Hazard category	Hazard status based on desk study findings and proposed development		Engineering considerations if
	Could be present and/or affect site	Unlikely to be present and/or affect site	hazard affects site
Sudden lateral changes in ground conditions	\boxtimes		Could be present within superficial units and in proximity to River Trent or deeper drainage ditches. Potential to affect ground engineering and foundation design and construction



	Hazard status based on desk study findings and proposed development		-
Hazard category	Could be present and/or affect site	Unlikely to be present and/or affect site	Engineering considerations if hazard affects site
Shrinkable clay soils		⊠	Risk assessed as low to very low, but could be present within alluvial deposits. Design to NHBC Standards Chapter 4 or similar
Highly compressible and low bearing capacity soils, (including peat and soft clay)			Envirocheck report identifies some areas at moderate risk from compressibility hazards. This issue could affect ground engineering and foundation design and construction
Silt-rich soils susceptible to rapid loss of strength in wet conditions	\boxtimes		Silt is noted in some borehole records, but no information on susceptibility to loss of strength. Could affect ground engineering and foundation design and construction
Running sand at and below water table		\boxtimes	Low to very low risk, or no risk, identified by Envirocheck data
Karstic dissolution features (including 'swallow holes' in Chalk terrain)			Chalk and limestone not present
Evaporite dissolution features and/or subsidence		\boxtimes	Not expected to be present
Ground subject to or at risk from landslides		×	Ground generally level, Envirocheck dataset identified the risk as low to very low, but some evidence off-site of minor landslips
Ground subject to peri- glacial valley cambering with gulls possibly present			Not expected to be present
Ground subject to or at risk from coastal or river erosion	×		Some surface water features are significantly lower than generally ground level, so erosion is possible
High groundwater table (including waterlogged ground)	×		High groundwater table possible in some areas, with surface waterlogging evident during site walkover



	Hazard status based on desk study findings and proposed development		
Hazard category	Could be present and/or affect site	Unlikely to be present and/or affect site	Engineering considerations i hazard affects site
Rising groundwater table due to diminishing abstraction in urban area		×	Not expected to be an issue
Geological faults, fissures and breaklines		\boxtimes	Not expected to be present
Underground mining, including shafts and adits (e.g. coal, mineral)		×	Not expected to be present
Effects of extreme temperature (e.g. cold stores or brick kilns/furnaces)		×	Not expected to be present
Existing sub-structures (e.g. tunnels, foundations, basements, and adjacent sub-structures)		×	Unrecorded sub-structures not expected to be encountered
Filled and made ground (including embankments, infilled ponds and quarries)	×		Could be present in limited areas, but not expected to be a significant issue
Adverse ground chemistry (including expansive slags and weathering of sulphides to sulphates)		×	Not expected to be present
Site topography			Not expected to be problematic
Note: Seismicity is not included in the above table as this is not normally a design consideration			

Note: Seismicity is not included in the above table as this is not normally a design consideration in the UK.



6 INITIAL CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

In the UK land contamination is assessed using a risk-based approach taking account of the magnitude (severity of the hazard) and likelihood (probability) of occurrence. A 'receptor' is something that could be adversely affected by contamination (e.g. people, an ecological system, property or a water body). A 'pathway' is a route or means by which a receptor is or could be exposed to or affected by a contaminant. A 'contaminant source' is a hazard but it can only pose a risk to a receptor where a pathway is present. The relationship between sources, pathways and receptors are referred to as a CSM. A risk can only be realised where a contaminant source, pathway and receptor are all in place, referred to as a 'pollutant linkage'.

In line with LCRM (Environment Agency, 2021) and BS 10175: 2011 + A2 2017 (BSI, 2017), RSK has used information in the preceding sections to identify hazards (sources of contaminants), receptors that may be impacted and plausible linking pathways. Where all three are present this is termed a potentially complete contaminant linkage and a qualitative risk estimation is made.

6.1 Potential contaminant linkages

6.1.1 Potential sources of contamination

Potential sources of contamination identified from current activities and the historical use of the site and surrounding area are presented in <u>Table 8Table 8</u>. The right hand column includes comments where relevant about whether or not the potential source warrants carrying forward for further consideration. Potential sources that are not considered to be significant are shaded in grey.

Table 8 Potential sources of contamination

Potential sources	Contaminants of concern	
On-site		
Contamination caused by agricultural land use	Potential for build up of pesticides or herbicides. This potential linkage is considered further within this risk assessment.	
Made ground (i.e. fill material)	There are no recorded areas of made ground, but there is the potential for it to be encountered in areas close to farm buildings or along farm tracks. Fill material could potentially include brick, ash and clinker, and incorporate toxic and phytotoxic metals, inorganics, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) or asbestos-containingmaterials.	
	There is the potential for made ground of some types to generate hazardous ground gases. Pits or ponds that were infilled prior to 1930s are considered to pose a very low risk of generating significant concentrations of hazardous ground gases (based on the Indicative ground gas generation potential provided in CIEH, 2008). These	



Potential sources	Contaminants of concern
	potential linkages are taken forward within this risk assessment.
Site of former High Marnham Power Station	Possible made ground (see above) and possible contamination associated with power station use, including metals, metalloids and their compounds; coal constituents/products; fuel oil; oils; degreasing solvents; PCBs; wood preservatives; inorganic compounds (eg ammonium salts, boron, hydrazine, sulphide, sulphate, phosphate and chloride); sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; sodium hydroxide and asbestos. This potential linkage is taken forward within this risk assessment.
Bases of electricity pylons in fields	Possible made ground (see above). This linkage is not considered to be sufficiently viable to require further assessment.
Backfill material in historical ponds or pits (known locations identified on historical mapping, and possible unknown locations) and stored or fly-tipped waste materials	Made ground could be present (as above). Waste piles could include a wide variety of waste types. This potential linkage is taken forward within this risk assessment.
Storage of fuel, oil or chemicals	Specific locations where agricultural equipment has been stored on-site have not been identified. However, it is possible that storage of substances such as lube oil, diesel, kerosene or chlorinated solvents may have occurred. This potential linkage is taken forward within this risk assessment.
Historical landfill	On-site historical landfill IL-ocated at High Marnham Power Station: inert and industrial waste imported from 1978 to 1979. This site also held a waste management licence for physical treatment of waste (2007 to 2013). This potential linkage is taken forward within this risk assessment.
Off-site	
Agricultural land use and farm buildings (including poultry farms)	Chemicals, fertilisers, pesticides, fuels, oils, lubricants, solvents, cleaning products and biological agents may be present. As this potential contaminative site use will be considered further for on-site sources it will not be taken forward separately for assessment as an off-site receptor.
Off-site industrial or potentially contaminative uses include the off-site landfill near Clifton railway station, the oil extraction facility located off-site within the eastern section, the water treatment works	Fuels, oils and chemicals may be stored and used in these locations. This potential linkage is taken forward within this risk assessment.



Potential sources	Contaminants of concern
off-site adjacent to the River Trent and off-site caravan sites	

6.1.2 Sensitive receptors and linking exposure / migration pathways

Sensitive receptors identified at or in the vicinity of the site that could be affected by the potential sources identified above are listed below. Potential linking pathways are show in brackets for each item:

- current/ future site users agricultural/construction/maintenance site workers [oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust, inhalation of vapours from groundwater, migration and build up of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by asphyxiation or explosion]
- current adjacent site users residential, agricultural, industrial site users [migration of contamination via dust/fibre deposition, inhalation of vapours from groundwater]
- current/ future buildings and services [direct contact with contaminated soils or groundwater and chemical attack, migration and build up of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by explosion]
- existing/ future vegetation [direct contact with contaminated soils or groundwater and root uptake leading to phytotoxicity]
- groundwater in secondary A and secondary undifferentiated aquifers within superficial deposits (Holme Pierrepont sand and gravel, alluvium, Devensian till and blown sand deposits) [leaching from soils, percolation to aquifer, lateral migration of dissolved phase contamination]
- groundwater within bedrock deposits, classified as secondary B and secondary undifferentiated aquifers [percolation through permeable strata to aquifer, lateral migration of dissolved phase contamination]
- groundwater abstraction points present across theoff—site (within 1km of the Order Limits boundary) [lateral migration of dissolved phase contamination]
- surface watercourses (numerous drains and ditches on and close to site, including River Trent) and associated surface water abstraction points [lateral migration of dissolved phase contamination, site run-off, drainage].

Please note that construction workers and future maintenance workers have not been identified in the CSM as receptors because risks are considered to be managed through health and safety procedures in accordance with the CDM Regulations.

6.2 Preliminary risk assessment

The preliminary risk assessment findings and potentially complete contaminant linkages are shown in <u>Table 9Table 9</u>. The risk classification based on the combination of hazard consequence and probability using a risk matrix from CIRIA C552 (Rudland et al., 2001), a summary of which is included in **Appendix F**. This relates to Tier 1 preliminary risk assessment in LCRM (Environment Agency, 2021).



The initial CSM is shown schematically in Figure 4.



Table 9 Risk estimation for potentially complete contaminant linkages

Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
	Current/future site users – agricultural/ energy site workers	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Potential for direct contact with soil is considered to be low for the development type. Contamination from agricultural sources is considered unlikely to be significant at the surface
	Current users of adjacent sites— residential, agricultural and industrial site users	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Users on adjacent sites will not come into direct contact with soil below the subject site
On-site contamination from agricultural land use	Current/future buildings and services	Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and chemical attack	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	Any linkage from this risk is considered to be very low as it is unlikely that significant contamination is present, and the sensitivity of the receptor is low
	Existing/future vegetation	Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and root uptake leading to phytotoxicity	Low likelihood	Mild	Low	This receptor is ranked to be of low sensitivity, and there is a low likelihood of significant contamination being present
	Groundwater in superficial deposits (secondary aquifers)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from agricultural sources could exist in groundwater, it is considered unlikely that this would be present in significant quantities



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
	Groundwater in bedrock deposits (secondary aquifers, off-site groundwater abstraction points)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from agricultural sources could exist in groundwater, it is considered unlikely that this would be present in sufficient quantities to significantly affect the groundwater receptors
	Surface watercourses and surface water abstraction points	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Due to the large numbers of drains within some parts of the site and anticipated low mobility of groundwater due to generally level topography, movement of contamination across significant distances is not expected to occur. Any impact to surface watercourses will therefore be limited to local impact and significant effects are not anticipated
On-site contamination from	Current/future site	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Potential for direct contact with soil is considered to be low for the development type. Significant contamination from these sources is considered unlikely
stored or fly-tipped waste materials, backfill material in historical ponds or pits, made ground (i.e. fill material)	Current/future site users – agricultural/ energy site workers	Migration and build-up of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by asphyxiation or explosion	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Although a severe impact could occur if gases build up, this is considered to be highly unlikely given the nature of the development, and the low probability that any made ground present contains significant quantities of gas-generating material. Therefore, although the risk matrix puts the potential risk as moderate/low, professional judgement



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
						(based on industry guidance relating to gas generation potential of fill material) has resulted in a potential risk of low being assigned
	Current users of adjacent sites— residential, agricultural and industrial site users	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Users on adjacent sites will not come into direct contact with soil below the subject site
		Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and chemical attack	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	Any risk from this linkage is considered to be very low as it is unlikely that significant contamination is present within made ground, and the receptor sensitivity is low
	Current/future buildings and services	Migration of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by explosion	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Although a severe impact could occur if gases build up, this is considered to be highly unlikely given the nature of the development, and the low probability that any made ground present contains significant quantities of gas-generating material. Therefore, although the risk matrix puts the potential risk as moderate/low, professional judgement (based on industry guidance relating to gas generation potential of fill material) has resulted in a potential risk of low being assigned



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
	Existing/future vegetation	Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and root uptake leading to phytotoxicity	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	This receptor is ranked to be of low sensitivity, and there is a low likelihood of significant contamination being present within made ground
	Groundwater in superficial deposits (secondary aquifers)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination within made ground could percolate into groundwater, it is considered unlikely that there would be significant quantities of leachable contamination present in fill material
	Groundwater in bedrock deposits (secondary aquifers, off-site groundwater abstraction points)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Impact from made ground is considered unlikely to occur relating to groundwater receptors
	Surface watercourses and surface water abstraction points	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Due to the large numbers of drains within some parts of the site and anticipated low mobility of groundwater due to generally level topography, movement of contamination across significant distances is not expected to occur. Any impact to surface watercourses will therefore be limited to local impact and significant effects are not anticipated
On-site contamination from	Current/future site users –	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Potential for direct contact with impacted soil is considered to be low for the



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
storage of fuel, oil or chemicals	agricultural/ energy site workers	impacted soil, soil vapour and dust				development type. Contamination from these sources is considered unlikely to be significant
	Current users of adjacent sites— residential, agricultural and industrial site users	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Users on adjacent sites will not come into direct contact with soil below the subject site
	Current/future buildings and services	Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and chemical attack	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	Any linkage from this risk is considered to be very low due to the unlikelihood of significant contamination being present, and the low sensitivity of the receptor
	Existing/future vegetation	Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and root uptake leading to phytotoxicity	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	This receptor is ranked to be of low sensitivity, and there is a low likelihood of significant contamination being present
	Groundwater in superficial deposits (secondary aquifers)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from these sources could be present in groundwater, it is considered unlikely that this would be present in significant quantities
	Groundwater in bedrock deposits (secondary aquifers, off-site	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from these sources could be present in groundwater, it is considered unlikely that this would be present in significant quantities



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
	groundwater abstraction points)					
	Surface watercourses and surface water abstraction points	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Due to the large numbers of drains within some parts of the site and anticipated low mobility of groundwater due to generally level topography, movement of contamination across significant distances is not expected to occur. Any impact to surface watercourses will therefore be limited to local impact and significant effects are not anticipated
On-site contamination	Current/future site	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Low likelihood	Medium	Moderate/low	Contamination status of land connected with the former High Marnham Power Station is not known. As a result further work would be required to determine if a risk was present. Other potential sources are less likely to have resulted in potentially significant issues
associated with High Marnham Power Station, historical landfill at High Marnham Power Station	users – agricultural/ energy site workers Migration of haza ground gases, po	Migration of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by asphyxiation or explosion	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/low	Although a severe impact could occur if gases build up, this is considered unlikely given the nature of the development, resulting in a potential risk of moderate/low. Further information relating to the historical landfill site should be obtained to determine whether there is an existing risk as a result of generation of hazardous ground gases



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
	Current users of adjacent sites— residential, agricultural and industrial site users	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Users on adjacent sites will not come into direct contact with potential contamination below the subject site
		Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and chemical attack	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	Any linkage from this risk is considered to be very low due to the unlikelihood of significant contamination being present, and the low sensitivity of the receptor
	Current/future buildings and services	Migration of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by explosion	Unlikely	Severe	Moderate/low	Although a severe impact could occur if gases build up, this is considered unlikely given the nature of the development, resulting in a potential risk of moderate/low. Further assessment is recommended relating to the historical landfill site
	Existing/future vegetation	Direct contact with contaminated soil or groundwater and root uptake leading to phytotoxicity	Unlikely	Mild	Very low	This receptor is ranked to be of low sensitivity, and there is a low likelihood of significant contamination being present that would result in a negative impact on vegetation
	Groundwater in superficial deposits (secondary aquifers)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from historical landfills could migrate into groundwater, it is considered unlikely that this would be present in significant quantities given the types of waste that were accepted (inert and industrial)



Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
	Groundwater in bedrock deposits (secondary aquifers, off-site groundwater abstraction points)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Contamination from the historical landfill could migrate into groundwater, although this is considered unlikely to be result in a significant issue
	Surface watercourses and surface water abstraction points	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Due to the large numbers of drains within some parts of the site and anticipated low mobility of groundwater due to generally level topography, movement of contamination across significant distances is not expected to occur. Any impact to surface watercourses will therefore be limited to local impact and significant effects are not anticipated
Off-site contamination	Current/future site users – agricultural/industr ial workers	Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Off-site contamination sources would not be expected to affect on-site receptors via these pathways
associated with oil extraction facility Off-site contamination associated with water treatment works or caravan sites	Groundwater in superficial deposits (secondary aquifers)	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from these sources could be present in groundwater, it is considered unlikely that this would migrate beneath the site in significant quantities
	Groundwater in bedrock deposits (secondary aquifers, off-site	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Although contamination from these sources could be present in groundwater, it is considered unlikely



	Potential source	Potential receptor	Possible pathway	Likelihood	Severity	Potential risk	Justification
		groundwater abstraction points)	Site run-off/drainage				that this would migrate beneath the site in significant quantities
		surface water abstraction points	Leaching from soils and lateral / vertical migration of dissolved phase contamination Site run-off/drainage	Unlikely	Medium	Low	Off-site impact affecting surface watercourses would not be expected to affect the site significantly

Risk matrix		Consequences							
		Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor				
	Highly likely	Very high	High	Moderate	Moderate/low				
obability	Likely	High	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low				
	Low likelihood	Moderate	Moderate/low	Low	Very low				
Pr	Unlikely	Moderate/low	Low	Very low	Very low				



Potentially complete contaminant linkages with a potential risk of moderate to low or higher identified in <u>Table 9Table 9Table 9</u> comprise:

- moderate to low risk to site users from on-site contamination sources associated with High Marnham Power Station and historical landfill at High Marnham via: oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust
- moderate to low risk to site users due to build up of ground gases generated by waste in historical landfill site at High Marnham: resulting in asphyxiation or explosion
- moderate to low risk to site buildings or infrastructure due to build up of ground gases generated by historical landfill site at High Marnham: resulting in explosion.

These potentially complete contaminant linkages need to be assessed further, initially by attempting to collect additional information relating to the historical landfill site at High Marnham, and then potentially through appropriate site investigation to target the identified sources of potential contamination and assess the feasibility of identified pathways.

6.3 Data gaps and uncertainties

Key data gaps and uncertainties identified in the CSM at desk study stage include:

- on some occasions information may be missed due to gaps between available historical OS maps. However, for the area of the site for this development, there are few changes to field boundaries between successive map editions, and it is considered unlikely that significant features have been missed
- due to the large site area, the site walkover provided an overview of the site within the
 red line boundary, and there may be some features that were not observed. Some
 minor changes to the red line boundary have also occurred since the walkover was
 undertaken. It should be noted that the proposed cable routes were not accessed as
 part of the walkover survey
- there are no previous investigations available for the site, therefore no information on concentrations of potential contaminants in soil and groundwater, or any monitoring results relating to hazardous ground gas
- details are not known relating to groundwater depth and flow direction
- potential uncertainties exist relating to climate change impacts, including predicted increases in extreme weather events and/ or predicted long term impacts, for example rising groundwater levels.



7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

7.1.1 Geo-environmental assessment

Based on the results of the Preliminary Risk Assessment the contaminant linkages that have been identified to be potentially complete (relevant contaminant linkages) and to require further action are:

- risks to site users from direct contact with contamination as a result of:
 - oral, dermal or inhalation exposure to soil, soil vapour or dust associated with the former High Marnham Power station site, or the historical landfill site located at High Marnham Power Station (moderate to low risk)
- risks to site users from asphyxiation or explosion as a result of:
 - build up of ground gases generated by waste in historical landfill site at High Marnham Power Station (moderate to low risk)
- risks to site buildings or associated infrastructure from explosion as a result of:
 - build up of ground gases generated by waste in the historical landfill sites at High Marnham Power Station.

Data gaps and uncertainties have been considered within the assessment and any recommended next steps are provided in the following sections.

Should unforeseen contamination be encountered during redevelopment then specialist advice should be sought to determine the appropriate course of action.

7.1.2 Geotechnical assessment

The key findings of the initial geotechnical assessment are as follows:

- geotechnical Category 2 has been assigned to the site for the purposes of designing the geotechnical investigation (this should be reviewed and revised as the project progresses)
- sudden lateral changes in ground conditions could be present within superficial units
- highly compressible and low bearing capacity soils (including peat and soft clay) could be present
- silt-rich soils susceptible to rapid loss of strength in wet conditions could be present within alluvium
- there is a possibility of the presence of ground subject to erosion from watercourses, particularly where watercourses are significantly lower than surrounding ground levels
- infilled or made ground could be present, including embankments, infilled ponds or pits, or in areas around farm buildings or tracks
- a high groundwater table is expected, which will need to be considered when planning construction works and excavations.



7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Geo-environmental assessment

The following recommendations are made for further assessment of the site to investigate the risks identified above:

- a Phase 2 intrusive ground investigation should be completed to include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:
 - soil sampling (locations to be based on the findings of the PRA, and in line with industry best practice), with appropriate environmental laboratory analysis (suites to be selected based on the findings of the PRA, and any additional observations during intrusive work)
 - ground gas monitoring in monitoring wells located in proximity to historical landfill sites.

7.2.2 Geotechnical assessment

With respect to issues that could affect geotechnical aspects of the proposed development, additional work is recommended to provide site-specific information.

As part of intrusive ground investigation works for the proposed development, geotechnical in situ and laboratory testing should be incorporated, in order to inform infrastructure and foundation design. This should include an assessment of soil and bedrock types and depths, with additional focus on areas where the ground will be more heavily loaded. The geotechnical investigation should be developed in consultation with the project design team to ensure that all necessary areas are assessed for the intended end-use.



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FIGURES



FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN

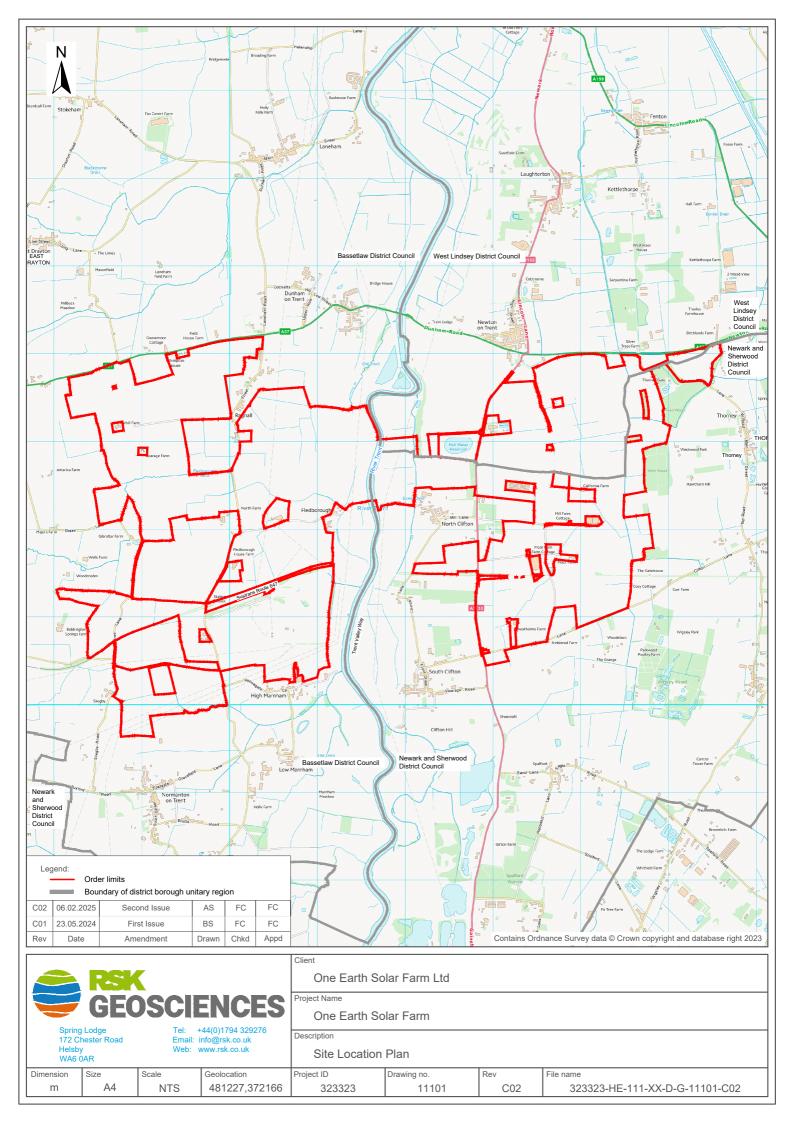




FIGURE 2 LAND AND SOILS CONSTRAINTS PLAN

EN010159/APP/6.21.1 (Rev 2)

Appendix 8.2, Preliminary Risk Assessment Figure 2: Land and Soils Constraints Plan

Changes made for Deadline 3 of Submission

- 1. Hatching for landfill sites changed to red, and direction of hatching amended .
- 2. Boundary of historical landfill site close to Clifton Railway Station buildings amended for accuracy, which shows landfill site is outside Order Limits.
- 3. Boundary of sewage works facility to north east of Hall Water Reservoir amended, as this was incorrectly shown larger than actual extent.
- 4. Landfill site to north of High Marnham Power Station is both a landfill site and an area of water treatment works, so is amended to include both red and purple hatching.
- 5. Rectangle shown with red dashed line within area of High Marnham Power Station removed, as this was a drafting error.

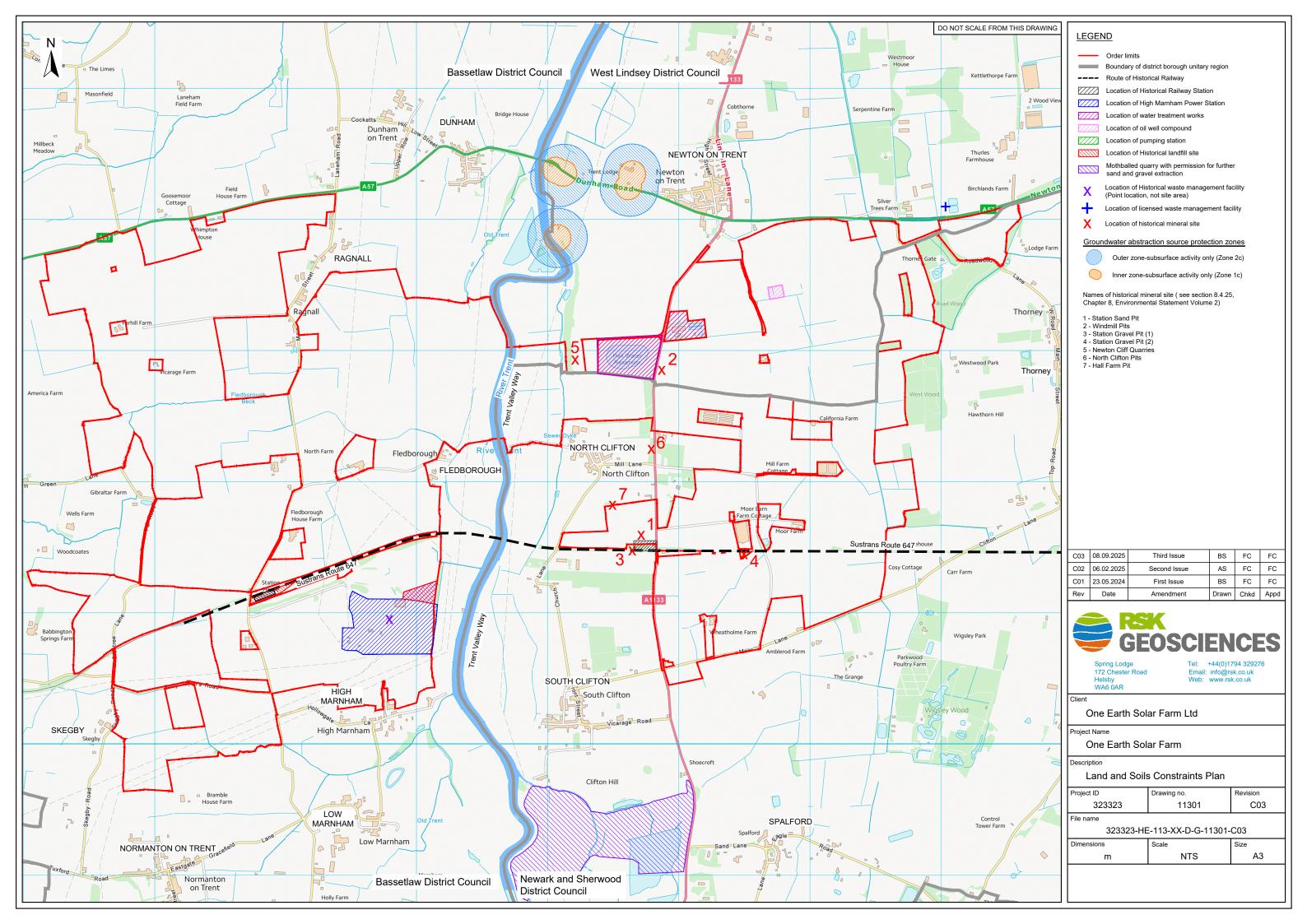




FIGURE 3 AGRICULTURAL LAND CLASSIFICATION

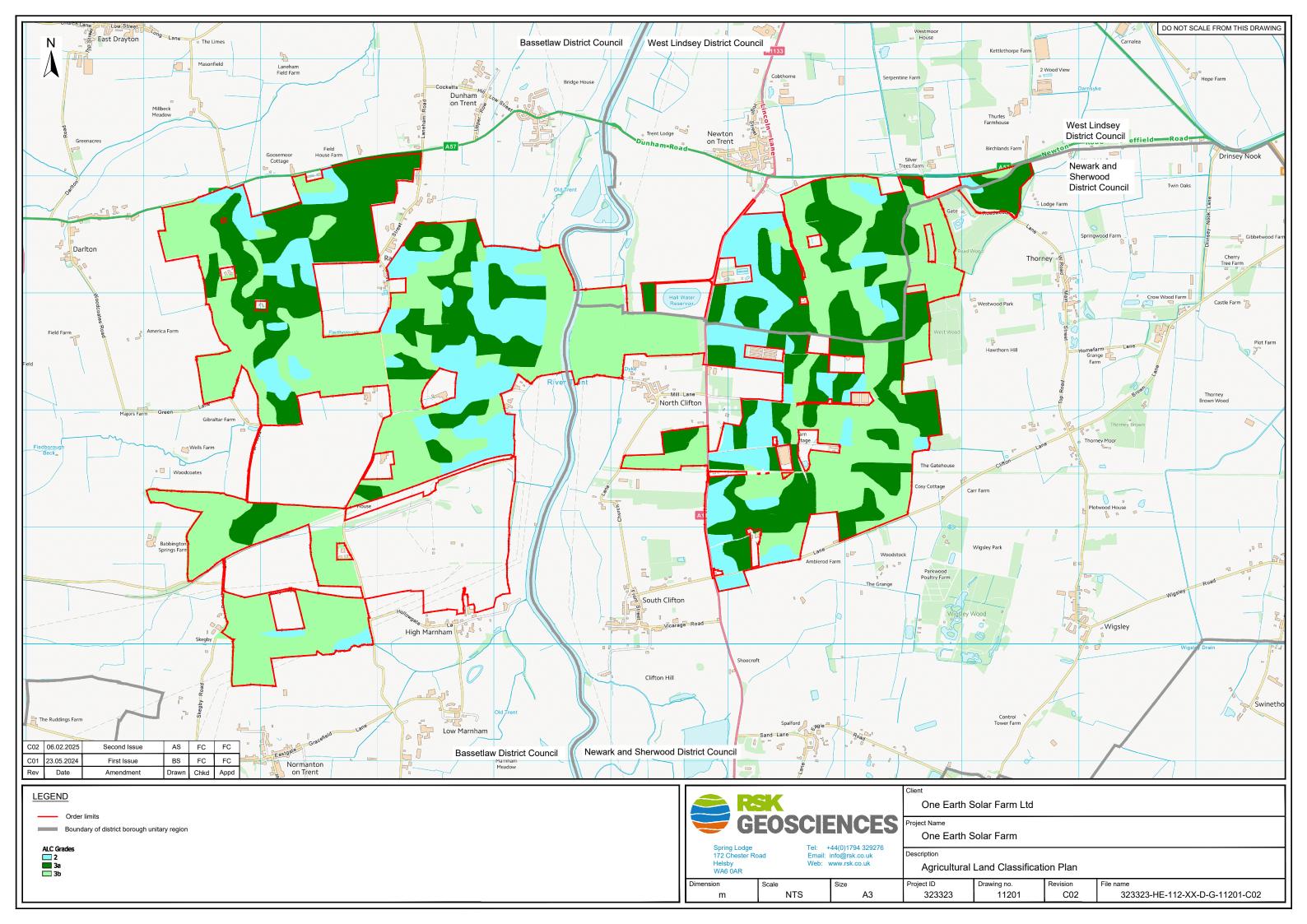
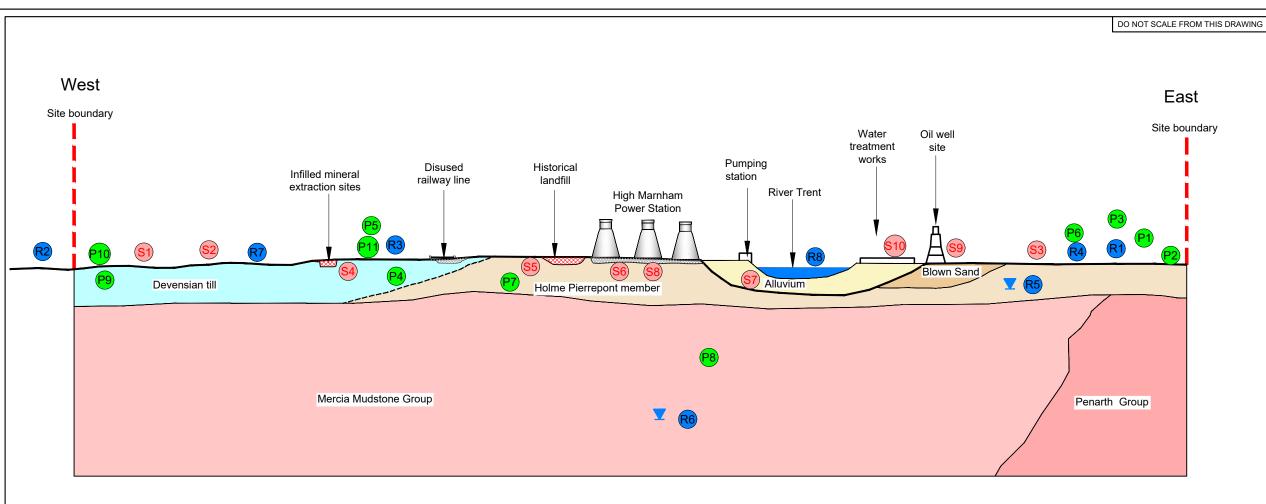




FIGURE 4 INITIAL SCHEMATIC CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL



Potential sources of contamination On-site

- Agricultural land use
- Stored or fly-tipped waste materials
- Storage of fuel, oil or chemicals
- Backfill material in historical ponds or pits
- Made ground (i.e. fill material)
- Contamination associated with High Marnham Power Station
- Contamination associated with the pumping station adjacent to River Trent
- Historical landfill at High Marnham Power Station

Off-site

- Oil extraction facility
- Water treatment works
- Caravan sites

Sensitive receptors

- Current/ future site users agricultural/construction/maintenance site workers
- Current users of adjacent sites- residential, agricultural and industrial site users
- Current/ future buildings and services
- Existing/ future vegetation
- Groundwater in secondary A and secondary undifferentiated aquifers within superficial deposits
- Groundwater within bedrock deposits, classified as secondary B and secondary undifferentiated aquifers, including source protection zone
- Groundwater abstraction points
- Surface water courses and surface water abstraction points (numerous drains and ditches on and close to site, including River Trent)

Possible linking pathways

- Oral, dermal and inhalation exposure with impacted soil, soil vapour and dust
- Migration of contamination via dust/fibre deposition
- Inhalation of vapours from groundwater
- Chemical attack
- Migration and build-up of hazardous ground gases, potentially followed by asphyxiation or explosion
- Root uptake
- Leaching from soils
- Percolation through permeable strata to aquifer
- Lateral migration of dissolved phase contamination
- Site run-off
- Drainage

LEGEND

 $\otimes \otimes$

▼ Groundwate

Made ground

Landfill site

Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member

Indicative information shown on figurative cross-section line.

Mercia Mudstone Group

Geological boundaries are indicative.

S11 is off site to south

Alluvium

C02	06.02.2025	Second Issue	AS	FC	FC
C01	23.05.2024	First Issue	BS	FC	FC
Rev	Date	Amendment	Drawn	Chkd	Appd



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C02

One Earth Solar Farm Ltd

Project Name

One Earth Solar Farm

Initial Schematic Conceptual Site Model Project ID Drawing no

323323 File name

323323-HE-151-XX-D-G-15101-C02

11501

A3 NTS



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A SERVICE CONSTRAINTS







APPENDIX A SERVICE CONSTRAINTS

1. Service Constraints

- 1.1. This Report (the "Report") and any study, inspection, investigation, sampling, testing and or interpretation carried out in connection with the Report (together the "Services") were compiled and carried out by RSK Environment Limited (RSK) trading as Carbon Zero Consulting, Leap Environmental or RSK Geosciences, for the Client named in the first paragraph of the Report (the "Client") in accordance with the terms of an RSK Fee Proposal including RSK Environment Standard Terms and Conditions (the "Appointment") between RSK and the Client, unless otherwise stated in the first paragraph of the Report. The Services were performed by RSK with the reasonable skill and care ordinarily exercised by a geo-environmental consultant at the time the Services were performed. Nothing in this Report shall be construed as imposing any fitness for purpose obligation. Further, and in particular, the Services were performed by RSK taking into account the limits of the scope of works required by the Client, the time scale involved and the resources, including financial and manpower resources, agreed between RSK and the Client.
- 1.2 Other than that, expressly contained in paragraph 1 above, RSK provides no other representation or warranty whether express or implied, in relation to the Services. RSK shall not be liable in respect of any action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with this Report whether in contract, in tort, for breach of statutory duty or otherwise after the expiry of six (6) years from either (i) the date of the Report or (ii) such earlier date as prescribed by law, unless varied in the terms of the Appointment.
- 1.3 Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the Services were performed by RSK exclusively for the purposes of the Client. RSK is not aware of any interest of or reliance by any party other than the Client in or on the Services. Unless expressly provided in writing, RSK does not authorise, consent, or condone any party, other than the Client relying upon the Services. Should this Report or any part of this Report, or details of the Services or any part of the Services, be made known to any such party, and such party relies thereon, that party does so wholly at its own and sole risk, and RSK disclaims any liability to such parties. Any such party would be well advised to seek independent advice from a competent geo-environmental consultant and/or lawyer.
- 1.4 The Client shall not, without the prior written consent of RSK, assign, transfer, charge, mortgage, subcontract, or deal in any other manner with all or any of the benefits provided in this Report. Unless specified in the Appointment, RSK shall not be obliged to assign the benefit of the Report whether by collateral warranty, third party rights pursuant to the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999, letter of reliance or otherwise. If RSK agrees to any assignment of the benefit of this Report, in whatever form, benefits to third parties through collateral warranties, third party rights or letters of reliance shall not be provided unless a fee for each right, warranty or letter is agreed. The form of wording used in the warranty or letter shall be provided by RSK for agreement by the Client. Any reasonable changes to the form of wording will be implemented by mutual agreement, however the terms in the warranty or letter cannot offer the third party any greater benefit than the Appointment offered to the Client.
- 1.5 It is the understanding of RSK that this Report is to be used for the purpose described in the introduction to the Report. That purpose was a significant factor in determining the scope and level of the Services. Should the purpose for which the Report is used, or the proposed use of the site change, this Report may no longer be valid and any further use of or reliance upon the Report in those circumstances by the Client without the review and advice of RSK shall be at the Client's sole and own risk. RSK shall not be liable for any use of this Report for any purpose other than that for which it was provided.







- 1.6 The passage of time may result in changes in site conditions, regulatory or other legal provisions, technology or economic conditions which could render the Report inaccurate or unreliable. The information and conclusions contained in this Report should not be relied upon in the future without the written advice of RSK. In the absence of such written advice of RSK, reliance on the Report in the future shall be at the Client's own and sole risk.
- 1.7 The observations and conclusions described in this Report are based solely upon the Services which were provided pursuant to the agreement between the Client and RSK. RSK has not performed any observations, investigations, studies or testing not specifically set out, or required by the Appointment between the Client and RSK. RSK is not liable for the existence of any condition, the discovery of which would require performance of services not otherwise contained in the Services. For the avoidance of doubt, unless otherwise expressly referred to in the introduction to this Report, RSK did not seek to evaluate the presence on or off site of asbestos, invasive plants, electromagnetic fields, lead paint, heavy metals, radon gas, fuel storage, persistent bio-accumulative or toxic chemicals (including PFAS and related compounds) or other radioactive or hazardous materials, unless specifically identified in the Services.
- 1.8 The Services are based upon RSK's observations of existing physical conditions at the Site gained from a visual inspection of the site together with RSK's interpretation of desk based publicly available information, including documentation, obtained from third parties and from the Client on the history and usage of the site, unless specifically identified in the Services and the limitations below:
 - a. The Services were based on information and/or analysis provided by independent testing and information services or laboratories upon which RSK was reasonably entitled to rely.
 - b. The Services were limited by the accuracy of the information, including documentation, reviewed by RSK and the observations possible at the time of the visual inspection.
 - c. The Services did not attempt to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of information, documentation or materials received from the Client or third parties, including laboratories and information services, during the performance of the Services.
 - d. The Client has identified in writing to RSK, the information, reports, findings, surveys and preliminary works RSK may not rely upon when providing the Services.

RSK is not liable for any inaccurate information or conclusions, the discovery of which inaccuracies required the doing of any act including the gathering of any information which was not reasonably available to RSK, and including the doing of any independent investigation of the information provided to RSK, save as otherwise provided in the terms of the Appointment between the Client and RSK.

- 1.9 Any site drawing(s) provided in this Report is (are) not meant to be an accurate base plan for scale measurement but is (are) used to present the general relative locations of features on, and surrounding, the site. Features (intrusive and sample locations etc) annotated on site plans are not drawn to scale but are centred over the approximate location. Such features should not be used for accurate setting out and should be considered indicative only.
- 1.10 Should RSK be requested to review the Report after the date of issue of this Report, RSK shall be entitled to additional payment at the existing rates, or such other terms as agreed between RSK and the Client.

2. Service Constraints where the Report provides an intrusive assessment of ground conditions:

2.1 The intrusive environmental ground investigation aspects of the Services are a limited sampling of soil from the site, at pre-determined locations based on the known historic / operational configuration of the site. The conclusions given in this Report are based on information gathered at the specific test locations and can only be extrapolated to an undefined limited area around those locations. The extent







of the limited area depends on the properties of the materials adjacent and local conditions, together with the position of any current structures and underground utilities and facilities, and natural and other activities on site. In addition, chemical analysis was carried out for a limited number of parameters (as stipulated in the scope agreed between the Client and RSK, based on an understanding of the available operational and historical information) and it should not be inferred that other chemical species (not tested) are not present.

- 2.2 The comments given in this Report and the opinions expressed are based on the ground conditions encountered during the site work and on the results of tests made in the field and in the laboratory. The extent of the exploratory holes, laboratory testing and monitoring undertaken may have been restricted due to a number of factors including accessibility, the presence of buried or overhead services, current development, site usage, timescales or the Client's specification. The exploratory holes only assess a small proportion of the site area with respect to the site as a whole, and as such may only provide an indicative assessment of ground conditions on site. There may be conditions pertaining to the site that have not been disclosed by the investigation and therefore could not be taken into account. In particular, it should be noted that there may be areas of made ground not detected due to the limited nature of the investigation or the thickness and quality of made ground across the site may be variable. In addition, groundwater levels and ground gas concentrations and flows, may vary from those reported due to seasonal, or other, effects and the limitations stated in the data should be recognised. The presence of hotspots of undisclosed contamination or exceptional and unforeseen ground conditions cannot be discounted.
- 2.3 Where the Services include Investigation of an exploratory nature or relating to physical ground works, any costings and prices provided in the Report are estimated and provided for guidance purposes only. The actual cost and time quantities shall be remeasured and shall be dependent upon the ground or other conditions, constraints present, and number and depth of the investigation locations, which shall influence the number of samples and tests required, and the quantities of soil being classified.
- 2.4 Asbestos is often observed to be present in soils in discrete areas. Whilst asbestos-containing materials may have been locally encountered during the fieldworks or supporting laboratory analysis, the history of brownfield and demolition sites indicates that asbestos fibres may be present more widely in soils and aggregates, which could be encountered during more extensive ground works. However, this Report does not constitute an asbestos survey. On this basis, the presence of asbestos on site cannot be discounted and a full asbestos survey should be undertaken.
- 2.5 Unless stated otherwise, only preliminary geotechnical recommendations are presented in this Report and these should be verified in a Geotechnical Design Report, once proposed construction and structural design proposals are confirmed. Eurocode 7 gives guidance on the type of sampling, sample quality, number and spacing of intrusive investigations, and number of laboratory tests required. It is intended that the Geotechnical Information section of this Report will fulfil the general requirements of the Ground Investigation Report as set out in section 6 of Eurocode7, although this is subject to the restrictions imposed on the investigation, as listed above. For geotechnical design, Eurocode 7 requires the Geotechnical Design Report to address both the geotechnical and structural aspects of the geotechnical design for both the limit and serviceability states. The Geotechnical Appraisal section of this Report will not meet the requirements of a Geotechnical Design Report (GDR) and should therefore be used for preliminary guidance only.

3. Service Constraints where the Report relates to Surface Water Management:

3.1 The Surface Water Management Inspection (SWMI) Report, documents provided, observations, actions, and recommendations, with respect to the management of potential pollution issues to surface waters, made during the site Inspection visit, are those present at the time of the visit, and may not represent those recorded by others on the same day.







- 3.2 The comments given in this Report and the opinions expressed are based on the weather, ground and ground water conditions encountered during the site work and on the results of tests made in the field and in the laboratory. However, there may be conditions pertaining to the site that have not been disclosed by the inspection and therefore could not be taken into account. In addition, groundwater levels and flows, may vary from those Reported due to seasonal, or other, effects and the limitations stated in the data should be recognised.
- 3.3 RSK places a degree of dependence upon oral information provided by site representatives, which is not readily verifiable through visual inspection, or supported by any available written documentation. RSK shall not be held responsible for conditions or consequences arising from relevant facts that were not fully disclosed by facility or site representatives at the time this Report was prepared.
- 3.4 This Report is a live document, to be continually reviewed and updated as the development progresses or other changes occur on site. RSK can only maintain the currency of this Report through the Client requesting support with supplementary site visits or attendance at meetings ahead of key stages of the development in relation to surface water management. Our risk rating assesses a number of risk factors in line with the source-pathway- receptor model and is therefore subject to constant change.
- 3.5 Standard design drawings are indicative. Material types, dimensions and construction details will need to be adjusted by the Client to suit the specific conditions / flows on Site.
- 3.6 The full responsibly for implementing the site-specific protection and maintenance measures to protect the surface water system as stated in this Report, remains with the Client and their site management team. Additional control measures may be required to achieve the objectives set out in the Surface Water Management Plan to be implemented and financed by the Client.

4. Service Constraints where the Report relates to Waste Management:

- 4.1 In accordance with the definition provided in the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), materials are only considered waste if 'they are discarded, intended to be discarded or required to be discarded, by the holder'. Naturally occurring soils are not considered waste if re-used on the site of origin for the purposes of development. Soils such as made ground that are not of clean and natural origin (irrespective of whether they are contaminated or not) and other materials such as recycled aggregate, do not necessarily become waste until the criteria above are met. Excavation arisings from the development may therefore be classified as waste if surplus to requirements and/or unsuitable for re-use.
- 4.2 It is the duty of the waste producer, to ensure that all waste is accurately classified prior to waste disposal. Technical Guidance WM3 (EA, 2018) sets out in its Appendix D requirements for waste sampling. It is a legal requirement to correctly assess and classify waste. The level of sampling should be proportionate to the volume of waste and its heterogeneity. Unless otherwise stated, the waste assessment presented in this Report should be considered as preliminary and further testing and assessment of the waste under the provisions of a Waste Sampling Plan may be required to obtain the necessary level of data required for basic characterisation of the waste in support of disposal.
- 4.3 Unless stated otherwise in the Report, information relating to historical operations at the site was not reviewed as part of the assessment by RSK. In addition, unless otherwise stated in the Services, RSK was not present during the collection of the samples nor had any input on the chemical testing suite. Therefore, the waste assessment and classification detailed in this Report are based solely on any information that were provided to RSK (e.g., laboratory chemical data, exploratory hole records) and were completed without prejudice for our Client.
- 4.4 RSK's assumes that any ground investigation data, chemical testing results etc., that were provided by the Client to inform the waste assessment and supporting review were carried out in accordance with current best practice and relevant guidance/ standards, where applicable. Thus, the







comments given in this Report and the opinions expressed are based solely on the information provided by the Client. However, it is noted that there may be conditions pertaining to the site that have not been disclosed by the investigation and therefore could not be taken into account as part of the RSK assessment.

5. Service Constraints for Construction Environmental Management Plan Reports:

- 5.1 This Report should be considered in the light of any changes in legislation, statutory requirement or industry practices that may have occurred subsequent to the date of issue.
- 5.2 The measures and comments outlined in this Report and any opinions expressed are based on the plans provided at the time and discussions with relevant parties. However, there may be conditions pertaining to the site that have not been disclosed by investigations and therefore could not be taken into account.
- This CEMP is a live document and is subject to change throughout the project, as and when necessary, to ensure management of environmental aspects remains relevant, and to ensure continued compliance with legislation and commitments as they may change. RSK understands that this CEMP will be reviewed by the Client every six months and updated as and when necessary.
- 5.4 It is the full responsibility of the Principal Contractor/ Client to ensure that their works do not contravene legal requirements, and adherence to this CEMP alone cannot be a full defence regarding legal action against the Principal Contractor.

6. Service Constraints where the Report relates to Ground Gas Membrane Verification:

- 6.1 This Report is limited to the verification of the gas resistant membrane/vapour membrane/radon barrier after installation and no inspections were undertaken of the substrate (i.e. prepared ground). The Report therefore does not constitute as a full verification of ground gas protection system.
- 6.2 The comments given in this Report and the opinions expressed, are based on the condition of the ground gas membrane as encountered at the time of inspection by suitably qualified personnel. RSK cannot accept liability for any subsequent change to the status of the gas membrane by follow-on trades or other construction activity.
- 6.3 Where not designed by RSK, the verification of protection measures is carried out with reference to the gas protection design provided by the Client. RSK assume the scope of gas protection measures as determined by third parties to be correct and to have achieved any required approval from authorities.
- 6.4 The Ground Gas Design Report/Remediation Strategy and Verification Plan contains details of the procedures to be adopted for inspection and validation of the works. However, it should be noted that responsibility for the correct implementation of the strategy lies with the appointed contractor. RSK cannot be held responsible for any remedial works that are carried out without the agreed procedures involving either direct supervision by RSK, or inspection and validation of the works by a representative from RSK.

7. Service Constraints for Environmental Due Diligence (EDD)Reports:

7.1 The comments given in this Report and the opinions expressed are based on the information obtained and reviewed as part of the desk-based assessment. However, there may be conditions pertaining to the Site that have not been disclosed by the assessment and therefore could not be taken into account. Furthermore, no intrusive investigations, monitoring or sampling have been undertaken to confirm the environmental status of the site, therefore any comments relating to ground conditions and subsurface contamination are based solely on a review of desk-based information.







- 7.2 This Report describes the results of the EDD exercise. The scope of this EDD Report, where appropriate, covers legal or regulatory compliance with respect to UK or international regulations associated with environmental matters.
- 7.3 As with any EDD exercise, there is a certain degree of dependence upon information provided by the target company. The EDD does not include a site walkover / visit or liaison with site representatives unless identified in the Services. Therefore, the assessment is based on the available desk study information. Also, there is a certain degree of dependence upon oral information provided by site representatives, which is not readily verifiable through visual inspection, or supported by any available written documentation. RSK shall not be held responsible for conditions or consequences arising from relevant facts that were not fully disclosed by facility or site representatives at the time this EDD exercise was performed.
- 7.4 This Report, including all supporting data and notes (collectively referred to hereinafter as "information"), was prepared or collected by RSK for the benefit of its Client.
- 7.5 The comments given in this Report and the opinions expressed are based on the information obtained and reviewed as part of the desk-based assessment and the site inspection visit. However, there may be conditions pertaining to the Site that have not been disclosed by the assessment and therefore could not be taken into account. Furthermore, no intrusive investigations, monitoring or sampling have been undertaken to confirm the environmental status of the Site therefore any comments relating to ground conditions and subsurface contamination are based solely on a review of desk-based information and observations collected during the site inspection visit.

8. Service Constraints for Ground source heat energy Reports:

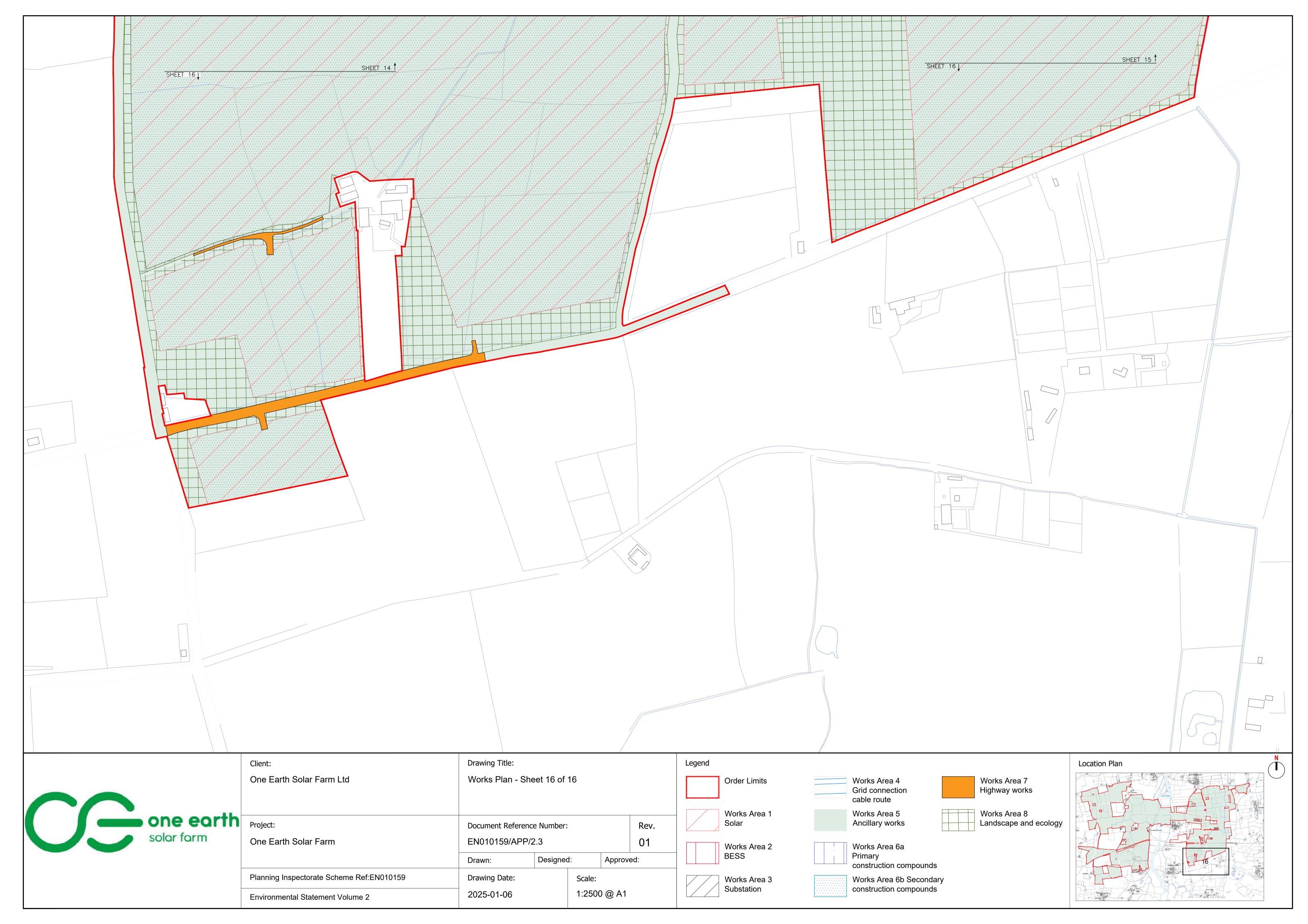
- 8.1 It is understood that this is a desktop survey only and that there are no requirements for a site walkover, service utility survey, or provision of service plans. These services can be provided upon request if required.
- 8.2 At a later stage, it is possible that a thermal response test (TRT) will need to be completed, for which a test borehole will have to be drilled, and these would be costed at the time. RSK can provide all aspects of subsequent site work for a GSHP system if required.

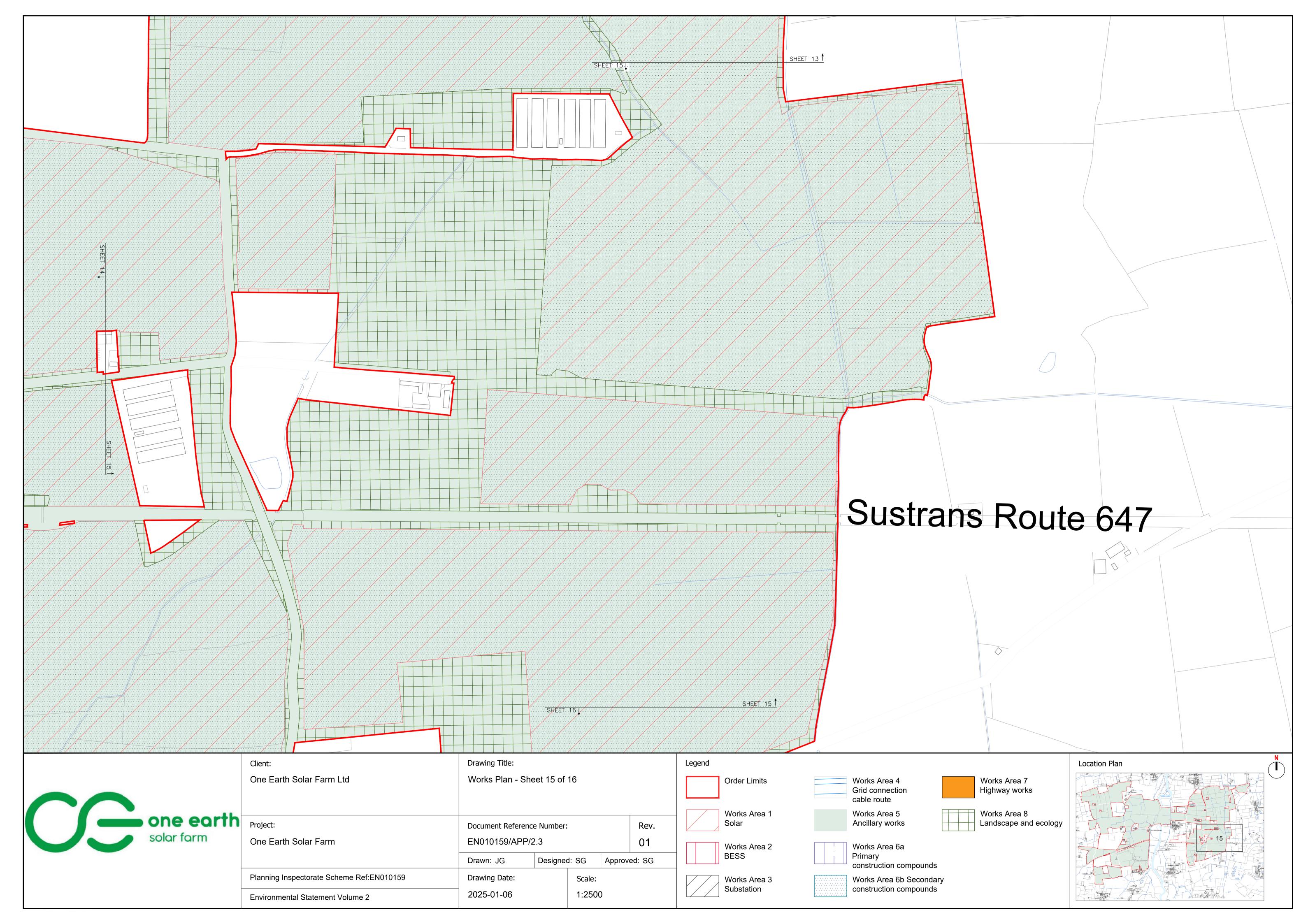
9. Service Constraints for Water Abstraction Borehole Reports:

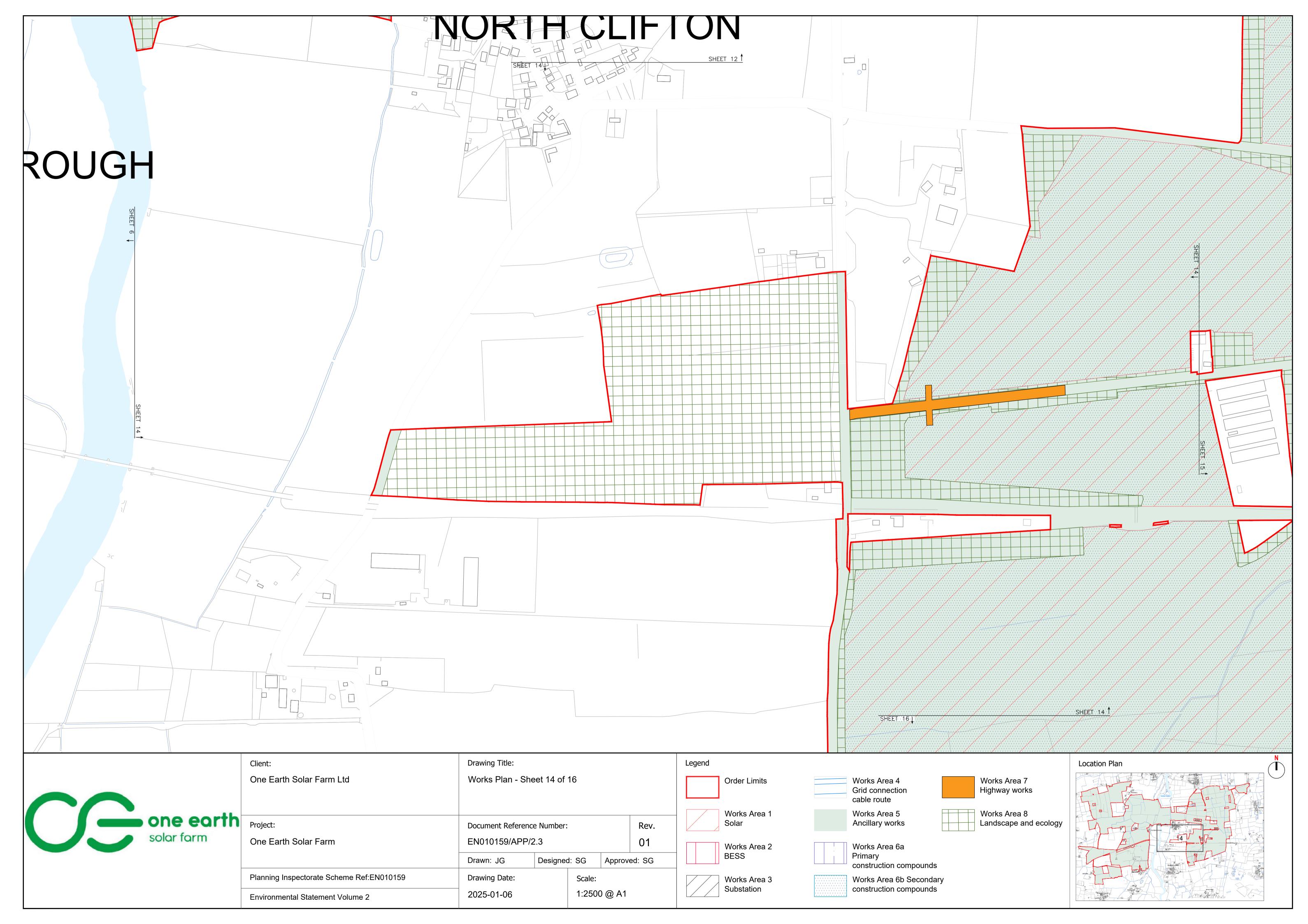
- 9.1 The Report aims principally to only identify and assess the suitability of the site for a water abstraction borehole. This Report should be considered in the light of any changes in legislation, statutory requirements, and industry practices, that have occurred subsequent to the date of the Report.
- 9.2 Unless stated in the Report, the opinions expressed in this Report including all comments and recommendations provided are on the basis of the information obtained from a desk-based assessment.

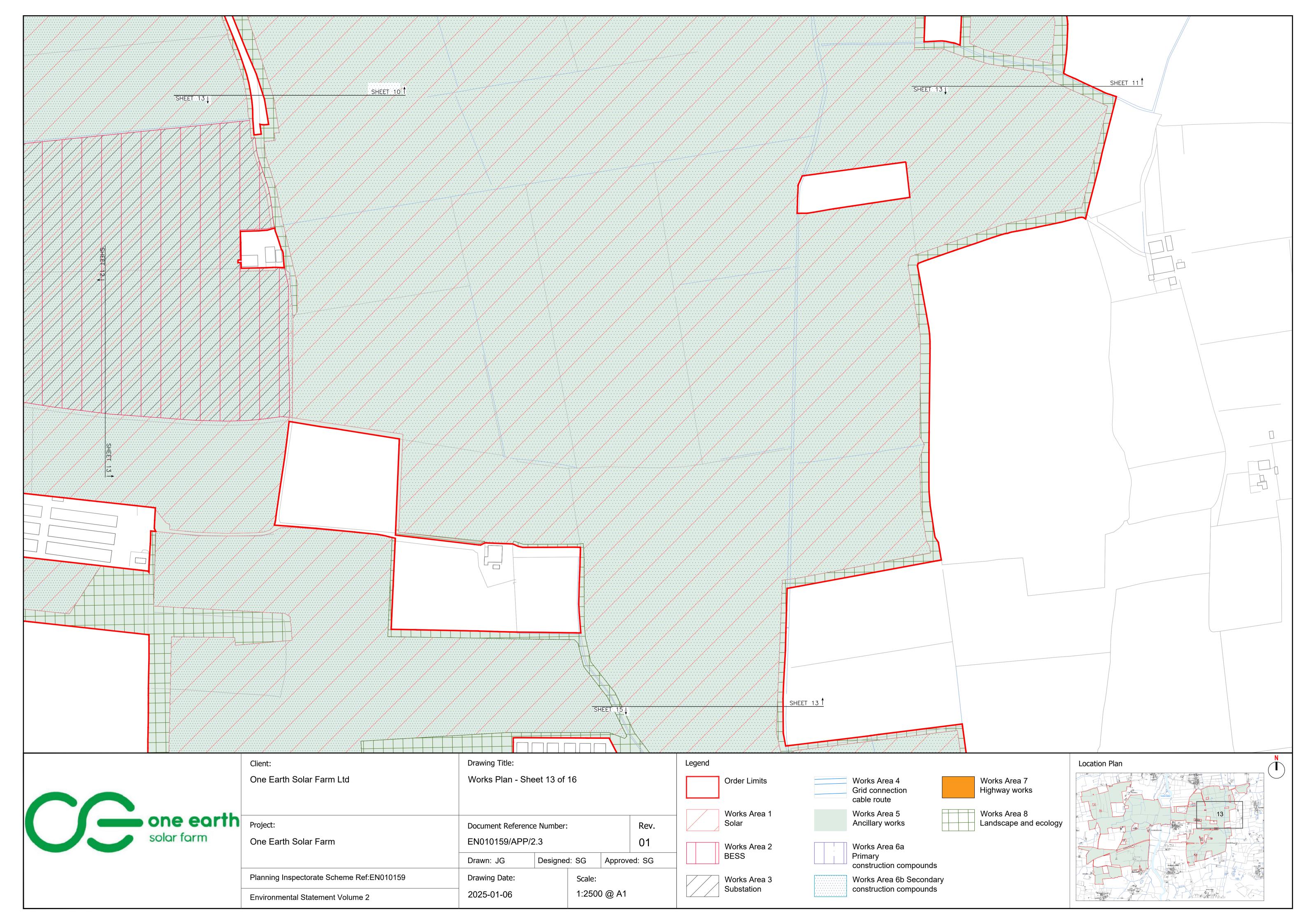


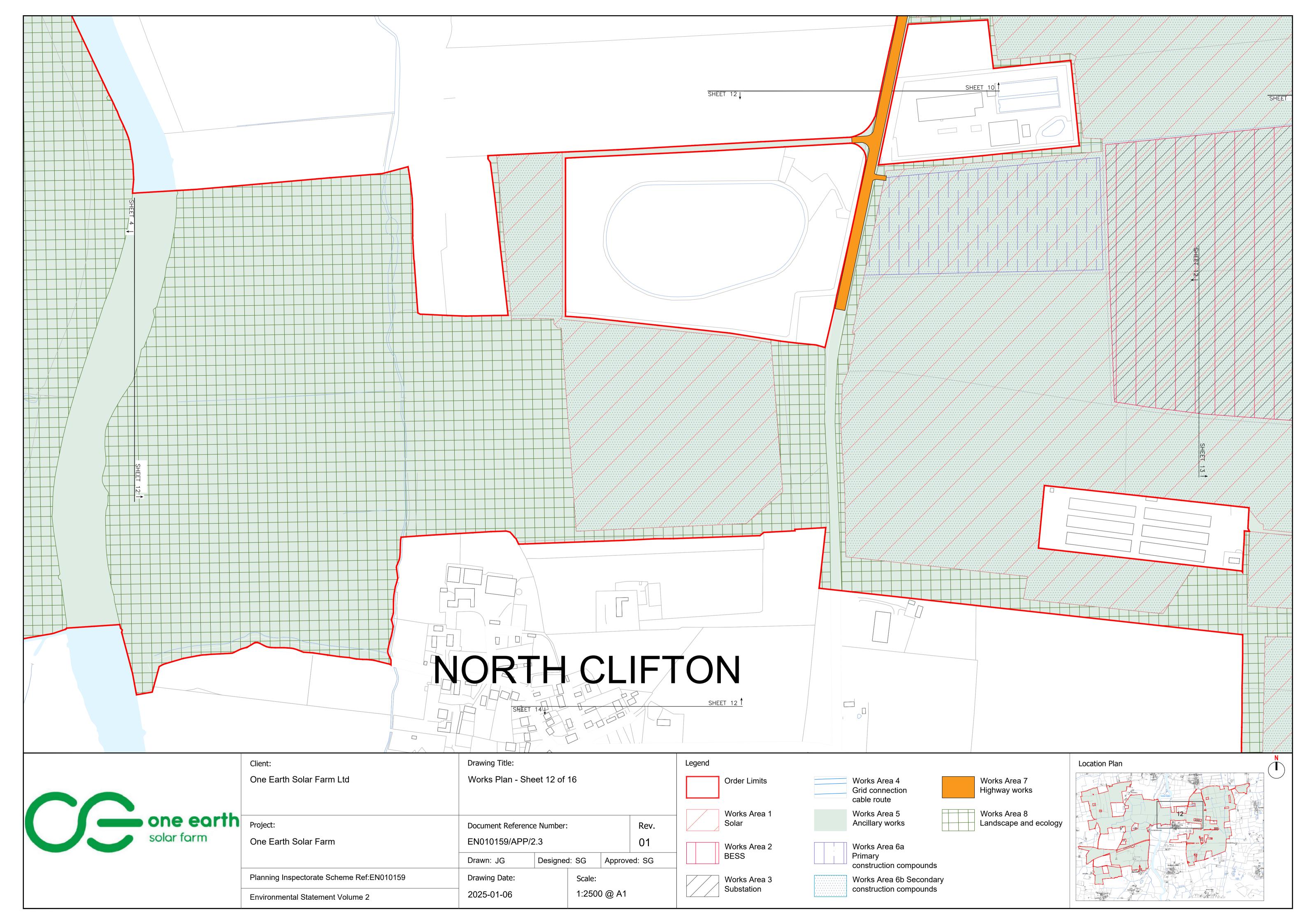
APPENDIX B PARAMETER PLAN (SHEETS 1 TO 16)

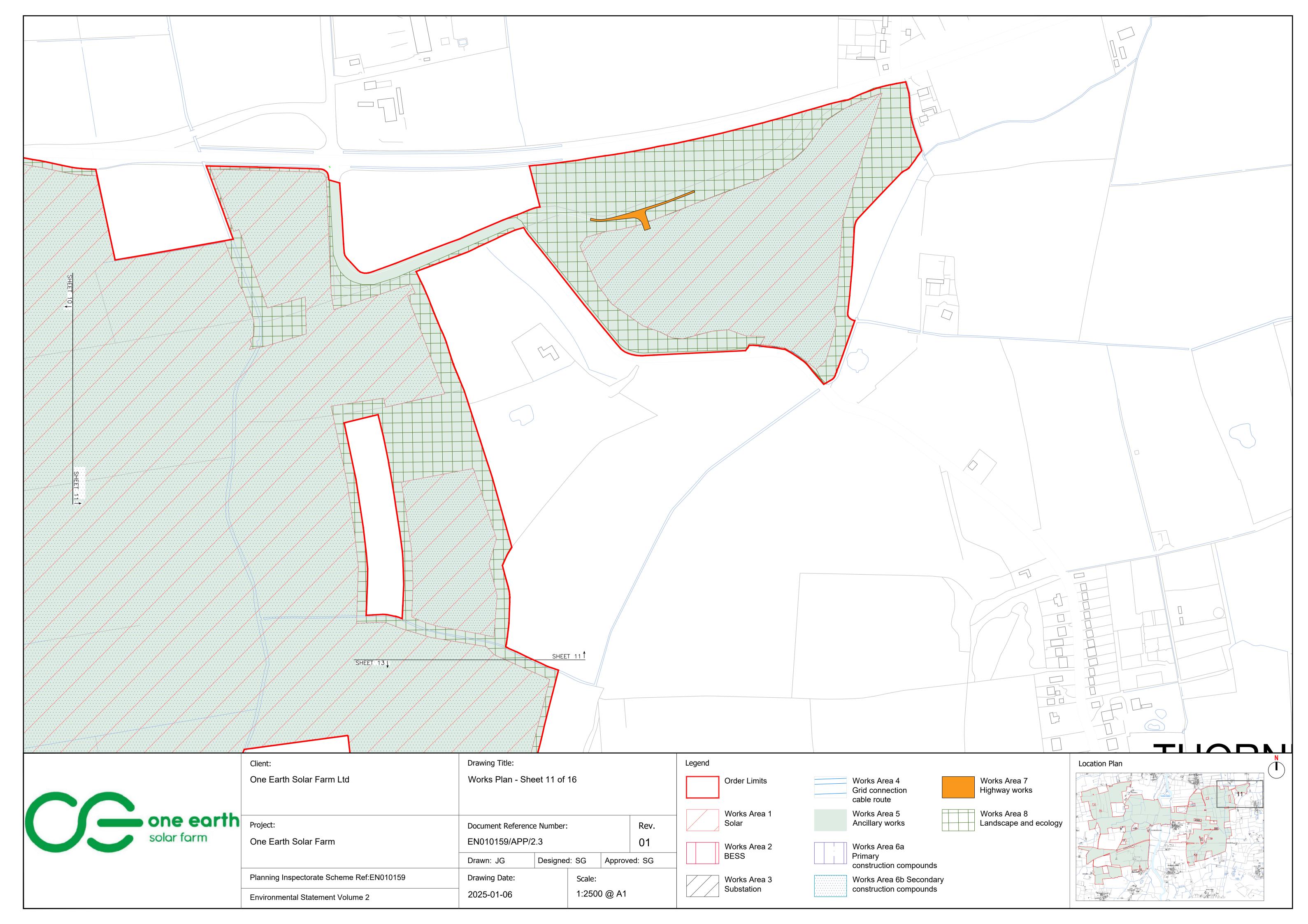


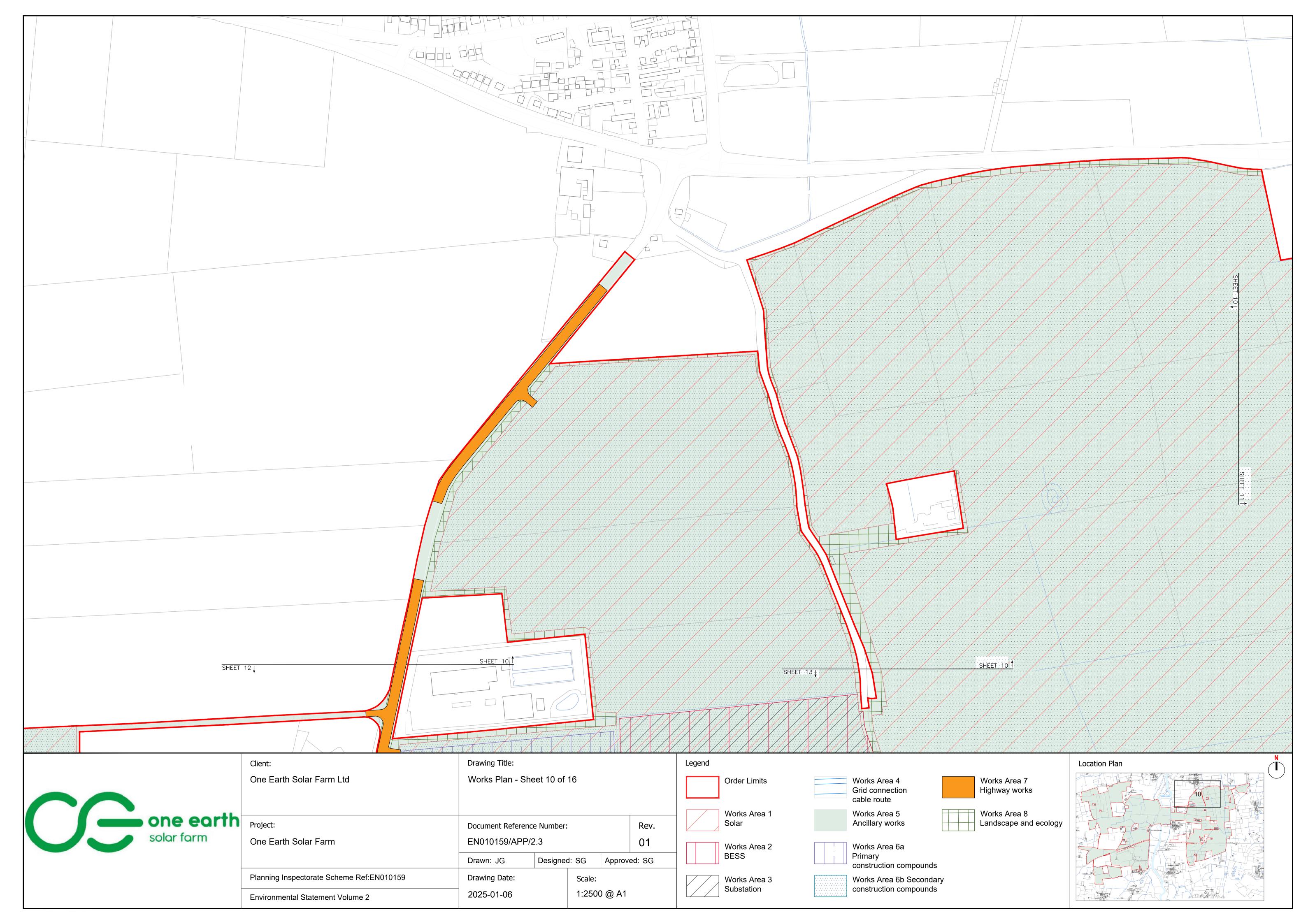


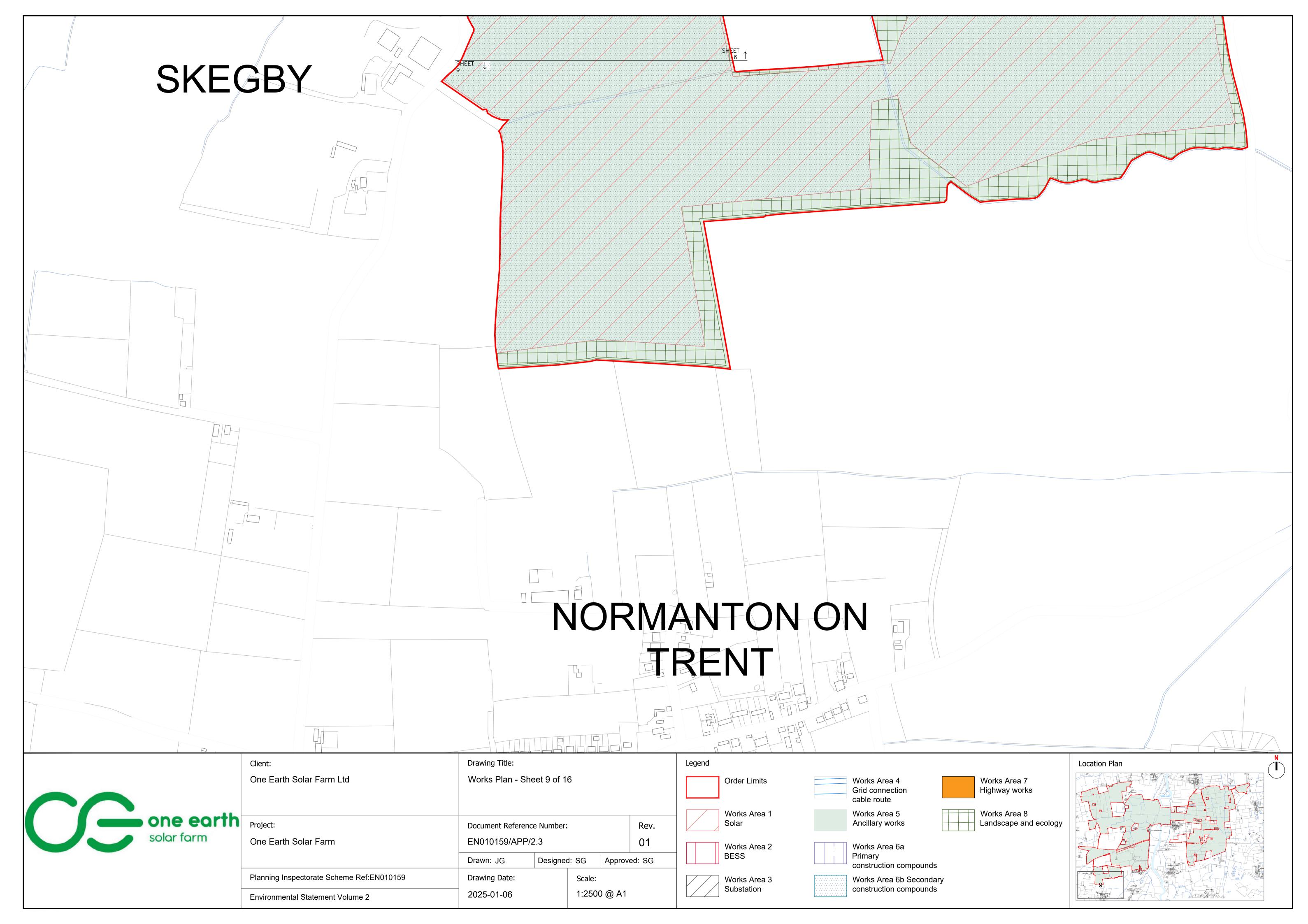


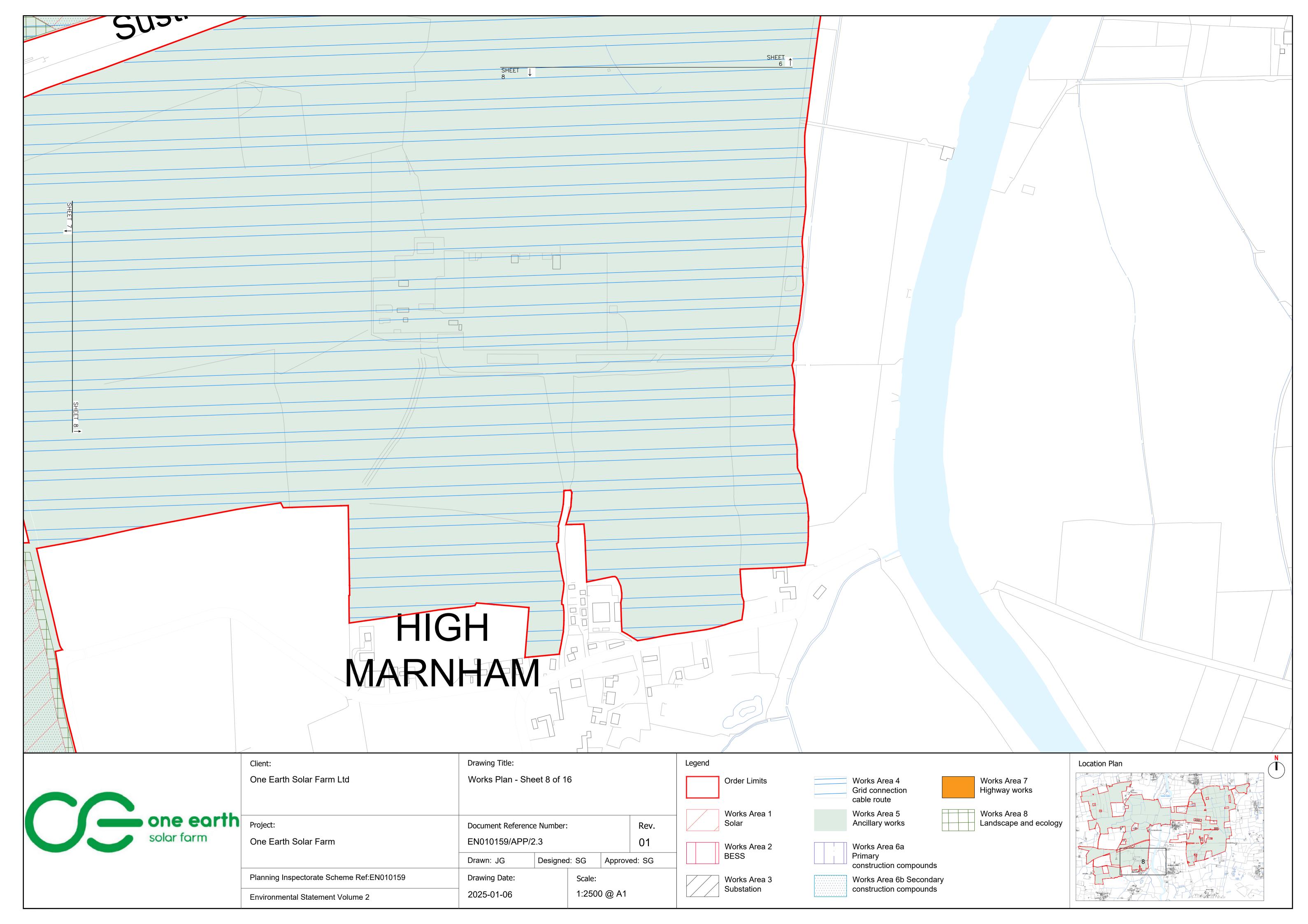


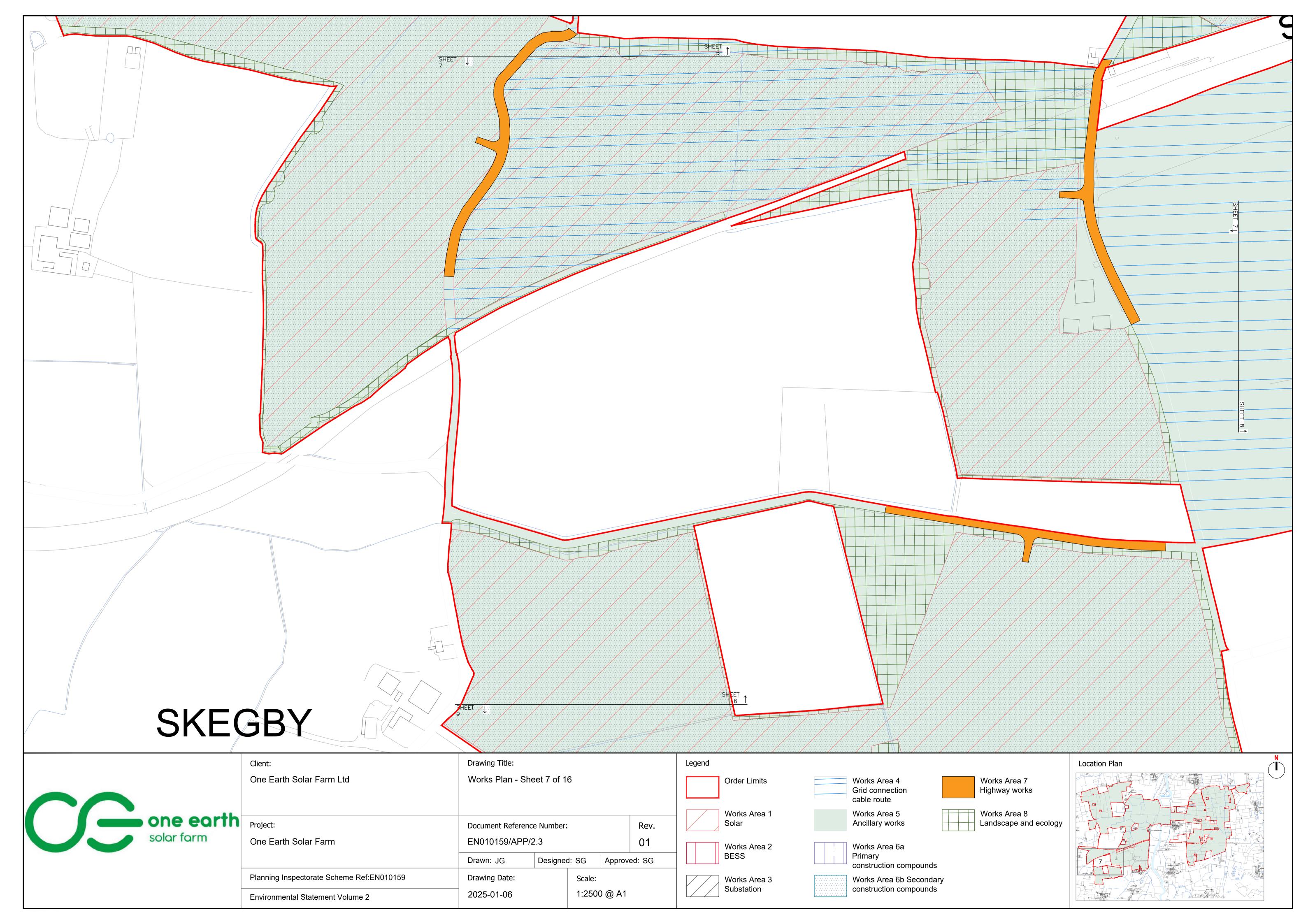


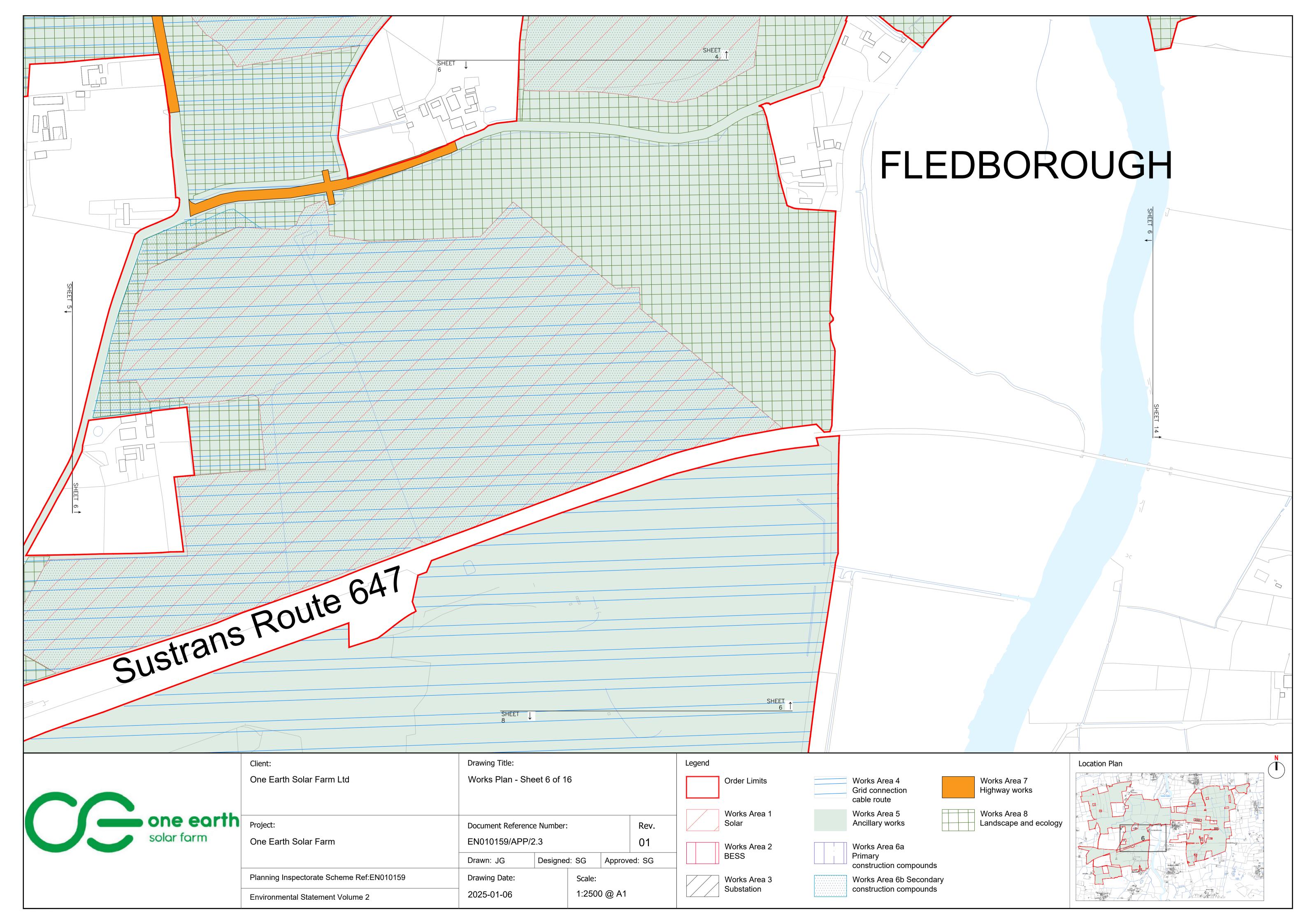


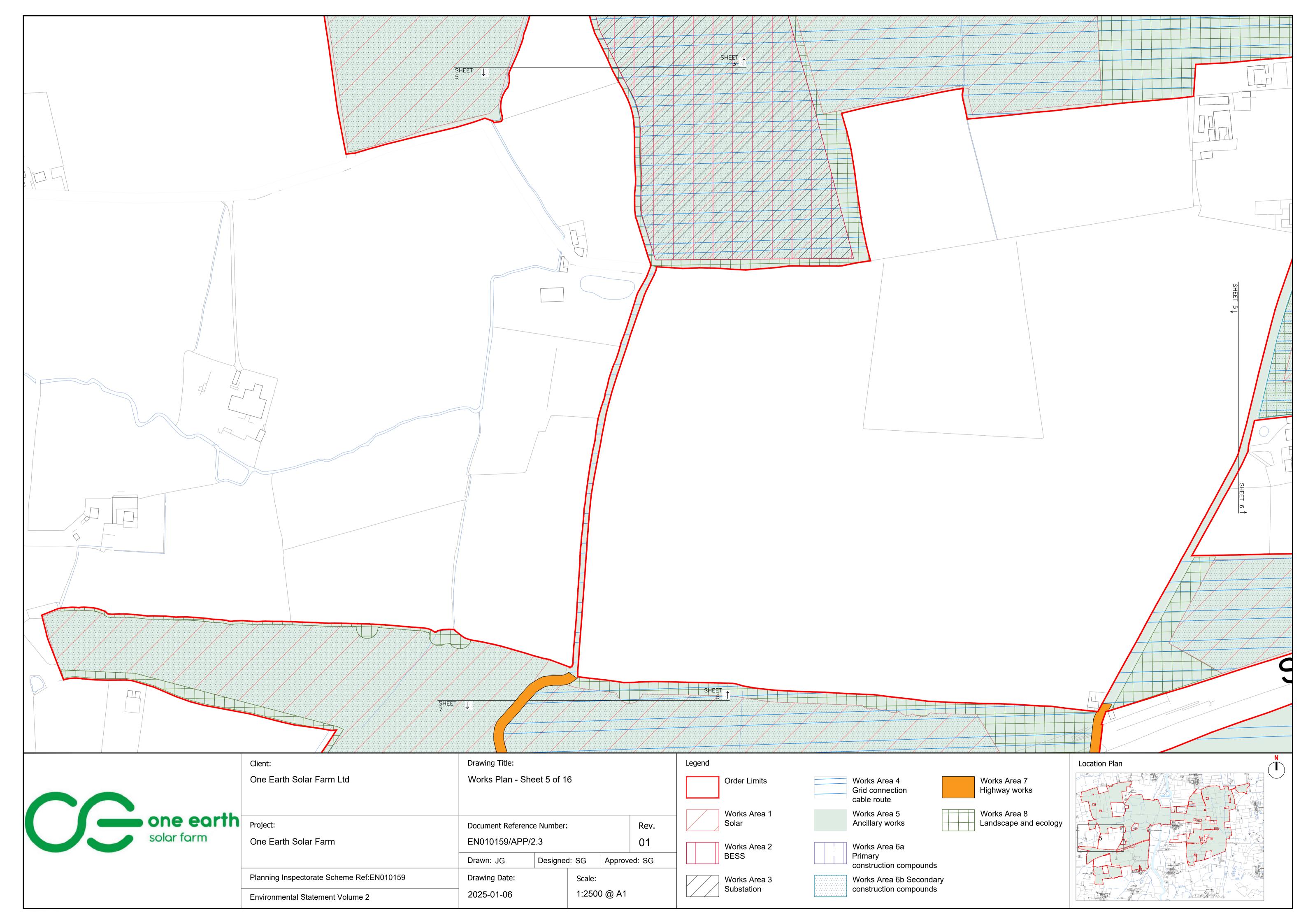


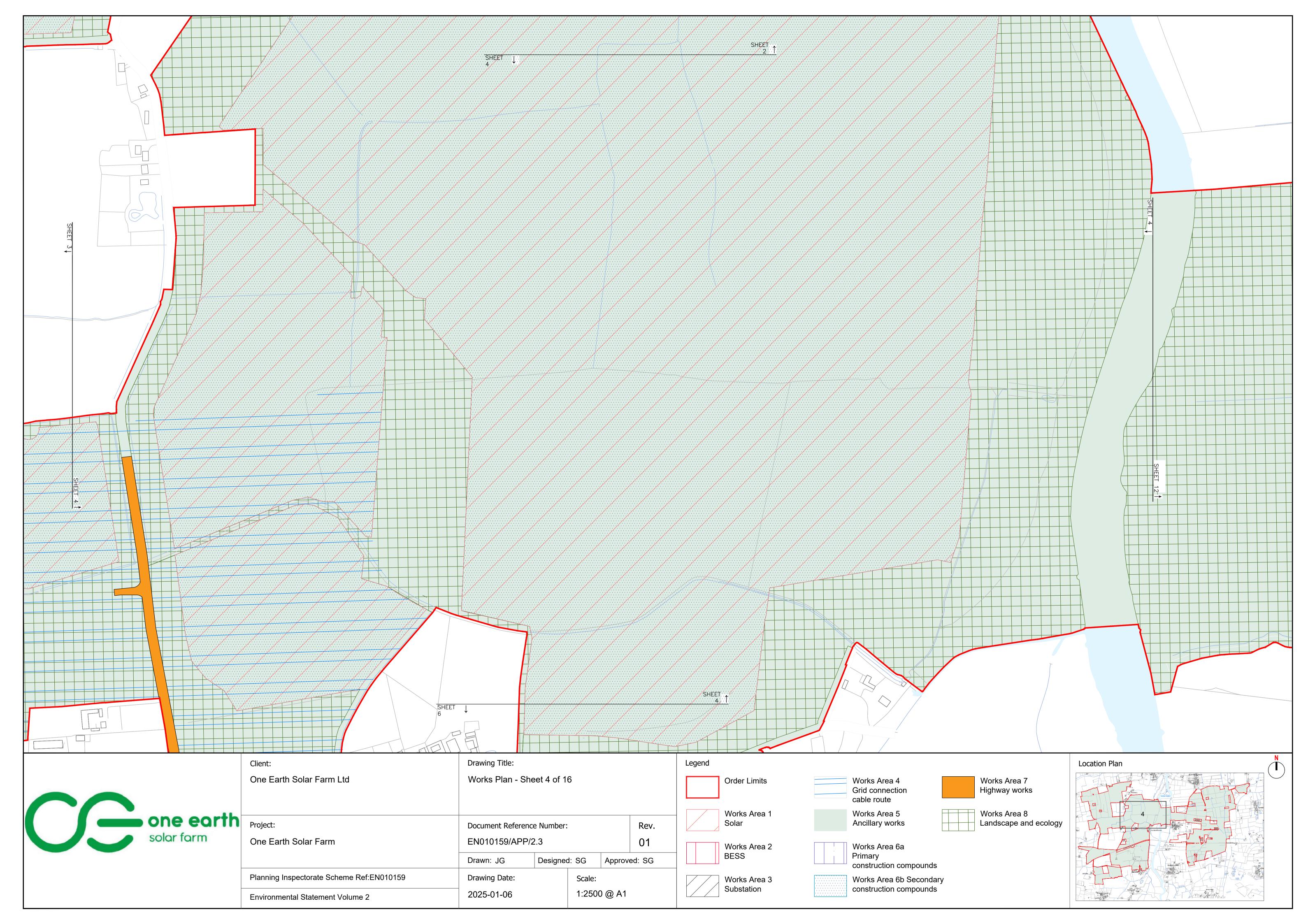


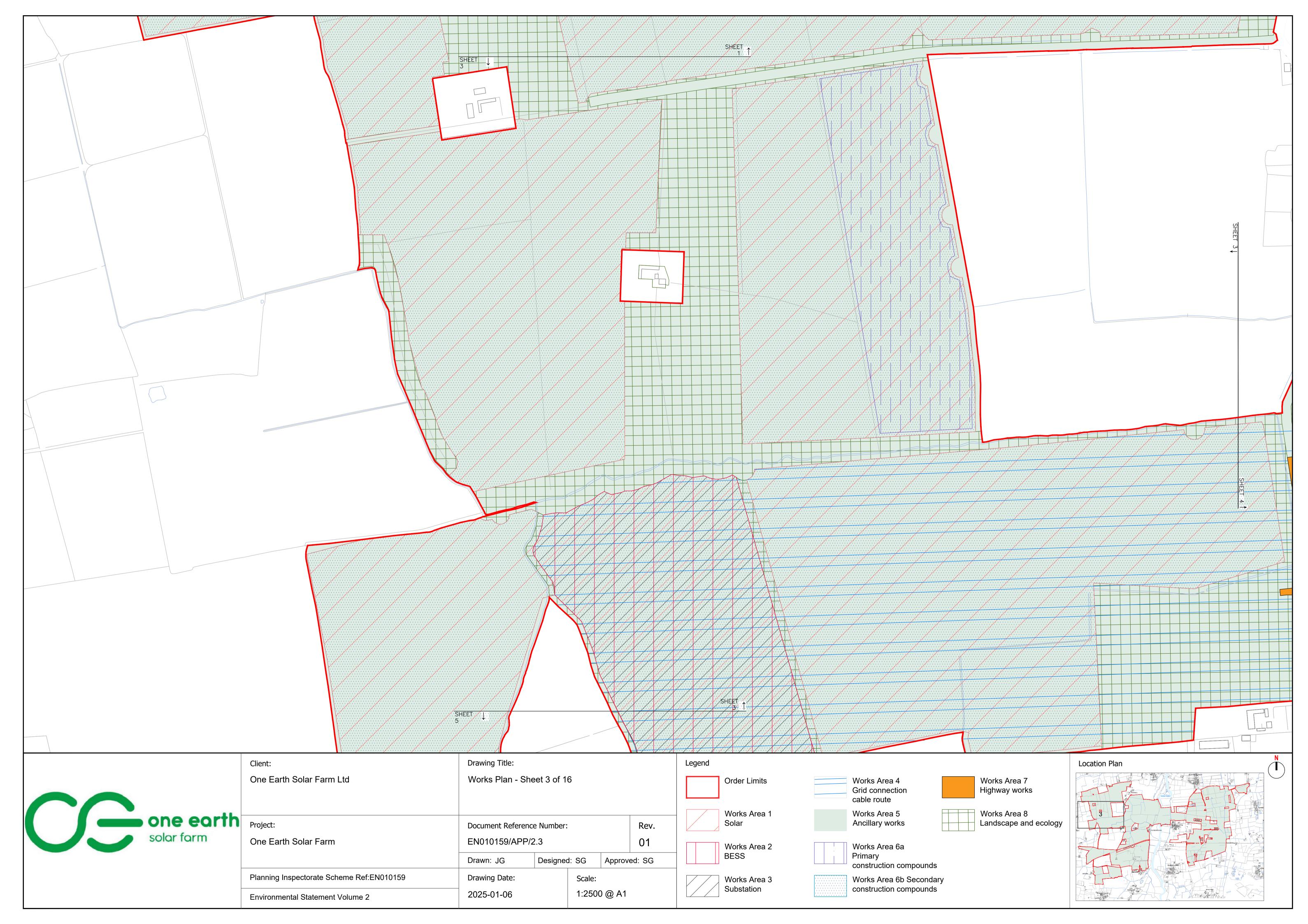


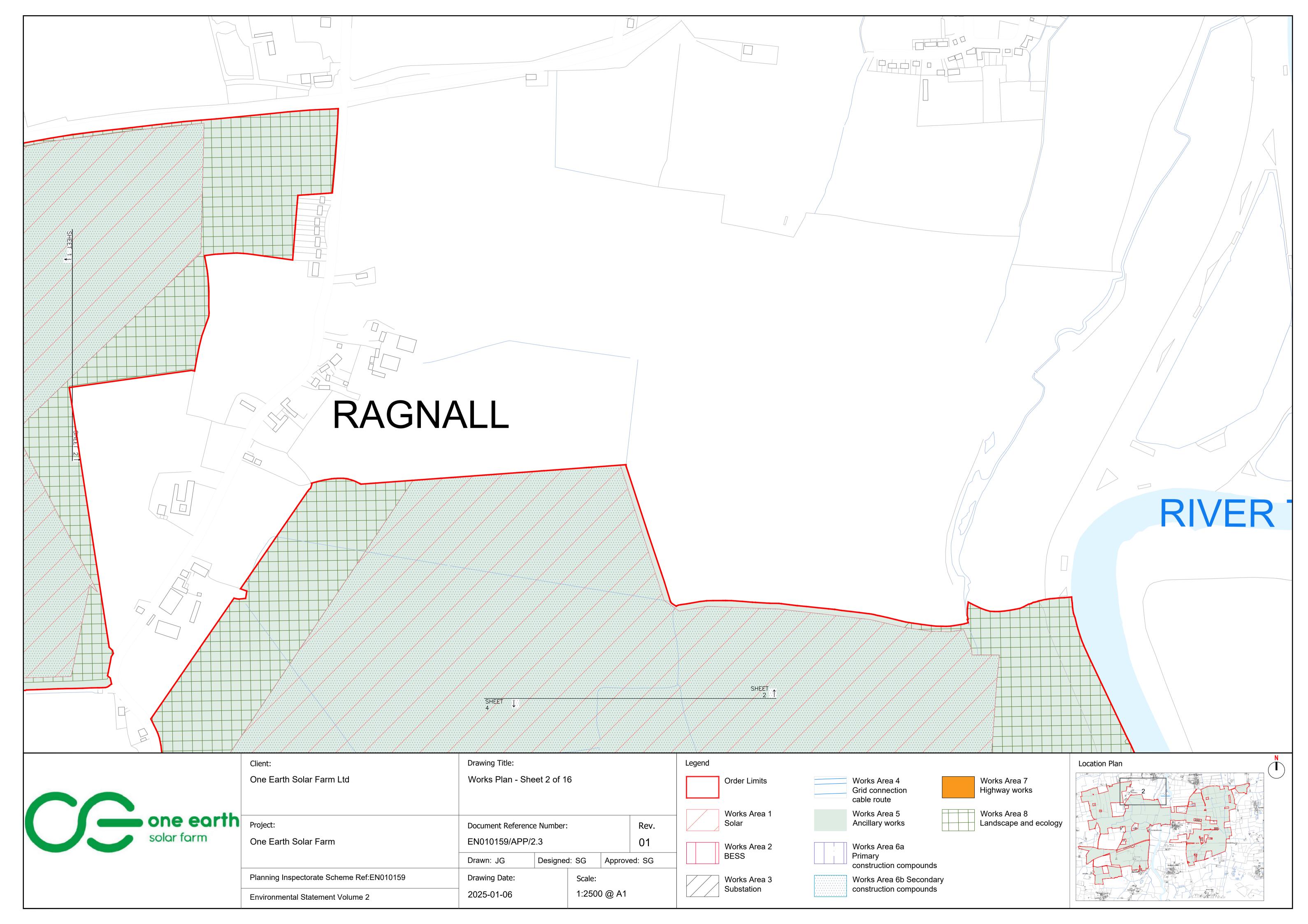


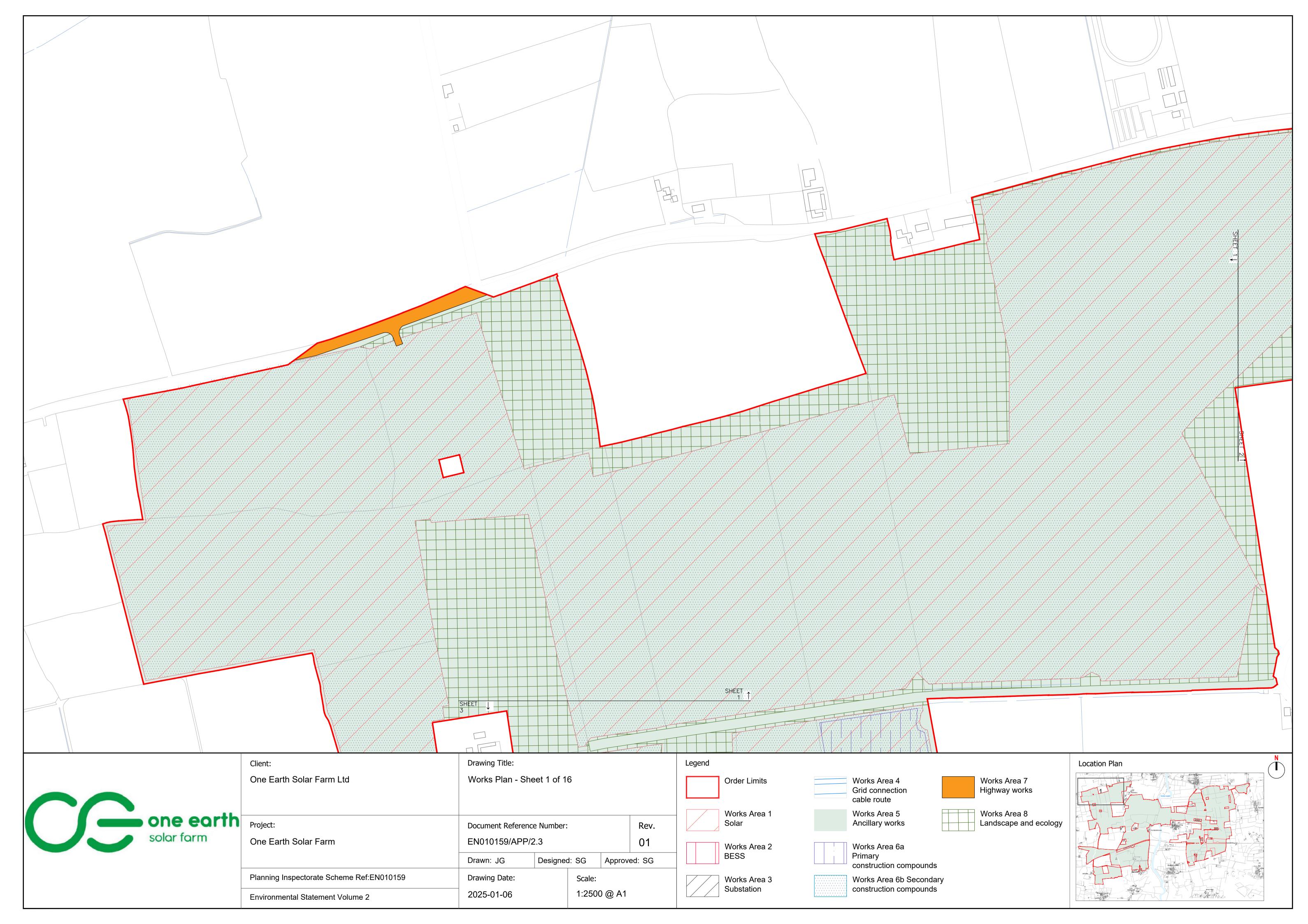














APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE REPORT

NB: The Environmental Database Reports provided in this appendix was obtained on 19-03-2024, and therefore the Order Limits shown in this mapping reflects the Proposed Development boundary at that time.

The mapping provided in Appendix B should be consulted for the boundary that is under consideration for this application.

It should be noted that where the boundary changes are more significant, this is due to a reduction in boundary size, not an increase, and therefore there are no areas of the site that are not covered by the data obtained as part of this assessment.

Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560 Gravel Pit Other Orchard Mixed Wood Deciduous Brushwood Furze Rough Pasture Arrow denotes Trigonometrical flow of water Station Site of Antiquities Bench Mark Pump, Guide Post, Well, Spring, Signal Post **Boundary Post** · 285 Surface Level Sketched Instrumental Contour Contour Fenced Main Roads Minor Roads Un-Fenced Raised Road Sunken Road Railway over Road over Railway Ri∨er Railway over Level Crossing Road over Road over Road over County Boundary (Geographical) County & Civil Parish Boundary Administrative County & Civil Parish Boundary County Borough Boundary (England) Co. Boro. Bdy. County Burgh Boundary (Scotland) Co. Burgh Bdy. Rural District Boundary

R.D. Bdy.

····· Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

	Emm	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry		Gravel Pit
		Sand Pit		Disused Pitor Quarry
ì	()	Refuse or Slag Heap	((()	Lake, Loch or Pond
		Dunes		Boulders
	* * *	Coniferous Trees	A_{A}	Non-Coniferous Trees
	φ ф	Orchard no_	Scrub	∖Y₁v Coppice
	ជា ជ	Bracken	Heath '	、 , , , , Rough Grassland
	<u> </u>	MarshV///	Reeds	스 <u>노</u> Saltings
		Direc Building	tion of Flow of	Water
		Slasshouse	**/	Sand
	*******	Sloping Masonry	Pylon — — — Pole — — • —	Electricity Transmission Line
			ent ····································	' Multiple Track
	Road''' Under			Standard Gauge Single Track
				Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
3	+ +	+ + + + +	 	→ Narrow Gauge
		Geographical Co	-	Davassela
		 Administrative Conference or County of City Municipal Borous 	,	
		Burgh or District Borough, Burgh	Council	
		Shown only when no		
		Shown alternately w	hen coincidence	of boundaries occurs
		Boundary Post or Stone Church	Pol Sta PO	Police Station Post Office
		Club House	PC	Public Convenience
		Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
	FB	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box

Fountain

Guide Post

Mile Post

Mile Stone

GP

MP

Spring

Telephone Call Box

Telephone Call Post

TCB

TCP

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

(EB)	Gravel Pit	(((()))	Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock	3 3	Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle	Mud	Mud
Sand	Sand		Sand Pit
********	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	- Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only) District, Unitary,	• • • • • •	Ci∨il, parish or community boundary
	Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
۵ ⁰	Area of wooded vegetation	۵ ^۵	Non-coniferous trees
۵ ۵	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	**	Coniferous trees
*	Coniferous trees (scattered)	Ö	Positioned tree
ф ф ф ф	Orchard	* *	Coppice or Osiers
alle.	Rough Grassland	www.	Heath
Oo	Scrub	7 <u>₩</u> ۲	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
6	Water feature	←	Flow arrows
MHW(S)	Mean high water (springs)	MLW(S)	Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
← BM 123.45 m	Bench mark (where shown)	Δ	Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)	\boxtimes	Pylon, flare stac or lighting tower
+	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important

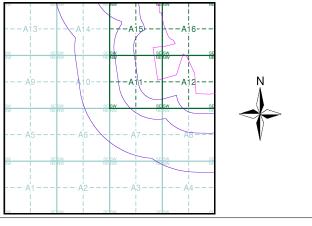
General Building

Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1884	2
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1900	3
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1921	4
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1921	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

Search Buffer (m):

1000

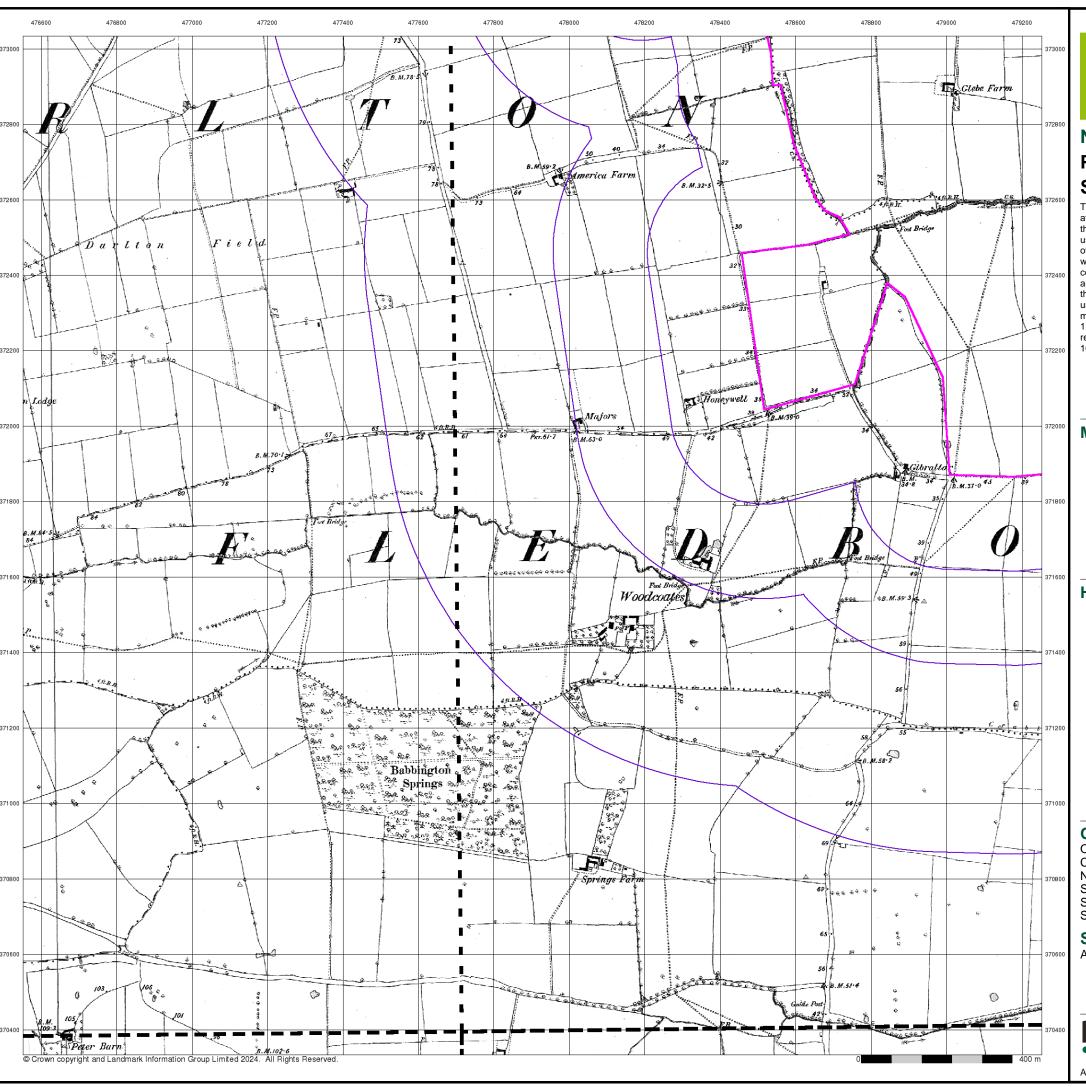
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 9



Nottinghamshire

Published 1884

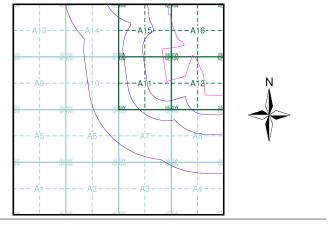
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

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1	020NW 1884			020NE 1884	1
i	1:10,560			1:10,560	1
- 1					
					1
I	020SW	-	l I	020SE	1
1	1884		ĺ	1884 1:10,560	
	1:10,560		ı	1.10,560	ı
ı			ļ .		

Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

339698695_1_1 Order Number: Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: 280.97

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 1000

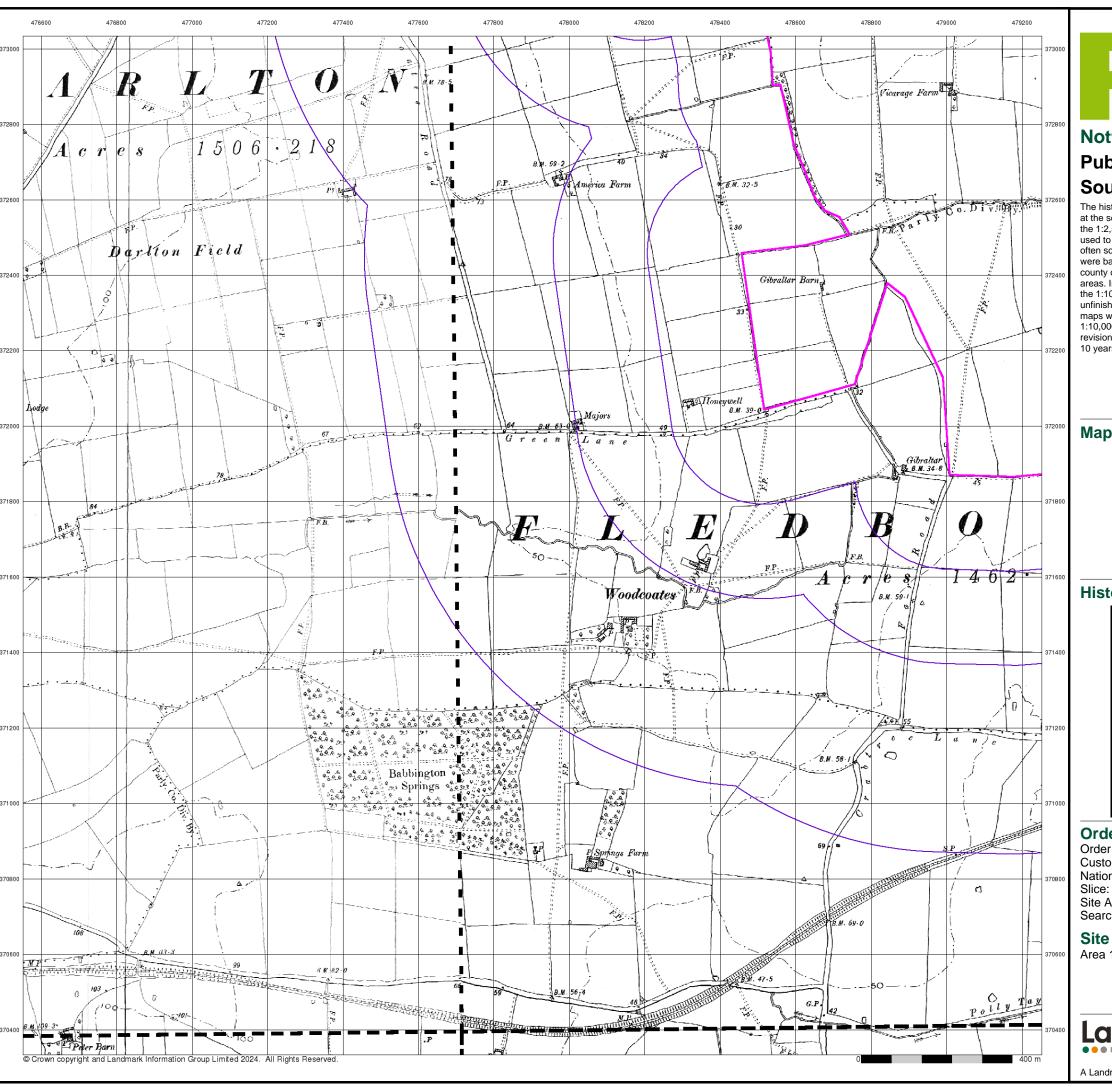
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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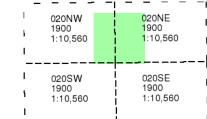


Nottinghamshire Published 1900

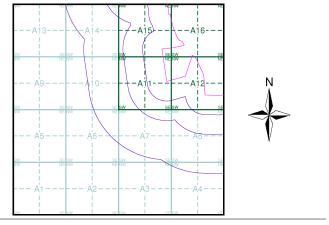
Source map scale - 1:10,560 The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854

the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

339698695_1_1 Order Number: Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080

Site Area (Ha): 280.97 Search Buffer (m): 1000

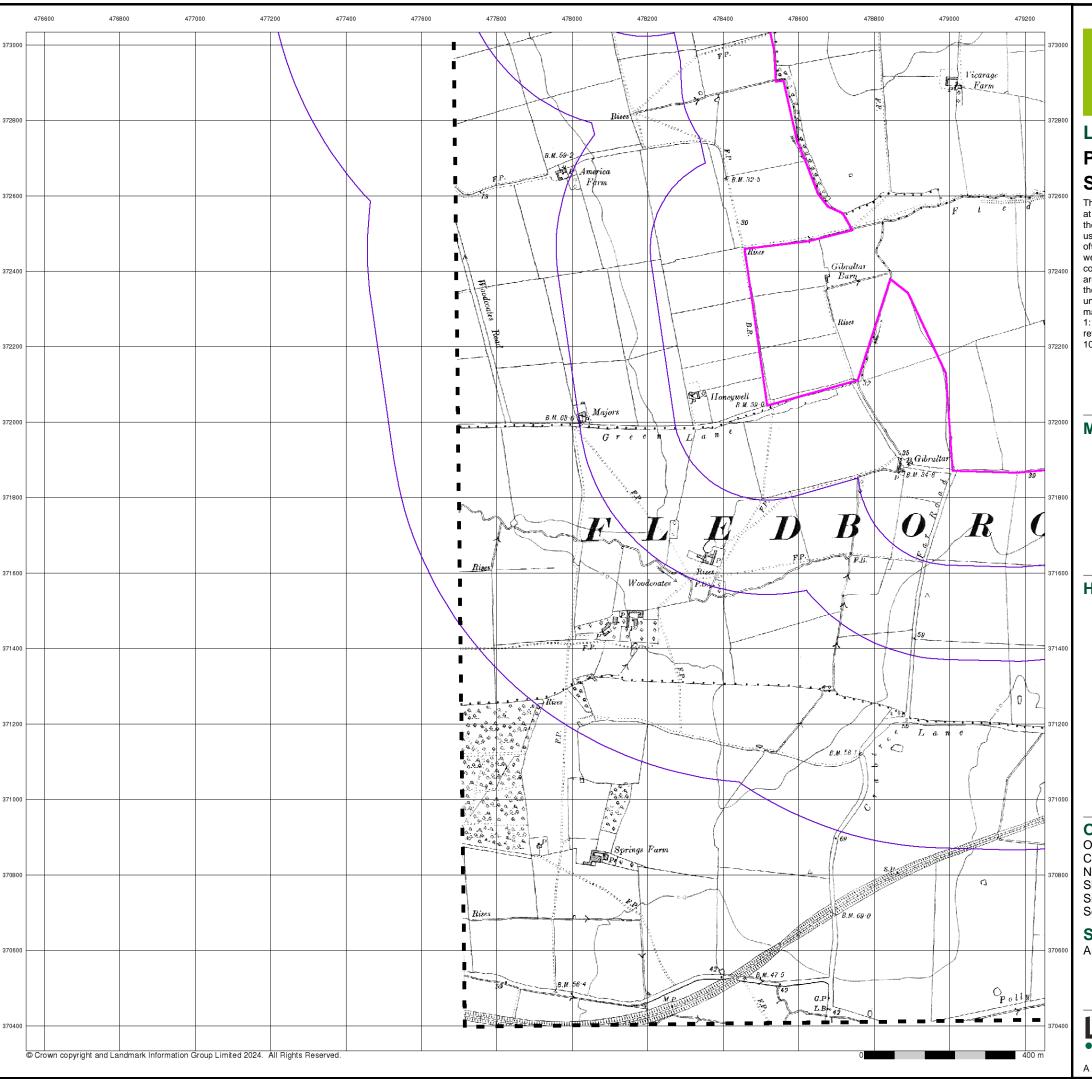
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

Landmark

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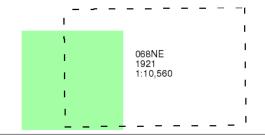


Lincolnshire

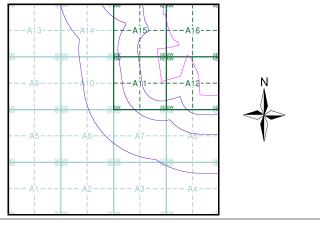
Published 1921 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: 280.97

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

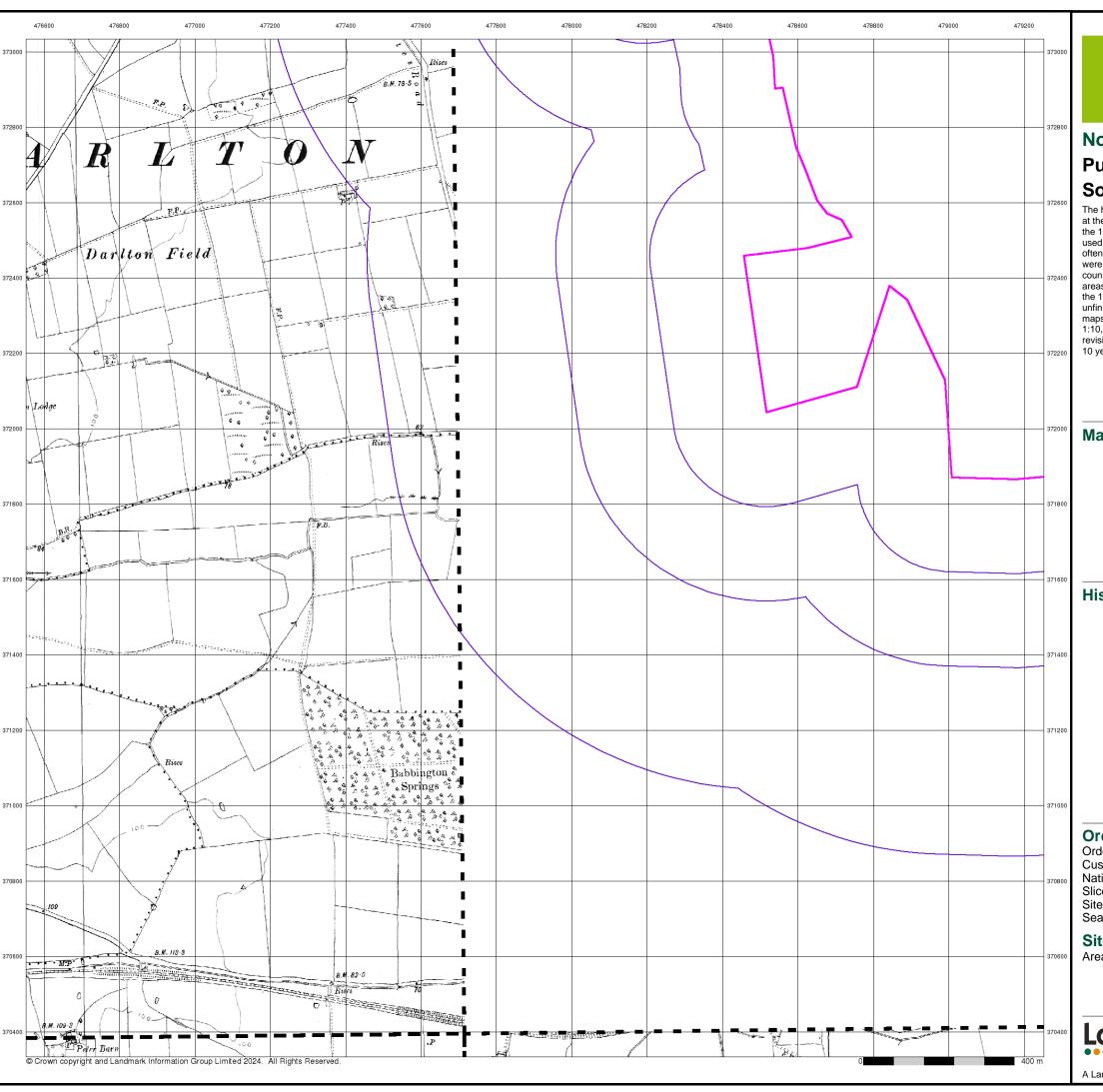
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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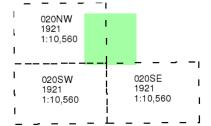
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Nottinghamshire Published 1921

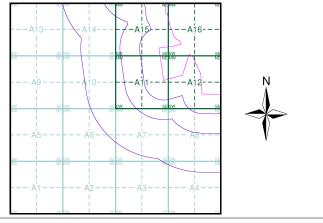
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1
Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW
National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 280.97 Search Buffer (m): 1000

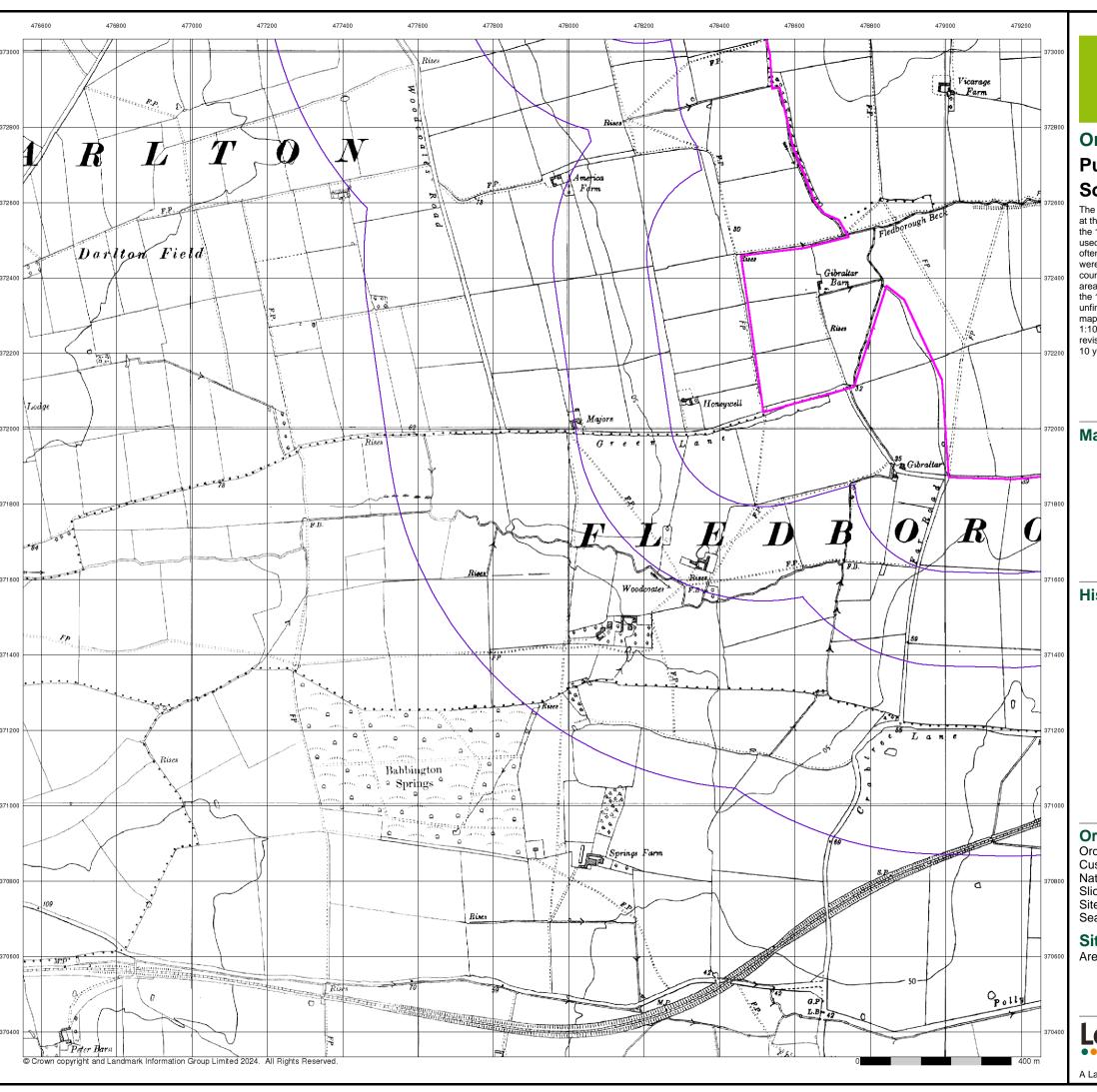
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 5 of 9



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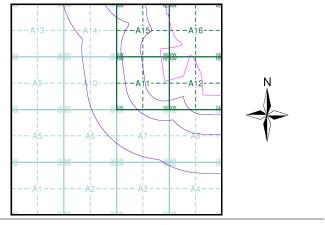
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1955 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1
Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW
National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080
Slice: A

Site Area (Ha): 280.97 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

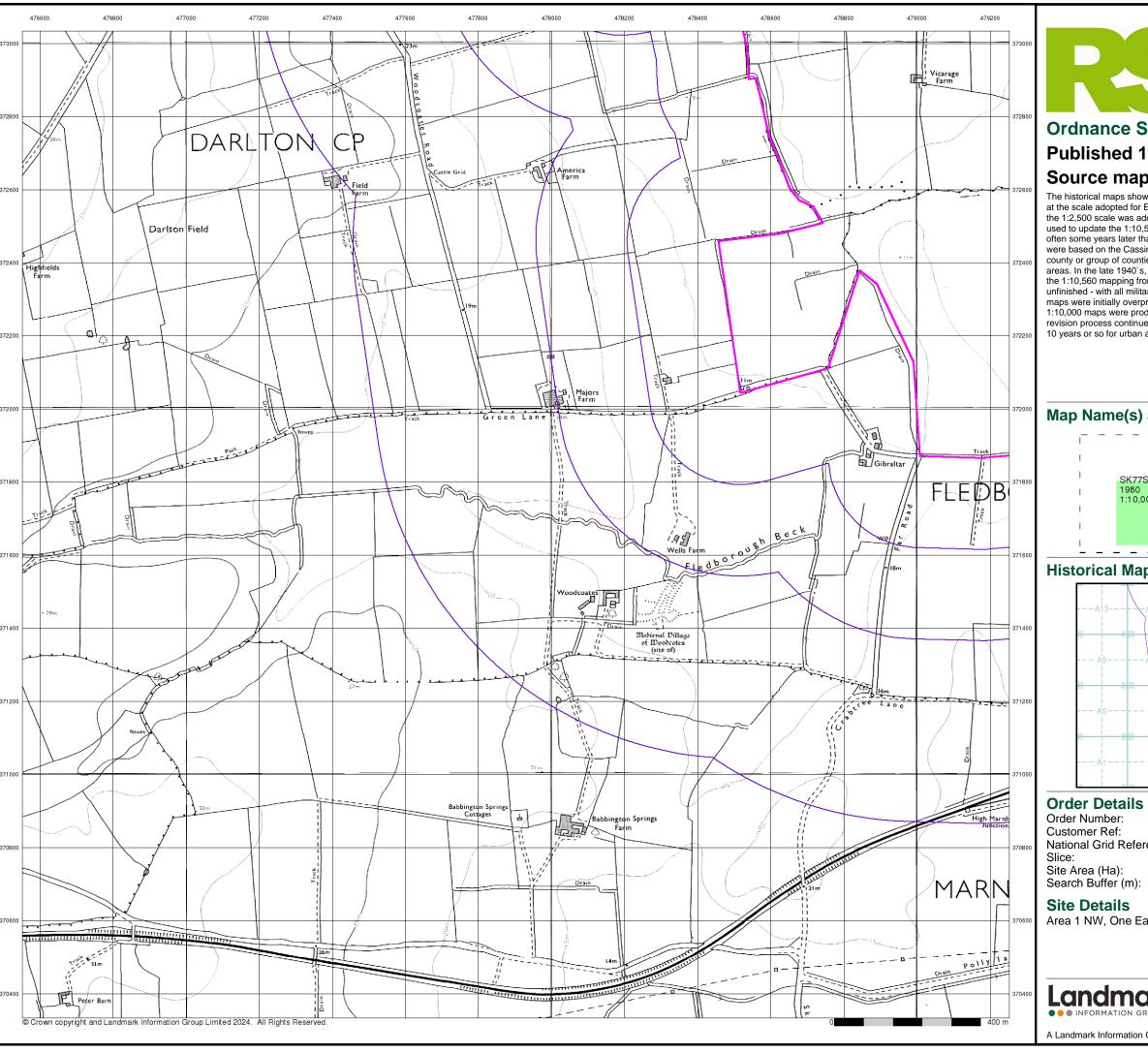
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



rel: 0844 844 9952 rax: 0844 844 9951 Veb: www.envirocheck.co.uk

Page 6 of 9

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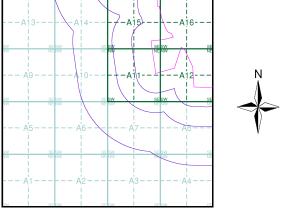
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1980 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice A



339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080

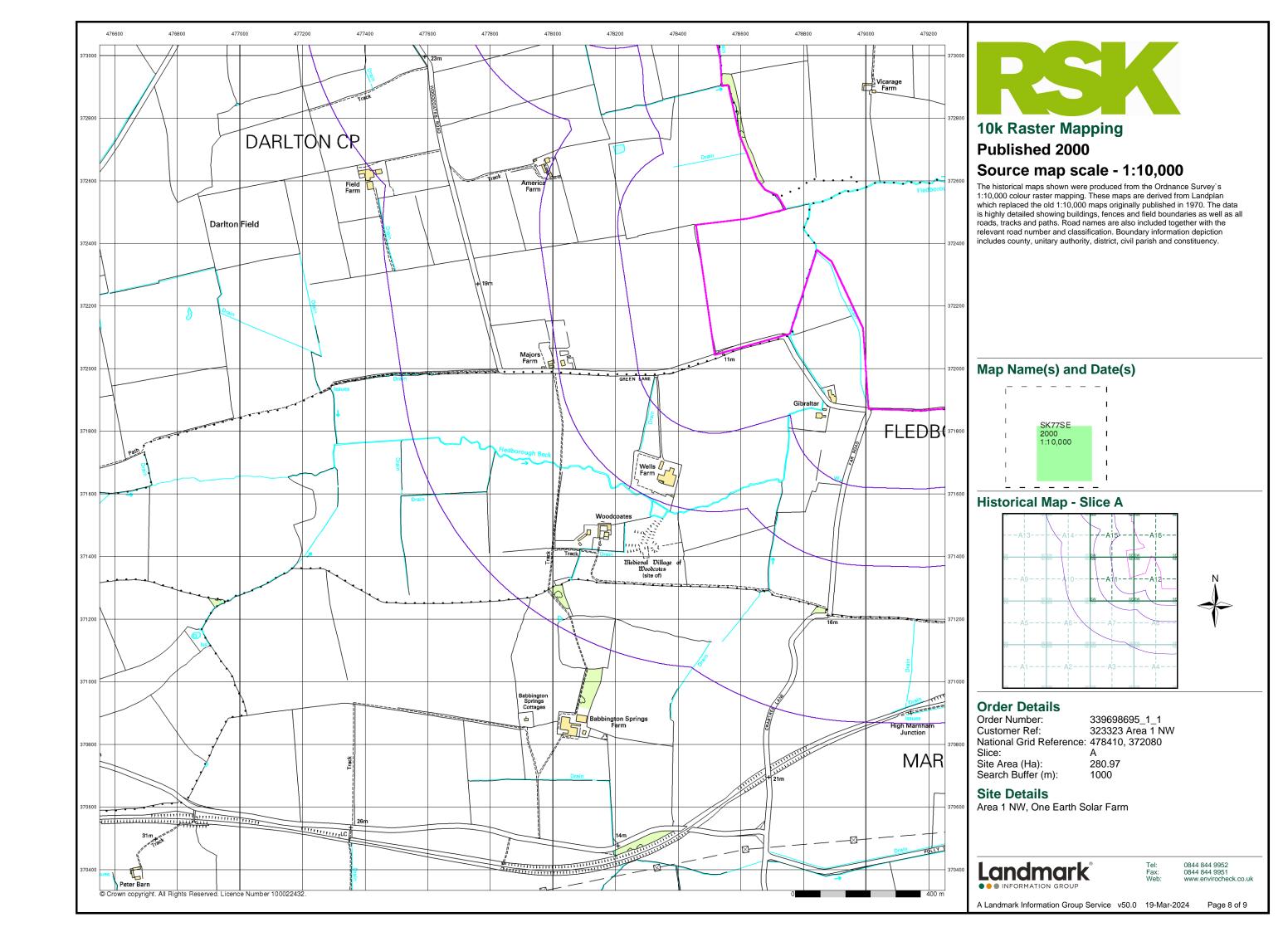
280.97 1000

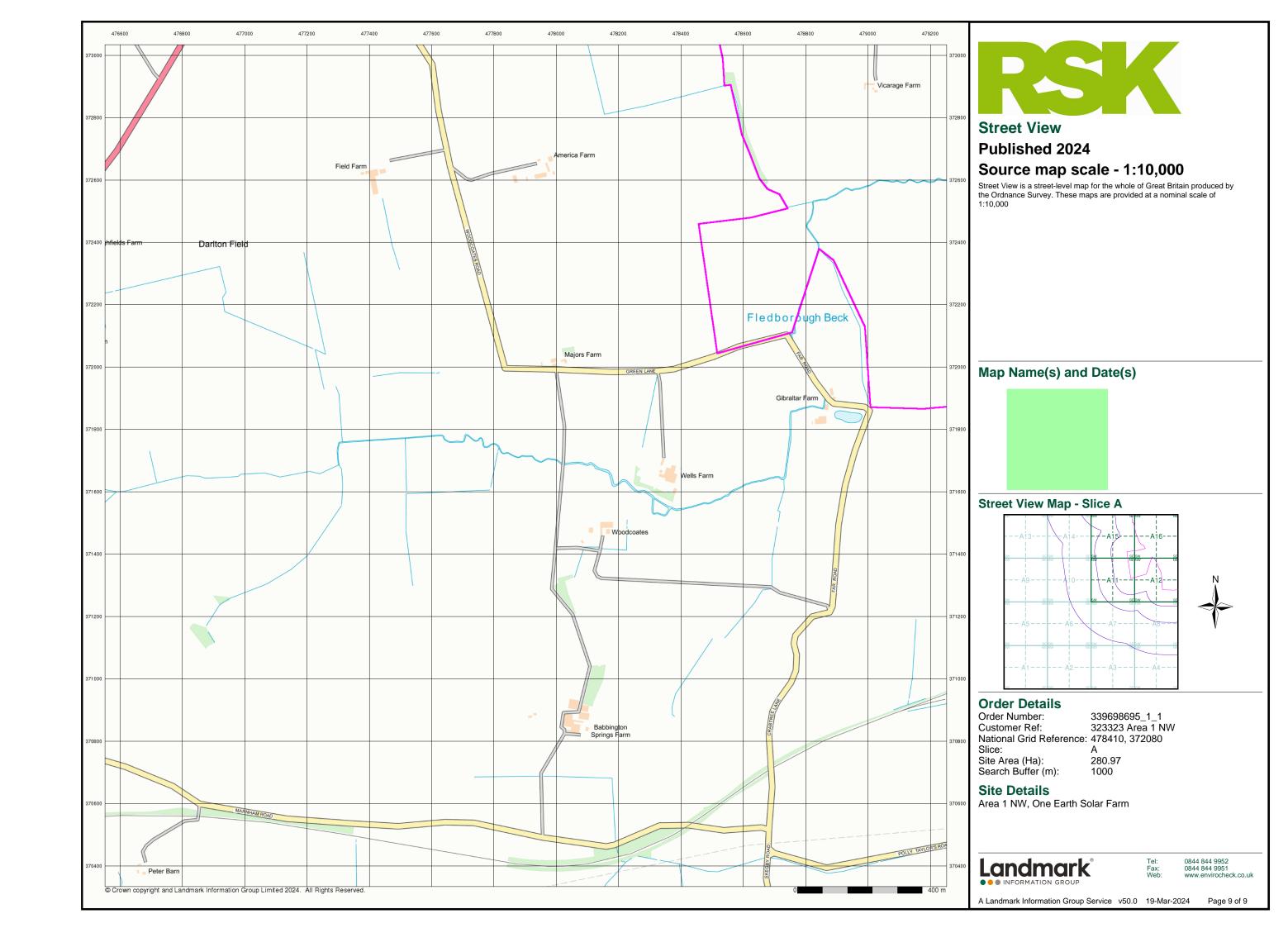
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

Landmark

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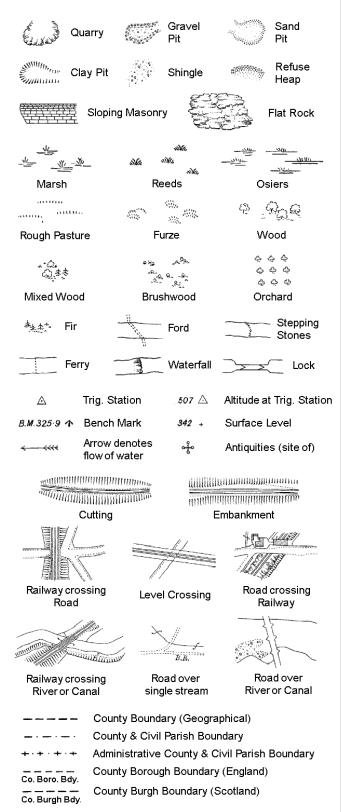
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 7 of 9





Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



B.R.

E.P

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Guide Post or Board

Police Call Box

Telephone Call Box

Signal Post

Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough

Well

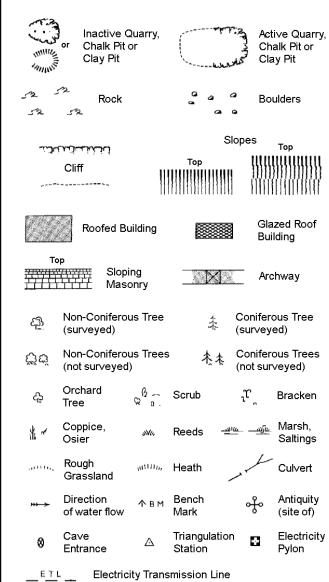
S.P

T.C.B

Sl.

 T_{T}

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



County Boundary (Geographical) County & Civil Parish Boundary Civil Parish Boundary Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary L B Bdy London Borough Boundary Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

вн	Beer House	Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EIP	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

Fn/DFn

GVC

MP, MS

Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

Gas Governer

Guide Post

Manhole

Tk

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

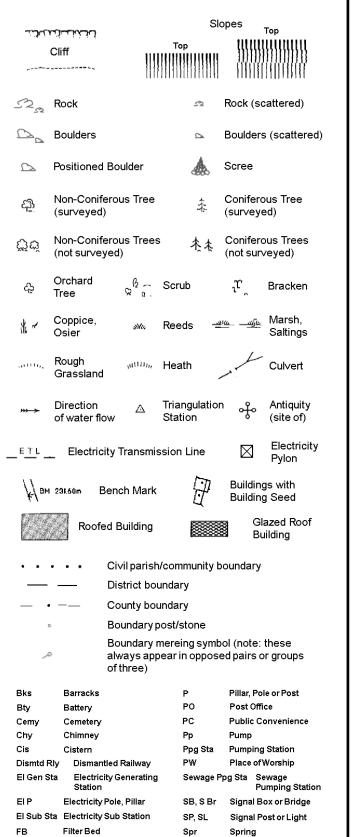
Tank or Track

Trough

Wind Pump Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

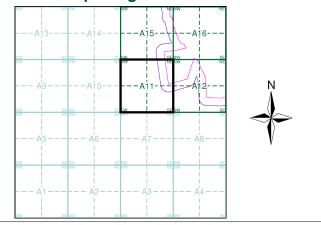
1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899 - 1900	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919 - 1920	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	5
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	6

Historical Map - Segment A11



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: 280.97 Site Area (Ha):

Search Buffer (m):

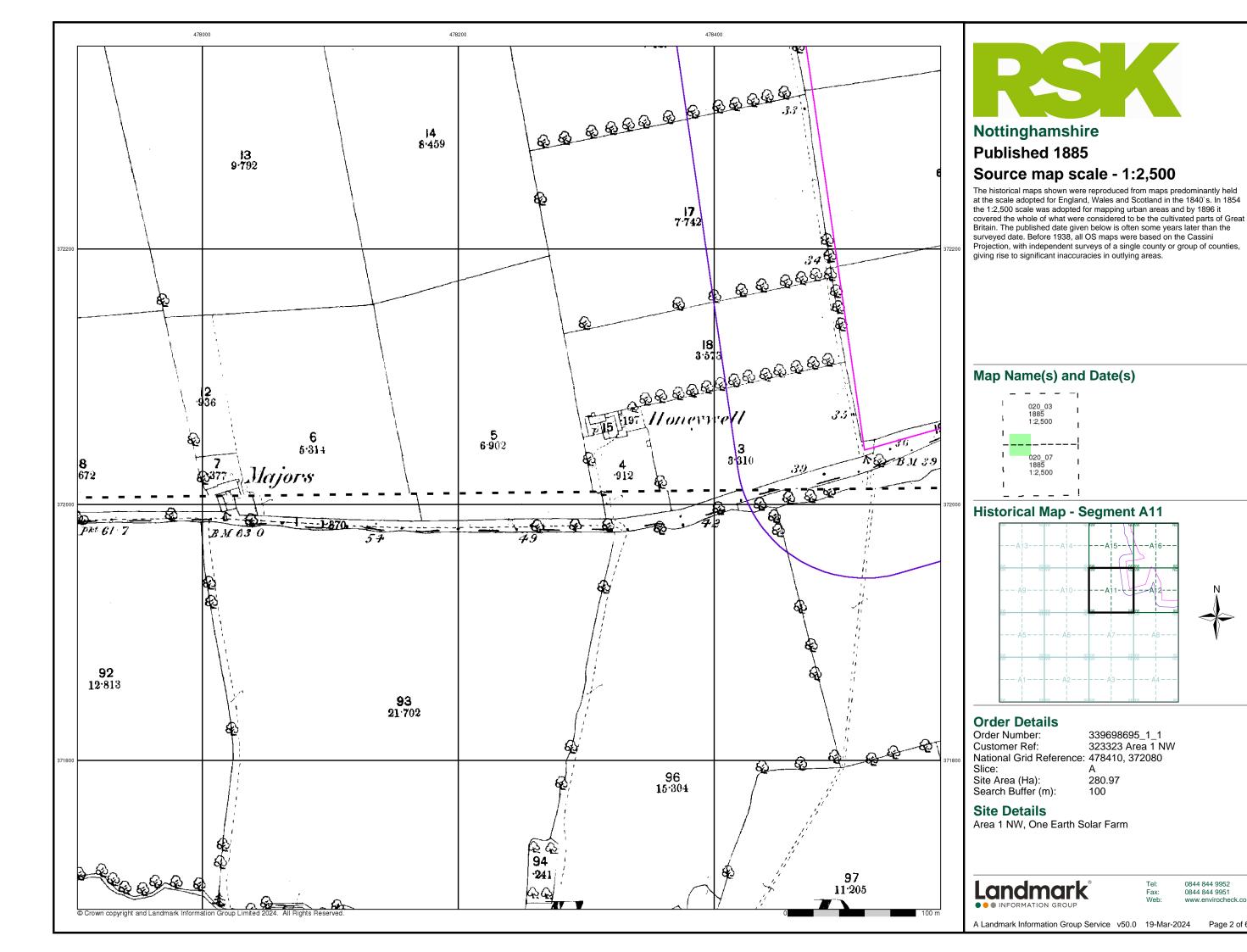
Site Details Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

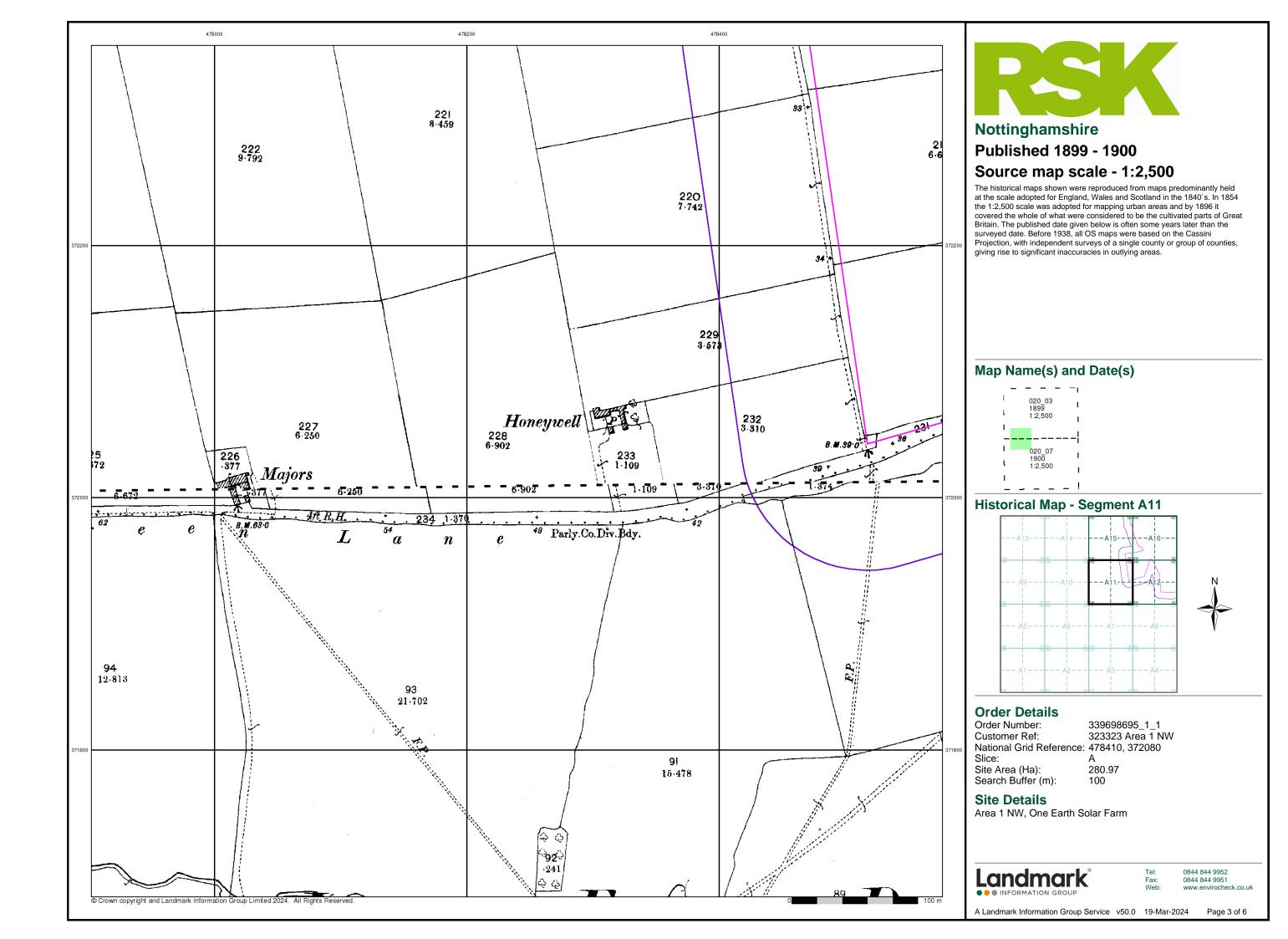


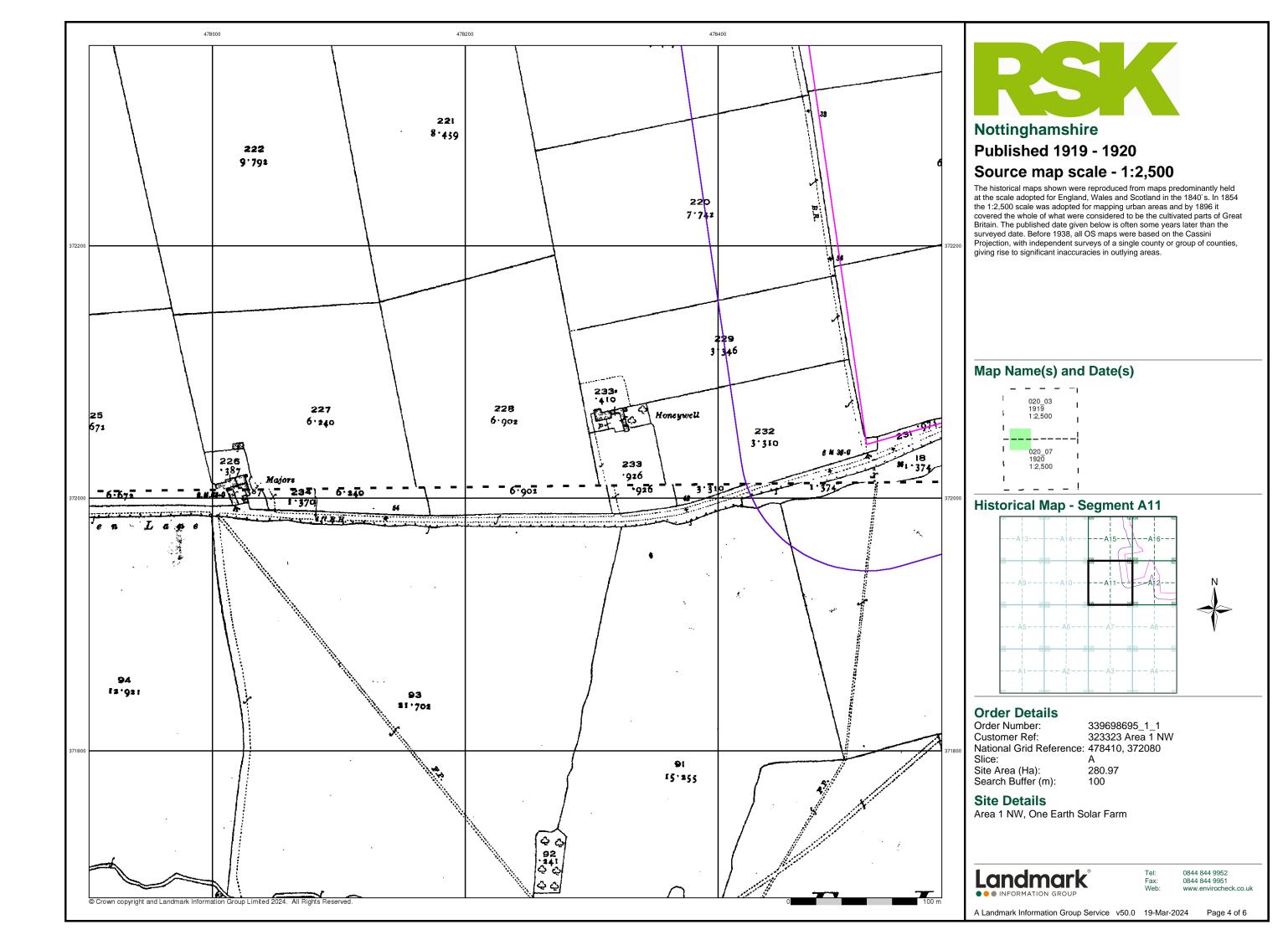
0844 844 9952 www.envirocheck.co.uk

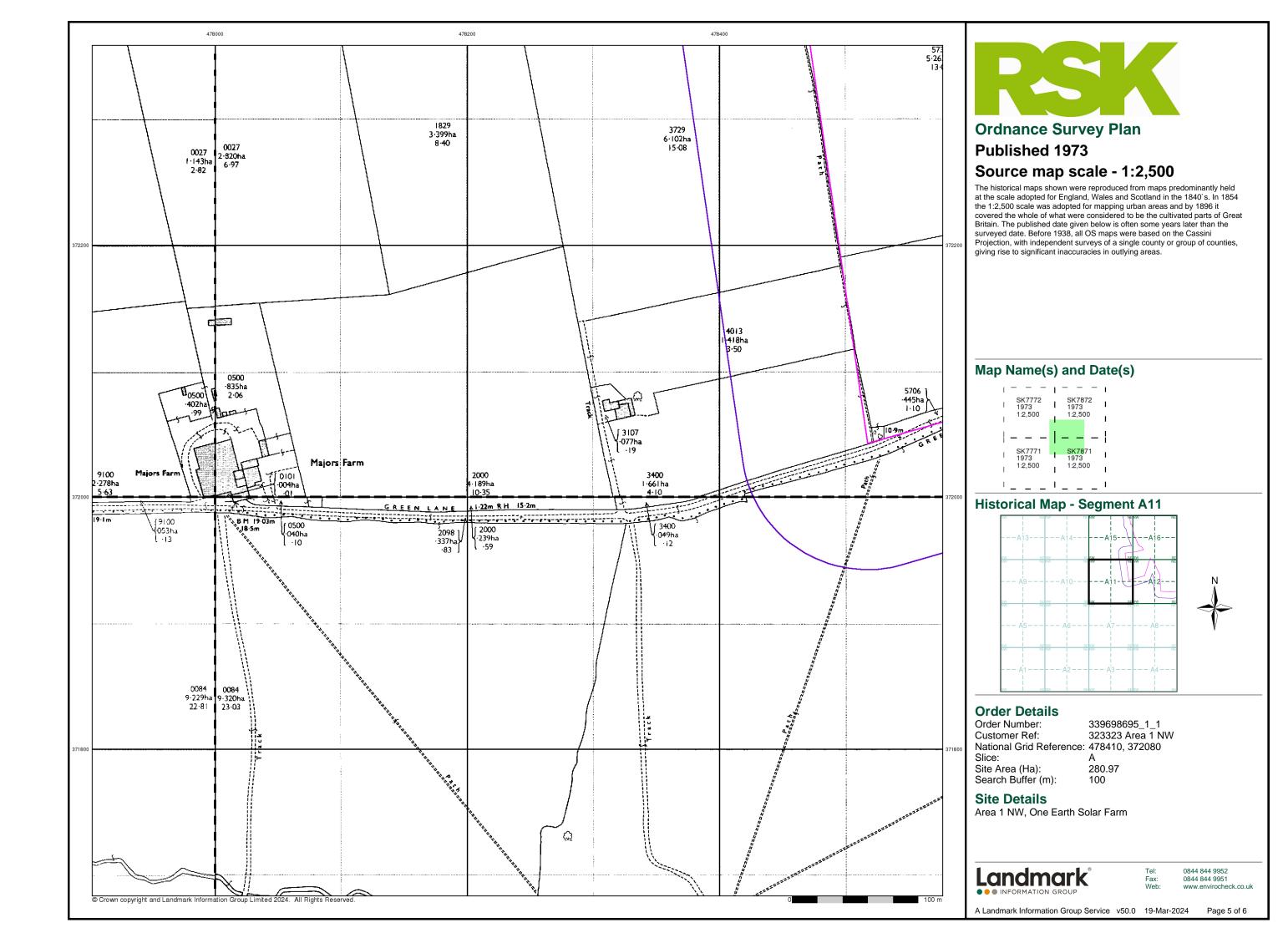
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 6

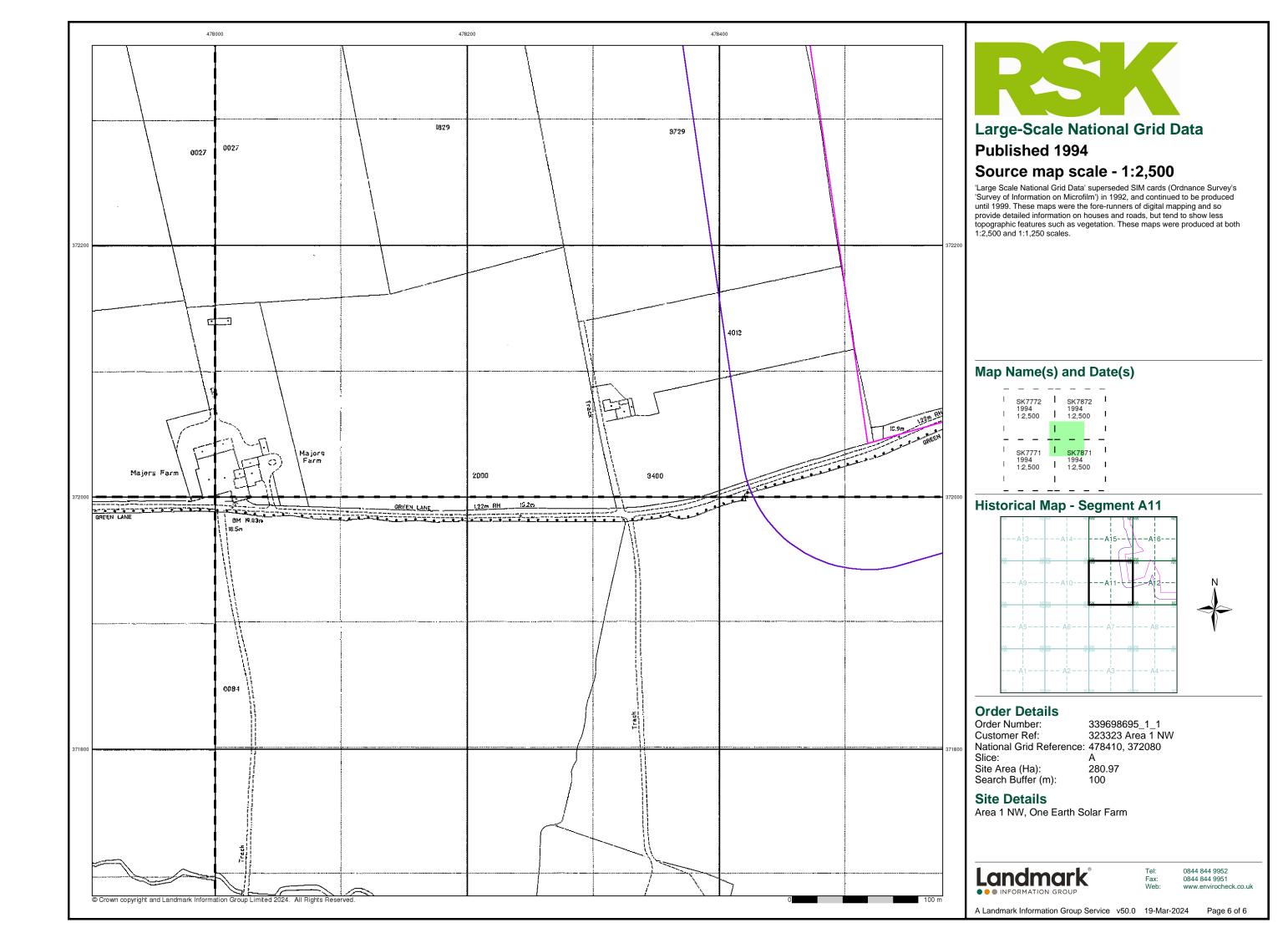
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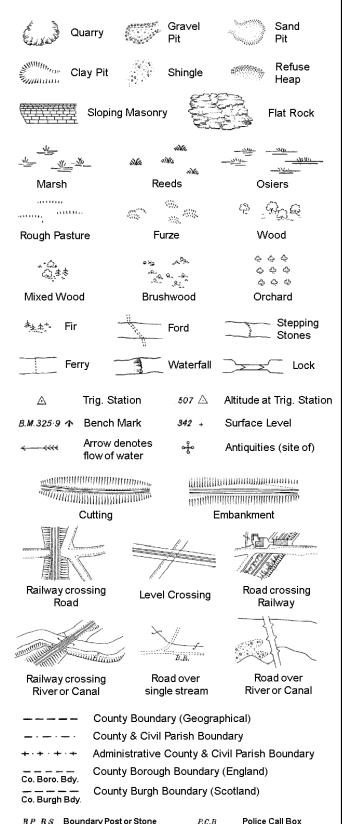






Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough

Well

Signal Post

Telephone Call Box

S.P

T.C.B

Sl.

 T_T

B.R.

E.P

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

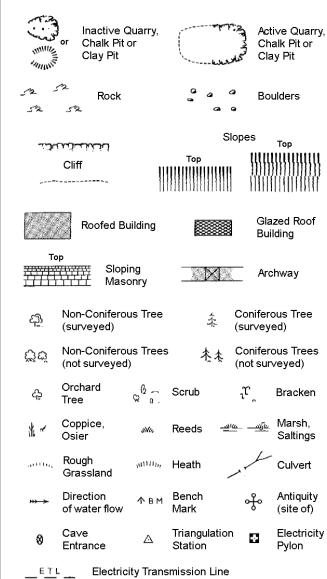
Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Guide Post or Board

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



	24		Symbol mark mereing cha		where boundary
Е	зн	Beer House		Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
E	BP, BS	Boundary Pos	st or Stone	PO	Post Office
C	n, C	Capstan, Crar	ie	PC	Public Convenience
C	hy	Chimney		PH	Public House
	Fn	Drinking Four	tain	Pp	Pump
Е	I P	Electricity Pilla	ar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
F	AP	Fire Alarm Pills	ar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
F	В	Foot Bridge		Spr	Spring
G	₽	Guide Post		Tk	Tank or Track
Н	1	Hydrant or Hy	draulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
L	.c	Level Crossin	g	TCP	Telephone Call Post
N	1H	Manhole		Tr	Trough
N	1P	Mile Post or Me	ooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
N	18	Mile Stone		W	Well

Wd Pp

Wind Pump

County Boundary (Geographical)

Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

Fn/DFn

GVC

Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

Gas Governer

Guide Post

Manhole

Tank or Track

Trough

Wind Pump

Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

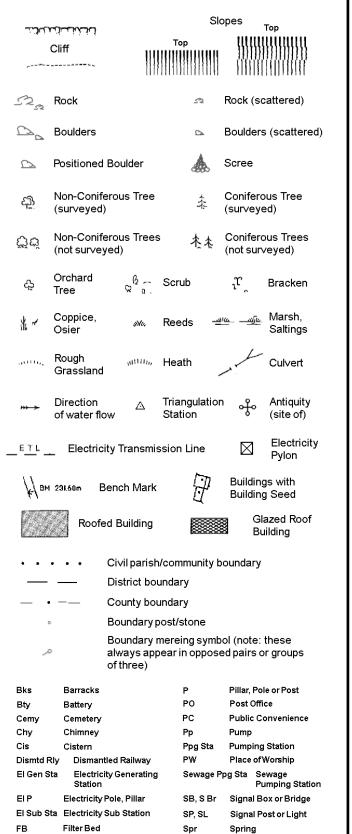
London Borough Boundary

L B Bdy

NTL

Normal Tidal Limit

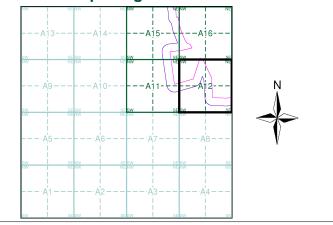
1:1,250



Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899 - 1900	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919 - 1920	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	5
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	6

Historical Map - Segment A12



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: 280.97

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 100

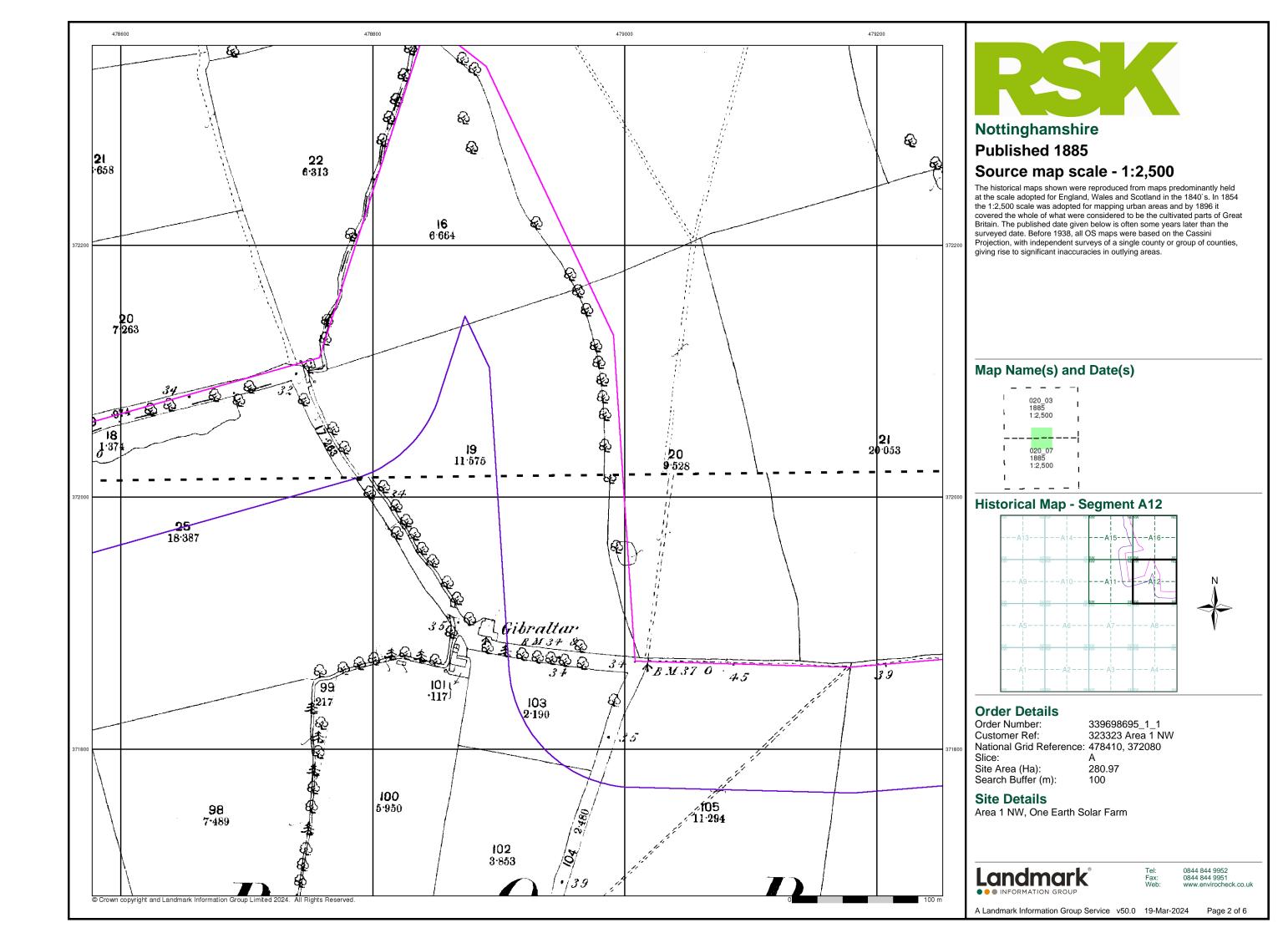
Site Details

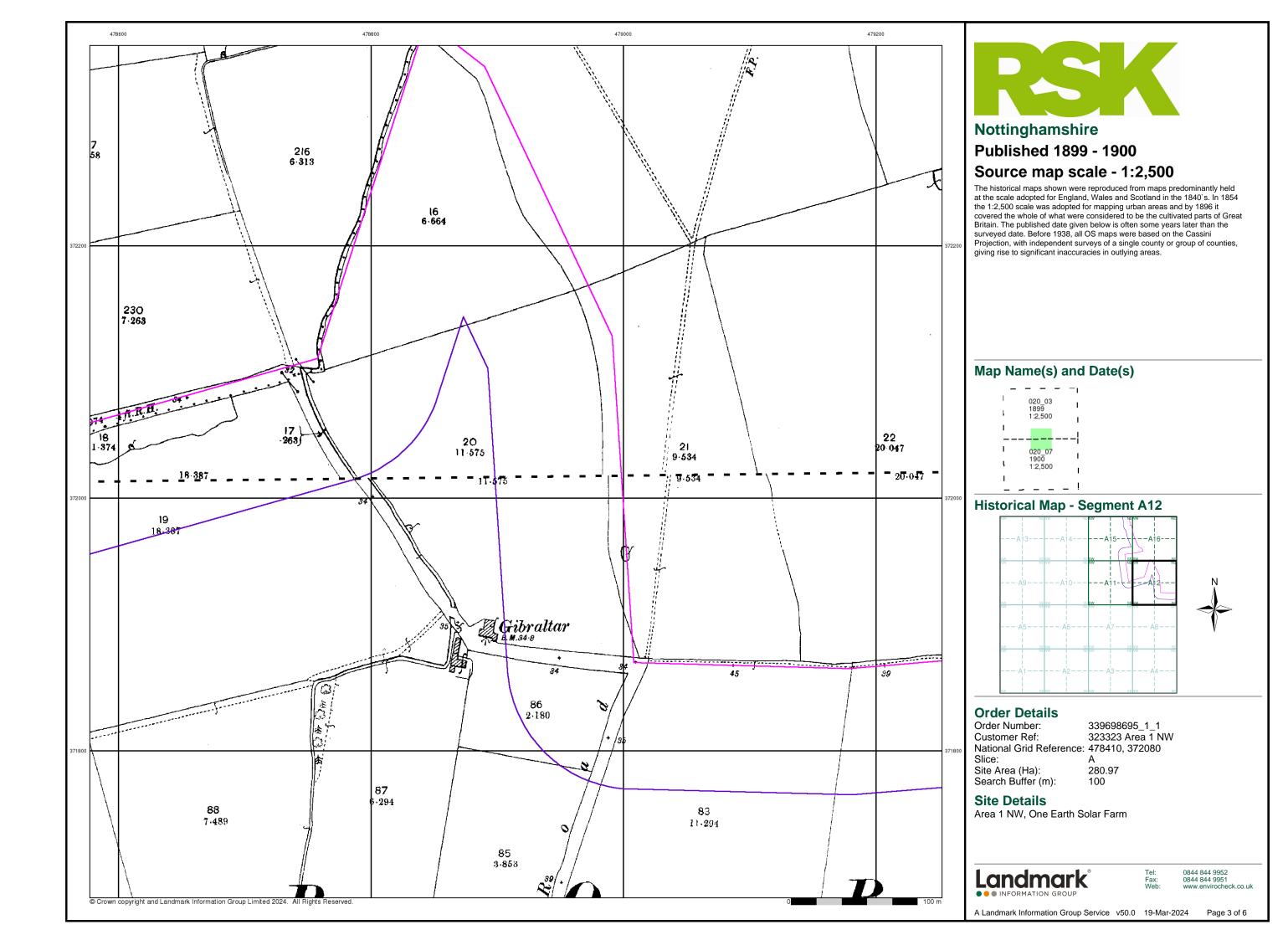
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

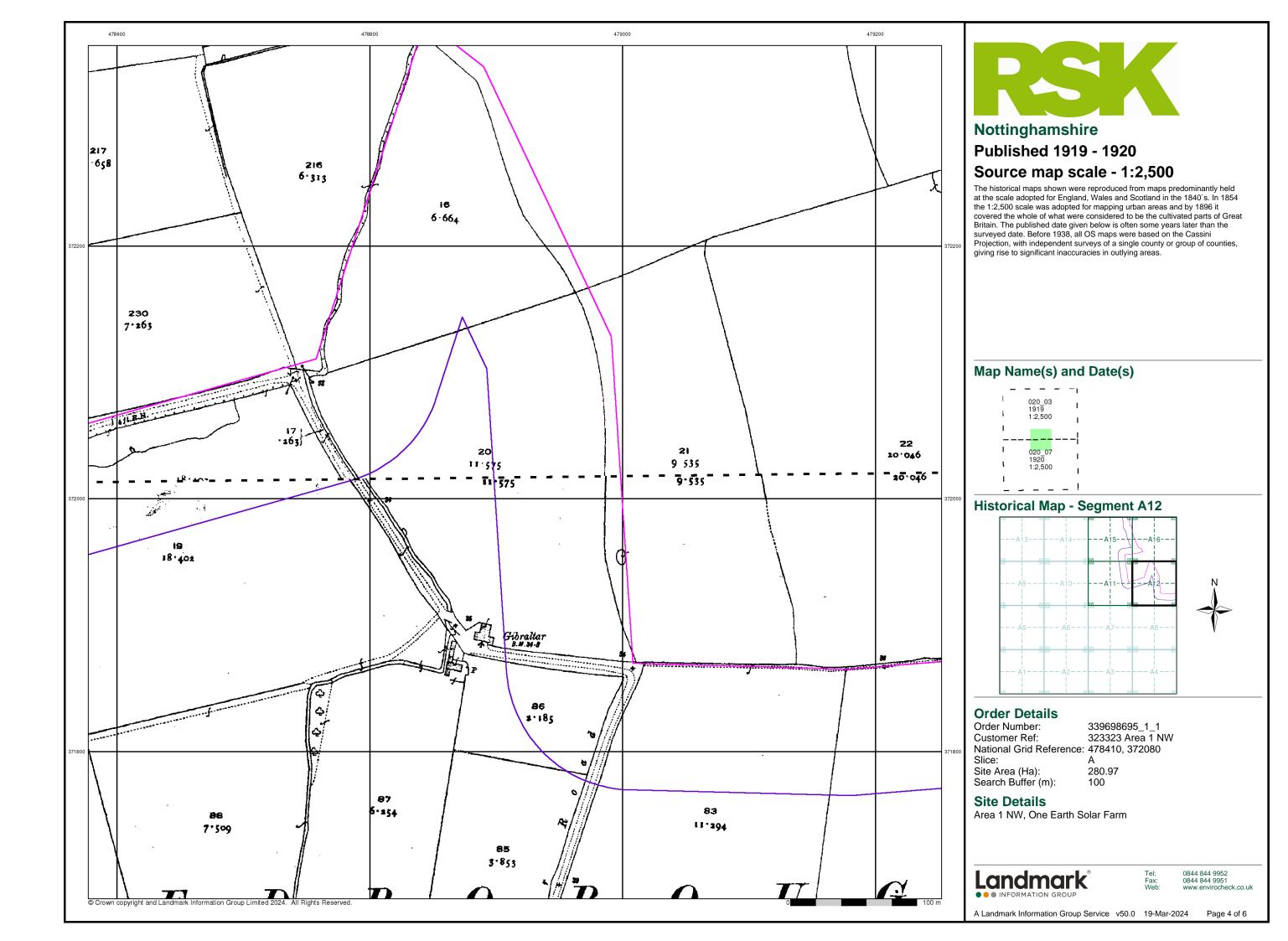


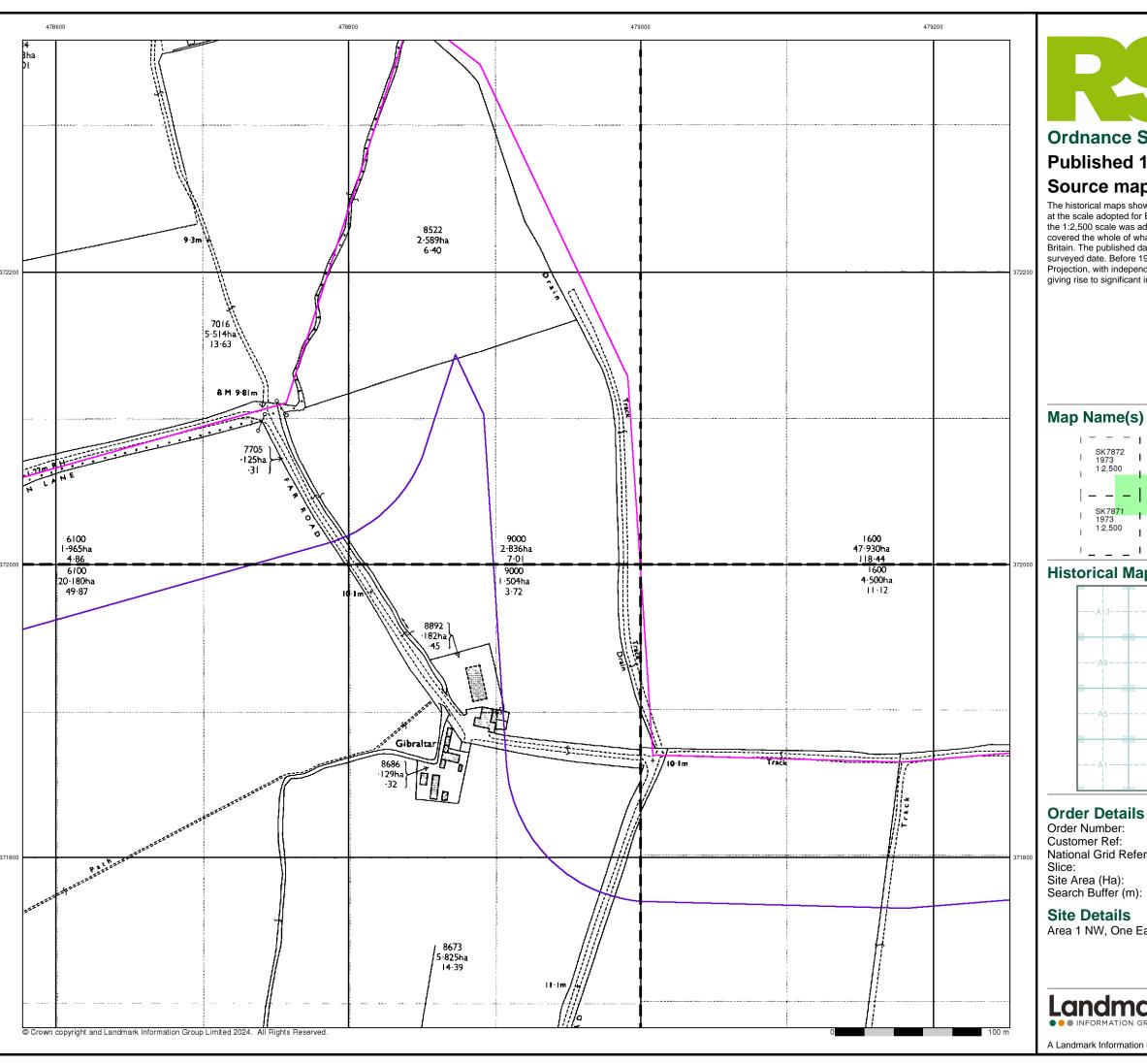
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1973

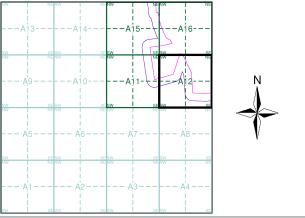
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

- 1		_	ı –	_	_	I
1	SK78 1973		ı	SK797 1973	_	ı
1	1:2,5	00		1:2,50	0	I
		_	-	-	_	l
1	SK78 1973			SK797 1973		ı
1	1:2,5	00	I	1:2,50	0	I
- 1		_	_ ا	_	_	ı

Historical Map - Segment A12



339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080

280.97 100

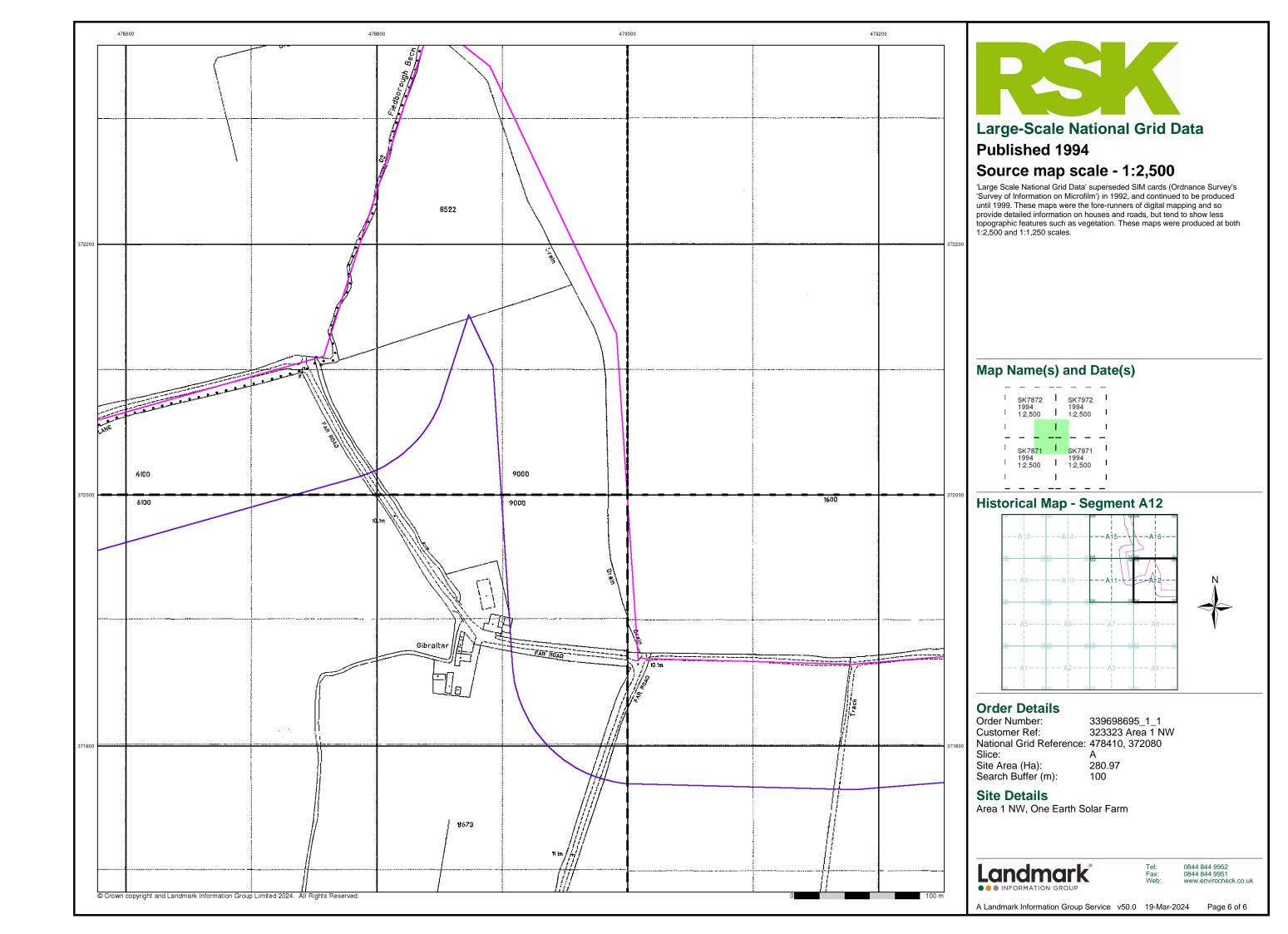
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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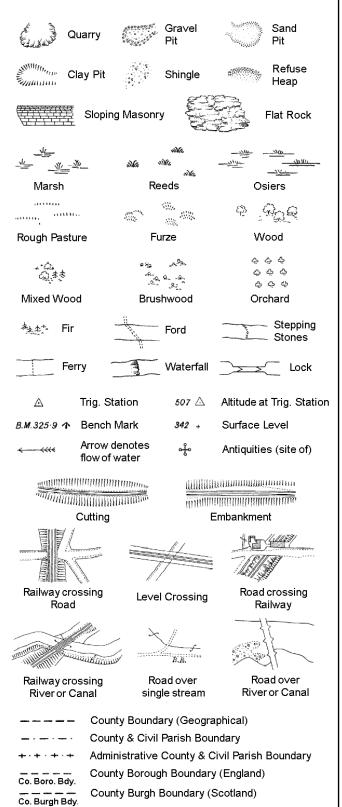
Page 5 of 6

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024



Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



B.R.

E.P

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Guide Post or Board

Police Call Box

Telephone Call Box

Signal Post

Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough

Well

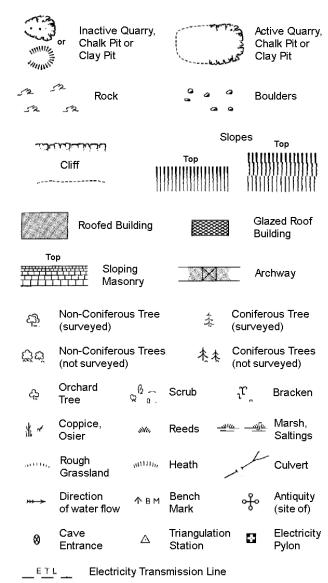
S.P

T.C.B

Sl.

Tr

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



E_TL	Electricity Transn	nission Li	ne
	— County Bo	oundary (Geographical)
. — . —	· County &	Ci∨il Pari	sh Boundary
	· · Civil Paris	sh Bounda	ary
· ·	- Admin. Co	ounty or C	ounty Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy	- London Be	orough B	oundary
21	Symbol m mereing c		int where boundary
	r House	P	Pillar, Pole or Post

вн	Beer House	Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EIP	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

FΒ

GVC

MP, MS

Fn/DFn

Filter Bed

Gas Governer

Guide Post

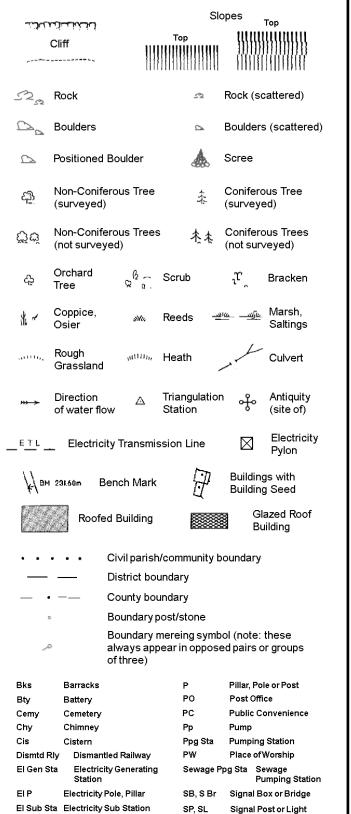
Manhole

Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

1:1,250



Spr

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

Spring

Trough

Wind Pump

Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

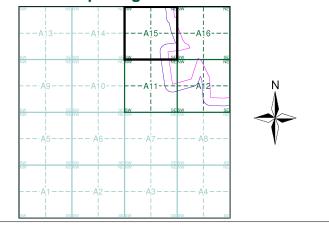
Works (building or area)

Tank or Track

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	5
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1991	6
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1996	8

Historical Map - Segment A15



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: 280.97 Site Area (Ha):

Search Buffer (m):

100

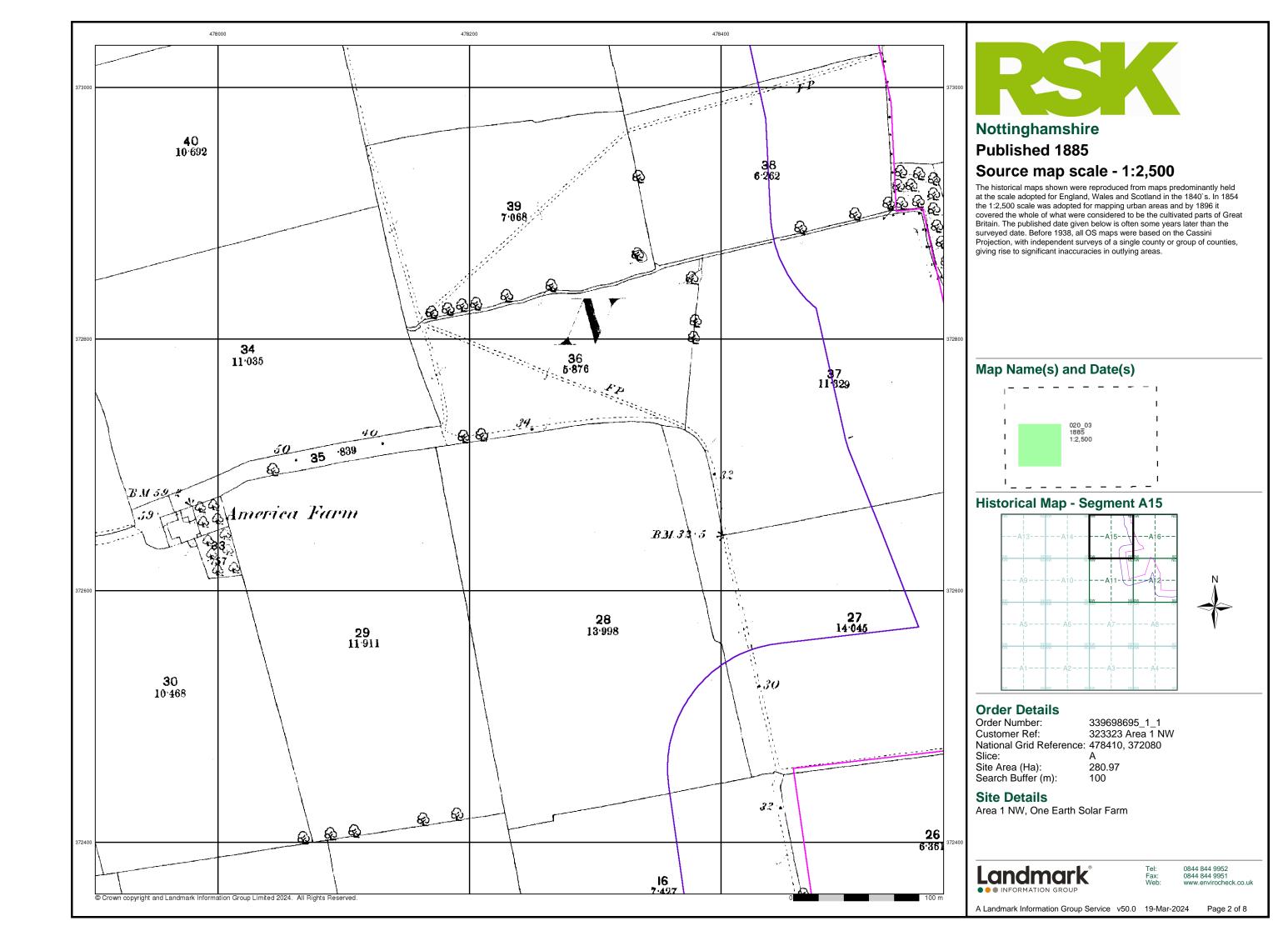
Site Details

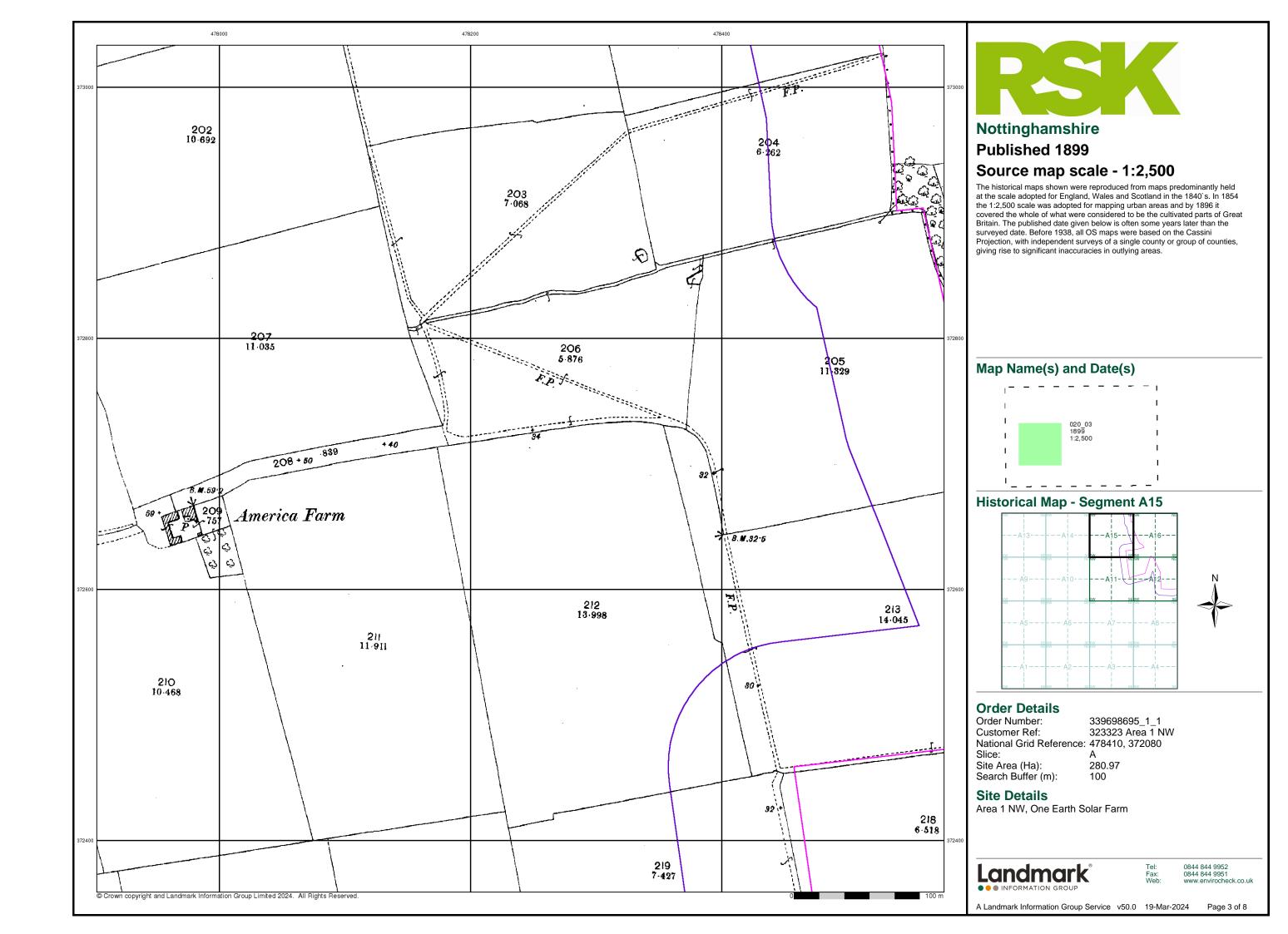
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

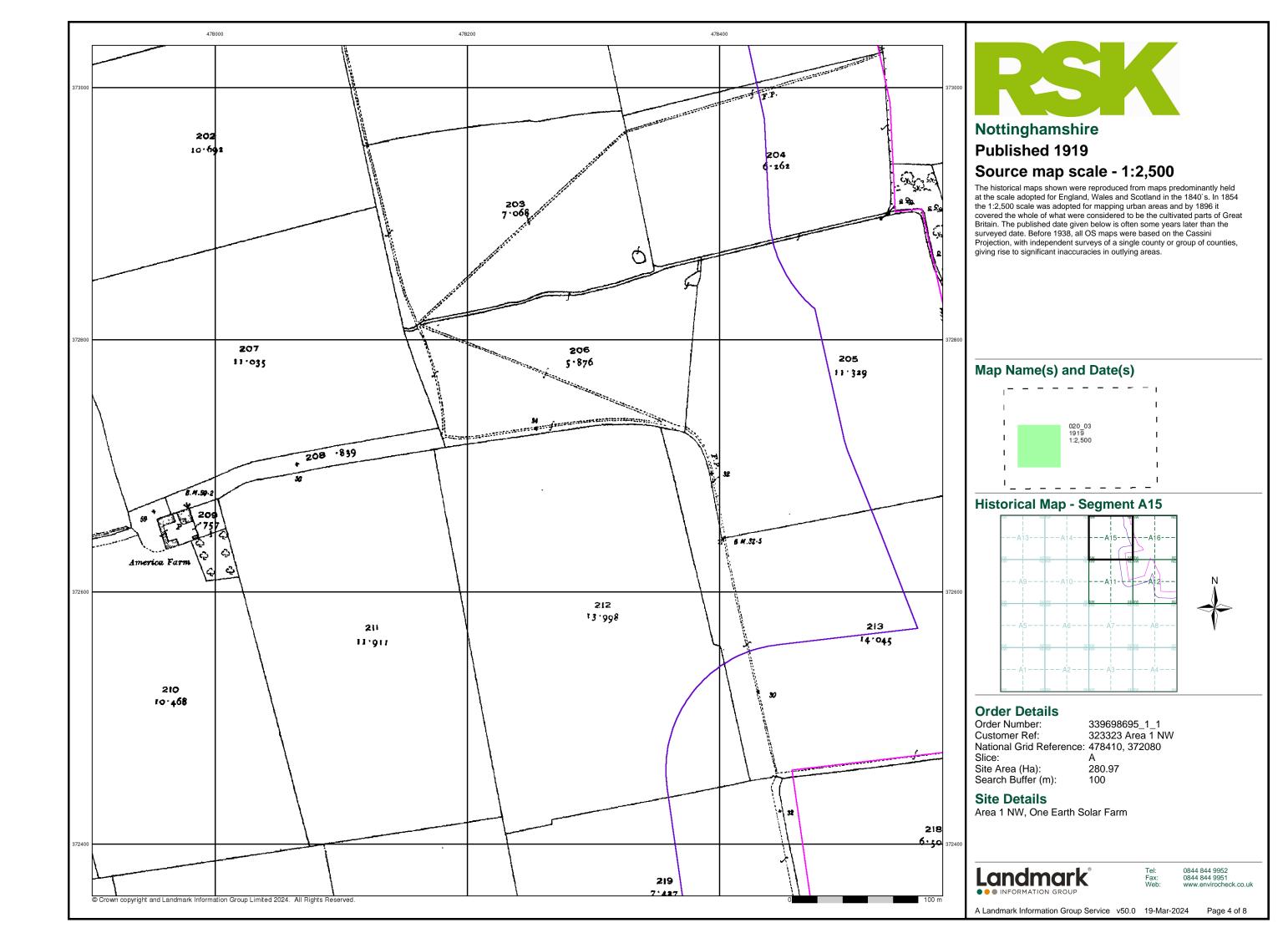


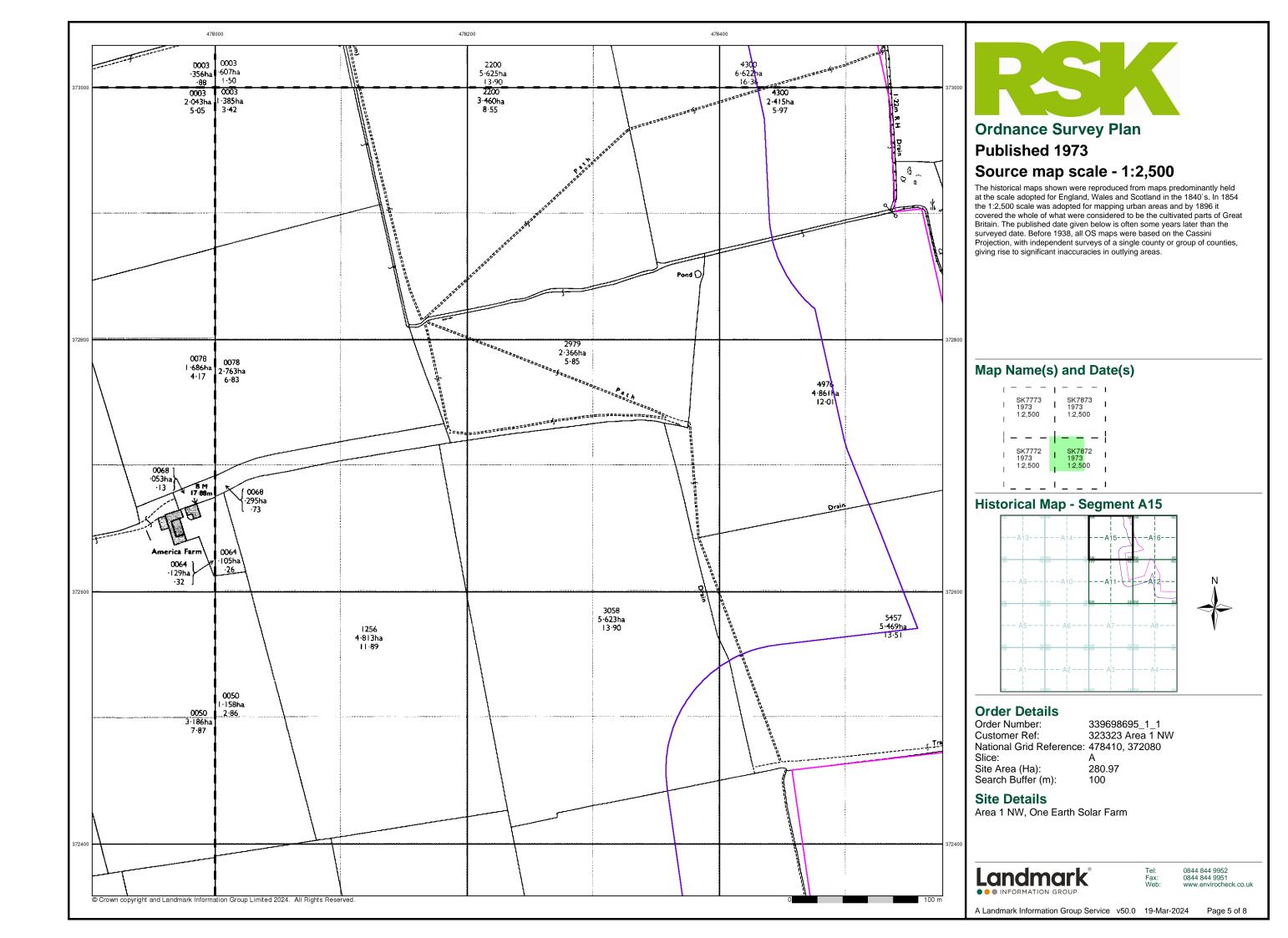
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

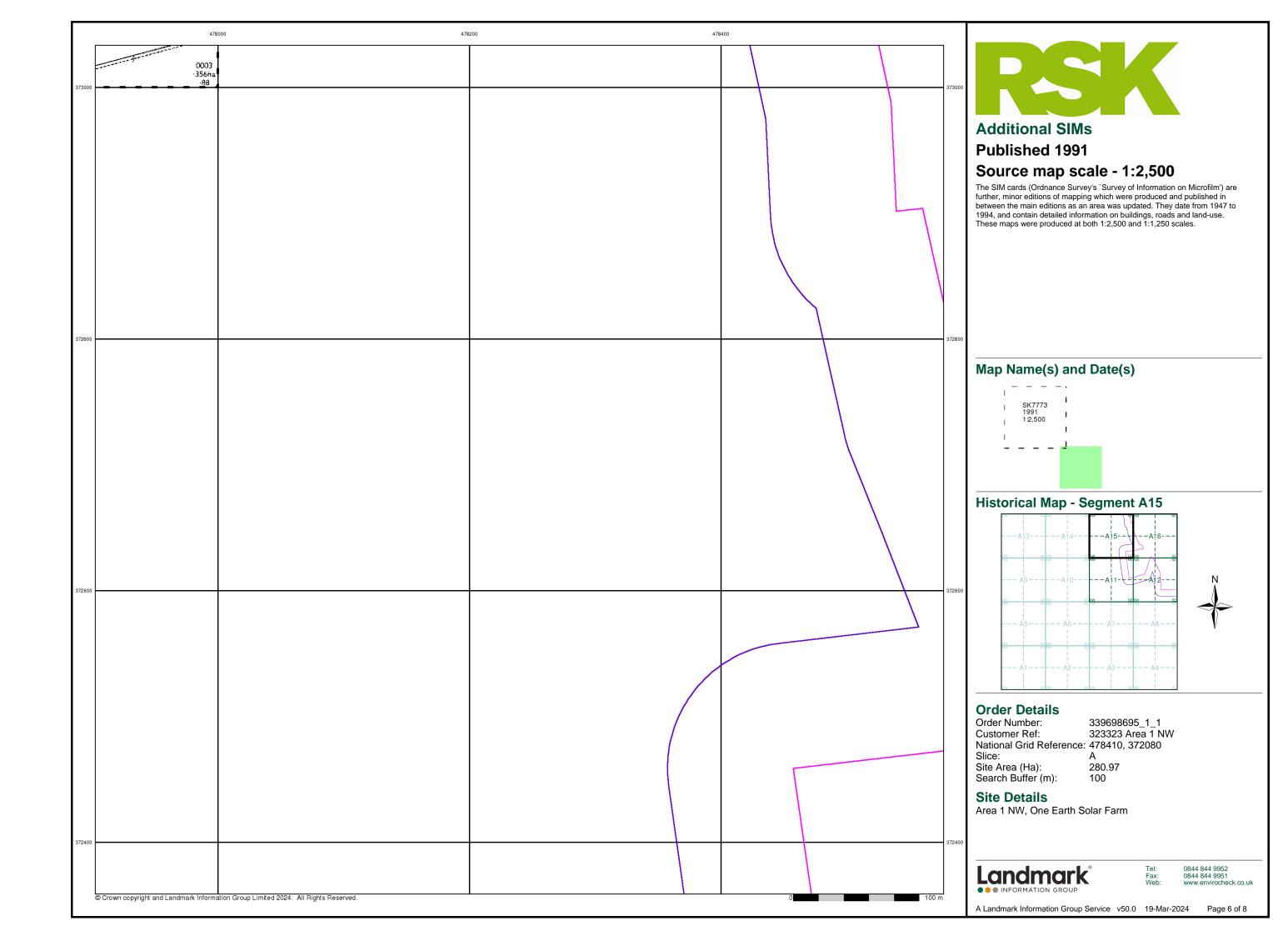
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 8

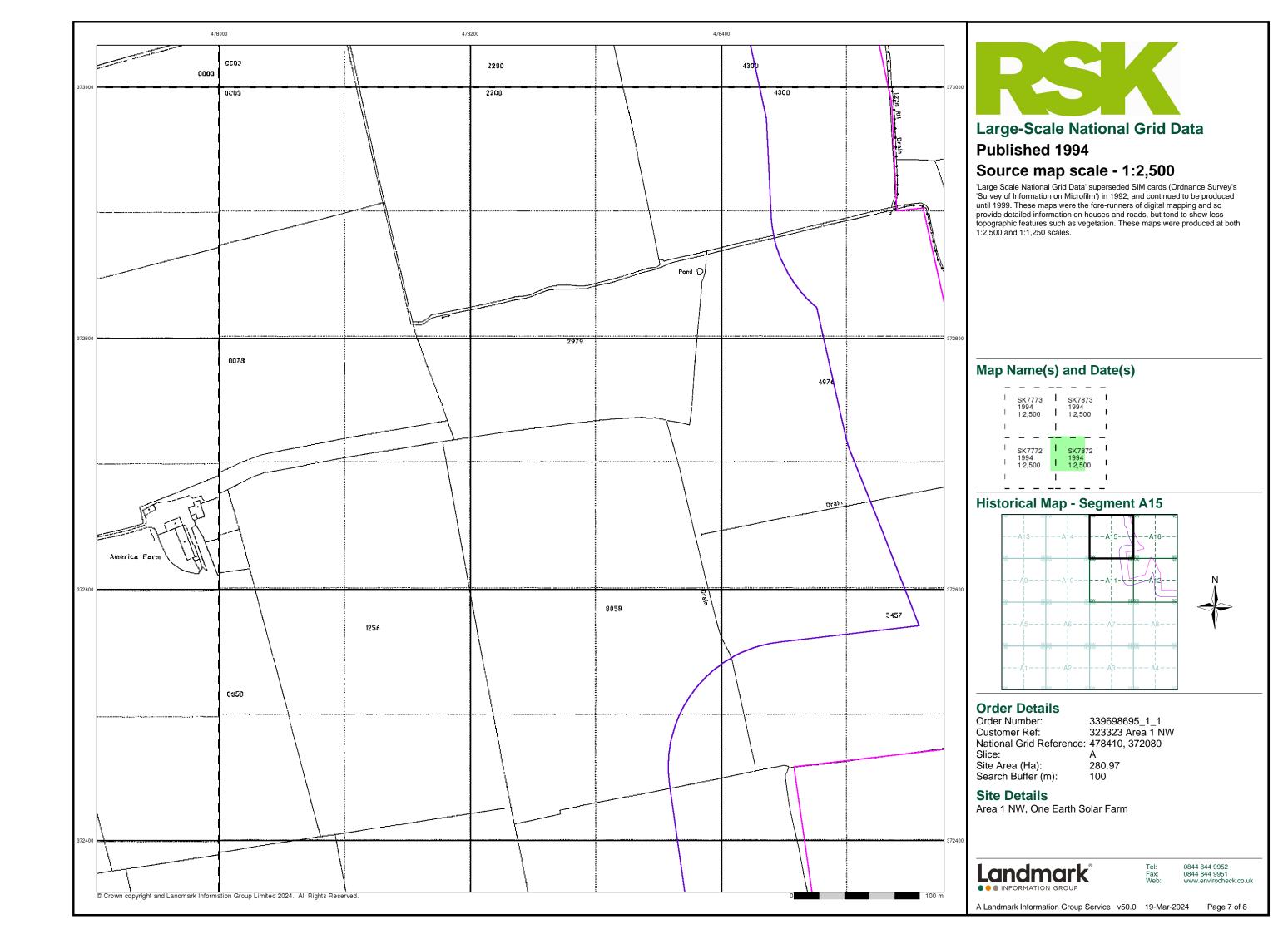


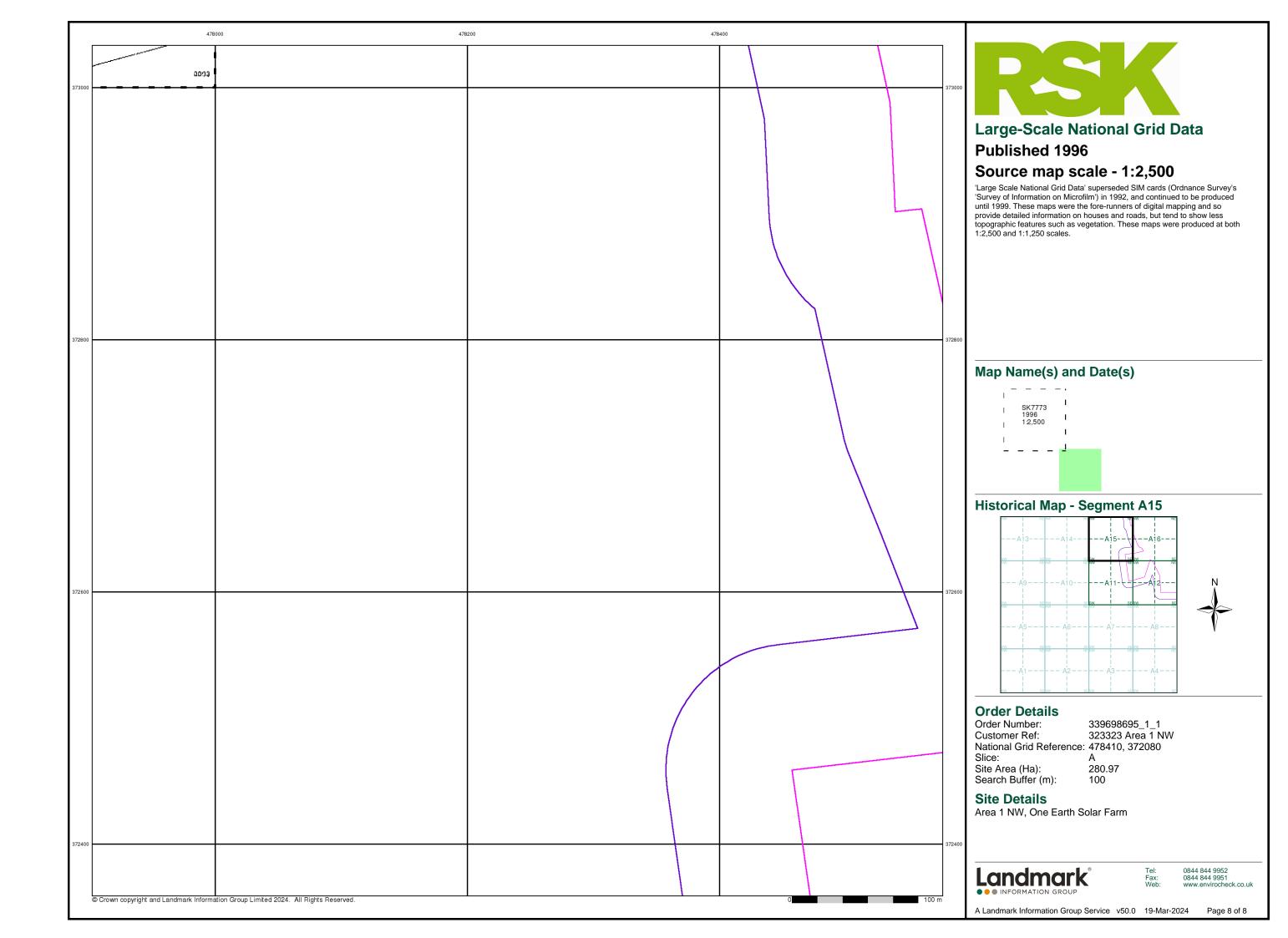






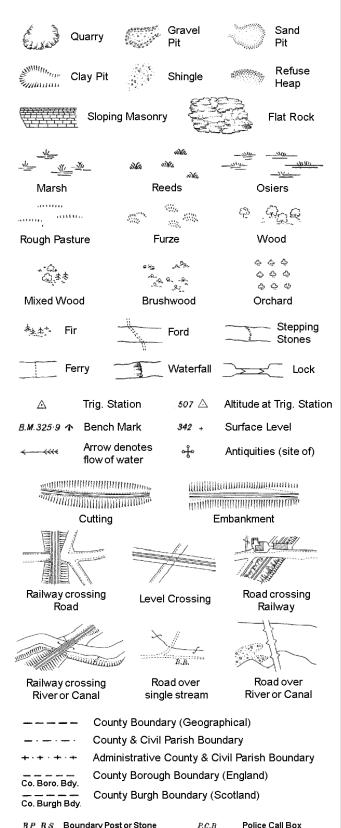






Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough

Well

Signal Post

Telephone Call Box

S.P

Sl.

 T_T

T.C.B

B.R.

E.P

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

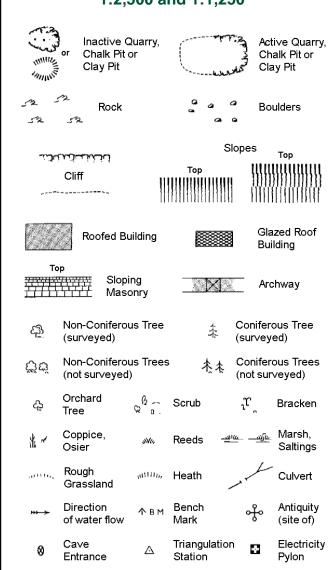
Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Guide Post or Board

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250

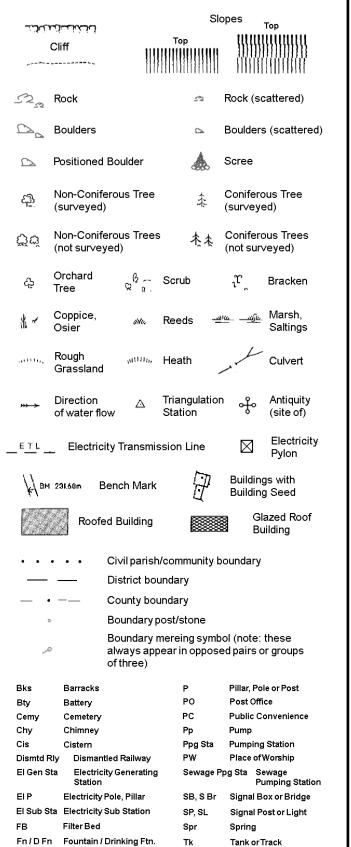


ETL **Electricity Transmission Line**

County Boundary (Geographical) County & Civil Parish Boundary Civil Parish Boundary Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary L B Bdy London Borough Boundary Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

Beer House Pillar, Pole or Post **Boundary Post or Stone** РО Post Office Capstan, Crane **Public Convenience** PH Chv **Public House** D Fn Drinking Fountain Pump EIP Electricity Pillar or Post SB, SB Signal Box or Bridge FAP Fire Alarm Pillar SP. SL Signal Post or Light FB Foot Bridge Spring Tank or Track Guide Post Τk Hydrant or Hydraulic TCB Telephone Call Box LC Level Crossing TCP Telephone Call Post Manhole Trough MP Mile Post or Mooring Post Wr Pt. W Water Point, Water Tap MS NTL Normal Tidal Limit Wd Pp Wind Pump

1:1,250



Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

Gas Governer

Guide Post

Manhole

GVC

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

Trough

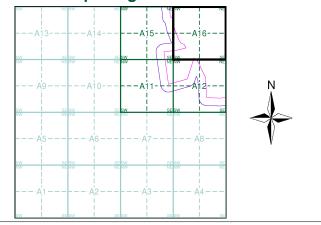
Wind Pump Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	5
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	6

Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 Slice: 280.97 Site Area (Ha):

Search Buffer (m):

100

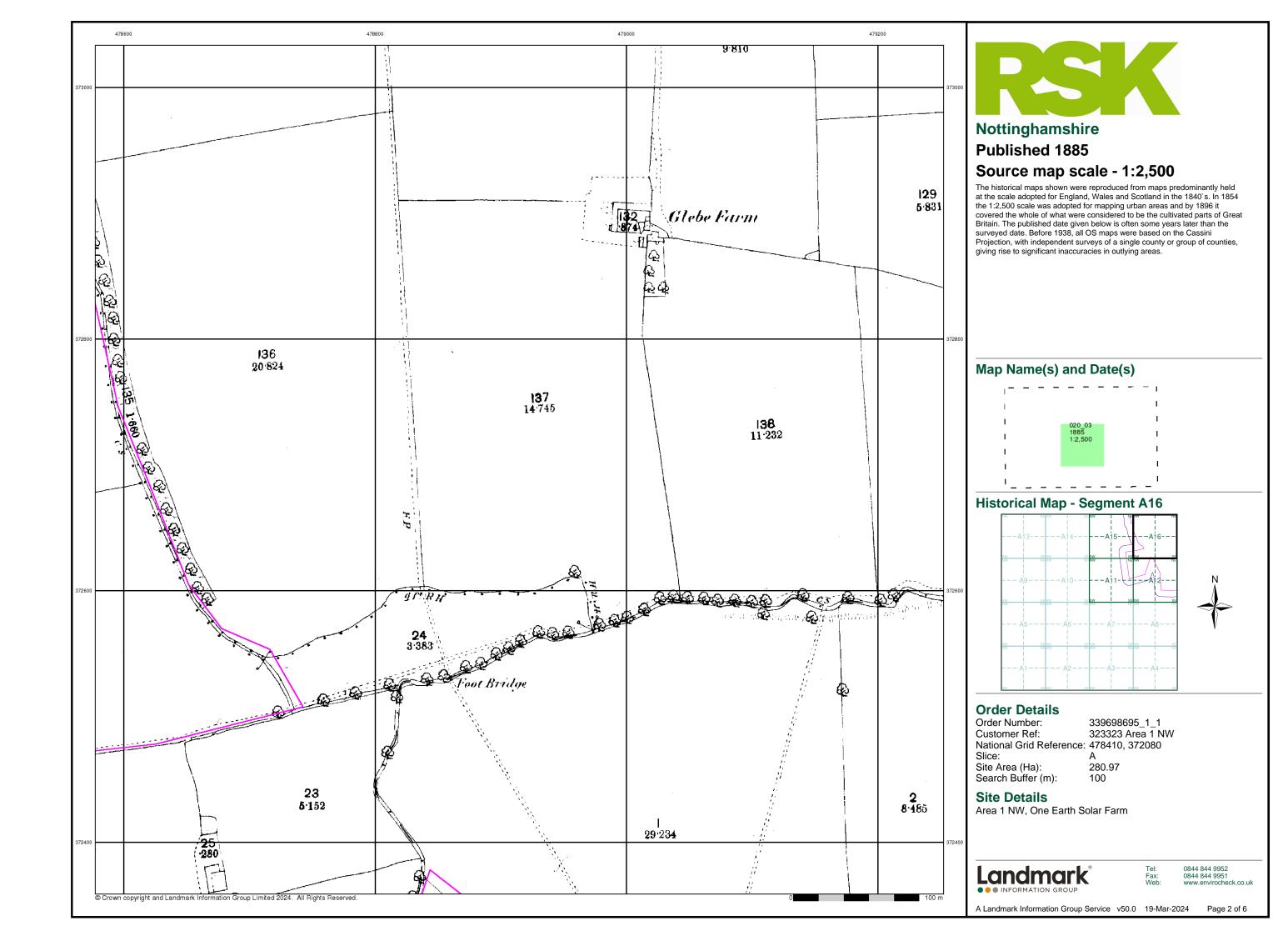
Site Details

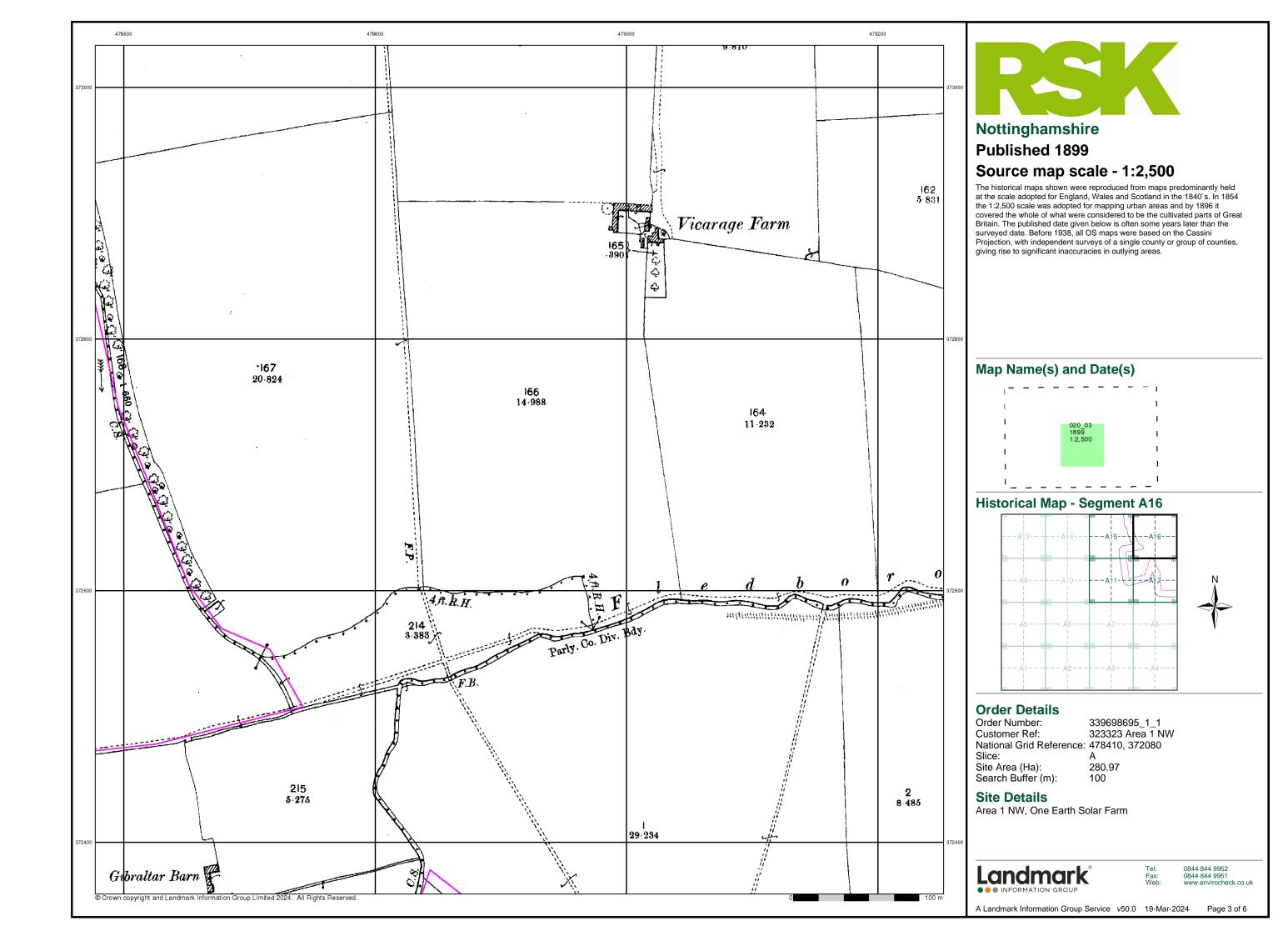
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

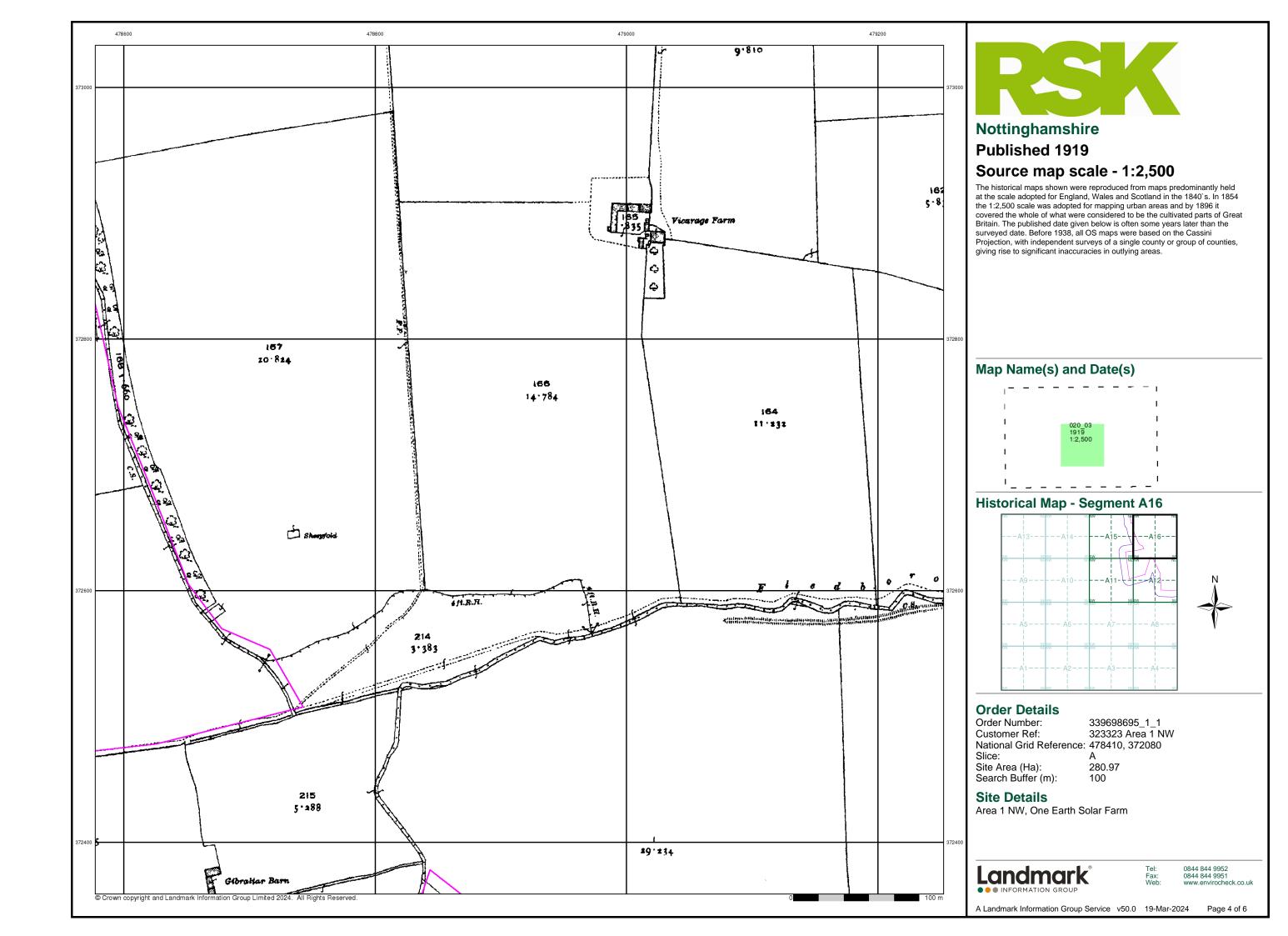


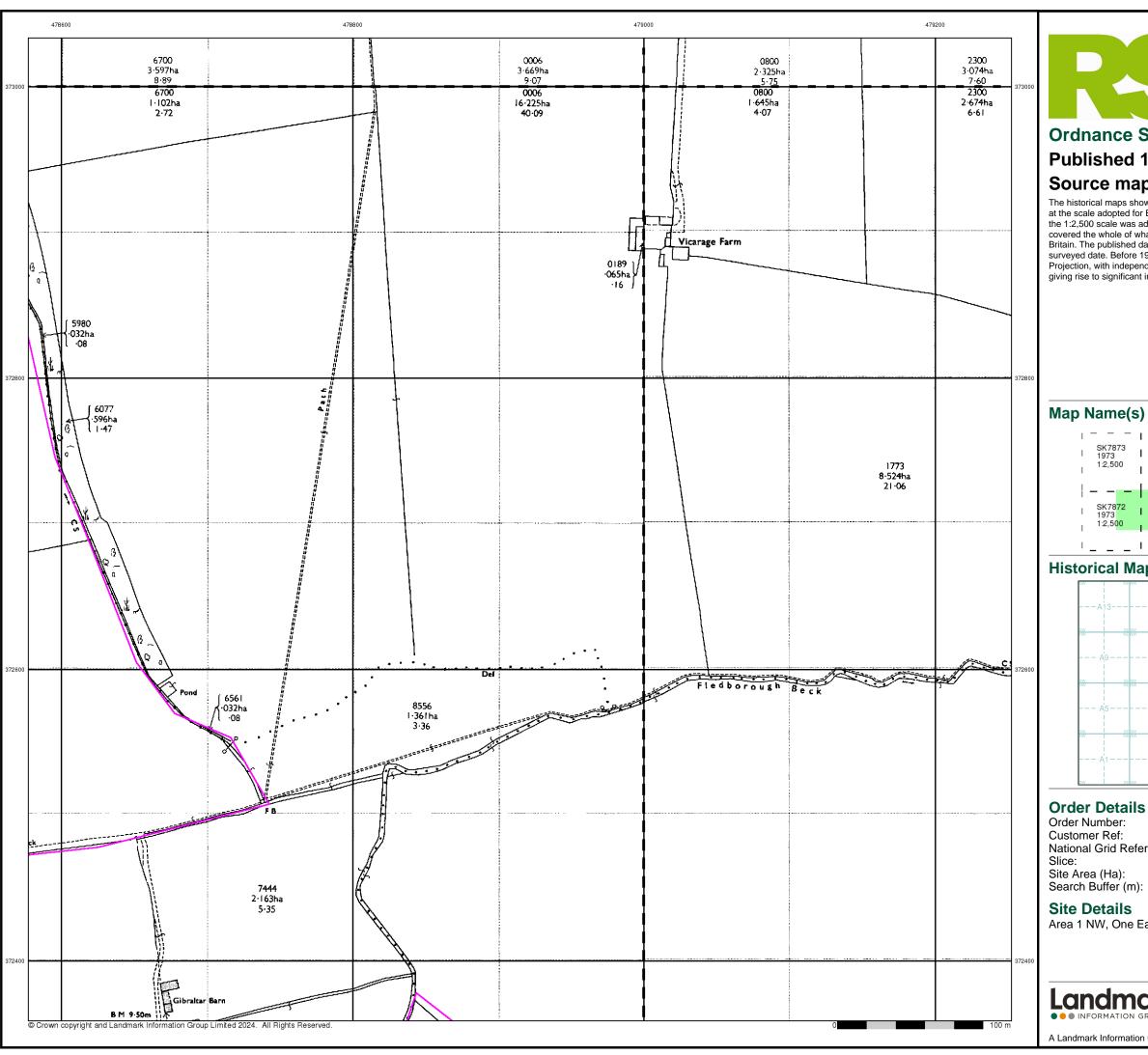
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

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Ordnance Survey Plan

Published 1973

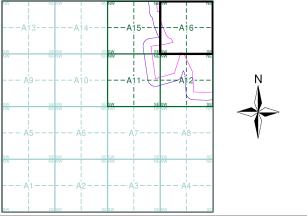
Source map scale - 1:2,500

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas and by 1896 it covered the whole of what were considered to be the cultivated parts of Great Britain. The published date given below is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

	SK7873 1973 12,500	SK7973 I 1973 1:2,500
-		<u> </u>
1	SK78 <mark>72</mark> 1973 1:2,500	SK7972 1973 1:2,500
1	1.2,000	I

Historical Map - Segment A16



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478410, 372080 280.97 100

Site Details

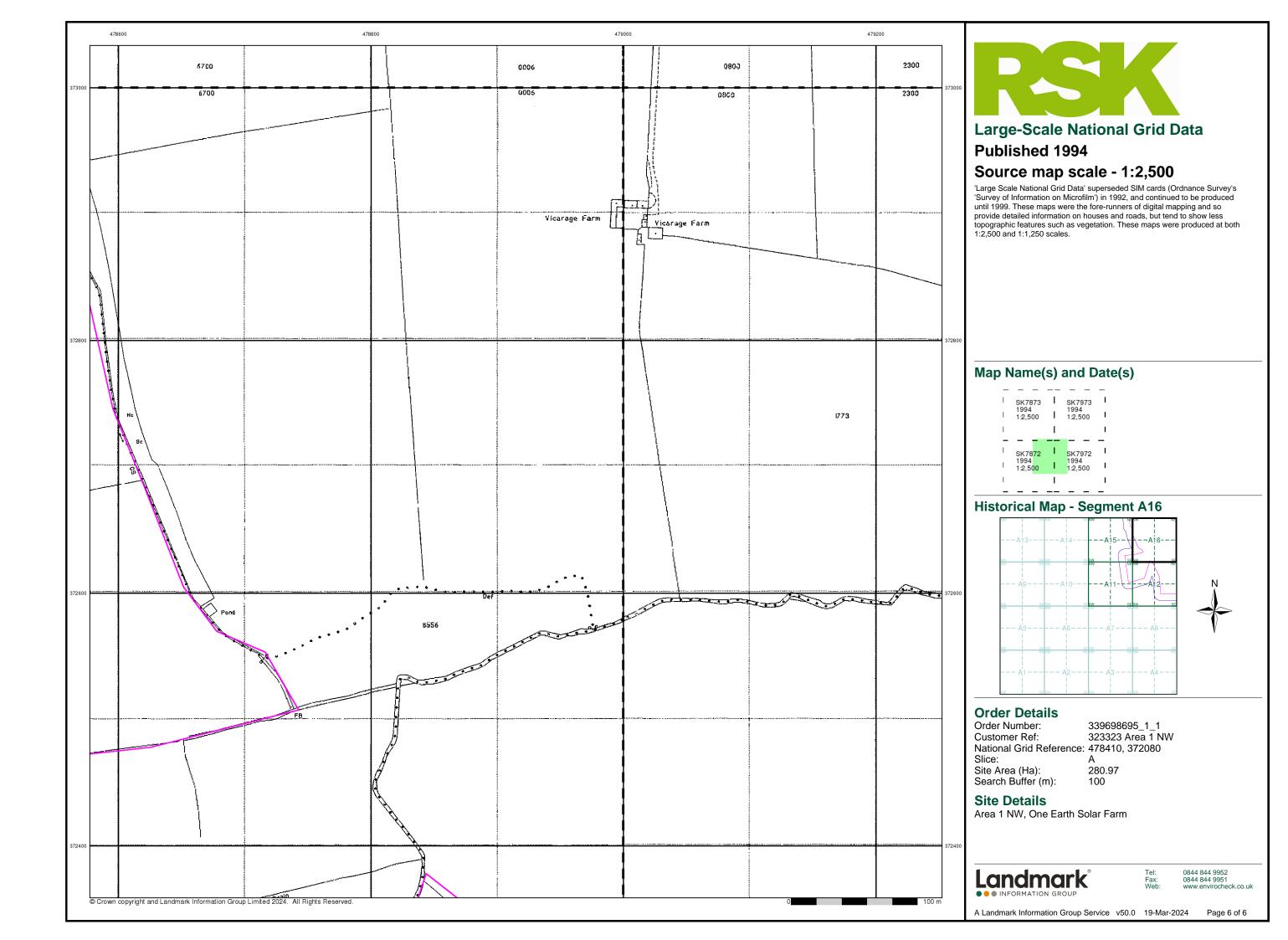
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

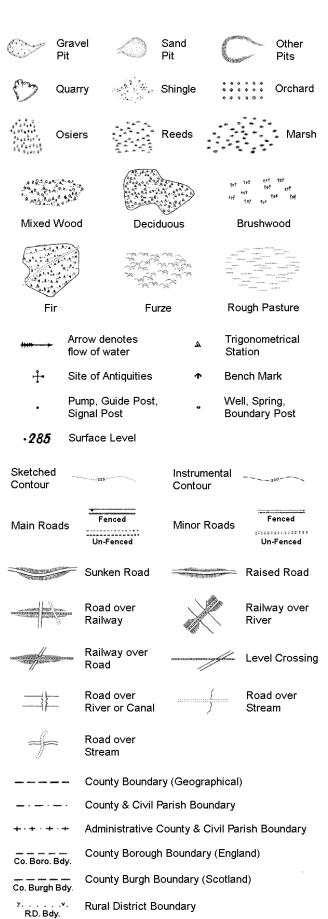
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024

Page 5 of 6



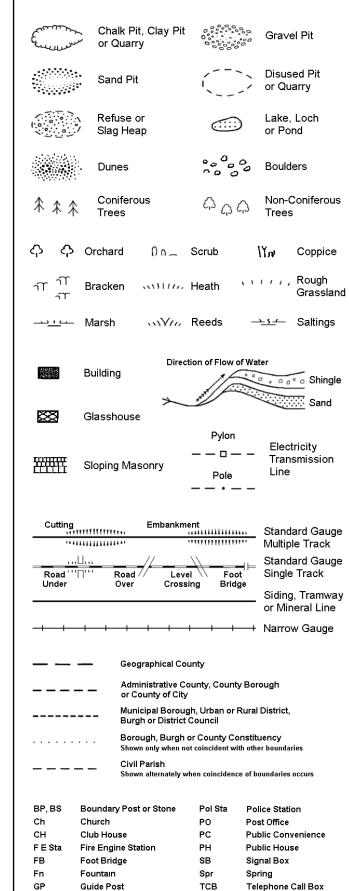
Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560



····· Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000



TCP

Telephone Call Post

Mile Post

1:10,000 Raster Mapping

(EB)	Gravel Pit	(((()))	Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock	3 3	Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle	Mud	Mud
Sand	Sand		Sand Pit
********	Slopes		Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	- Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
	County boundary (England only) District, Unitary,	• • • • • •	Ci∨il, parish or community boundary
	Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
۵ ⁰	Area of wooded vegetation		Non-coniferous trees
۵ ۵	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	**	Coniferous trees
*	Coniferous trees (scattered)	Ö	Positioned tree
ф ф ф ф	Orchard	* *	Coppice or Osiers
aTr.	Rough Grassland	www.	Heath
On	Scrub	<u>⊅</u> <u>\</u> \\'L	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
6	Water feature	←	Flow arrows
MHW(S)	Mean high water (springs)	MLW(S)	Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
← BM 123.45 m	Bench mark (where shown)	Δ	Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)	\boxtimes	Pylon, flare stac or lighting tower
+	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important

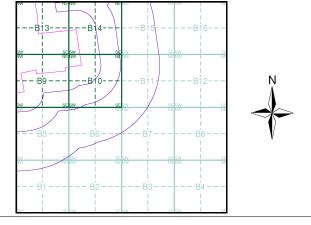
General Building

Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1884	2
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1900	3
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1921	4
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1921	5
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980 - 1981	7
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	8
Street View	Variable		9

Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice:

Site Area (Ha):

280.97 Search Buffer (m): 1000

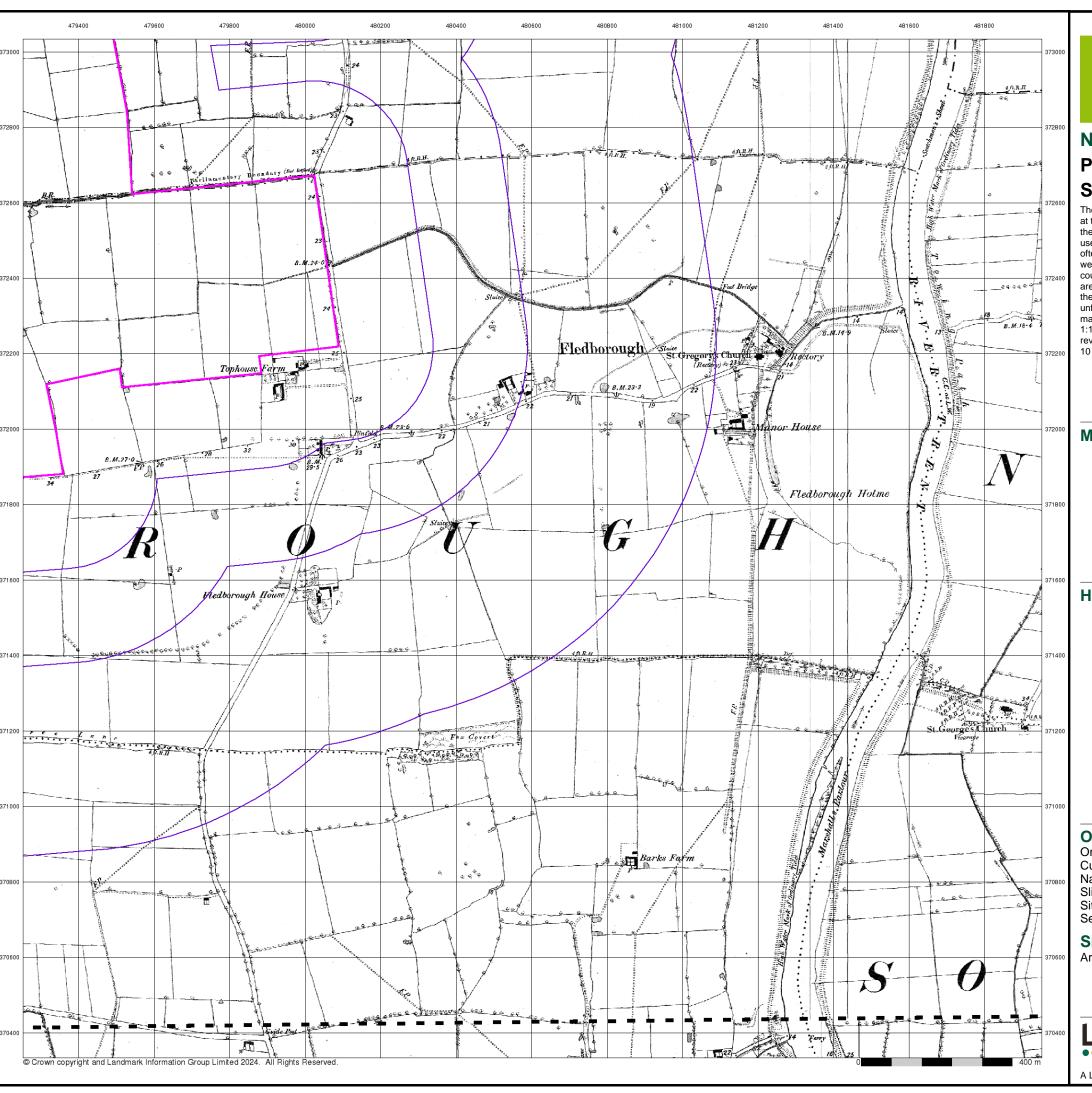
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 9

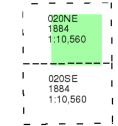


Nottinghamshire Published 1884

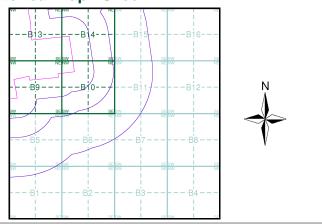
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice: 280.97

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 1000

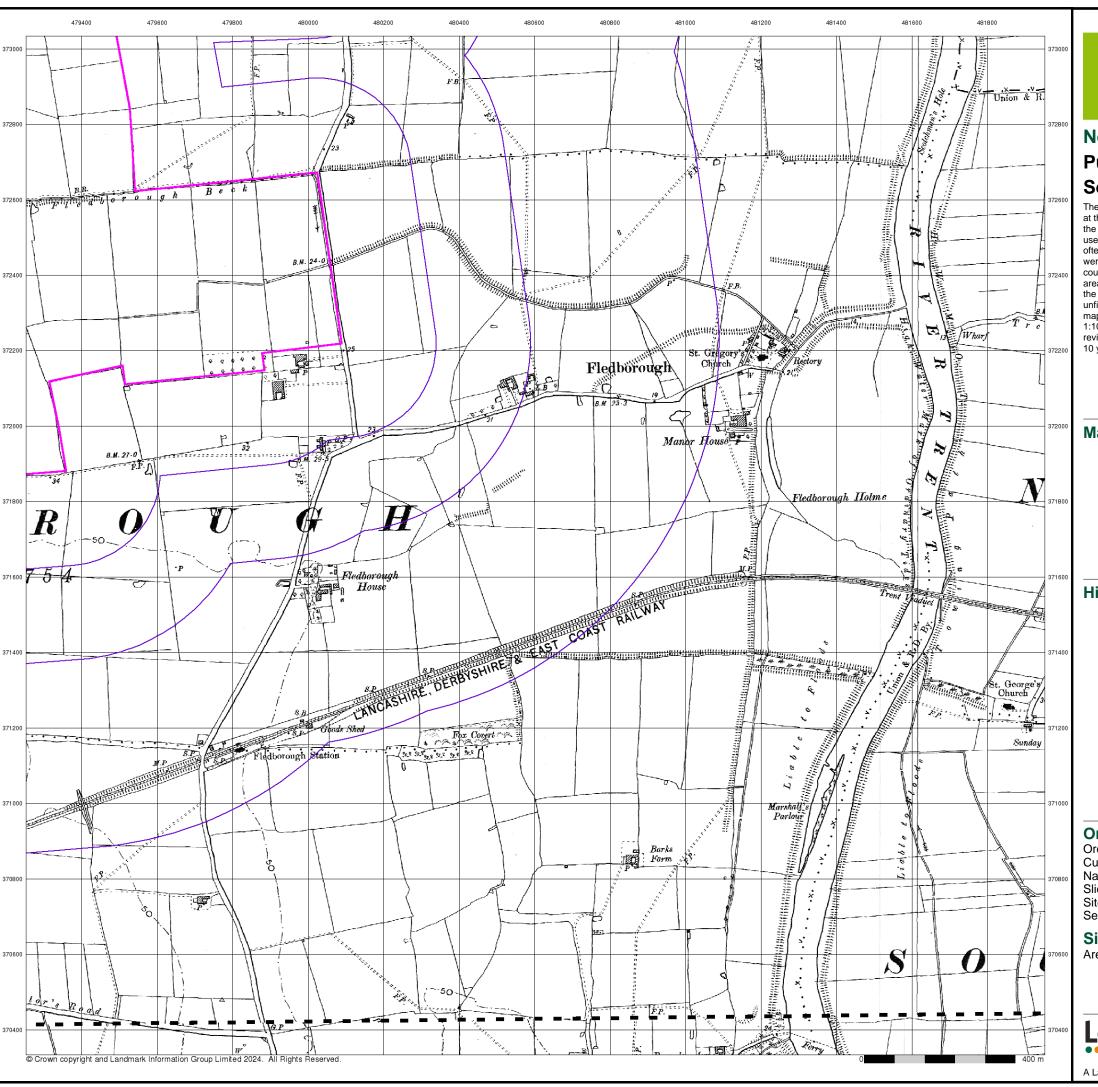
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024

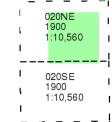


RSK

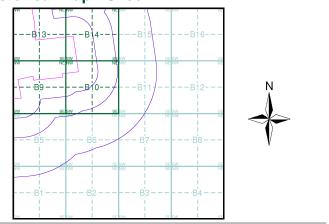
Nottinghamshire Published 1900 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1
Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW
National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090
Slice: B

Site Area (Ha): 280.97 Search Buffer (m): 1000

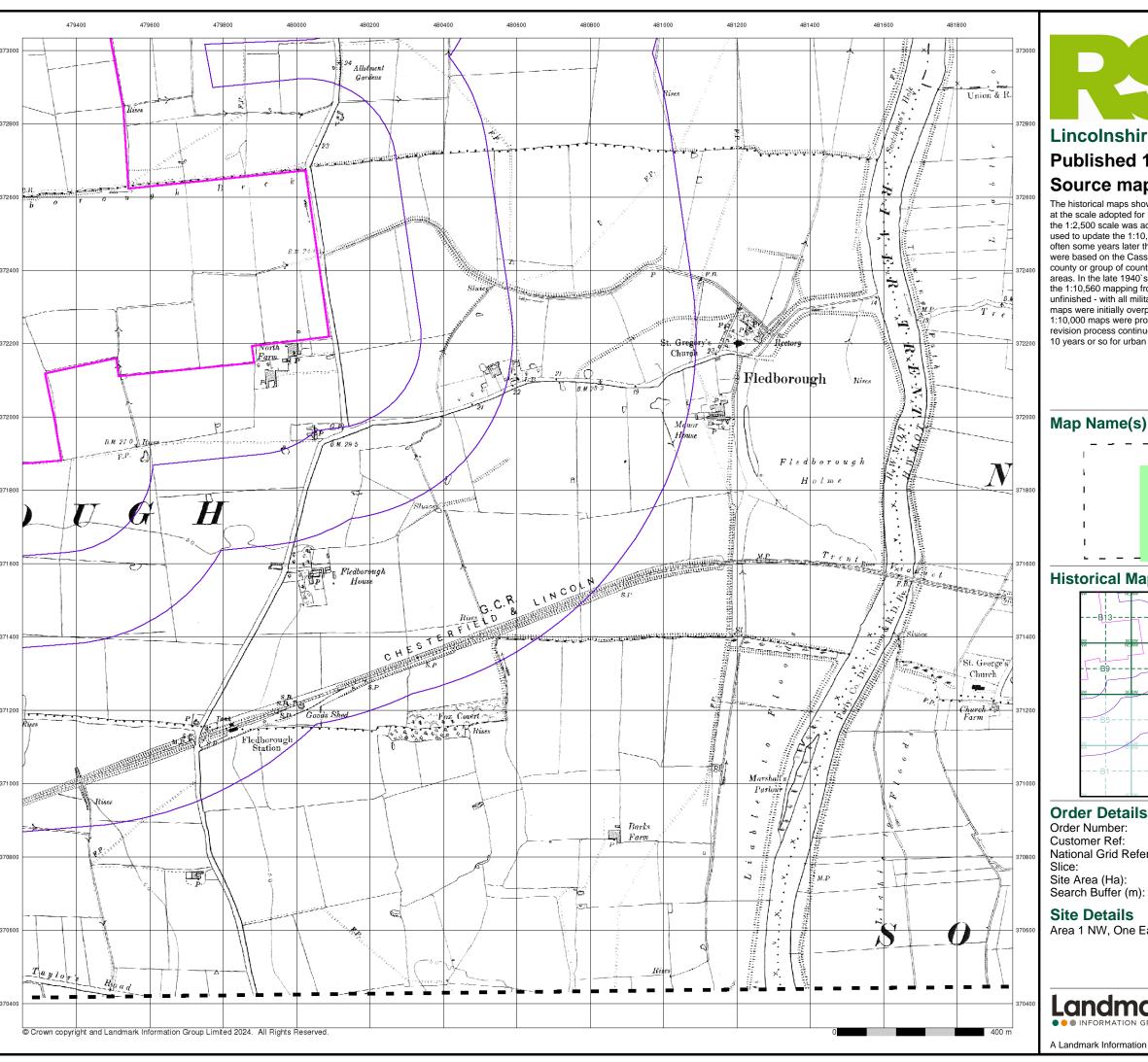
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



el: 0844 844 9952 ax: 0844 844 9951 eb: www.envirocheck.co.uk

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Pa



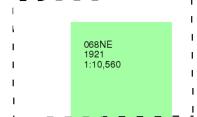


Lincolnshire

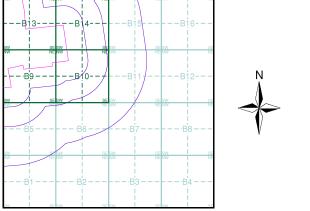
Published 1921 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

1000

Site Details

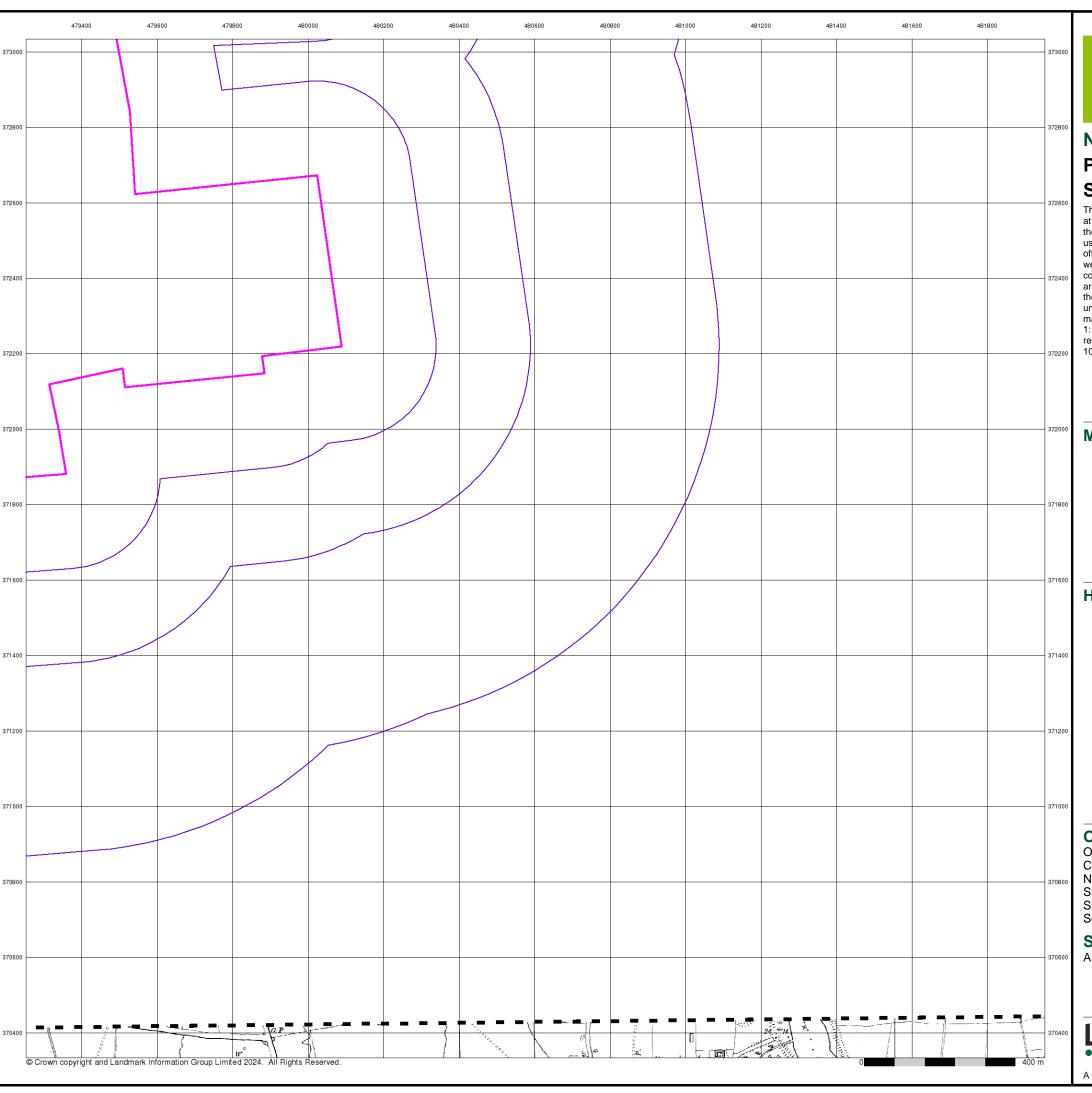
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024

Page 4 of 9



RS

Nottinghamshire

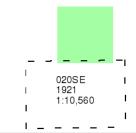
Published 1921

Source map scale - 1:10,560

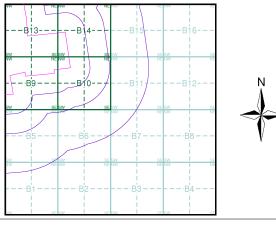
The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps pred

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1
Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW
National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090
Slice: B
Site Area (Ha): 280.97

1000

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): Site Details

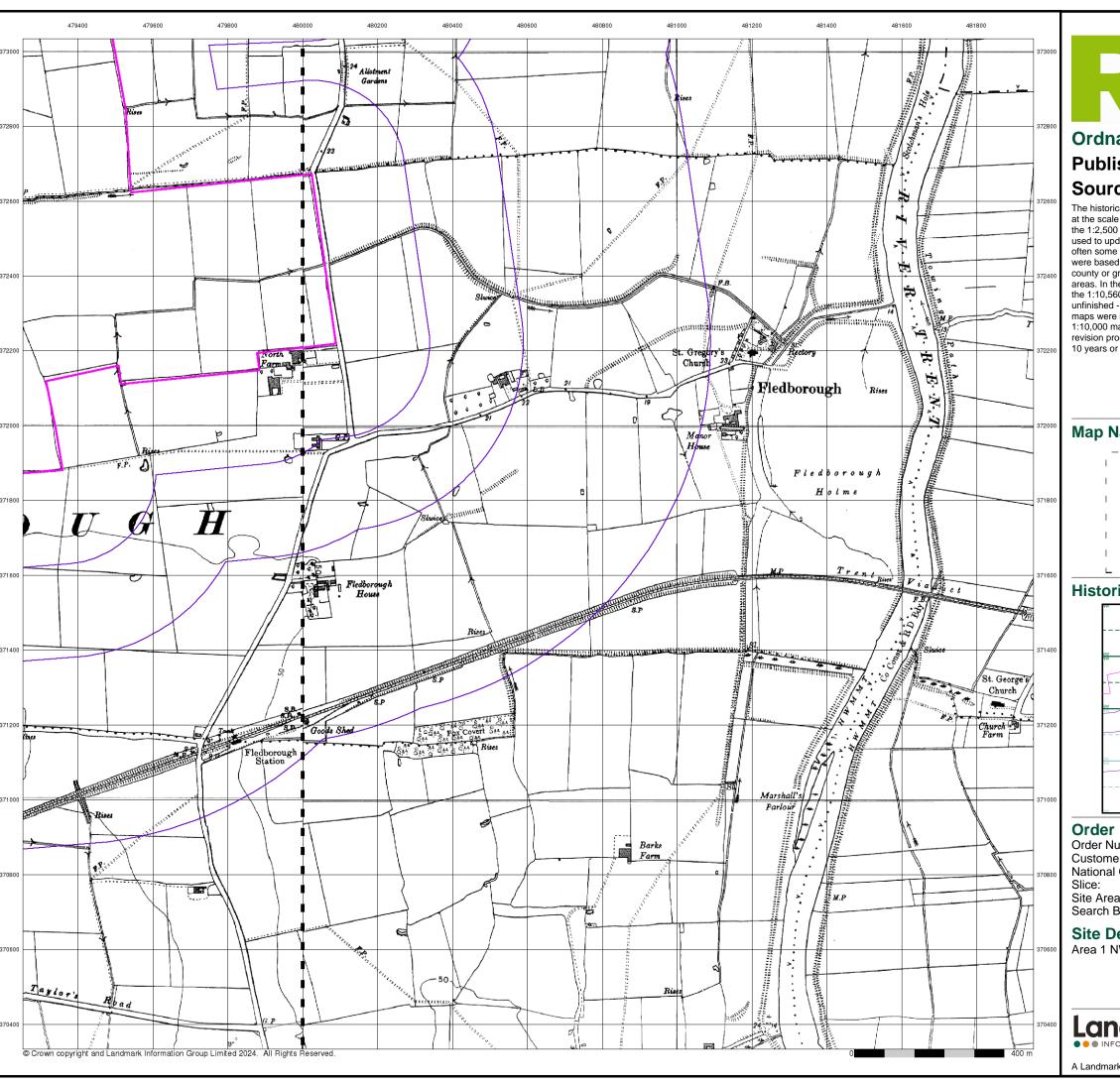
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



Tel: 0844 844 9952 Fax: 0844 844 9951 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024

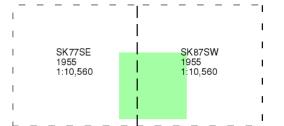
024 Page 5 of 9



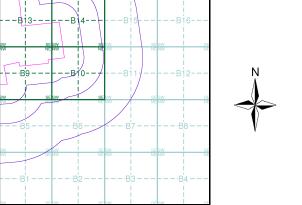
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1955 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 280.97 1000

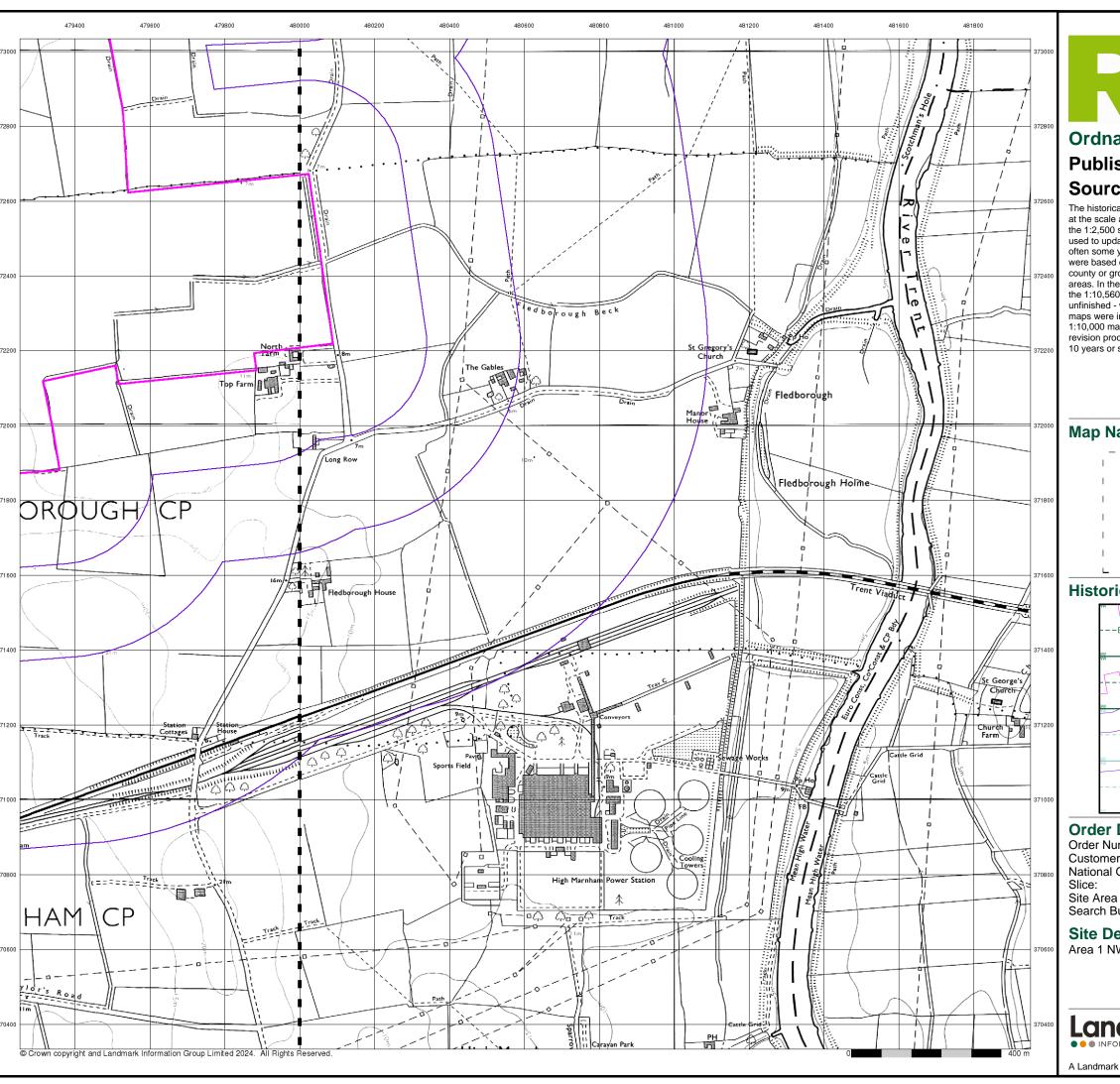
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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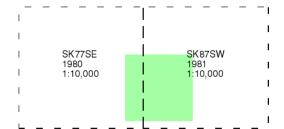
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 6 of 9



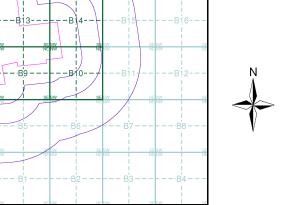
Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1980 - 1981 Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice B



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 280.97 1000

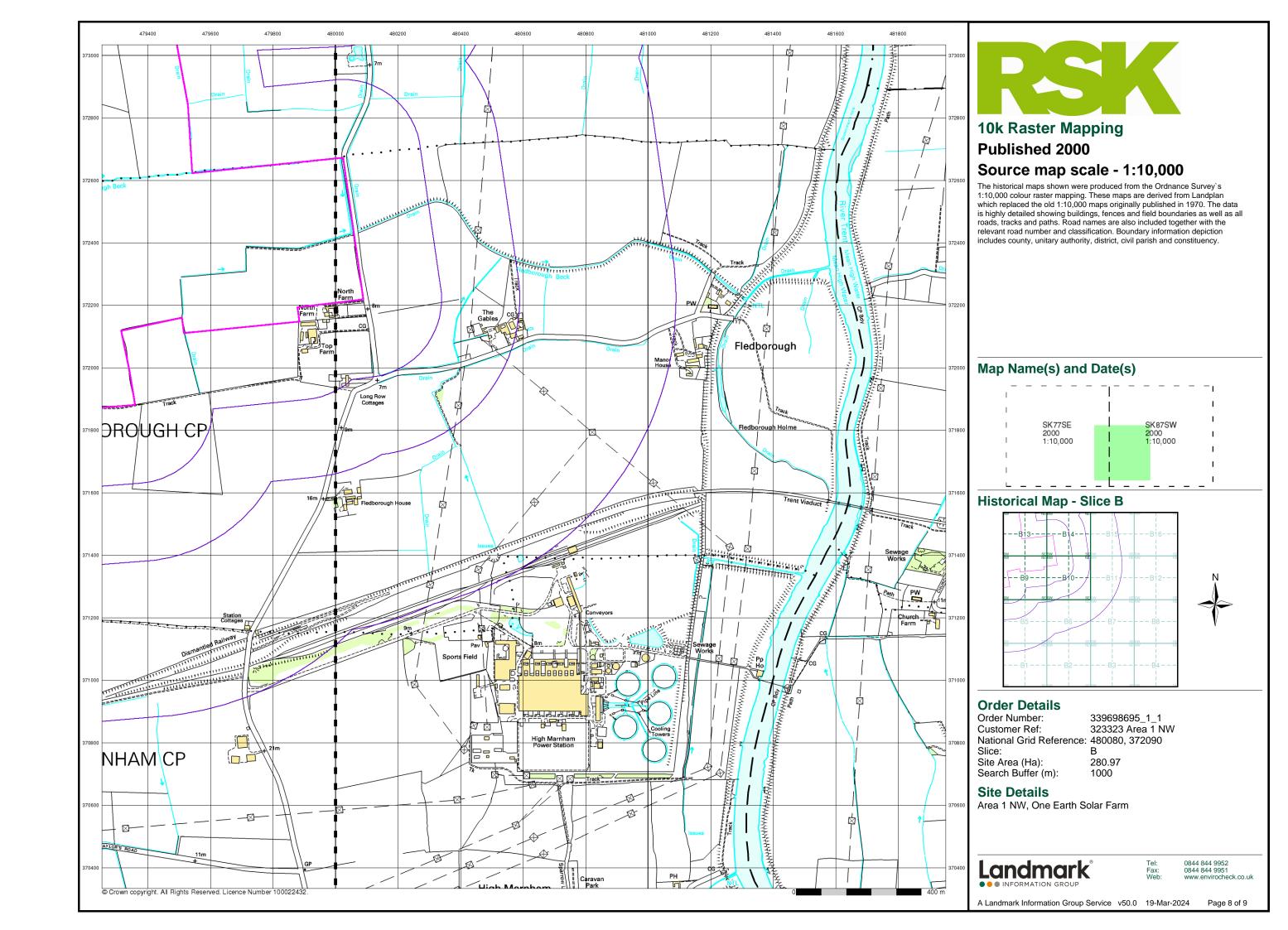
Site Details

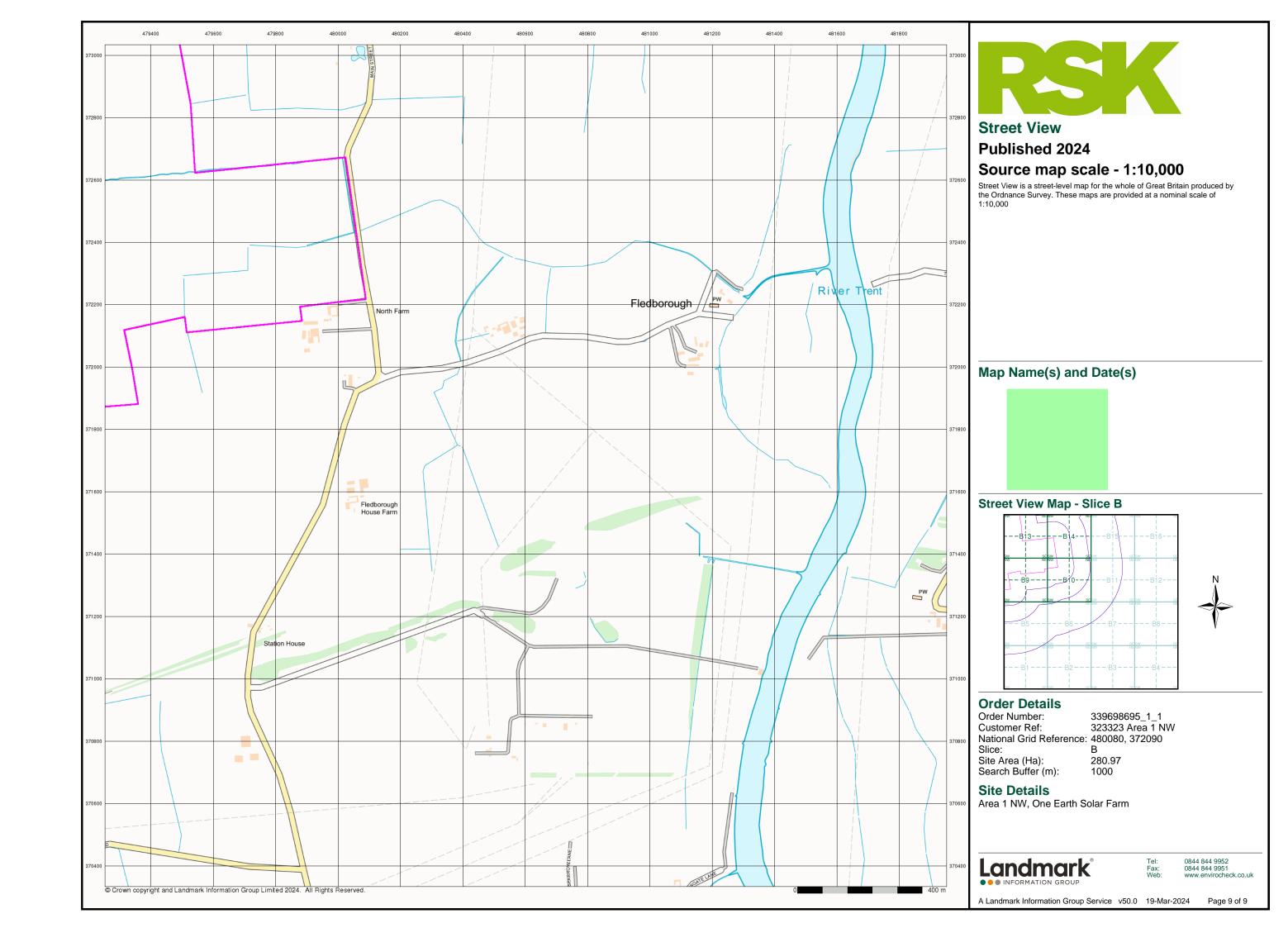
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



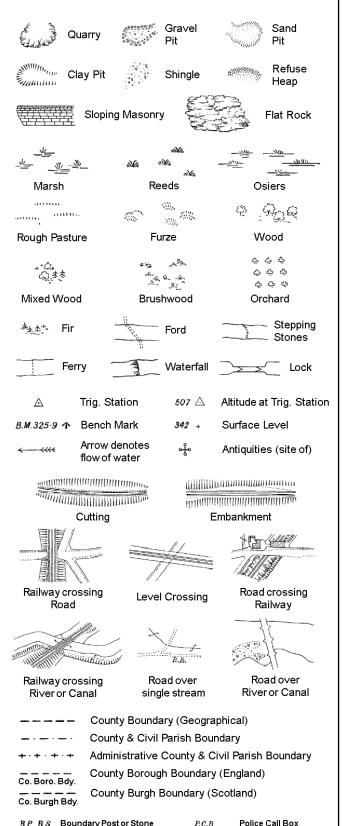
0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024





Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough

Well

Signal Post

Telephone Call Box

S.P

T.C.B

Sl.

 T_{T}

B.R.

E.P

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

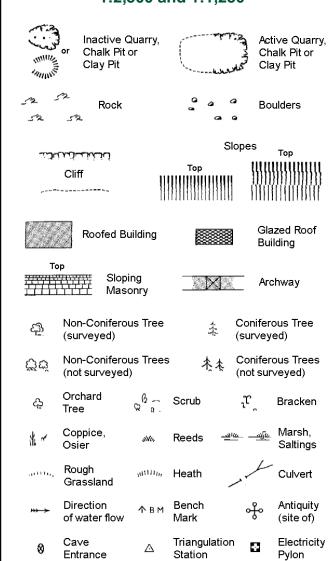
Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Guide Post or Board

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



ETL Elec	tricity Transmission Line
	County Boundary (Geographical)
. — . — .	County & Civil Parish Boundary
	Civil Parish Boundary
· · ·	Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary
L B Bdy 	London Borough Boundary
**************************************	Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

вн	Beer House	Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EIP	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

GVC

MP, MS

Gas Governer

Mile Post or Mile Stone

Guide Post

Manhole

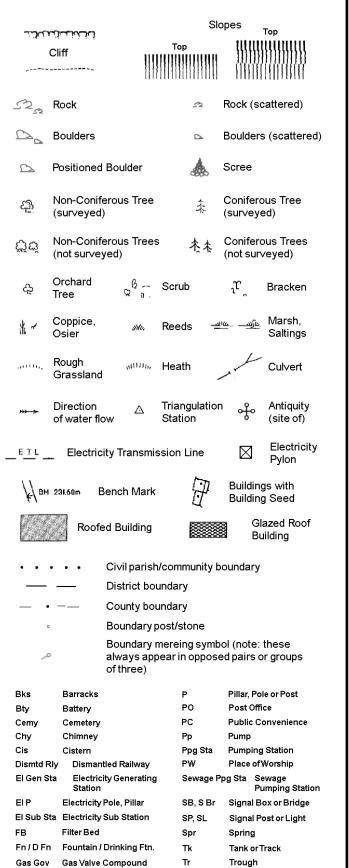
Wd Pp

Wks

Wind Pump Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

1:1,250

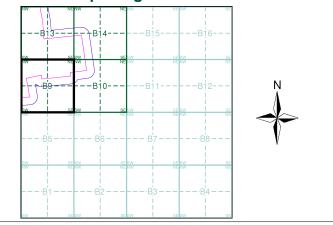




Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899 - 1900	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919 - 1920	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	5
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	6

Historical Map - Segment B9



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

Search Buffer (m): **Site Details**

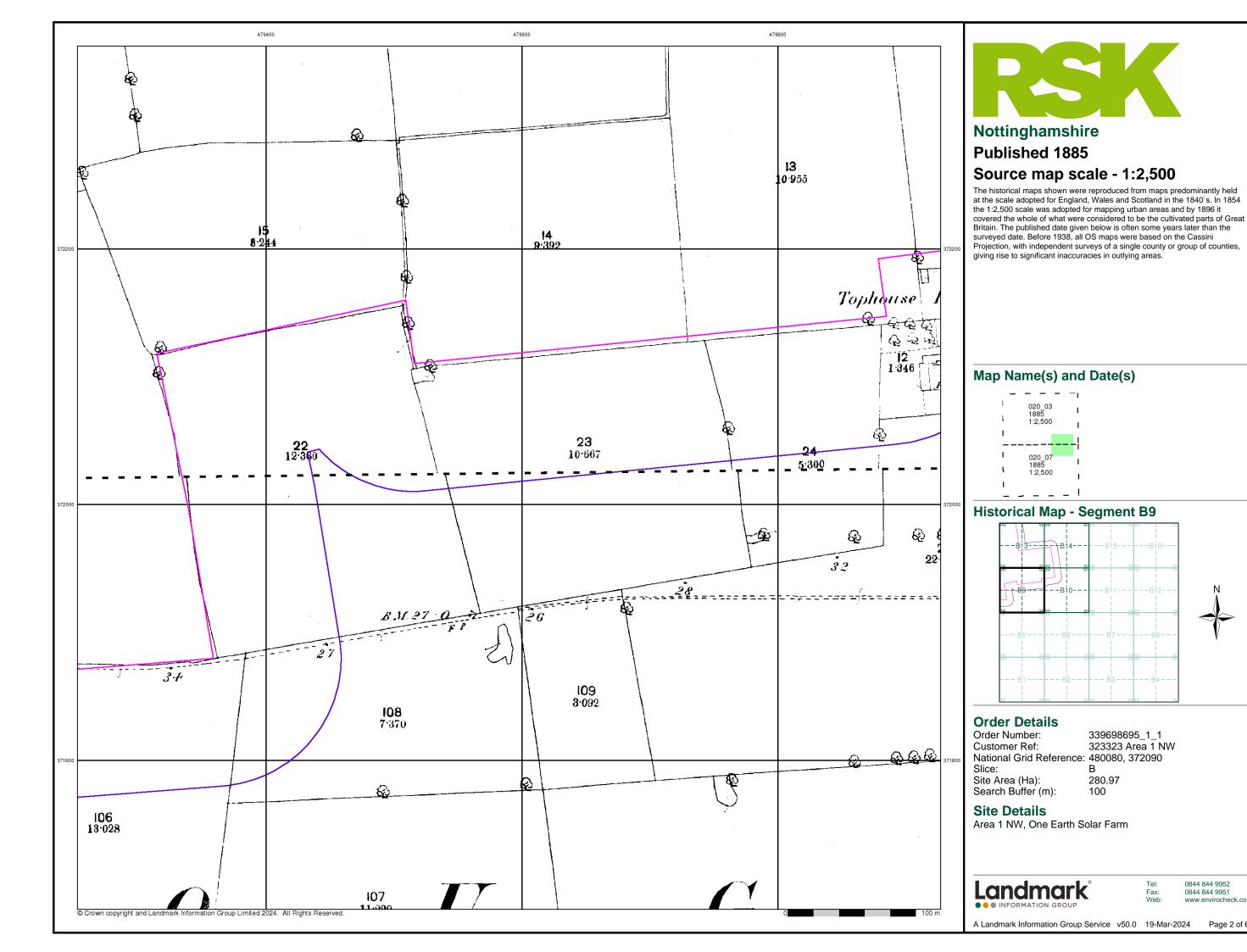
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

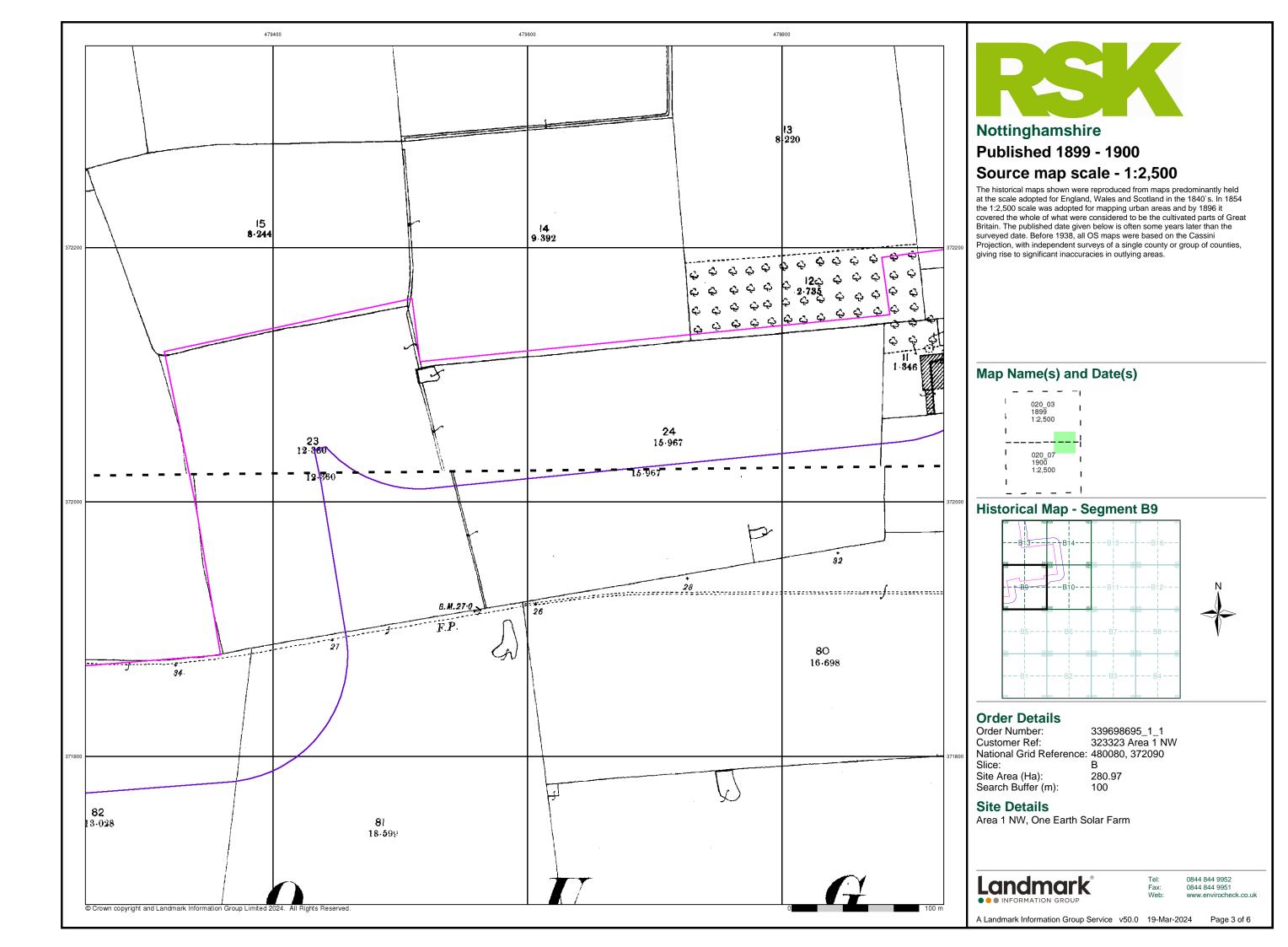


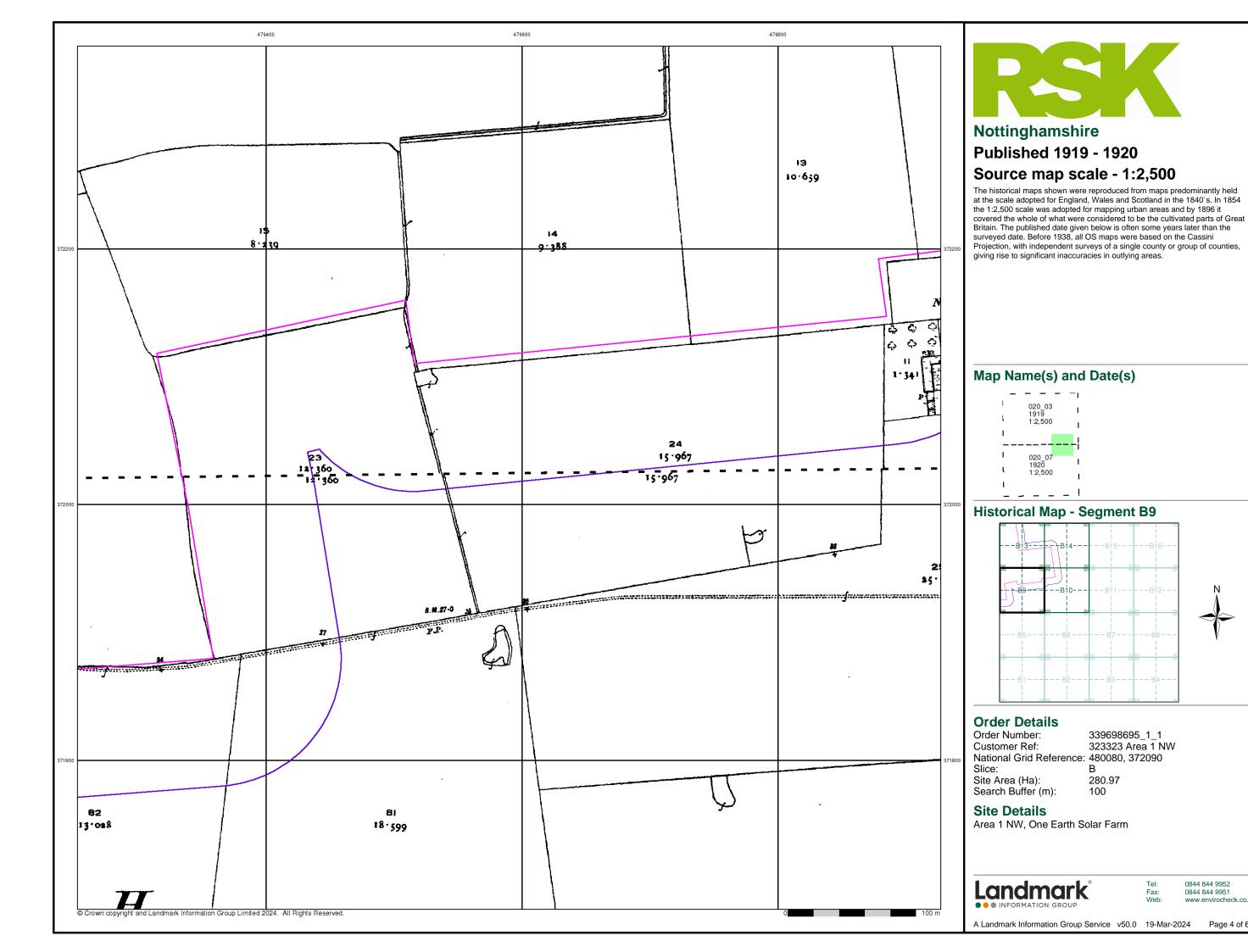
0844 844 9952 www.envirocheck.co.uk

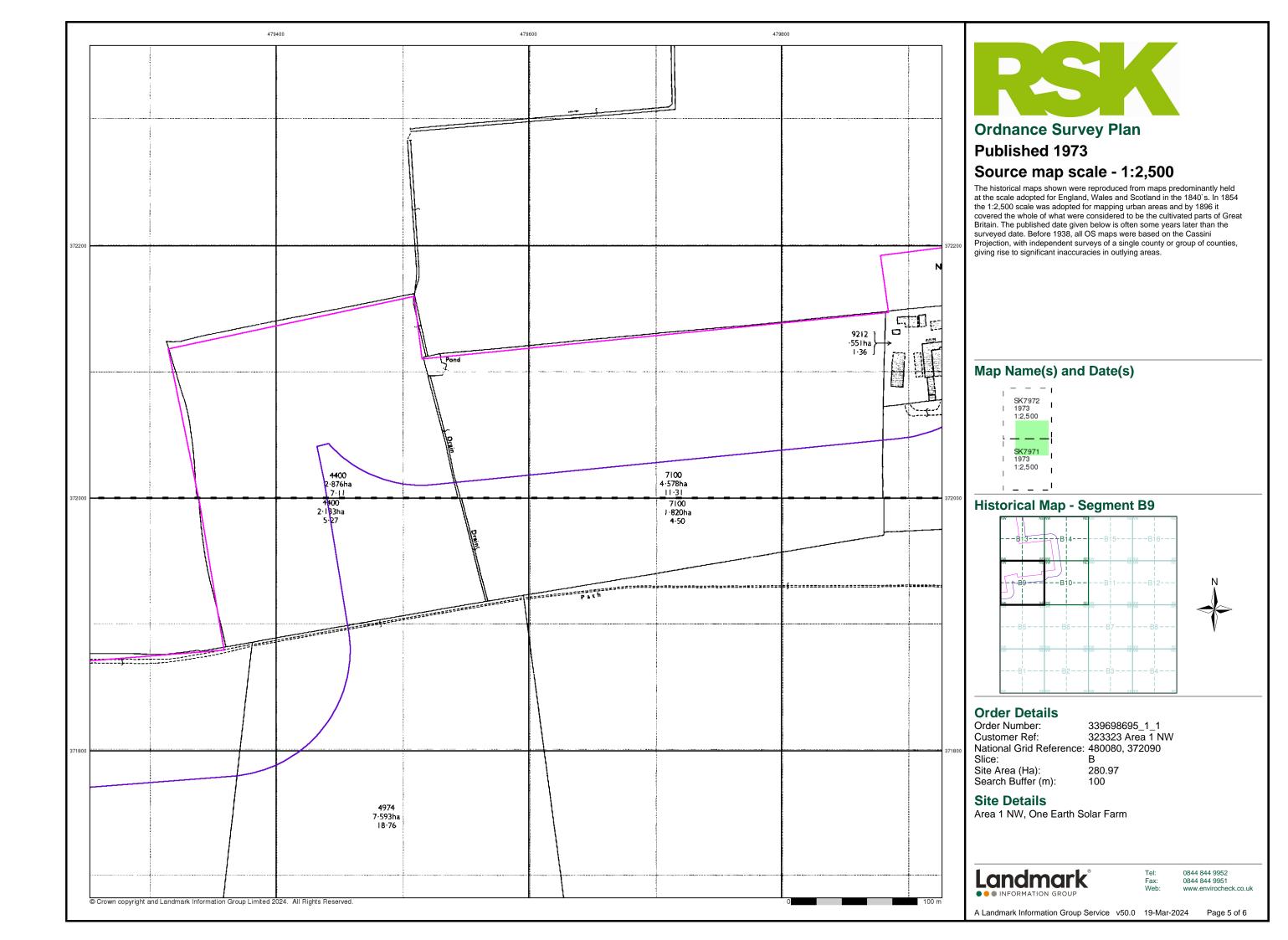
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 6

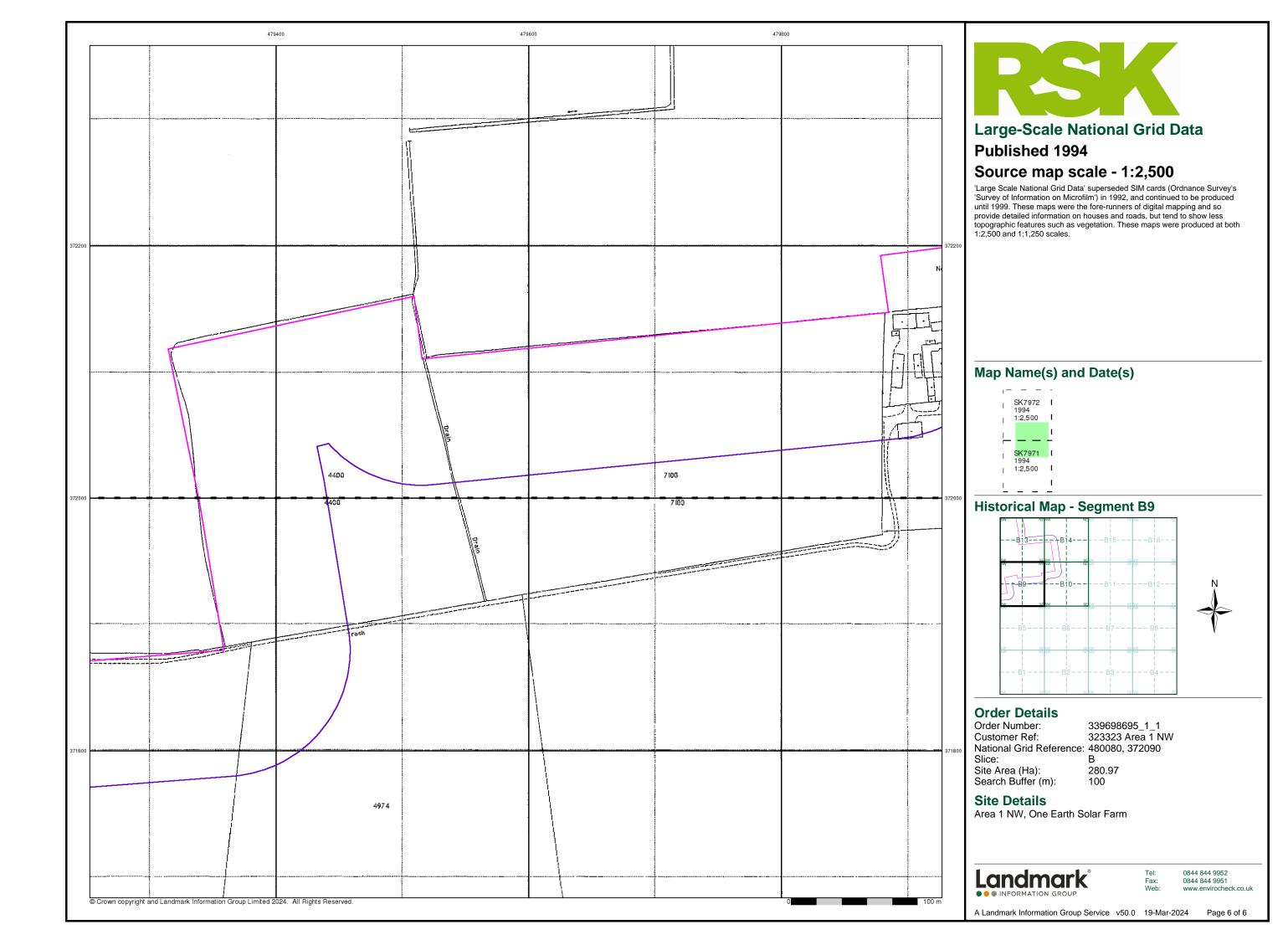
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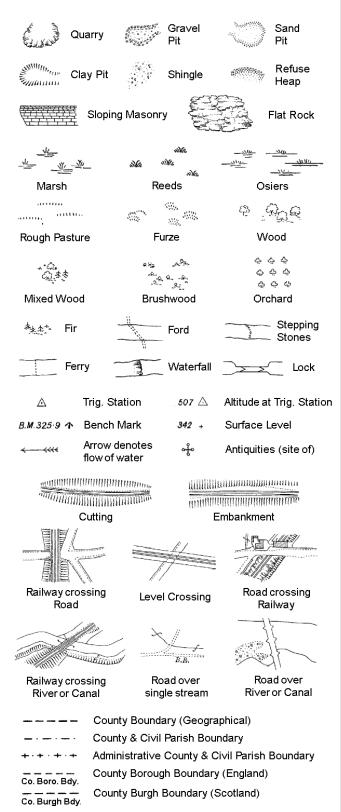








Ordnance Survey County Series and Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



B.R.

EP

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Police Call Box

Telephone Call Box

Signal Post

Pump

Sluice

Spring

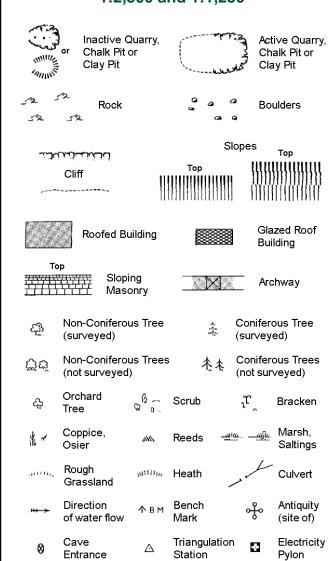
Trough Well

S.P

Sl.

Tr:

Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



Electricity Transmission Line County Boundary (Geographical)

County & Civil Parish Boundary Civil Parish Boundary Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary L B Bdy London Borough Boundary Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

вн	Beer House	Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EIP	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

1:1,250

	~~~~		SI	opes	Тор
	Clift الكنائي		Тор	utuu	uuuuu
~ · · · · · ·				11)))))	
		1111	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	[]][]]	11111111111
523	Rock		2,5	Rock (so	cattered)
$\triangle$	Boulders		2	Boulders	(scattered)
	Positioned	Boulder		Scree	
දවු	Non-Conif	erous Tree )	*	Conifero	
ర్లొట్	Non-Conife (not surve	erous Trees yed)	木本	Coniferd (not surv	ous Trees /eyed)
ද	Orchard Tree	Q a.	Scrub	J,	Bracken
* ~	Coppice, Osier	áVu,	Reeds -=	ire <i>—മി</i> ര	Marsh, Saltings
asttle,	Rough Grassland	<i>1</i> 1111111,	Heath	1	Culvert
<del>&gt;&gt;&gt; →</del>	Direction of water flo	Δ	Triangulation Station	n of	Antiquity (site of)
_ E_TL _	_ Electric	ity Transmis	sion Line	$\boxtimes$	Electricity Pylon
\ <del>€</del> \	291.60m E	Bench Mark		Building Building	
	Roofe	ed Building		23	azed Roof iilding
		Civil parish	/community b	oundary	
		District bou	=		
		County bou	<del>-</del>		
٥		Boundary p			
ß	•	Boundary r	nereing symb ear in oppos		
Bks	Barracks		Р	Pillar, Pol	le or Post
Bty	Battery		PO	Post Offi	
Cemy	Cemetery		PC	Public Co	onvenience
Chy	Chimney		Pp	Pump	<b>-</b>
Cis	Cistern	41 - 4 D-21	Ppg Sta	Pumping	
Dismtd R El Gen S	•	tled Railway ity Generating	PW Sewage F	Place of\ Pog Sta Se	Worship ewage
	Station		_	Pu	ımping Station
EIP		Pole, Pillar	SB, S Br	_	ox or Bridge
	ta Electricity Filter Bed	Sup Station	SP, SL	_	ost or Light
FB	Filler Red		Spr	Spring	

Fn / D Fn Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Governer

**Guide Post** 

Manhole

GVC

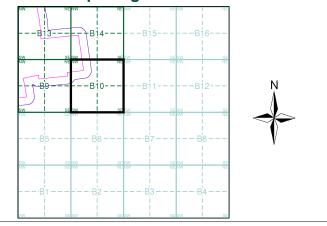
Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

#### **Historical Mapping & Photography included:**

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Lincolnshire	1:2,500	1885	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899 - 1900	4
Lincolnshire	1:2,500	1919	5
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919 - 1920	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973 - 1974	7
Additional SIMs	1:2,500	1992	8
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	9

### **Historical Map - Segment B10**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice: 280.97 Site Area (Ha):

100

#### **Site Details**

Tank or Track

Trough

Wind Pump

Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

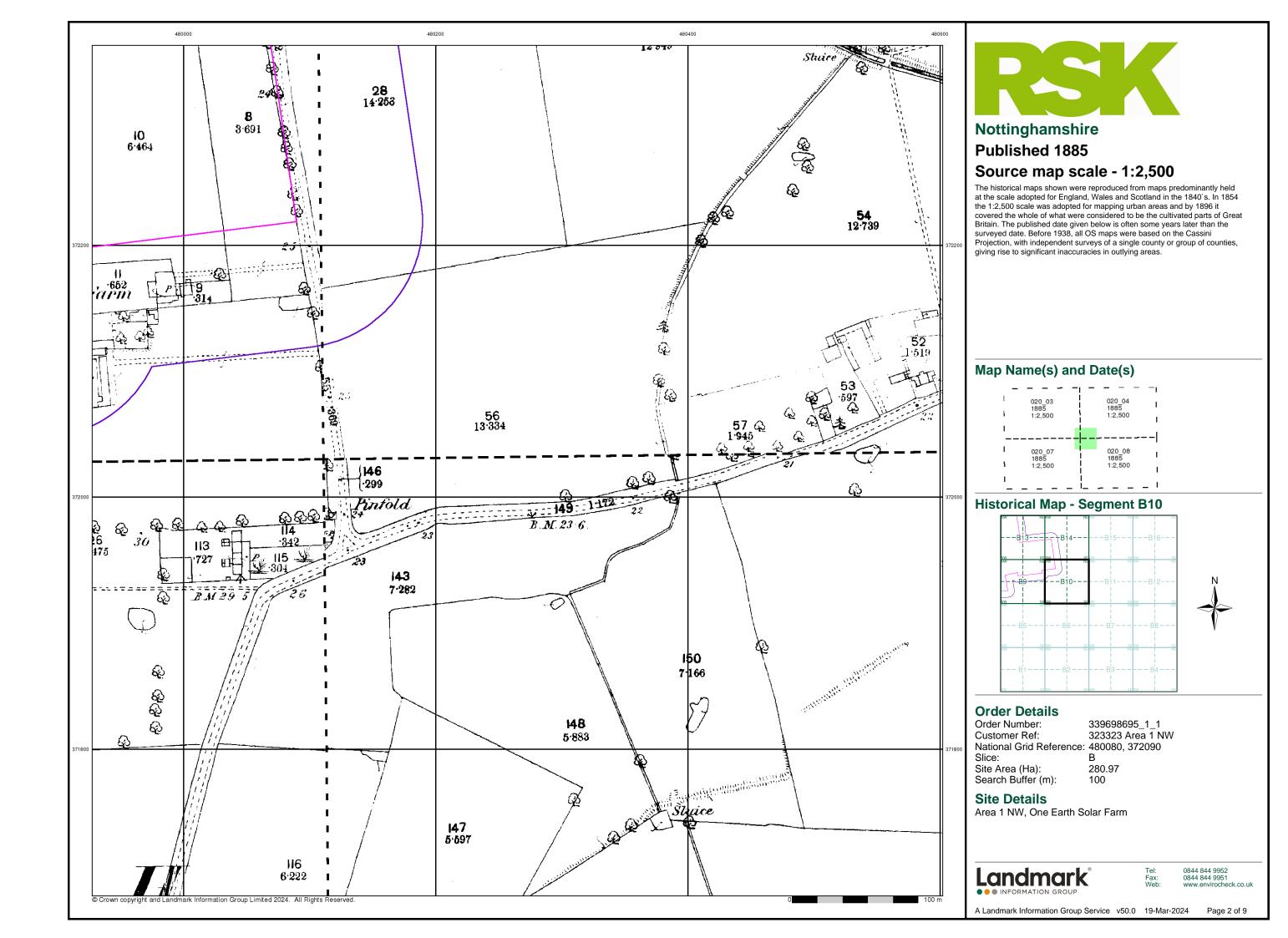
Search Buffer (m):

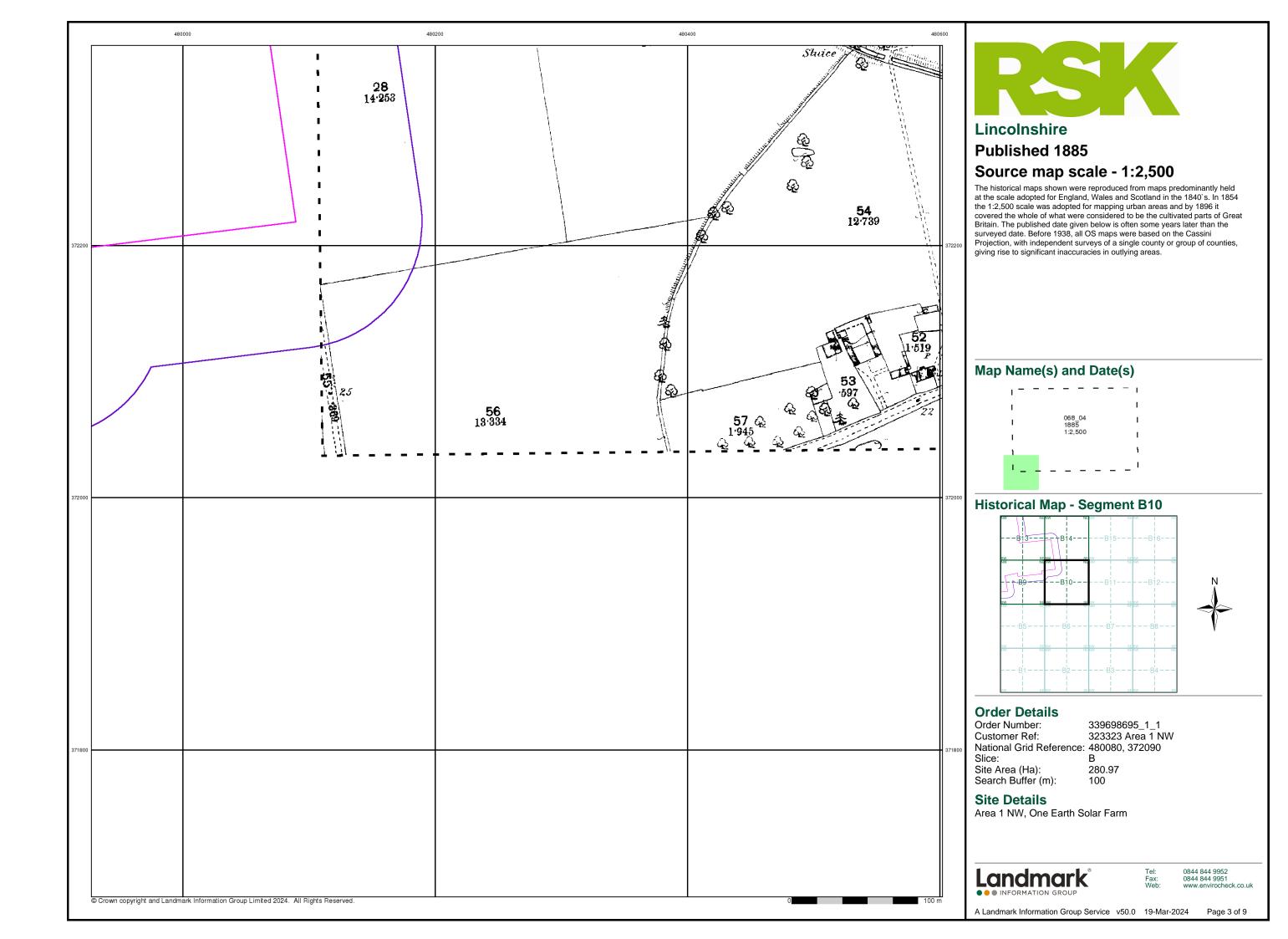
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

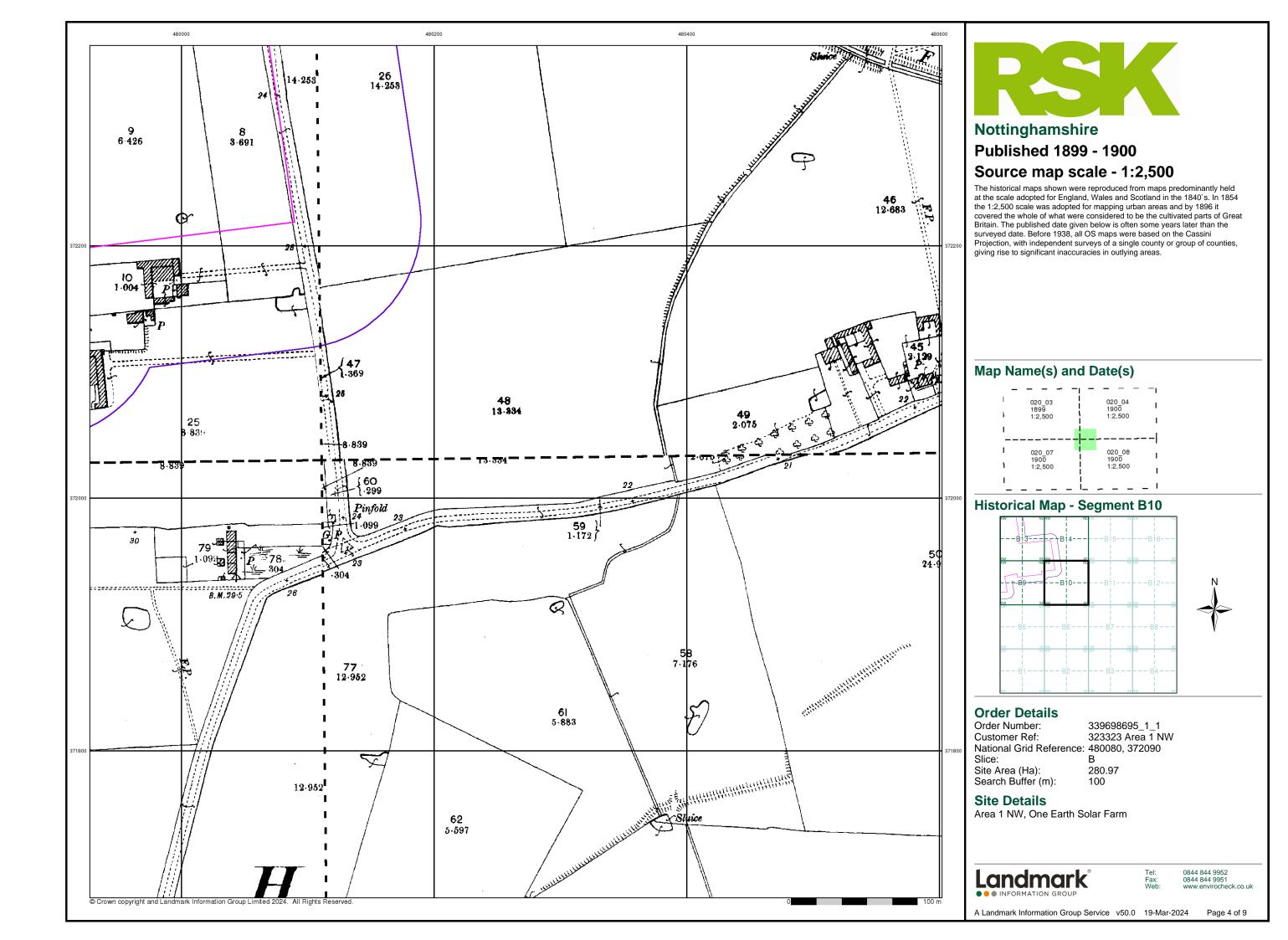


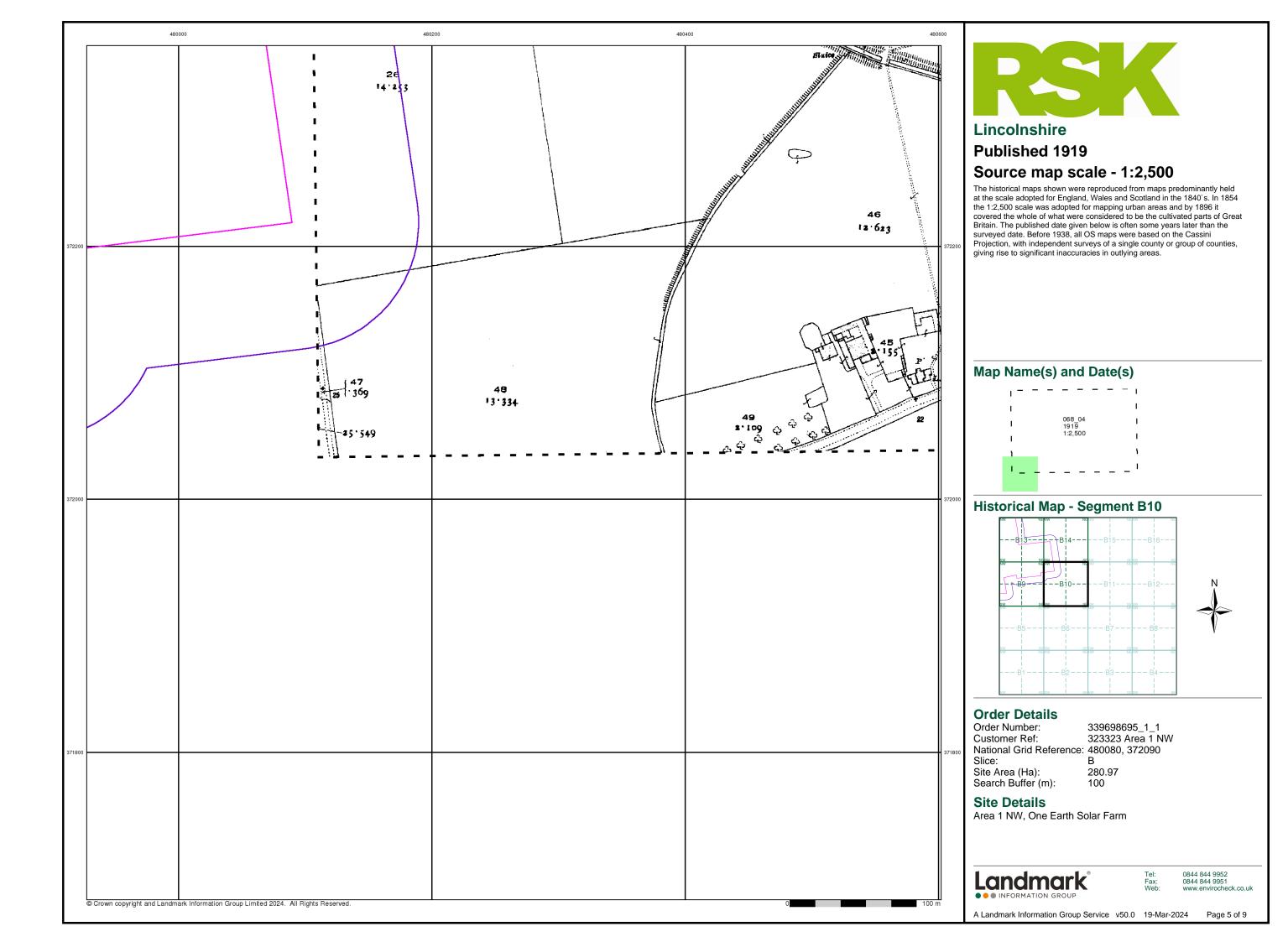
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

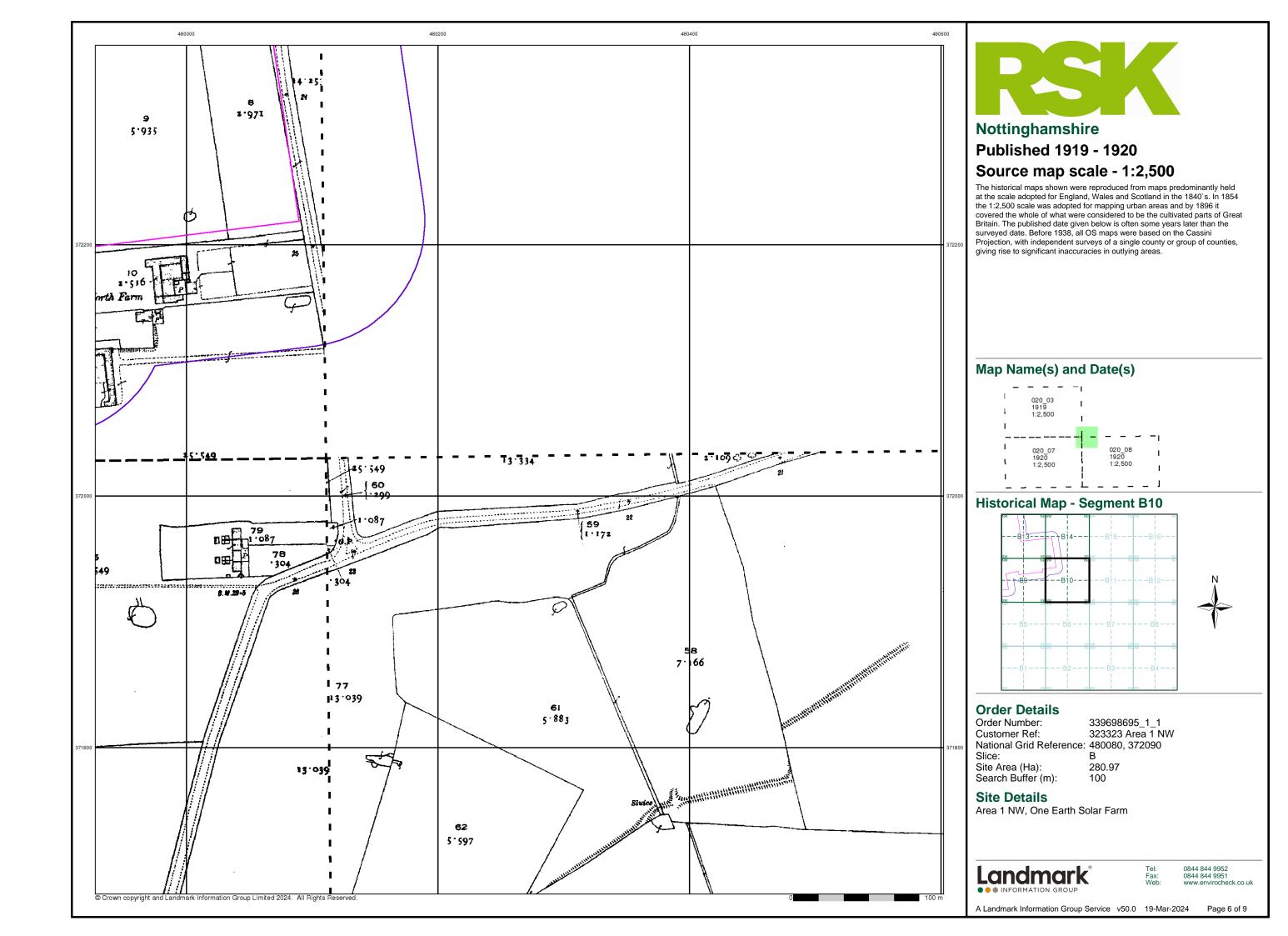
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 9

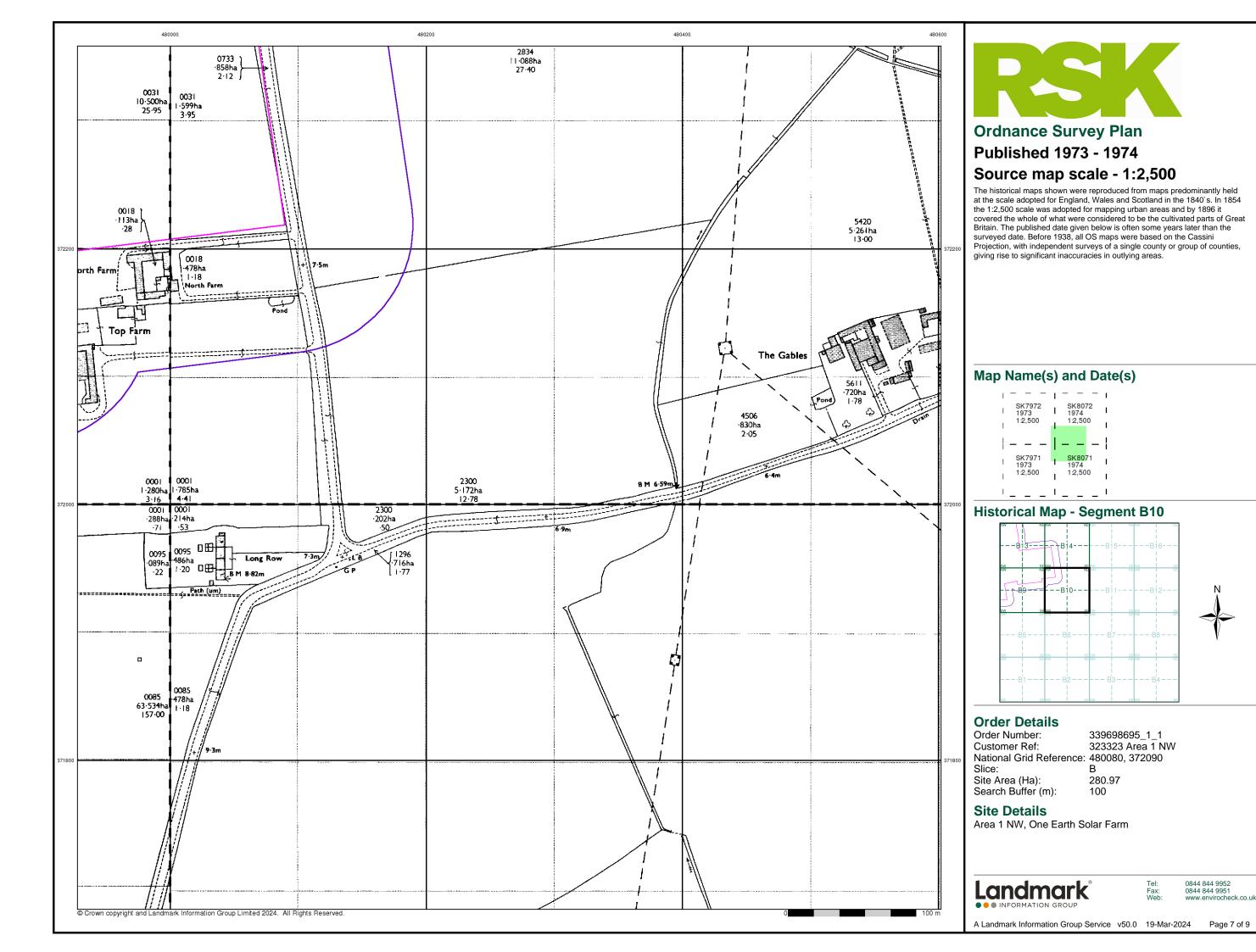


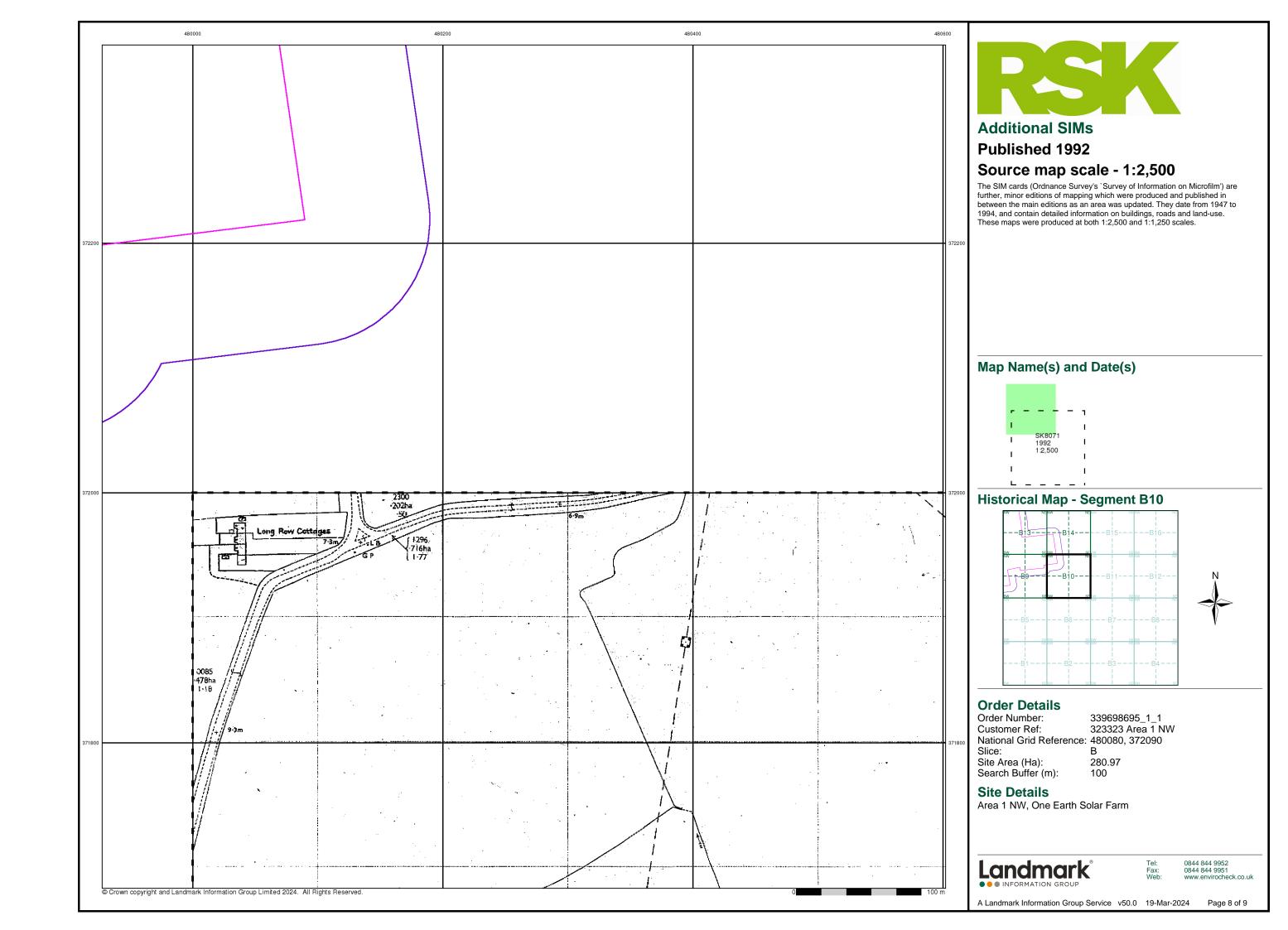


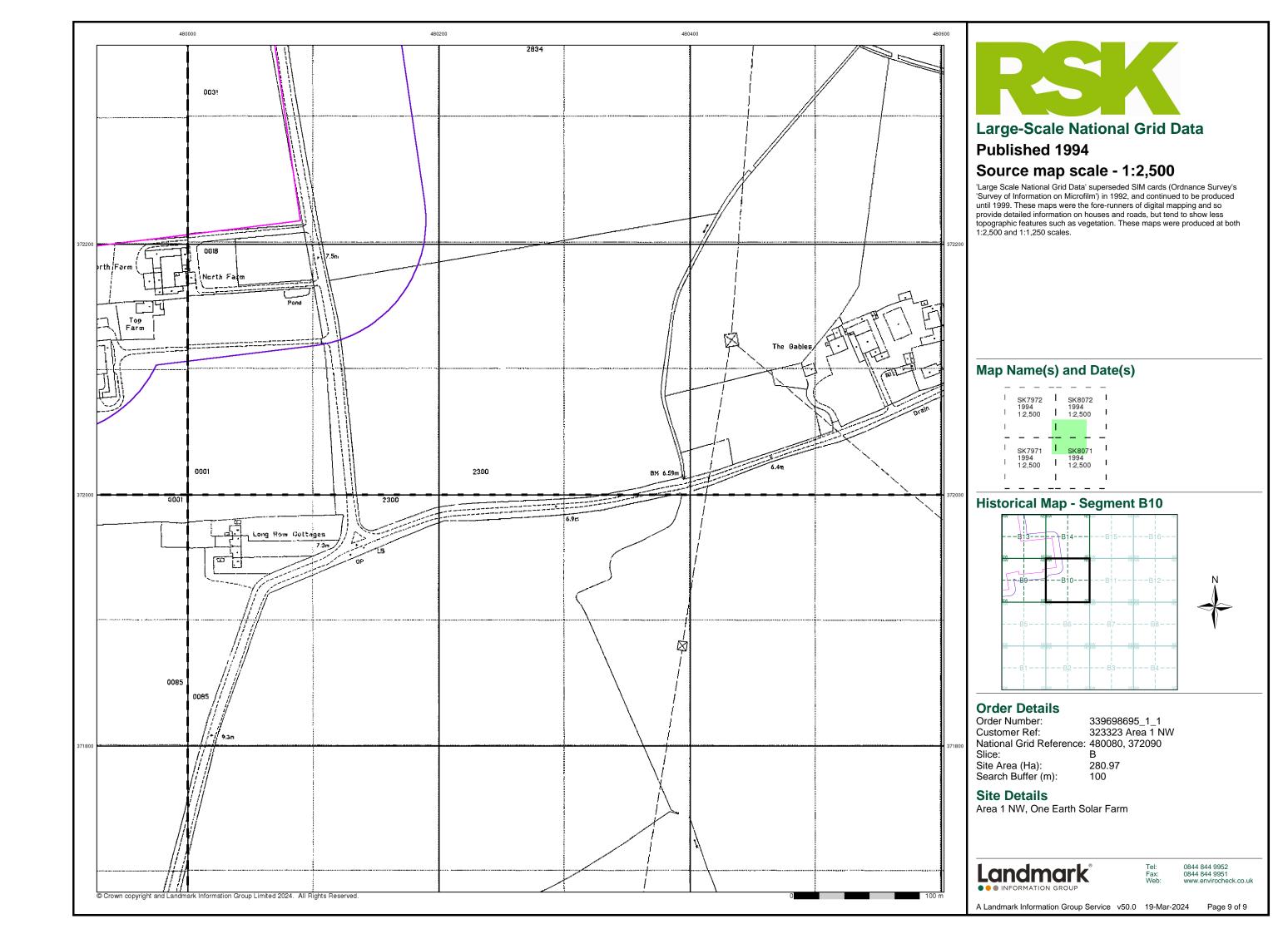




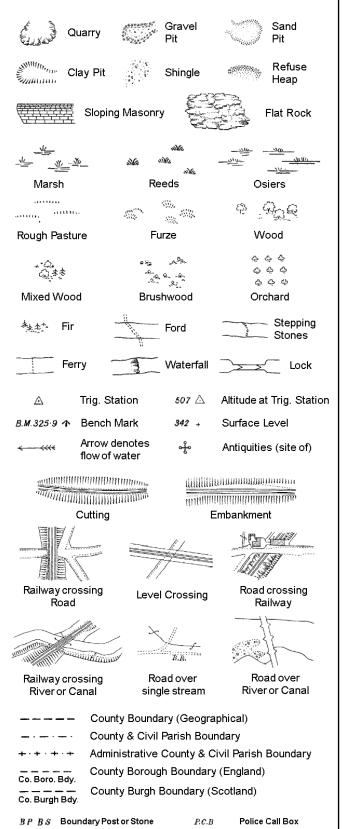








#### **Ordnance Survey County Series and** Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough

Well

Signal Post

Telephone Call Box

S.P

T.C.B

Sl.

 $T_T$ 

B.R.

E.P

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

Foot Bridge

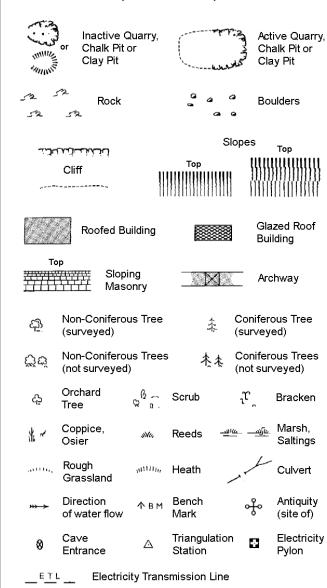
Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

Guide Post or Board

#### Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



O PA	Symbol mark mereing cha	• .	where boundary
вн	Beer House	Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EIP	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	Wr Pt, Wr T	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

County Boundary (Geographical)

Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary

Fn/DFn

GVC

Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

Gas Governer

**Guide Post** 

Manhole

Tk

Tr

Wd Pp

Wks

Tank or Track

Trough

Wind Pump

Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

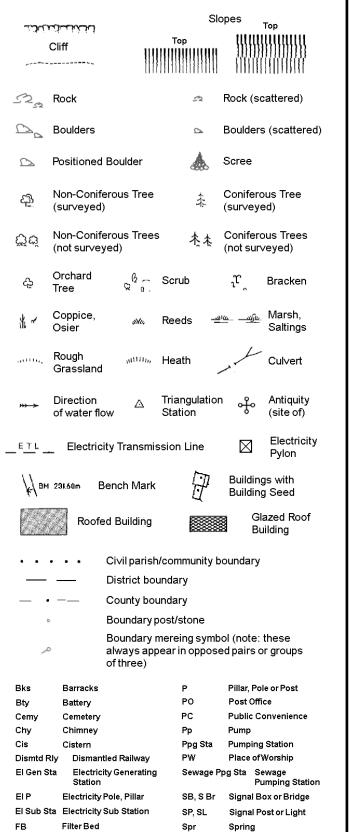
County & Civil Parish Boundary

Civil Parish Boundary

London Borough Boundary

L B Bdy

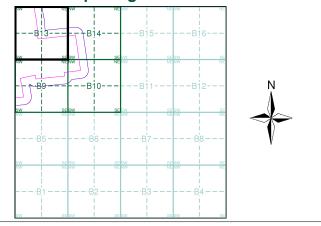
# 1:1,250



#### **Historical Mapping & Photography included:**

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919	4
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973	5
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	6

### **Historical Map - Segment B13**



#### **Order Details**

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

Search Buffer (m): 100

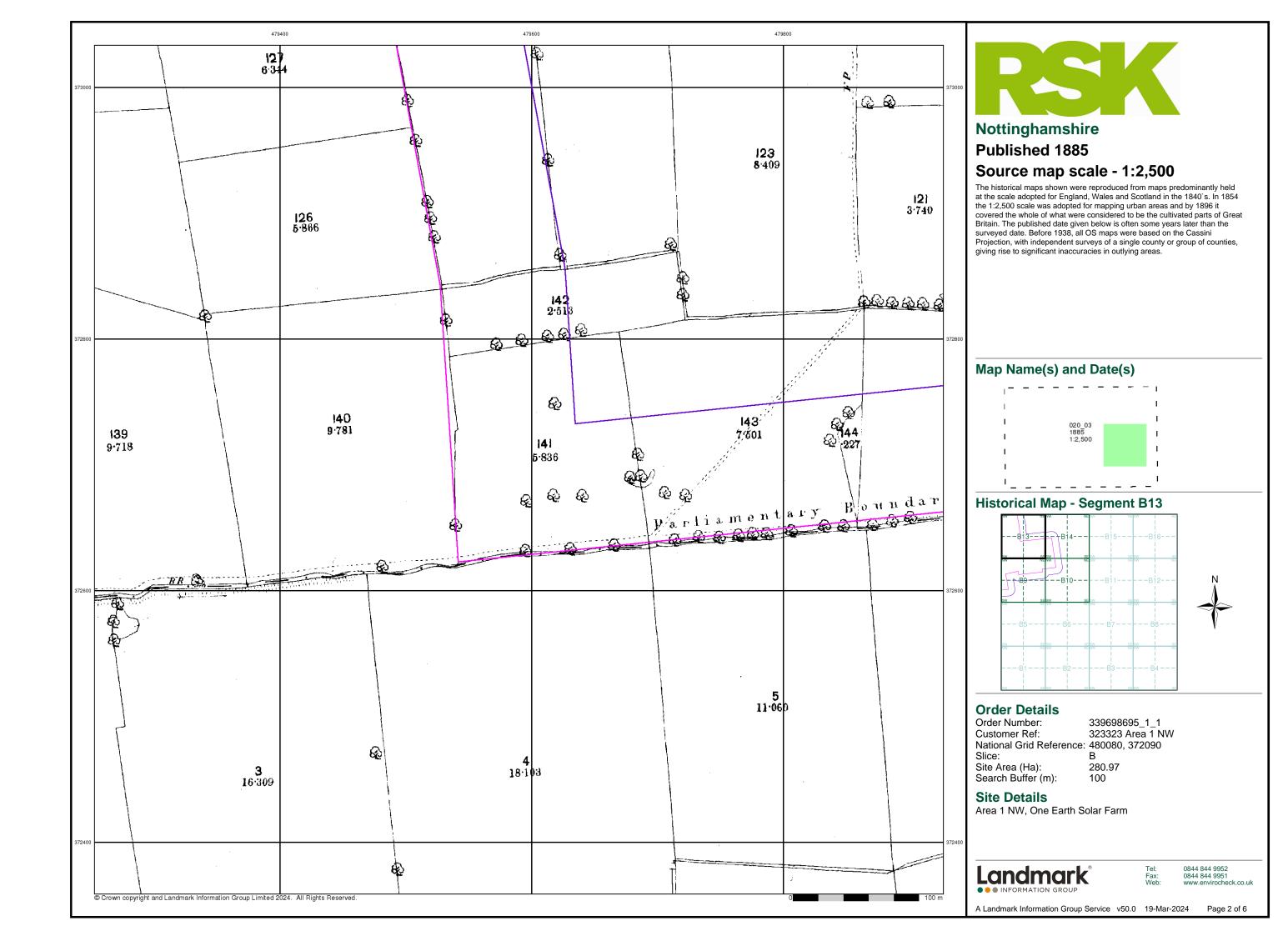
**Site Details** 

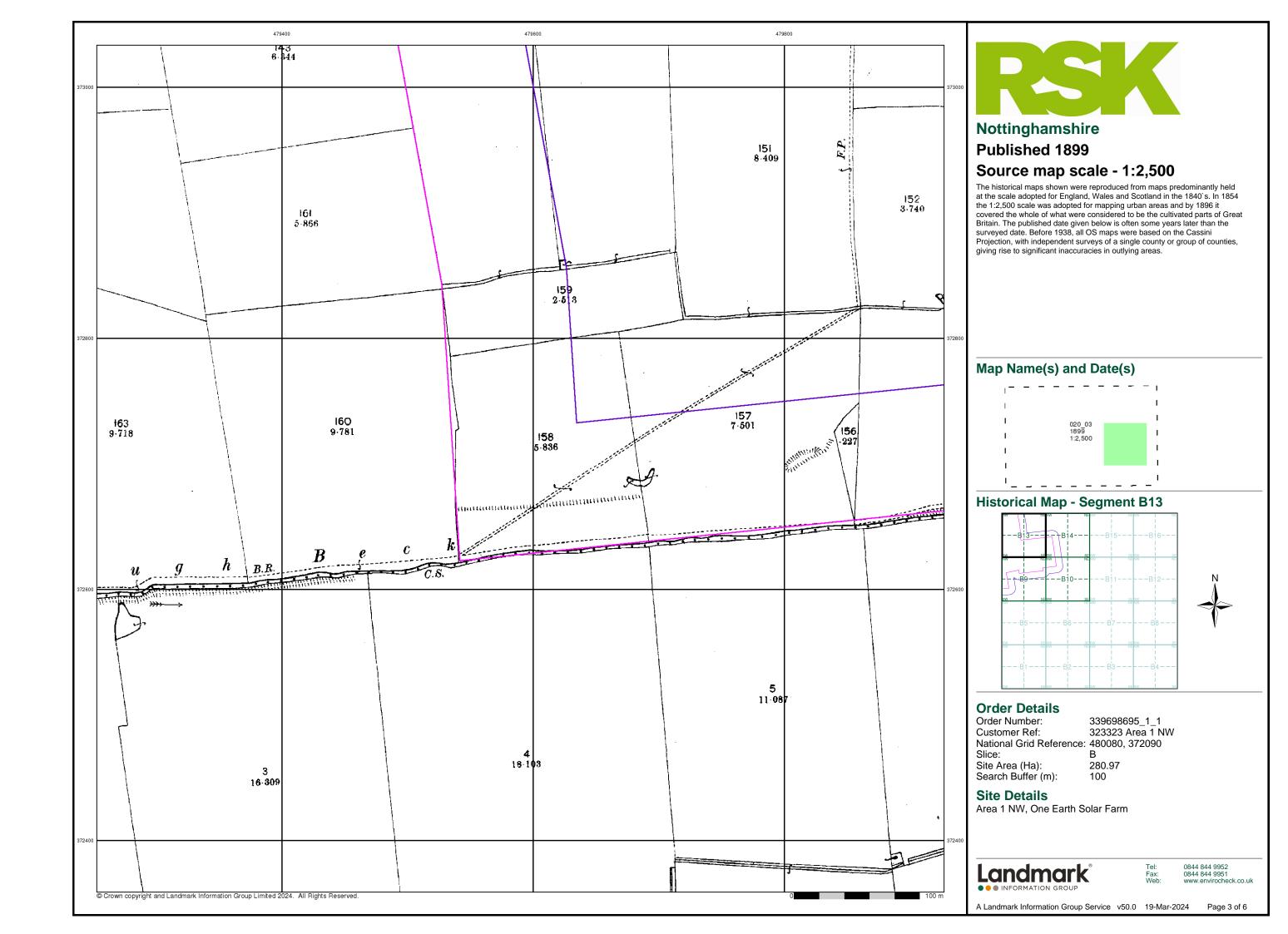
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

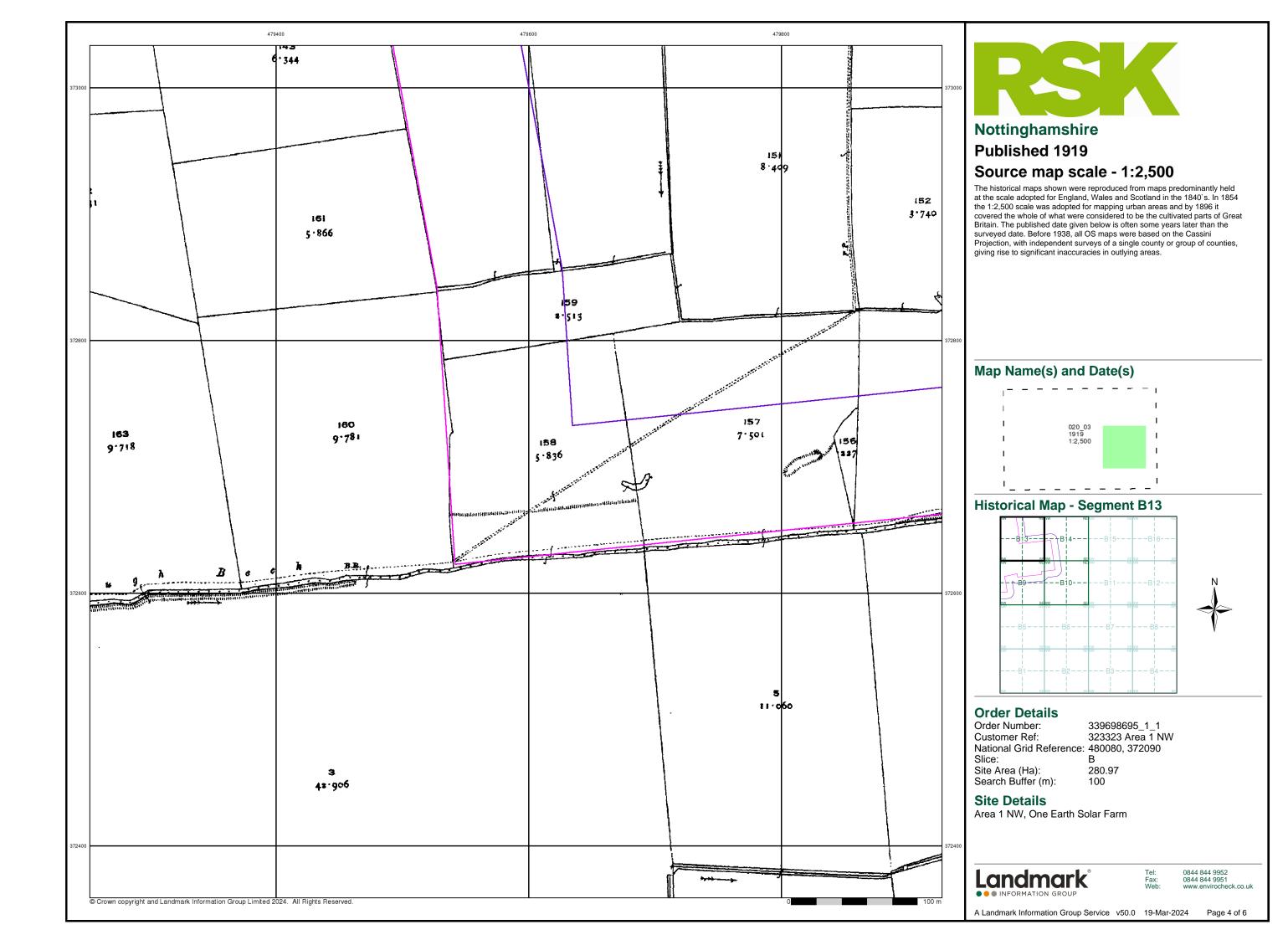


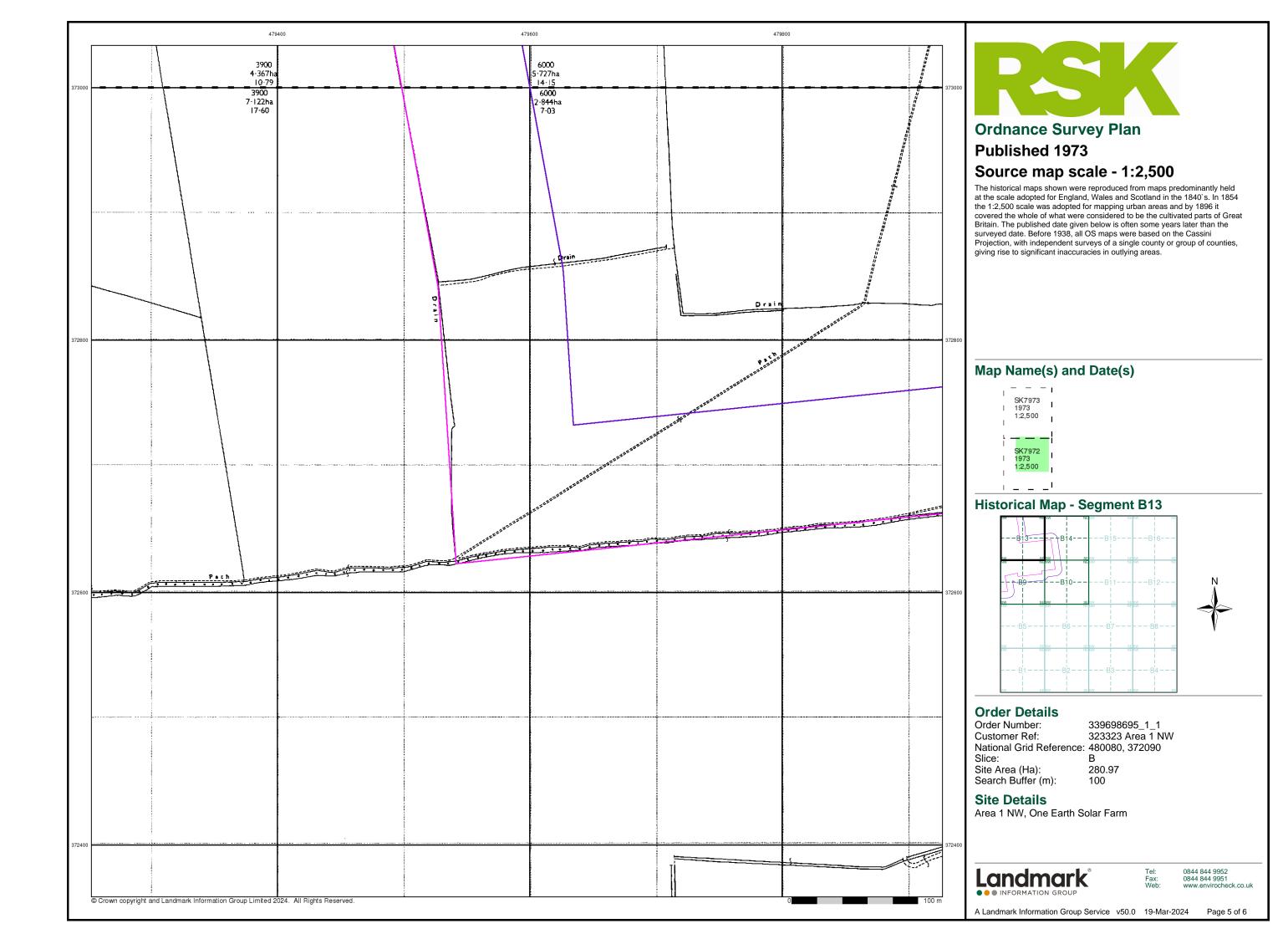
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

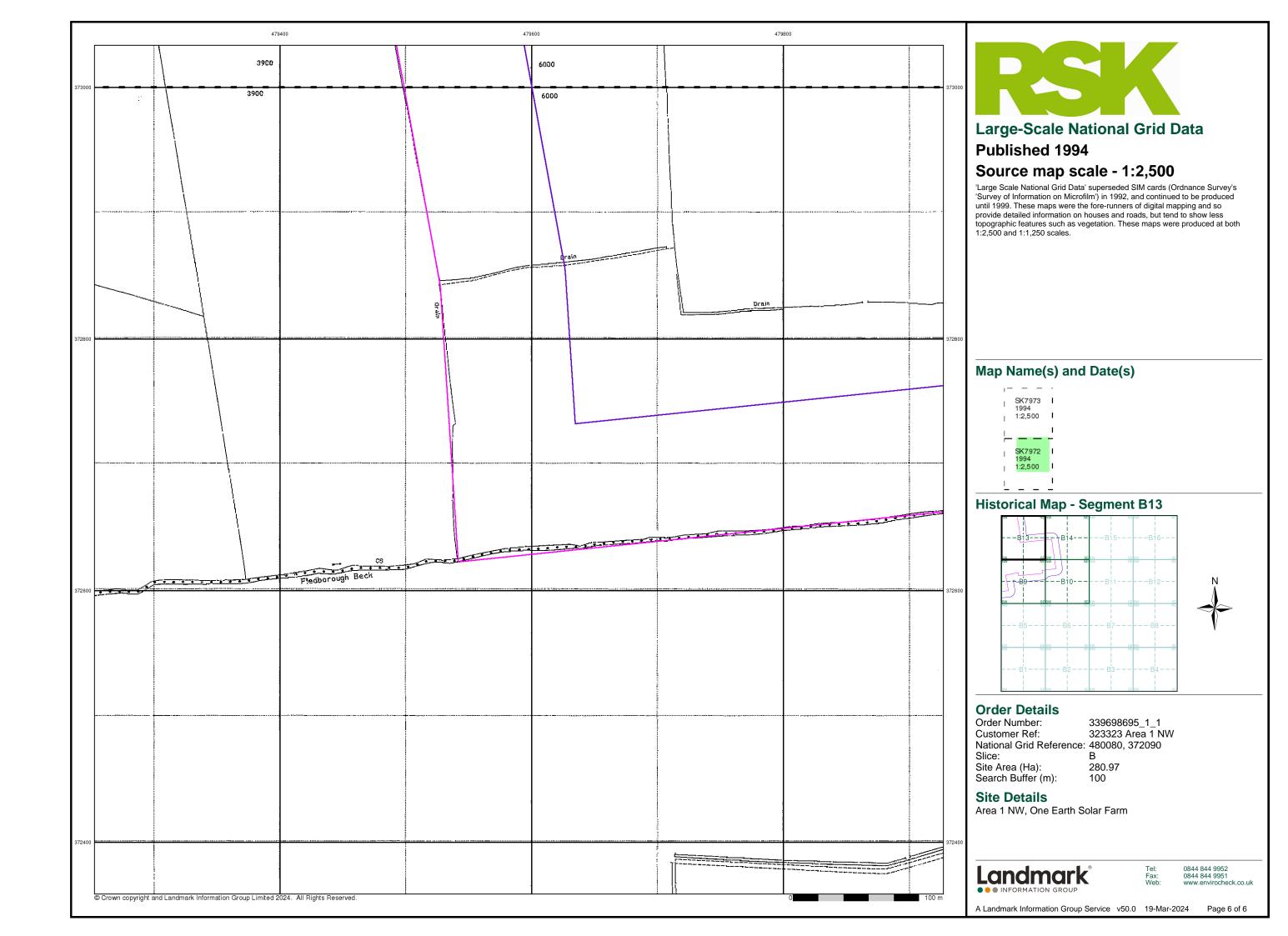
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 6



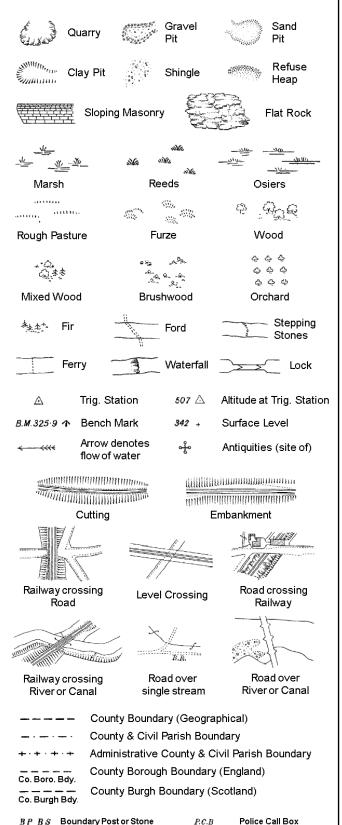








#### **Ordnance Survey County Series and** Ordnance Survey Plan 1:2,500



Pump

Sluice

Spring

Trough Well

Signal Post

Telephone Call Box

S.P

Sl.

Tr:

B.R.

EP

F.B.

M.S

Bridle Road

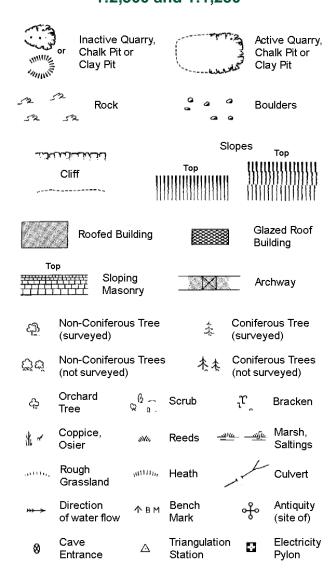
Foot Bridge

Mile Stone

M.P.M.R. Mooring Post or Ring

Electricity Pylor

#### Ordnance Survey Plan, Additional SIMs and Large-Scale National Grid Data 1:2,500 and **Supply of Unpublished Survey Information** 1:2,500 and 1:1,250



**Electricity Transmission Line** 

County Boundary (Geographical) County & Civil Parish Boundary Civil Parish Boundary Admin. County or County Bor. Boundary L B Bdy London Borough Boundary Symbol marking point where boundary mereing changes

вн	Beer House	Р	Pillar, Pole or Post
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	PO	Post Office
Cn, C	Capstan, Crane	PC	Public Convenience
Chy	Chimney	PH	Public House
D Fn	Drinking Fountain	Pp	Pump
EIP	Electricity Pillar or Post	SB, S Br	Signal Box or Bridge
FAP	Fire Alarm Pillar	SP, SL	Signal Post or Light
FB	Foot Bridge	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	Tk	Tank or Track
Н	Hydrant or Hydraulic	TCB	Telephone Call Box
LC	Level Crossing	TCP	Telephone Call Post
MH	Manhole	Tr	Trough
MP	Mile Post or Mooring Post	WrPt,WrT	Water Point, Water Tap
MS	Mile Stone	W	Well
NTL	Normal Tidal Limit	Wd Pp	Wind Pump

# 1:1,250

ניבאורנותאניב				Slo	opes	Тор
	Cliff	1111	To _l		!!!!!	
~~~ <del>~</del> ~					MI	
523	Rock			S	Rock (scattered)
\Box_{a}	Boulders			<u>~</u>	Boulde	ers (scattered)
	Positioned	Boulder			Scree	
<u>දවා</u>	Non-Conif (surveyed	erous Tree)		*	Conife (surve	rous Tree yed)
ర్లోల్ల	Non-Conif (not surve	erous Trees yed)	6	 ፟		rous Trees ırveyed)
දා	Orchard Tree	© û.	Scru	b	ıμ,	Bracken
* ~	Coppice, Osier	a)Vis,	Reed	ds 🛥	<u> </u>	Marsh, Saltings
actin,	Rough Grassland	$uuu_{D_{t}}$	Heat	:h	1	Culvert
>>> →	Direction of water flo	Δ ow	Triar Stati	ngulatior on	, of	Antiquity (site of)
ETL	_ Electric	ity Transmis	ssion	Line	\boxtimes	Electricity Pylon
\ \	231.6ûm E	Bench Mark				ngs with ng Seed
	Roofe	ed Building			29	Glazed Roof Building
		Ci∨il parish	/comi	nunity b	oundar	у
		District boo	undar	y		
_ •		County box	undar	y		
٥	,	Boundary p	ost/s	tone		
٥	>	Boundary r always app of three)				
Bks	Barracks		ı	>	Pillar, F	Pole or Post
Bty	Battery		ı	P 0	Post 0	ffice
Cemy	Cemetery		F	PC	Public	Convenience
Chy	Chimney			⊃ p	Pump	
Cis	Cistern	4. J.D. "		⊃pg Sta	•	ng Station
Dismtd F	•	tled Railway		PW		ofWorship Sourge
El Gen S	ta Electric Station	ity Generating	;	Sewage P		Sewage Pumping Station
EIP		Pole, Pillar	:	SB, S Br	Signal	Box or Bridge
El Sub S	ta Electricity	Sub Station	;	SP, SL	Signal	Post or Light
FB	Filter Bed		;	Spr	Spring	

Fn / D Fn Fountain / Drinking Ftn.

Gas Governer

Guide Post

Manhole

GVC

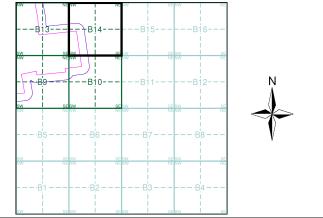
Gas Valve Compound

Mile Post or Mile Stone

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1885	2
Lincolnshire	1:2,500	1885	3
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1899 - 1900	4
Lincolnshire	1:2,500	1919	5
Nottinghamshire	1:2,500	1919	6
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:2,500	1973 - 1974	7
Large-Scale National Grid Data	1:2,500	1994	8

Historical Map - Segment B14



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW Customer Ref: National Grid Reference: 480080, 372090 Slice: 280.97 Site Area (Ha):

100

Search Buffer (m):

Tank or Track

Trough

Wind Pump

Wr Pt. Wr T Water Point, Water Tap

Works (building or area)

Tr

Wd Pp

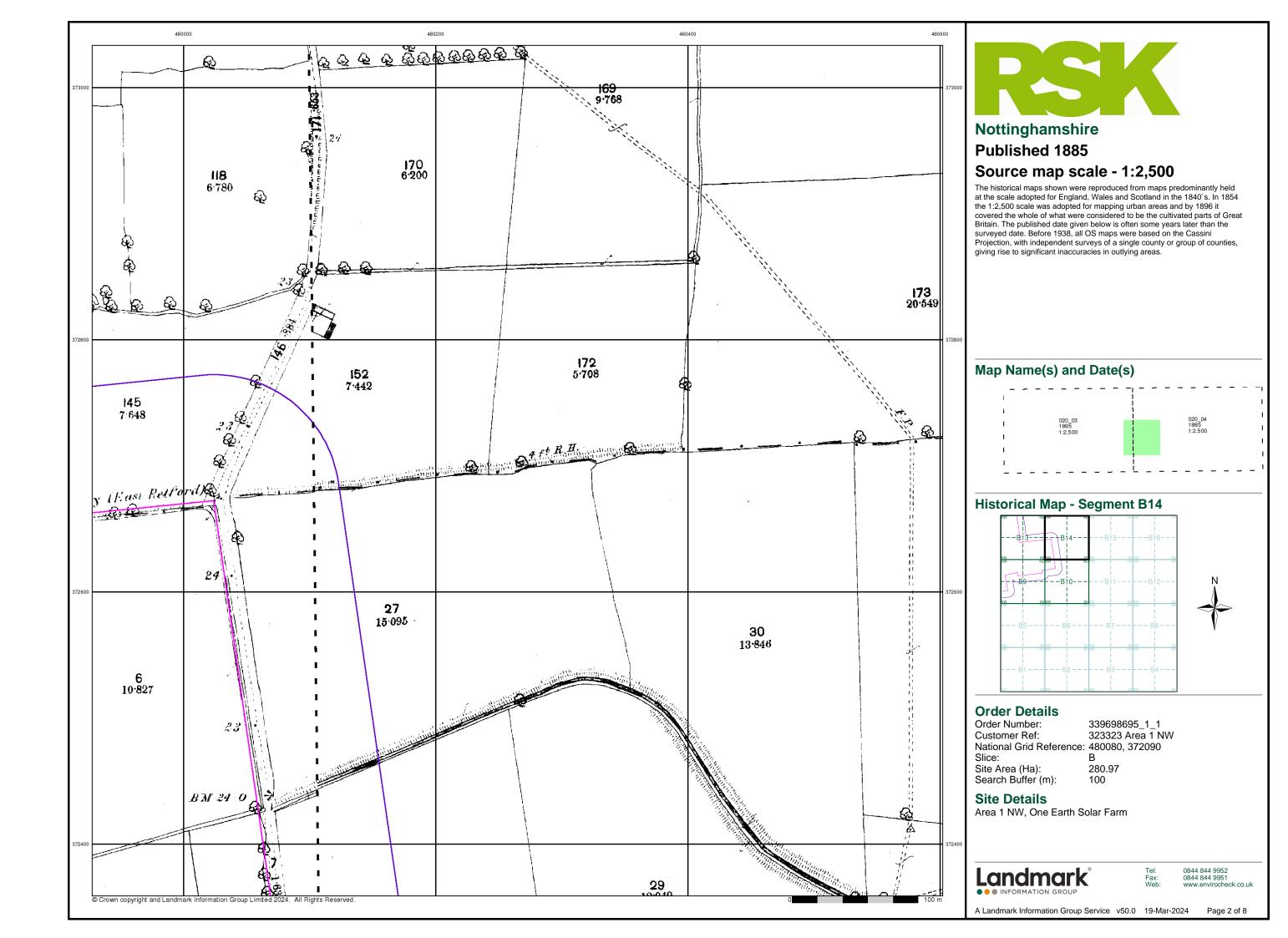
Wks

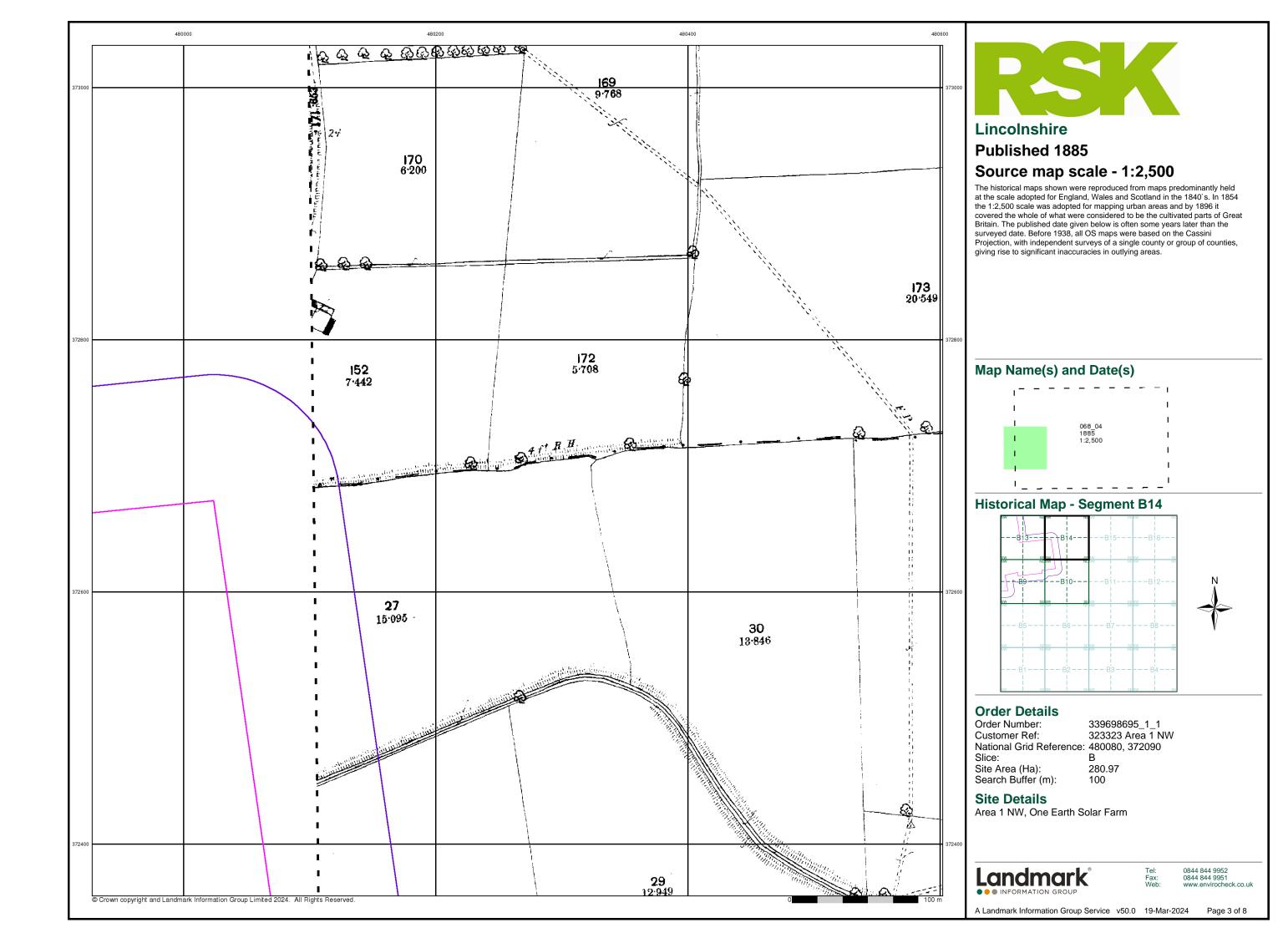
Site Details Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

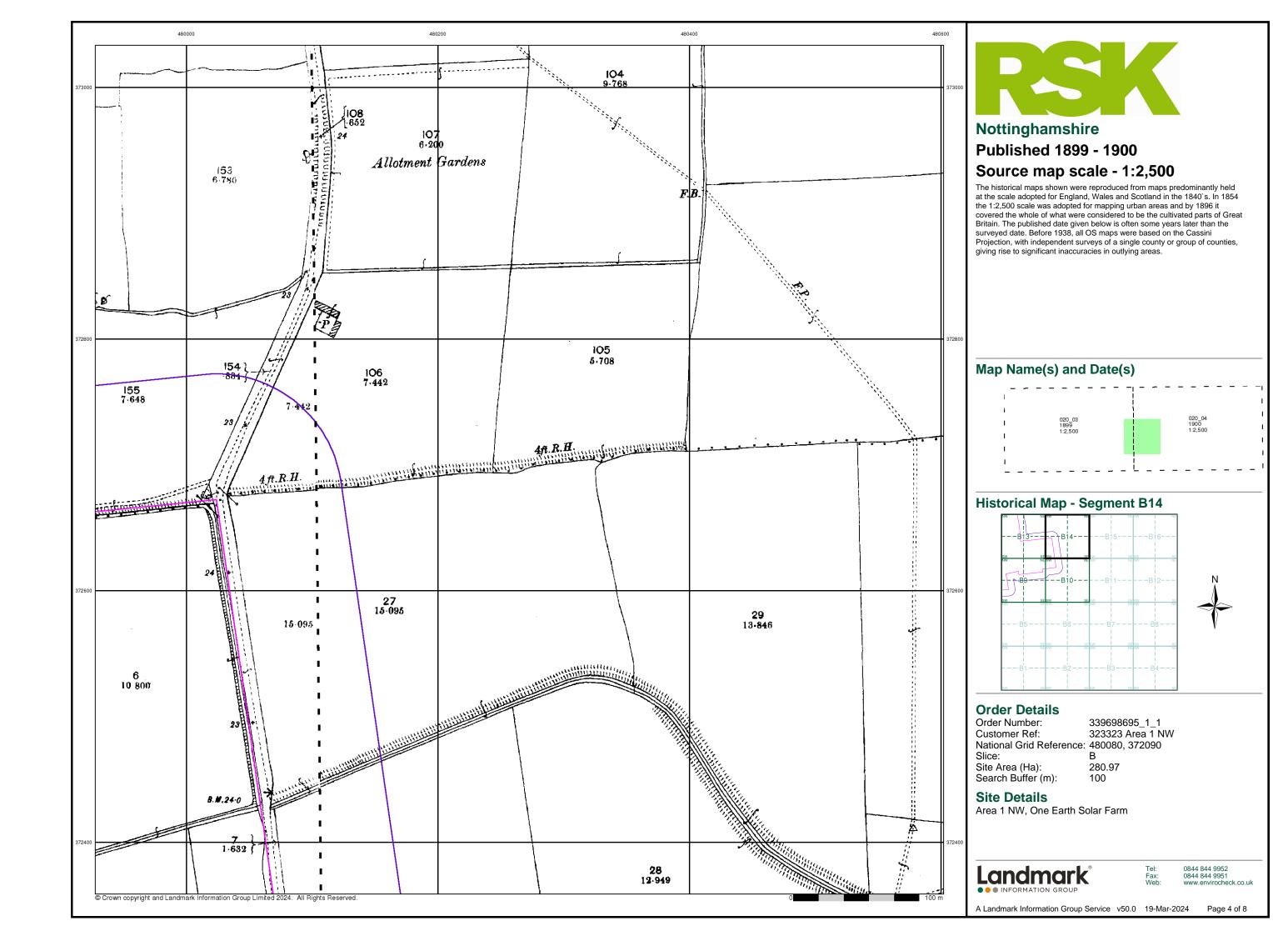
0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951

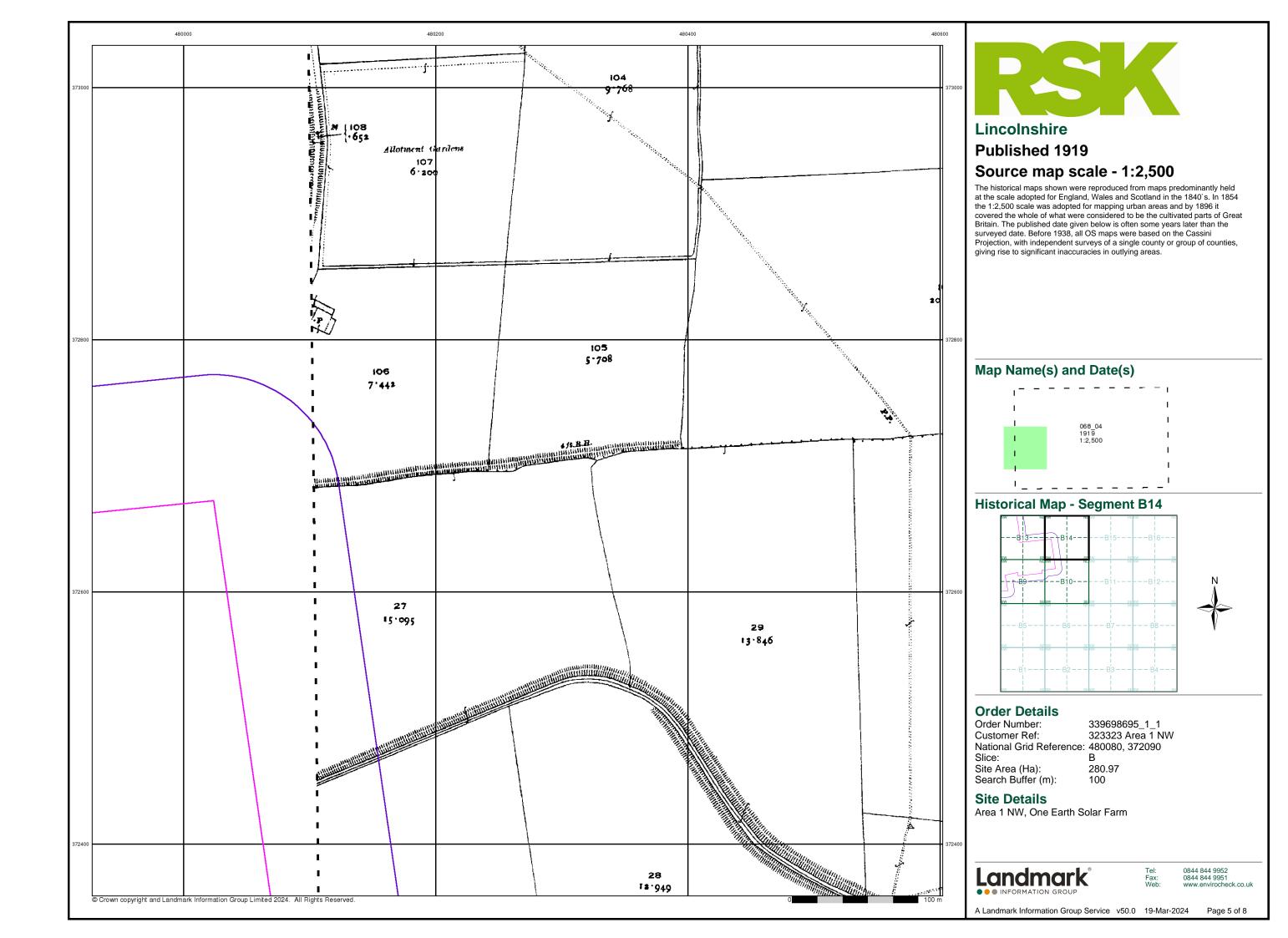
A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 1 of 8

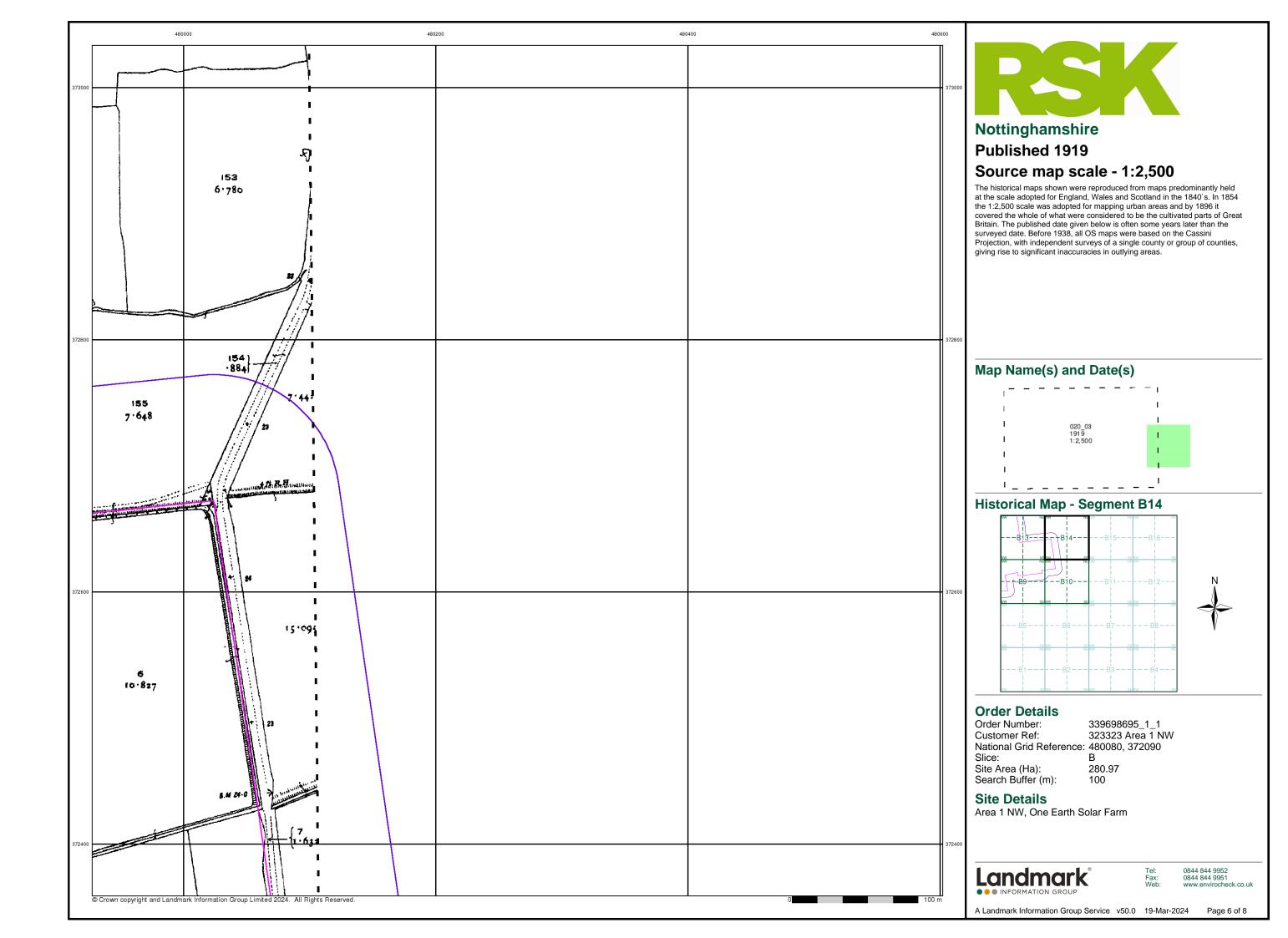
Landmark

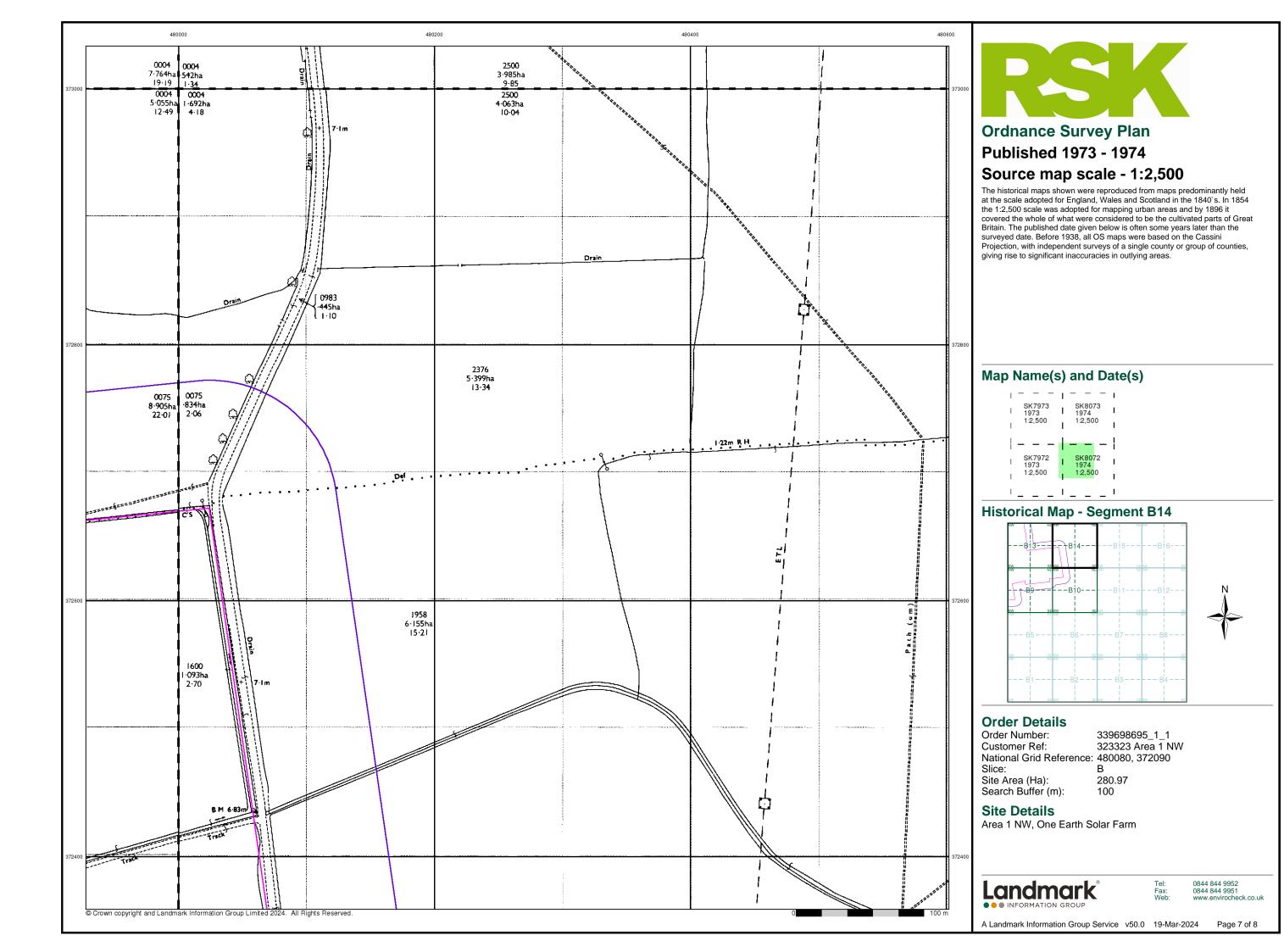


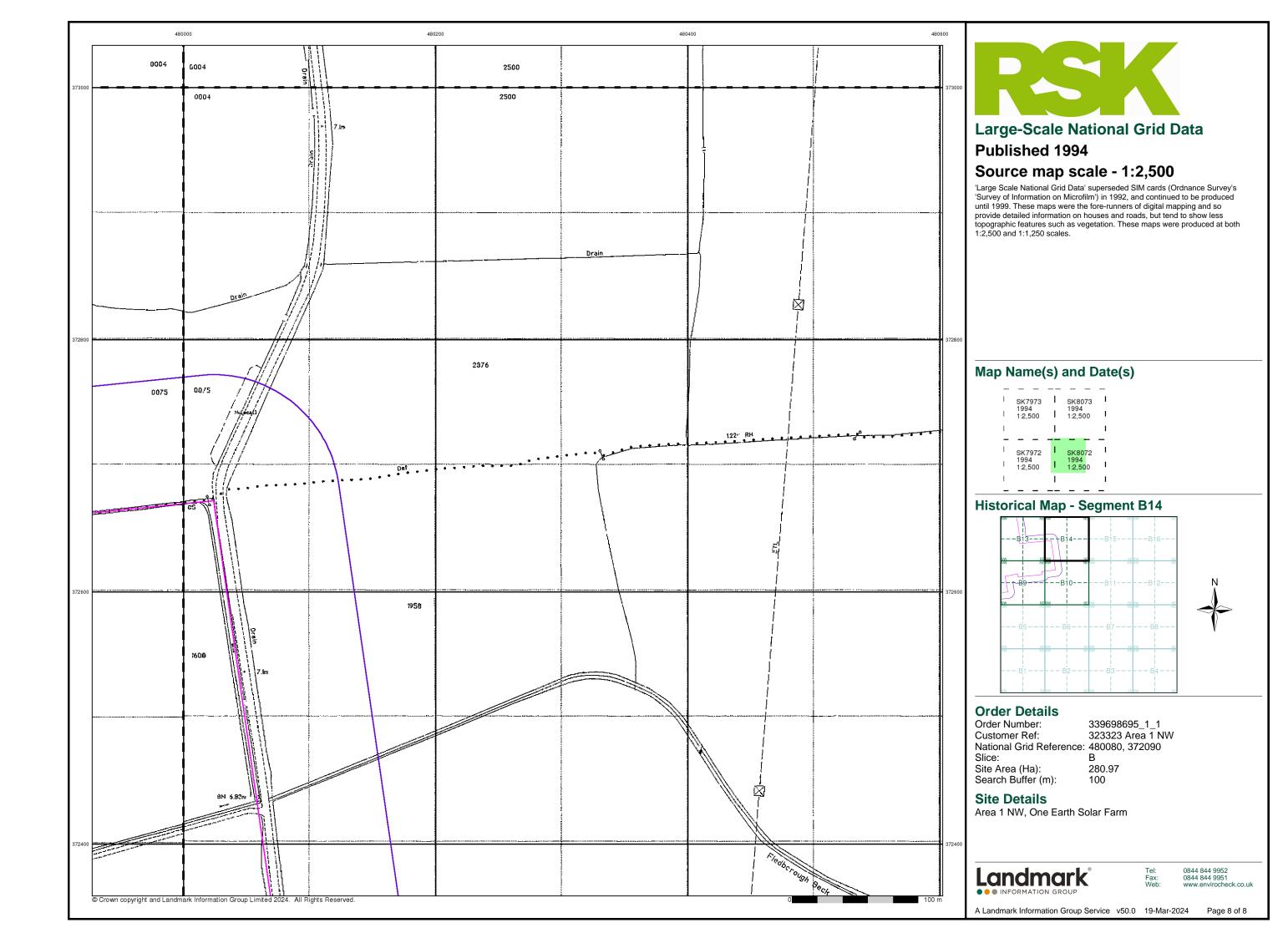






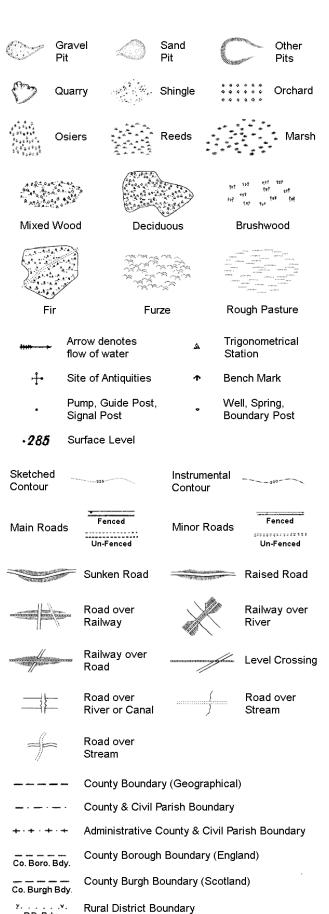






Historical Mapping Legends

Ordnance Survey County Series 1:10,560



R.D. Bdy.

····· Civil Parish Boundary

Ordnance Survey Plan 1:10,000

E CHANNE S	Chalk Pit, Clay Pit or Quarry	00000	Gravel Pit
	Sand Pit		Disused Pit or Quarry
(.0.0	Refuse or Slag Heap	((()	Lake, Loch or Pond
	Dunes	000	Boulders
*	Coniferous Trees	44	Non-Coniferous, Trees
ቀ ቀ	Orchard Ωn_	Scrub	\Υ _π Coppice
ជា ជា	Bracken	Heath	, 、 , , , , Rough Grasslan
<u> </u>	- Marsh wY///	Reeds	–ು≟← Saltings
**************************************	Direct Building	tion of Flow of	Water
***	Glasshouse	Pylon	Sand
	Sloping Masonry	Pole	Electricity Transmission Line
	*************	ent 	
	//	\\	Standard Gauge
Under	Over Cross	ing Bridg	e Siding, Tramway or Mineral Line
			→ Narrow Gauge
	Geographical Co	unty	
	— Administrative Co or County of City		Borough
	Municipal Boroug Burgh or District		ural District,
	Borough, Burgh of Shown only when no		
	Civil Parish Shown alternately w	hen coincidence	of boundaries occurs
BP, BS	Boundary Post or Stone	Pol Sta	Police Station
Ch	Church	PO	Post Office
СН	Club House	PC	Public Convenience
F E Sta	Fire Engine Station	PH	Public House
FB F	Foot Bridge	SB	Signal Box
Fn	Fountain	Spr	Spring
GP	Guide Post	TCB	Telephone Call Box
MD	Mile Doct	TCD	Tolophono Call Boot

TCP

Telephone Call Post

Mile Post

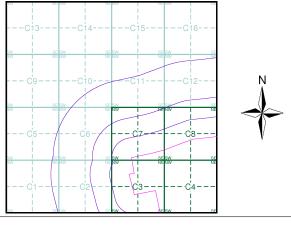
1:10,000 Raster Mapping

	Gravel Pit		Refuse tip or slag heap
	Rock	3 3	Rock (scattered)
	Boulders		Boulders (scattered)
	Shingle	Mud	Mud
Sand	Sand		Sand Pit
*******	Slopes	اللللللل اللللللل	Top of cliff
	General detail		Underground detail
	- Overhead detail		Narrow gauge railway
	Multi-track railway		Single track railway
••	County boundary (England only)	• • • • •	Ci∨il, parish or community boundary
	District, Unitary, Metropolitan, London Borough boundary		Constituency boundary
۵ ^۵ **	Area of wooded vegetation	۵ ^۵ ۵	Non-coniferous trees
\Diamond	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	**	Coniferous trees
*	Coniferous trees (scattered)	Ö	Positioned tree
4 4 4 4	Orchard	* *	Coppice or Osiers
aiTi,	Rough Grassland	www.	Heath
On_	Scrub	7 <u>₩</u> ۲	Marsh, Salt Marsh or Reeds
5	Water feature	←	Flow arrows
MHW(S)	Mean high water (springs)	MLW(S)	Mean low water (springs)
	Telephone line (where shown)		Electricity transmission line (with poles)
← BM 123.45 m	Bench mark (where shown)	Δ	Triangulation station
	Point feature (e.g. Guide Post or Mile Stone)	\boxtimes	Pylon, flare stack or lighting tower
+	Site of (antiquity)		Glasshouse
	General Building		Important Building

Historical Mapping & Photography included:

Mapping Type	Scale	Date	Pg	
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1884 - 1885	2	
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1900	3	
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1921	4	
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1921	5	
Lincolnshire	1:10,560	1947	6	
Nottinghamshire	1:10,560	1947	7	
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1955 - 1956	8	
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1956	9	
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1978	10	
Ordnance Survey Plan	1:10,000	1980	11	
10K Raster Mapping	1:10,000	2000	12	
Street View	Variable		13	

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

Search Buffer (m): 1000

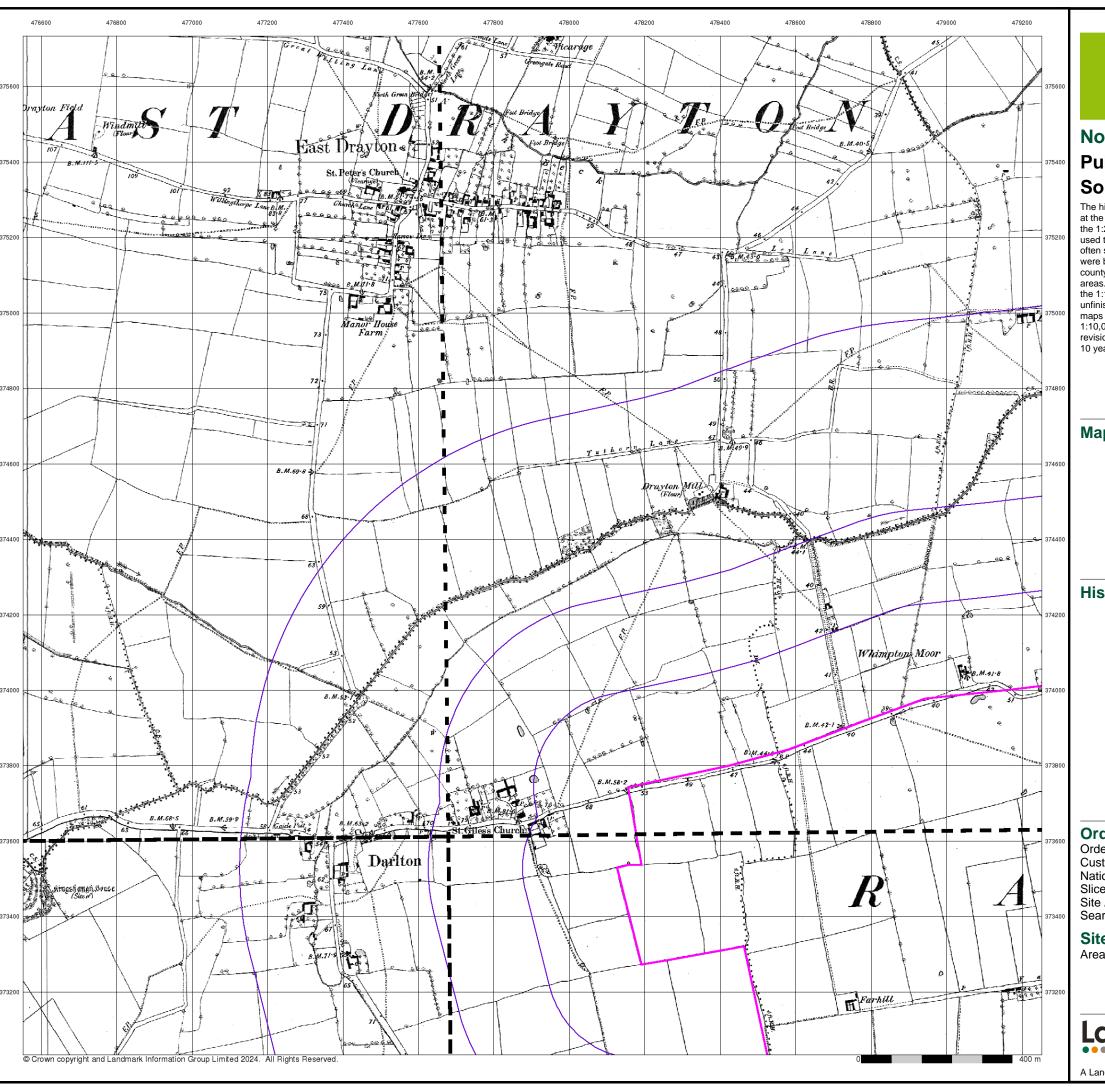
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



0844 844 9952 0844 844 9951 www.envirocheck.co.uk

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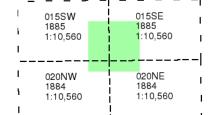


Nottinghamshire

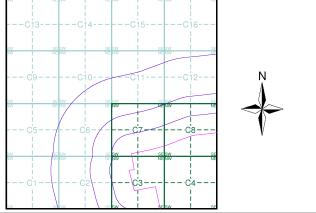
Published 1884 - 1885 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 280.97 1000

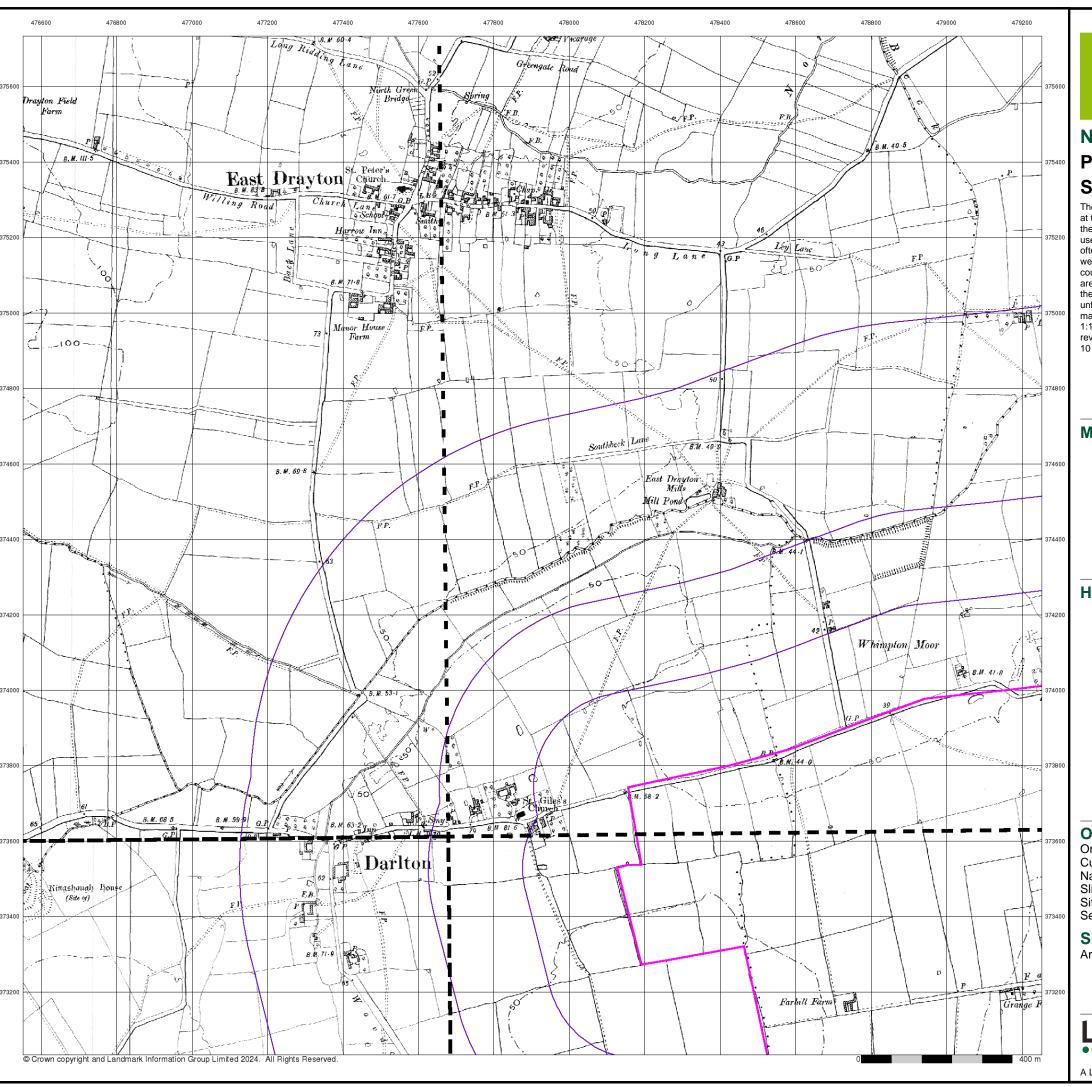
Site Details

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

Landmark

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A Landmark Information Group Service v50.0 19-Mar-2024 Page 2 of 13



RS

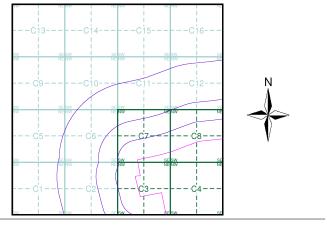
Nottinghamshire Published 1900 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)

_		1	_	_	_	_	_1
1	015SW	_		015SE			
1	1900	i		190		_	•
	1:10,560	. !		1:1	0,560)	- 1
1		ł					- 1
							1
I	020NW	- !			NE		- 1
	1900	i		190		_	•
•	1:10,560	i		1:1	0,56	0	- 1
1		. !					

Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1
Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW
National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900
Slice: C

Site Area (Ha): 280.97 Search Buffer (m): 1000

Site Details

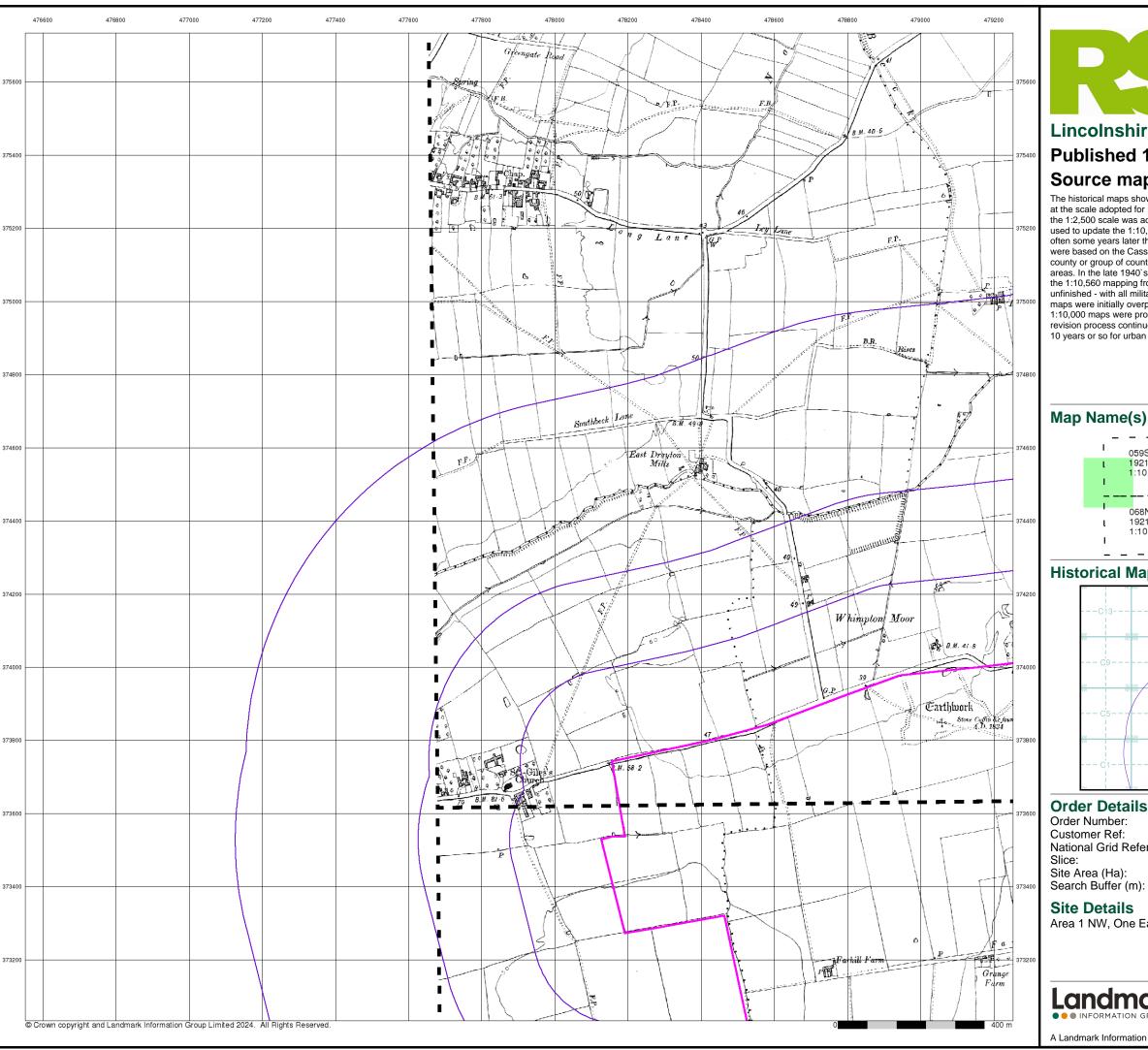
Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

Landmark®

INFORMATION GROUP

Fel: 0844 844 9952 Fax: 0844 844 9951 Web: www.envirocheck.co.uk

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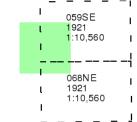
Lincolnshire

Published 1921

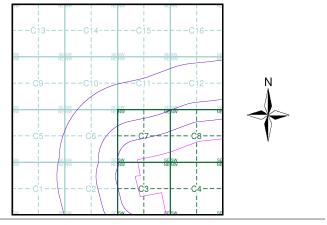
Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

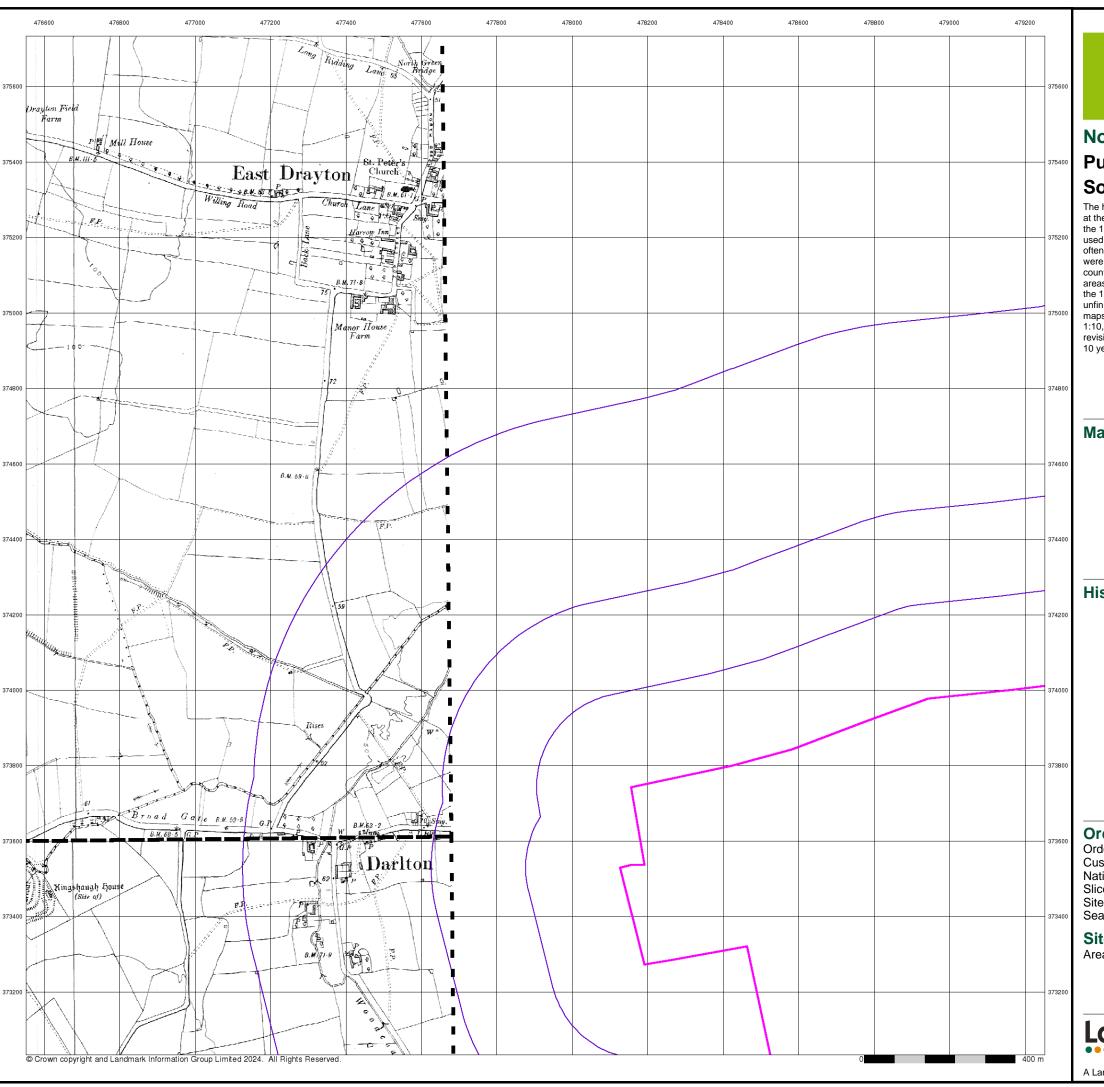
Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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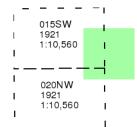
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Published 1921

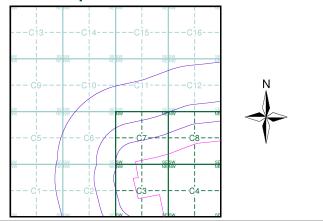
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The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice:

Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 280.97 1000

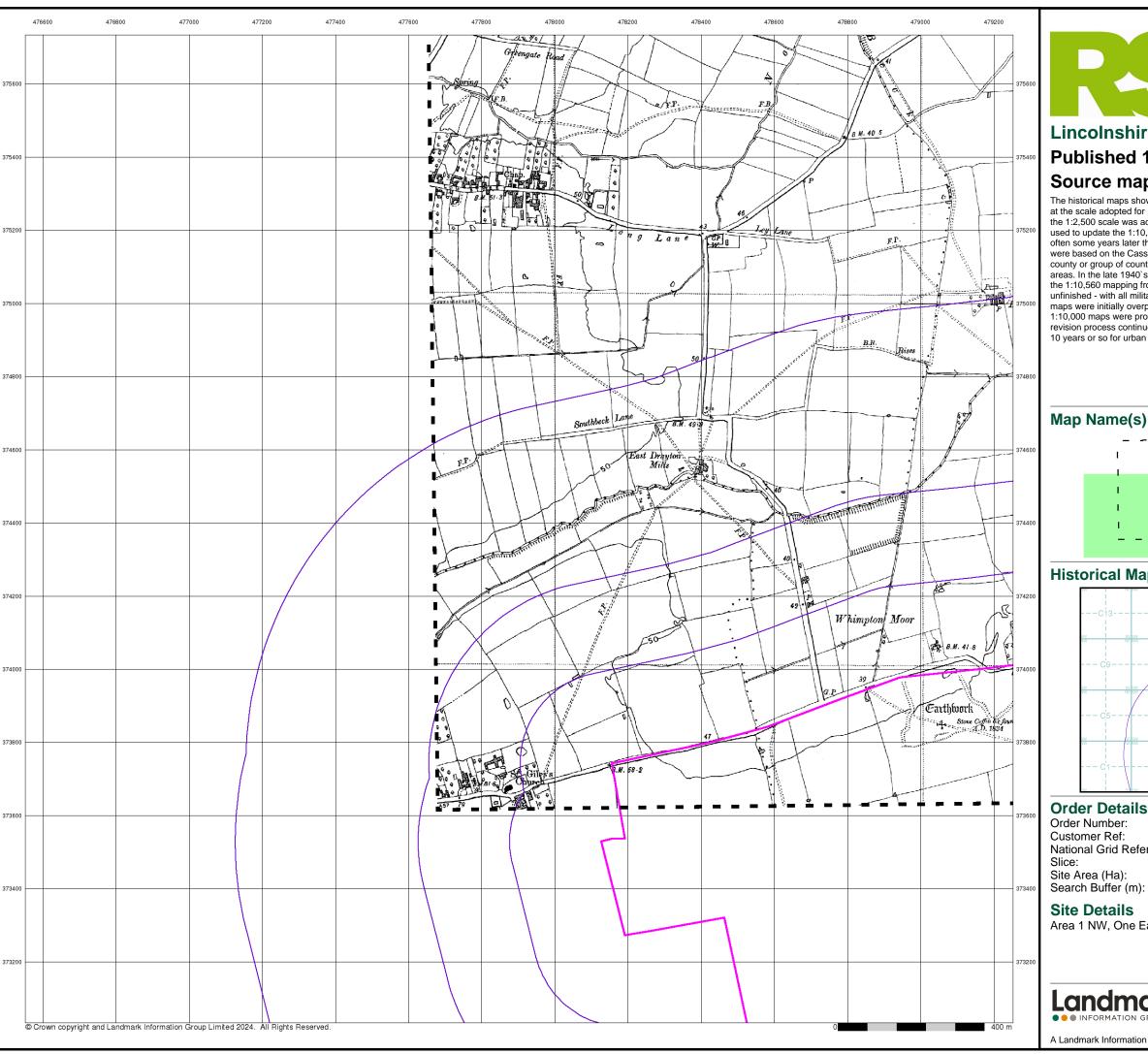
Site Details

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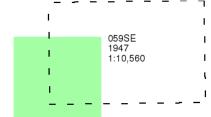


Lincolnshire

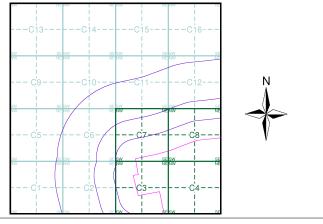
Published 1947 Source map scale - 1:10,560

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

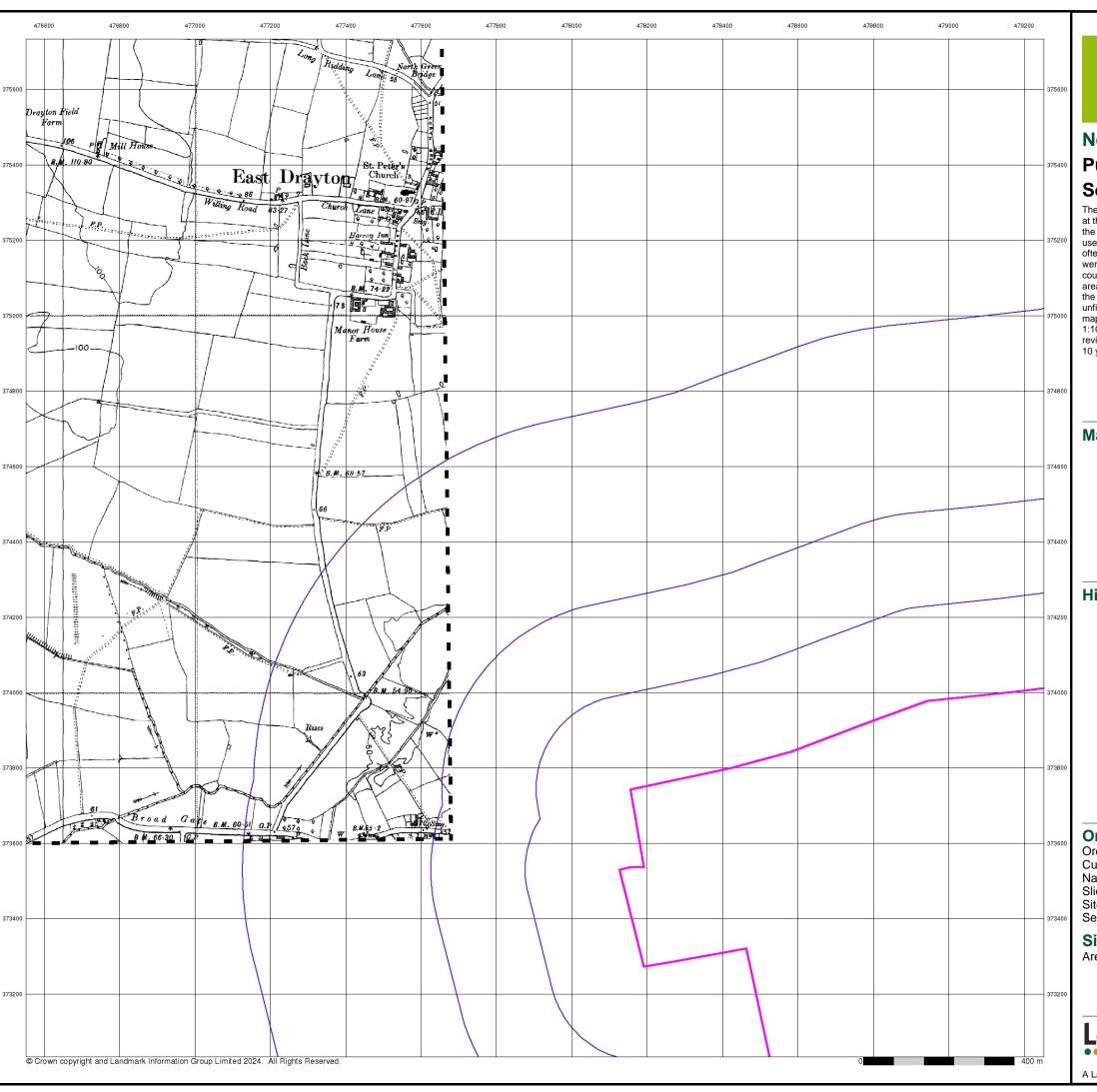
Site Details

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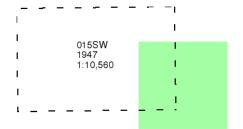
Nottinghamshire

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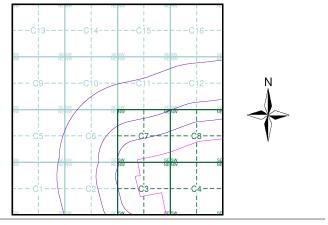
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Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

Order Number: 339698695_1_1 Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice: Site Area (Ha): Search Buffer (m): 280.97

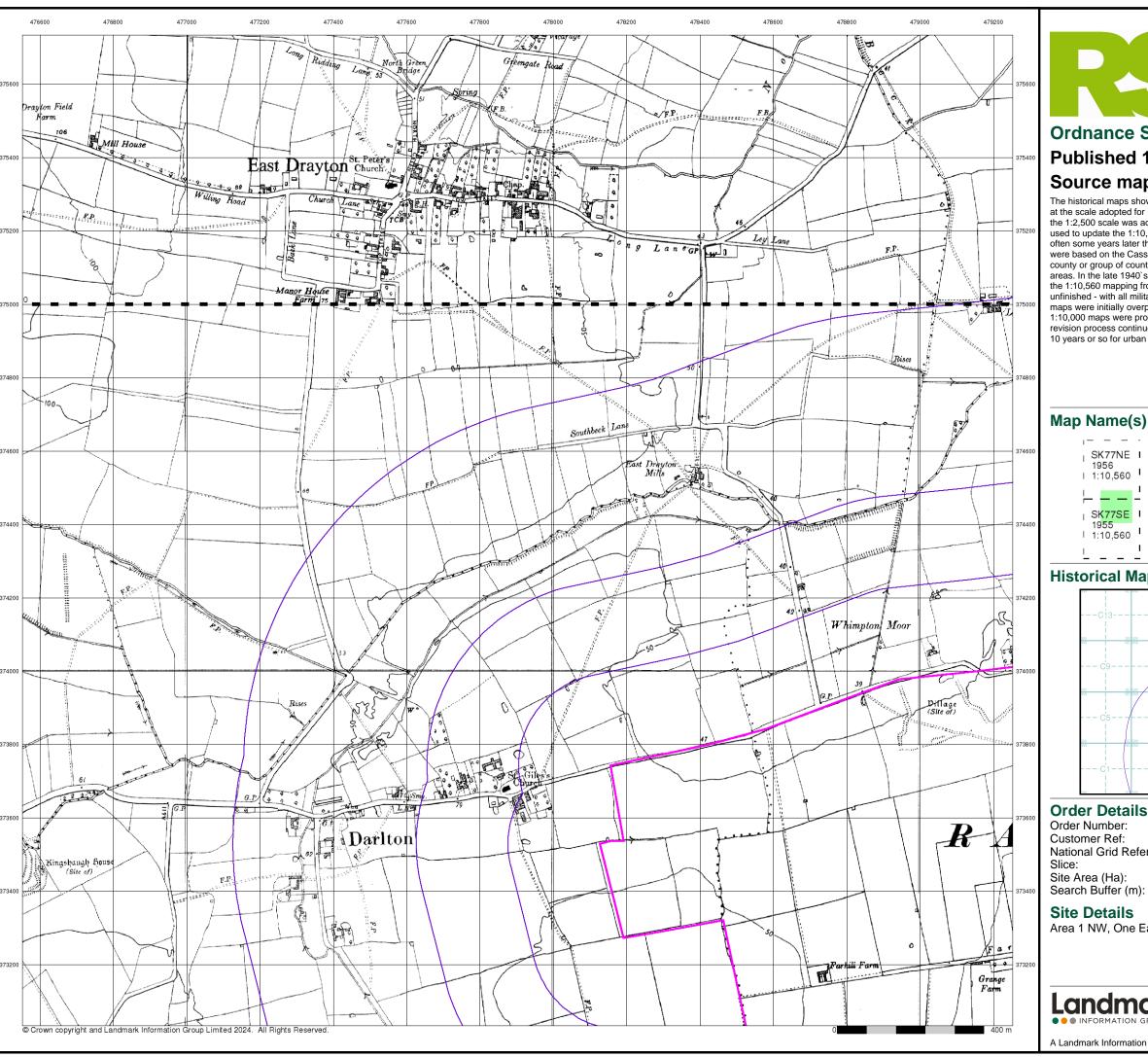
Site Details

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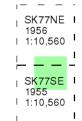


Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1955 - 1956

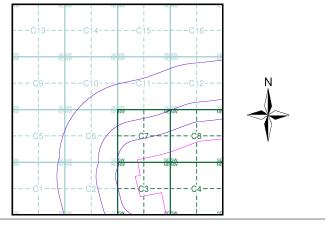
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



Order Details

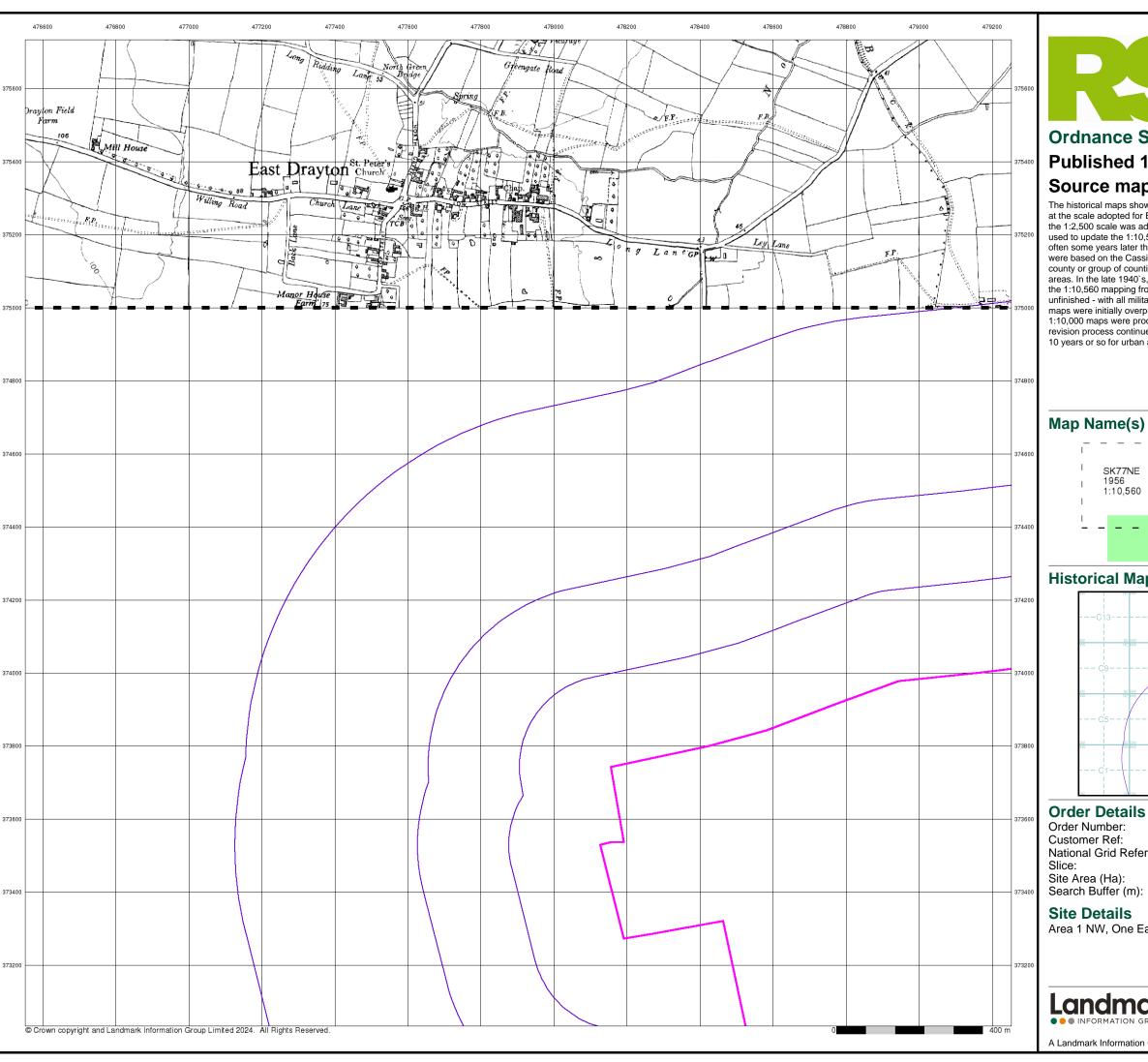
339698695_1_1 Order Number: Customer Ref: 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 Slice: Site Area (Ha): 280.97

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm

Landmark

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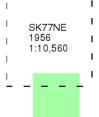


Ordnance Survey Plan Published 1956

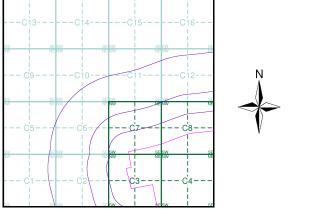
Source map scale - 1:10,000

The historical maps shown were reproduced from maps predominantly held at the scale adopted for England, Wales and Scotland in the 1840's. In 1854 the 1:2,500 scale was adopted for mapping urban areas; these maps were used to update the 1:10,560 maps. The published date given therefore is often some years later than the surveyed date. Before 1938, all OS maps were based on the Cassini Projection, with independent surveys of a single county or group of counties, giving rise to significant inaccuracies in outlying areas. In the late 1940's, a Provisional Edition was produced, which updated the 1:10,560 mapping from a number of sources. The maps appear unfinished - with all military camps and other strategic sites removed. These maps were initially overprinted with the National Grid. In 1970, the first 1:10,000 maps were produced using the Transverse Mercator Projection. The revision process continued until recently, with new editions appearing every 10 years or so for urban areas.

Map Name(s) and Date(s)



Historical Map - Slice C



339698695_1_1 323323 Area 1 NW National Grid Reference: 478290, 373900 280.97

Area 1 NW, One Earth Solar Farm



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