Everton Carr Wind Farm – EIA Scoping Report

Volume B: Appendices

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

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Appendix 3A Draft Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments (REAC)

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Proposed Development Stage
Comm G-01	General	Micro-siting	A micro-siting allowance would be sought for the Proposed Development to allow for the accurate positioning of the proposed infrastructure, following the completion of detailed ground investigations undertaken prior to construction.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm G-02	General	Borrow Pits	On-site borrow pits may be used to provide aggregate for the construction of the various elements of the Proposed Development, such as access tracks, hardstandings and compound areas, subject to sufficient quality and quantity of stone being available.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm G-03	General	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	The Development Consent Order (DCO) application will include an outline CEMP setting out the construction-related environmental measures to be applied during the construction of the Proposed Development, including details of proposed mitigation and how it will be managed through the construction phase. Production of the final CEMP would be secured through a requirement in the DCO. The purpose of the outline CEMP will be to set out the measures that will be taken to manage the environmental impacts associated with the construction of the Proposed Development and limit, as far as reasonably practicable, disturbance arising from construction activities. These activities would include Site preparation, material delivery and removal, works activities and Site reinstatement. The CEMP would define the roles and responsibilities of the environmental management personal, including the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW) and Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) who would provide oversight of environmental compliance, ecological protection and mitigation measures during the construction phase. The CEMP is likely to include a number of topic-specific environmental plans as appendices. However, this would be reviewed and updated as necessary through the EIA process. These are likely to include: • Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan; • Soil Management Plan (SMP); • Materials Management Plan (MMP); • Dust Management Plan (DMP); • Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP); • Biodiversity and Invasive Non-native species Management Plan (BIMP); • Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan (PPEIRP); and • Bird Disturbance Management Plan (BDMP).	Standard	Construction
Comm G-03	General	Operational Phase Environmental Management Plan (OPEMP)	The DCO application will set out a plan of the overarching principles and measures through which the environmental impacts associated with the operation and maintenance of the Proposed Development, as identified in the Environmental Statement (ES), would be appropriately managed. The production of a final version of the OPEMP would be secured through a requirement in the DCO. The plan is likely to comprise a suite of topic-specific management plans, which may include, but not be limited to: an Operational Phase Peat Management Plan (PMP), Operational Phase Soil Management Plan (SMP), Operational Phase Waste Management Plan (WMP), Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) and any other relevant operational mitigation measures identified through the ES. Each plan would set out the principles for protecting environmental receptors, managing operational risks and delivering mitigation and enhancement commitments.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance
Comm G-04	General	Decommissioning Plan	An outline Decommissioning Plan would be produced, setting out the measures envisaged to avoid or reduce impacts during the decommissioning phase and identifying any assessments to be undertaken, where necessary. The outline Decommissioning Plan would be submitted with the application for development consent and secured through the DCO. The preparation and approval of the final Decommissioning Plan would be secured through a requirement in the DCO as granted. The final Decommissioning Plan would be adopted and implemented by the appointed contractor during decommissioning. It would address the relevant statutory requirements in force at the time of decommissioning, fulfil any extant commitments made to landowners and statutory authorities, and take account of good practice applicable at that time.	Standard	Decommissioning

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Proposed Development Stage
Comm Lv-01	Landscape and Visual	Proposed Development Design	Develop a design that is, so far as practicable, appropriate for the existing landscape character and visual features of the area.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ar-02	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Micro-siting	The micro-siting of Proposed Development infrastructure, with due consideration for wider Site constraints and engineering practicalities, away from sensitive locations.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ar-03	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Fencing and Demarcation	The fencing off or marking out of known heritage assets or features in proximity to construction activity to avoid disturbance where possible.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ar-04	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Programme of Archaeological Work	A programme of archaeological work where required, such as an archaeological watching brief during construction activities in or in proximity to areas of archaeological sensitivity, or excavation and recording where impact is unavoidable.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ar-05	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Unexpected Finds Protocol	A working protocol to be implemented should unrecorded archaeological features be discovered.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Ar-06	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Settings Impacts	Mitigation of setting impacts through the iterative design process may include alteration of the proposed wind turbine layout where necessary and technically feasible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ec-01	Ecology	Infrastructure Siting	Careful turbine siting and track alignments to avoid wherever possible key areas of ecological sensitivity, including wetland habitats (especially those associated with peat).	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ec-02	Ecology	Cable Routing	Where practicable cabling to be installed within the earthworks extent: • At all watercourse crossings; and • In all areas where important habitat is crossed or occurs immediately adjacent. Cable routing to avoid the root protection zone (RPZs) of all retained trees and woodland.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ec-03	Ecology	Bat Buffer	A 50 m bat buffer (distance between turbine blade tip and woodland) has been applied to all woodland and trees in respect of turbine locations, in accordance with NatureScot guidelines.	Embedded	Design Construction
Comm Ec-04	Ecology	Micro-siting	Micro-siting of Proposed Development elements will be used to avoid important ecological features, where possible.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ec-05	Ecology	Fencing and Demarcation	Retained habitats of importance and retained trees located directly adjacent to working areas will be protected (in accordance with recommendations in BS 5837:2012).	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-06	Ecology	Habitat Reinstatement	All temporary working areas, including tracks, construction areas, and sloping verges will be reinstated to their original condition in terms of vegetation cover, except where they are to be enhanced.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-07	Ecology	Habitat Reinstatement	All disturbed habitats that will not be permanently lost will be reinstated as soon as reasonably practicable just as soon as we can after construction.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-08	Ecology	Vegetation Clearance	As advised by the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) and where practically possible, cutting of vegetation (by strimming or flailing) to a height of 10 cm will be undertaken in all areas of suitable reptile habitat during the reptile active period of March to October, prior to works starting. All places of shelter shall be moved and checked for the presence of reptiles – log piles, rock piles etc. by hand where possible, with use of machinery only where objects are too heavy or unwieldy to move by hand and only under direct supervision of the ECoW. In exceptional cases, if work must start between November and March in areas that were not cut prior to the end of October, the vegetation should be cut under the supervision of the ECoW, taking care to locate and not to disturb any potential refugia. If refugia are present, they would be searched by the ECoW prior to their removal. If any	Standard	Construction

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			reptiles are found, they would only be moved during suitable weather conditions and would not be moved when in a state of torpor.		
Comm Ec-09	Ecology	Storage of Substances and Materials	All potentially dangerous substances or materials within the temporary construction compound would be carefully stored to reduce accidental pollution risk and prevent them causing any harm to otters or other mammal species which may enter the compound at night.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-10	Ecology	Excavation Measures	During construction, all excavations greater than 0.5 m depth would either be temporarily covered at night or designed to include a ramp to allow reptiles and other animals a means of escape should they fall in.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-11	Ecology	Construction Traffic Speed Limits	A speed limit of no greater than 15 mph would be implemented onsite to reduce the risk of road traffic collisions with wildlife.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-12	Ecology	ECoW	A suitably qualified ECoW team will be employed for the duration of the construction and reinstatement periods, to oversee the safeguarding of important habitats and species and the implementation of ecological mitigation, compensation or enhancement measures, although this may not necessarily be a full-time role throughout. The role of the ECoW team will include the following tasks: • Give toolbox talks to all staff onsite, so staff are aware of the ecological sensitivities on the Site and the legal implications of not complying with agreed working practices; • Agree and monitor measures designed to minimise damage to retained habitats; • Undertake pre-construction surveys and checks and advise on ecological issues where required; • During the construction period and in advance of work, undertake inspections of areas which require protected species mitigation (such as for reptiles or breeding birds) and carry out an appropriate level of supervision during vegetation clearance; and • Oversee vegetation and habitat reinstatement on areas subject to disturbance during construction. The ECoW team will also undertake additional roles, such as advising on drainage and reinstatement and establishing / monitoring appropriate exclusion areas. The roles and responsibilities of the ECoW would be defined within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the DCO application.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Ec-13	Ecology	Pre-construction Surveys	Pre-construction surveys for protected species whose distribution could have changed since the baseline surveys would be undertaken to update the baseline and inform the implementation of any mitigation necessary. Additional checks for the presence of badger, otter and other protected or notable species will also be carried out by the ECoW immediately prior to vegetation clearance. In the unlikely event that protected species, not recorded at the Site previously, are identified during the pre-construction surveys and/ or ECoW checks, appropriate mitigation measures would be identified, agreed with Natural England (if licences are required) and implemented.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Ec-14	Ecology	Biosecurity	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with a Biosecurity and Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Management Plan (BIMP). An outline BIMP will be provided as part of the DCO application, and will set out the principles to be followed when the BIMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-15	Ecology	Pollution Prevention and Emergency Incident Response Plan (PPEIRP)	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with the measures contained within the CEMP, which will include a PPEIRP setting out the pollution prevention measures, and emergency incident responses, which will be implemented by the Applicant and its contractors during construction. An outline PPEIRP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, and will set out the principles to be followed when the final PPEIRP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ec-16	Ecology	Best Practice, CEMP	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with the CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, and relevant good practice guidance including, but not limited to:	Standard	Construction

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Proposed Development Stage
			• Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites – Guidance for Consultants and Contractors CIRIA (C532) (CIRIA, 2001); • CIRIA – Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Manual (C753) (CIRIA, 2015b); • No discharge to main river watercourses will occur without permission from the EA (SuDS Manual), or from the lead local water authority in the case of ordinary watercourses; • Wheel washers, or alternative measures to minimise the transfer of detritus onto the highway, and dust suppression measures (if required), to be used as appropriate to prevent the migration of pollutants (SuDS Manual); • Regular cleaning of roads of any construction waste and dirt to be carried out (SuDS Manual); and • Surface water drainage arrangements to be submitted for approval by the LPA as a requirement of the consent.		
Comm Ec-17	Ecology	Pollution Prevention and Emergency Response	The operational wind farm will include machinery that contains potential pollutants which could include cooling oils, lubricants, fuels, greases, etc. The design, maintenance and operation of the facility will follow good practice in line with the prevailing/future guidance and legislation with regard to measures such as the storage and management of potentially polluting substances, emergency spill response procedures, clean up and control of any potentially contaminated surface water runoff and routine inspection to prevent or contain leaks of any pollutants.	Standard	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Ec-18	Ecology	Feathering	In line with current good practice, feathering, i.e. the reduction of rotation speed while the turbine is idling (based on the findings of Arnett *et al*. (2013)[2], will be considered following detailed bat assessment. Where required by the findings of the assessment, feathering will be implemented during operation to reduce collision risk with bats. In respect of feathering the current NatureScot *et al*. guidelines state: *"The reduction in speed resulting from feathering compared with normal idling may reduce fatality rates by up to 50%. As this option does not result in any loss of output, as best practice, it is recommended wherever it is practically possible and there remains uncertainty over the risk posed to bats. It can be applied at any site with a blade pitch control system which can be automated using SCADA data"*.	Standard	Operation
Comm Ec-19	Ecology	LEMP	The production and implementation of a long-term compensation and enhancement measures for biodiversity (including ornithological as well as ecological interests) and agreed with relevant consultees, prior to the construction of the Proposed Development commencing. Outline details of these measures would be included within the outline LEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent. Production of a final version of the LEMP would be secured by a requirement in the DCO, stipulating that the final version must be substantially in accordance with the outline LEMP. A detailed Habitat Management Plan (HMP) may subsequently be prepared and secured as a Requirement linked to the LEMP, or form part of the LEMP, to provide detailed prescriptions for habitat management, monitoring and long-term biodiversity objectives during operation.	Embedded	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm EC-20	Ecology	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to a Decommissioning Plan. An Outline Decommissioning Plan will be produced, which will detail measures envisaged to be implemented to avoid or reduce impacts during the decommissioning of the Proposed Development. An Outline Decommissioning Plan will be submitted with the application for development consent, and the production a final Decommissioning Plan will be secured via a Requirement in the DCO, stipulating that the final version of the Decommissioning Plan must be carried out substantially in accordance with the Outline Decommissioning Plan.	Embedded	Decommissioning
Comm EC 21	Ecology	OPEMP	The operational phase of the Proposed Development will be managed through an Operational Phase Environmental Management Plan (OPEMP). An outline OPEMP will be submitted with the application for development consent and the requirement for a final OPEMP will be secured through the DCO.	Standard	Operation

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Proposed Development Stage
Comm Or-01	Ornithology	Disturbance Buffers	Baseline study findings will be used to identify ornithological constraints and define precautionary disturbance buffers for infrastructure siting, with reference to recognised disturbance guidance (e.g. Goodship and Furness, 2022).	Embedded	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Or-02	Ornithology	Underground Cables – Collision Risk	All connecting cables within the Site are proposed to be laid underground which will minimise potential collision risks (with other infrastructure) for bird species.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Or-03	Ornithology	ECoW	The appointment of an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) for the duration of construction and reinstatement periods, to oversee the safeguarding of important habitats and species, implementation of ecological mitigation and to ensure that all reasonable precautions are taken to avoid disturbance to birds and comply with environmental legislation. The ECoW will advise on all ornithological (and ecological) matters and where necessary (with the assistance of suitably qualified/licence ornithologists) will undertake pre-commencement surveys (or appoint such), monitoring and briefing with regards ornithological (and ecological) sensitivities. The roles and responsibilities of the ECoW would be defined within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent.	Standard	Construction, Decommissioning
Comm Or-04	Ornithology	Bird Disturbance Management Plan	All construction work will be undertaken in accordance with a BDMP secured as part of the CEMP. As outline BDMP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, that sets out the principles to be followed when the final BDMP is finalised. This will ensure that precautions are taken in order to comply with legislation in regard to the protection afforded to wild birds and be informed by pre-commencement surveys and/or consultations with relevant recording groups.	Embedded	Construction
Comm Or-05	Ornithology	LEMP	The production and implementation of a long-term compensation and enhancement measures for biodiversity (including ornithological as well as ecological interests) and agreed with relevant consultees, prior to the construction of the Proposed Development commencing. Outline details of these measures would be included within the outline LEMP, which will form part of the DCO application. The outline LEMP will identify proposed management prescriptions and monitoring requirements, that will demonstrate how any additional mitigation required to address potentially significant effects on ornithological features and provide habitat enhancement for specific bird species will be delivered over the lifetime of the Proposed Development. A detailed Habitat Management Plan (HMP) may subsequently be prepared and secured as a Requirement linked to the LEMP, or form part of the LEMP, to provide detailed prescriptions for habitat management, monitoring and long-term biodiversity objectives during operation.	Embedded	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hy-01	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Access Tracks - Watercourse Crossings	Existing access track and watercourse crossing locations will be utilised as part of the Proposed Development so far as reasonably practicable.	Embedded	Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hy-02	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Watercourse Buffer	A buffer of 50 m will be applied to watercourses shown on 1:10,000 scale mapping and where practicable development will be avoided within these buffers.	Embedded	Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hy 03	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Drainage Strategy	A Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and Surface Water Drainage Strategy (SWDS) will be prepared to assess flood risk to and from the Proposed Development and to identify appropriate measures for the management of flood risk and surface water runoff.	Standard	Design

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Comm Hy-04	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Private Water Supply (PWS)	Design to avoid impacts on PWS sources where possible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Hy-05	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	GWDTE	Design to avoid impacts on areas of Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) where possible.	Embedded	Design
Comm Hy-06	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Pollution Prevention	Development of, and adherence to, a PPEIRP, which would set out the pollution prevent measures, and emergency incident responses, which would be implemented during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. An outline PPEIRP will be provided within the outline CEMP, which will form part of the application for development consent, and will set out the principles to be followed when the final PPEIRP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-07	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Storage and Handling of Polluting Substances	Development of, and adherence to, principles for storage and handling of oils, fuels or other potentially polluting substances, which would be included in the outline CEMP, which will form part of the DCO application.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-08	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Erosion and Sedimentation	Development of, and adherence to, good practice measures for the management of erosion and sedimentation, which would form part of the outline CEMP, which will form part of the DCO application.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-09	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Water Quality Monitoring	Development of, and adherence to, water quality monitoring requirements before, during and immediately post-construction, will form part of the outline CEMP, which will form part of the DCO application.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-10	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Drainage Principles	Development of, and adherence to, drainage principles, including the incorporation of SuDS and good practice in relation to the management of surface water runoff rates and volumes, will form part of the CEMP, which will form part of the DCO application.	Standard	Construction
Comm Hy-11	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	OPEMP	During operation, an OPEMP will be developed to describe the overarching principles and measures through which environmental impacts associated with the operational and maintenance phase, as identified in the ES, would be appropriately managed. An outline OPEMP will form part of the DCO application and will set out the principles to be followed when the final OPEMP is finalised.	Standard	Operation
Comm Hy-12	Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to, a Decommissioning Plan, would be prepared for the Proposed Development prior to decommissioning in accordance with the latest available guidance and legislation. An outline Decommissioning Plan will form part of the DCO application and will set out the principles to be followed when the final Decommissioning Plan is finalised. The hydrology and hydrogeology measures would be consistent with those applied during construction but would be proportionate to the nature of the decommissioning activities.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Ge-01	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Avoidance of Peat	The design of the Proposed Development will avoid impacts on peat wherever practicable. The design process will prioritise the routing and siting of infrastructure to avoid areas of deeper peat so far as reasonably practicable, to minimise excavation volumes.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ge-02	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Peat Reuse	Where the removal of peat is unavoidable, it would be carefully handled, stored and reused on Site in accordance with recognised good practice. Reuse measures may include reinstatement in areas identified for peatland restoration or habitat enhancement, which will be presented in the outline LEMP.	Embedded	Design Construction

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Comm Ge-03	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	30 m Relic Peat Buffer	Identified relic peat bodies will be avoided where practicable through the application of a 30 m buffer to minimise the potential for adverse drainage effects.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ge-04	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Detailed Agricultural Land Classification Survey	A detailed Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) survey will be undertaken to establish the quality of agricultural land within the Site and inform project design, mitigation and assessment. Survey data may be used to microsite infrastructure to avoid higher-quality agricultural land and sensitive soil resources where practicable.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ge-05	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Micro-siting	Soil and ALC survey findings will be used, where appropriate, to inform the micrositing of infrastructure to avoid areas of higher quality agricultural land, peat or sensitive soil resources.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ge-06	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	An outline CEMP will be prepared and submitted with the DCO application. The outline CEMP will establish environmental management measures and controls to protect agricultural land, soils and ground conditions during construction and will include topic-specific management plans where necessary.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-07	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Soil Management Plan (SMP)	An outline SMP will be prepared as part of the outline CEMP. The SMP will set out how soils will be protected, stripped, handled, stored, managed and reinstated during construction of the Proposed Development.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-08	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Materials Management Plan (MMP)	An outline MMP will be prepared as part of the outline CEMP and will establish procedures for the handling, storage, movement and reuse of excavated soils and construction materials throughout the construction phase.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-09	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Peat Management Plan (PMP)	Subject to the identification of peat and potential disturbance by the Proposed Development, an outline PMP (a Stage 1 PMP), will be prepared as part of the DCO application, to establish the peat management strategy for the Proposed Development. This would inform the EIA by identifying peat risks, sensitivities, and likely effects associated with the Proposed Development. If required, a Stage 2 PMP would be developed prior to the construction phase of the Proposed Development. This would set out the overall approach to minimising disruption to peatland present on Site. It would identify and progress all further opportunities to minimise peat disturbance and extraction during detailed design and construction of the Proposed Development.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ge-10	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Peat Excavation Minimisation	The PMP will include measures to avoid peat excavation where practicable, and minimise the volume of peat excavated where disturbance cannot be avoided.	Embedded	Design, Construction
Comm Ge-11	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Peat Condition Survey	Where required, peat condition surveys will be undertaken to classify peatland type and condition and inform the management of peat resources affected by the Proposed Development.	Embedded	Design
Comm Ge-12	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Preliminary Land Quality Risk Assessment (PLQRA)	A PLQRA will be undertaken in accordance with Land Contamination Risk Management guidance to identify potential contamination sources and inform the assessment of ground conditions.	Standard	Design
Comm Ge-13	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Mineral Resource Assessment	A Mineral Resource Assessment will be undertaken, if required, to determine the presence of safeguarded mineral resources and assess potential sterilisation effects associated with the Proposed Development.	Standard	Design

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Comm Ge-14	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Reinstatement of Land Drainage	Any land drainage systems damaged by the construction will be reinstated and repaired through commitments secured within the CEMP and/or SMP.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-15	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Sustainable Soil Reuse	Soil resources displaced during construction will be reused on Site wherever practicable in accordance with the SMP. Off-site export of soils will be treated as a last-resort option.	Standard	Construction
Comm Ge-16	Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Decommissioning Plan	Decommissioning of the Proposed Development will be undertaken in accordance with an approved Decommissioning Plan incorporating similar safeguards and soil protection measures to those applied during construction.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Tr-01	Access, Traffic and Transport	Borrow Pits	The feasibility of using on-site borrow pits to provide aggregate for use in the construction of the Proposed Development will be considered. Any aggregate that could be won on-site would reduce the amount of aggregate that would need to be imported from off-site quarries over the public highway network.	Embedded	Design

Comm Tr-02	Access, Traffic and Transport	Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)	All construction work would be undertaken in accordance with a CTMP. An outline CTMP will be provided with the DCO application that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CTMP is finalised. The outline CTMP would be expected to include the following topics:
			• Project information:
			  ○ details of type and number of vehicle movements expected;
			  ○ details of the routes expected to be taken by Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV)s and other operational vehicles; and
			• details of Abnormal Indivisible Load Vehicle (AILV) movements (including likely timing, routes, escorts, notification proposals and extent of any accommodation works).
			• Physical measures:
			  ○ arrangements for on-site temporary parking areas;
			• arrangements for preventing deposition of debris on the Highway, such as wheel cleaning prior to vehicles entering the public highway;
			  ○ a requirement for HGVs to be sheeted to prevent dust; and
			• temporary traffic management, such as speed reductions or temporary traffic signals, at any sensitive locations.
			• Communication measures:
			  ○ arrangements for communicating with interested parties, including elected representatives and parish councils;
			  ○ arrangements to agree protocol with emergency services; and
			  ○ arrangements for disseminating project information, including weekly updates of expected vehicle movements and work locations.
			• Enforcement measures:
			  ○ measures to encourage compliance with identified vehicle routes;
			• timing of deliveries to accommodate any sensitive times (e.g. school start and finish times);
			  ○ code of conduct for HGV drivers;
			  ○ ‘Tool box talks’ on relevant subjects;
			• a requirement, where practicable and agreeable, that HGVs operated by the Principal Contractor (PC) use Global Positioning System (GPS) trackers, allowing their speed and routeing to be recorded;
			• contingencies for access for emergency services during construction; and
				Standard	Construction

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			○ procedures for dealing with non-compliance with the CTMP. • Maintenance measures: ○ arrangements for cleaning any sections of public highway affected by material deposited from vehicles related to the construction of the Proposed Development; ○ arrangements for before-construction and after-construction highway condition surveys; and ○ arrangements for remediation measures. • Management of CTMP: ○ arrangements for monitoring and updating the CTMP; ○ confirmation of a named person with responsibility for implementation of the CTMP (including contact details); and ○ development of a Travel Plan, to be included within the CTMP, for staff, aimed at reducing the number of single-occupant car movements to and from the Proposed Development.		
Comm Tr-03	Access, Traffic and Transport	Public Access Management Plan (PAMP)	All phases of the Proposed Development would be undertaken in accordance with the outline PAMP. An outline PAMP will be provided with the DCO application that sets out the principles to be followed when the final PAMP is finalised. The outline PAMP would seek to promote public safety, maintain appropriate access where reasonably practicable, and minimise disruption to existing public access routes.	Standard	Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Tr-04	Access, Traffic and Transport	Construction Workforce Travel Plan	A Travel Plan will be developed and included within the CTMP for construction staff. The Travel Plan will be aimed at reducing the number of single-occupancy car movements travelling to and from the Proposed Development during construction.	Standard	Construction
Comm No-01	Noise and Vibration	Construction Hours	Key controls for construction noise and vibration such as core hours of works would be exerted through incorporation in a CEMP. An outline CEMP will be provided with the application for development consent that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm No-02	Noise and Vibration	Control of Pollution	Site-specific mitigation measures will be outlined within the CEMP to reflect the principles of Best Practicable Means, as set out in the Control of Pollution Act 1974. The purpose of these measures will be to reduce construction noise and, where relevant, vibration impacts insofar as is reasonably practicable. An outline CEMP will be provided with the DCO application that sets out the principles to be followed when the final CEMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm No-03	Noise and Vibration	Operational Noise	Where predicted operational noise levels exceed the proposed noise limits at any wind speed, outline mitigation strategies will be proposed. Mitigation of operational noise, if required, may include an alternative selection of turbine, operating certain turbines in low noise modes under certain meteorological conditions, such as specific wind speeds and directions.	Embedded	Operation & Maintenance
Comm Soc-01	Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	Good Practice	All development would be subject to standard good practice mitigation measures, employed to avoid and minimise potential effects on community and recreational facilities.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Soc-02	Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	Public Access Management Plan (PAMP)	All construction work would be undertaken in accordance with a PAMP. The DCO application will include an outline PAMP which will outline the measures to be applied and which would seek to promote public safety, maintain appropriate access where reasonably practicable, and minimise disruption to existing public access routes during all phases of the Proposed Development.	Standard	Design, Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Proposed Development Stage
Comm Soc-03	Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism	Community Engagement	Continued community engagement and sharing of information relating to the Proposed Development throughout all phases of the Proposed Development would be undertaken to reduce impacts on socio-economics and recreation by enabling people to raise concerns and improve understanding of potential effects.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Tel-01	Telecommunications	Telecommunication Links	Design of the turbine layout to ensure that turbine blade tips are no closer than 100m from the centreline of any fixed telecommunications links.	Embedded	Design
Comm Av-01	Aviation and Radar	Obstruction Warning Lights	Installation of aviation warning lighting on the proposed wind turbines, which exceed 150 m AGL, in accordance with the Air Navigation Order 2016 and any applicable Civil Aviation Authority and Ministry of Defence requirements.	Embedded	Design
Comm Av-02	Aviation and Radar	Aviation Lighting	Aviation lighting requirements will be agreed with the Civil Aviation Authority and other relevant aviation stakeholders. Appropriate aviation lighting will be provided in accordance with regulatory requirements, whilst seeking to minimise associated effects where practicable.	Embedded	Design
Comm Av-03	Aviation and Radar	Aviation Safeguarding Consultation	Consultation will be undertaken with Doncaster Sheffield Airport, NATS, the Ministry of Defence, the Civil Aviation Authority and other relevant aviation stakeholders throughout the design process. The final turbine layout will be assessed against relevant safeguarding requirements, obstacle limitation surfaces, instrument flight procedures and radar safeguarding criteria.	Embedded	Design
Comm Aq-01	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	Dust Management Plan (DMP)	An outline CEMP will form part of the DCO application, which will include an outline DMP setting out mitigation measures identified during the assessment of construction phase impacts and commensurate with the size and scale of the development and risk of air quality impacts to local receptors. The outline DMP will set out the principles to be followed when the final DMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Aq-02	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	Materials Management Plan (MMP)	An outline CEMP will form part of the application for development consent, which will include an outline MMP setting out mitigation measures identified during assessment of construction phase impacts and commensurate with the size and scale of the development and risk of air quality impacts to local receptors. The outline MMP will set out the principles to be followed when the final MMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction
Comm Aq-03	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	Decommissioning Plan	Development of, and adherence to, a Decommissioning Plan, which would be prepared for the Proposed Development prior to decommissioning in accordance with the latest available guidance and legislation. An outline Decommissioning Plan will be prepared as part of the application for development consent and will set out the principles to be followed when the final Decommissioning Plan is finalised. The air quality input to the Decommissioning Plan would include mitigation measures commensurate with the size and scale of the decommissioning activities.	Standard	Decommissioning
Comm Aq-04	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	Construction Environmental Management Plan (Air Quality)	An outline CEMP will form part of the DCO application and will include measures to manage and minimise potential air quality impacts arising during construction, including dust and emissions from construction activities.	Standard	Construction

Comm GHG-01	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	Carbon-efficient Practices	At this stage of the Proposed Development, it is considered that measures adopted as part of the Proposed Development to mitigate climate change effects through the promotion of carbon-efficient practices will be set out in a series of environmental management plans that will be provided in outline form as part of the DCO application. These include, but are not limited to, the following management plans, which will form part of the application for development consent:
			• An outline CEMP, which would also comprise of a:
			  ○ An outline MMP; and
			  ○ An outline Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).
			• An outline CTMP;
				Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning

ID	Key Topic	Name	Commitment Description	Type of Measure: Embedded / Standard / Additional	Proposed Development Stage
			• A Stage 1 PMP; • An outline OPEMP; and • An outline Decommissioning Plan.		
Comm Hu-01	Human Health	Good Practice	All development would be subject to standard good practice mitigation measures employed to avoid and minimise potential effects on community and recreational facilities.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-02	Human Health	Public Access Management Plan (PAMP)	All phases of the Proposed Development would be undertaken in accordance with a PAMP. An outline PAMP will be provided with the DCO application that sets out the principles to be followed when the final PAMP is finalised.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-03	Human Health	Community Engagement	Continued community engagement and sharing of information relating to the Proposed Development would be undertaken to reduce the impacts on human health by enabling people to raise concerns and improve understanding of potential health effects.	Standard	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-04	Human Health	Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)	In order to reduce exposure to EMF, the Proposed Development would comply where reasonably practicable with exposure standards set out in the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) Voluntary Code of Practice and the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) EMF guidelines. Adhering to the Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations 2016 will also help to ensure safety of operational workers. Ensuring that these standards are met and that the public are aware, will help to reduce levels of fear and anxiety.	Embedded	Construction, Operation & Maintenance, Decommissioning
Comm Hu-05	Human Health	Construction Site Security Guide	All construction work should be undertaken in accordance with the Secured by Design Construction Site Security Guide, 2021.	Standard	Construction
Comm Sh-01	Shadow Flicker	Design-Led Mitigation	A design-led approach will be adopted to minimise shadow flicker effects. Where practicable, wind turbines will be positioned to maximise separation distances from residential properties and avoid locations where turbine geometry and solar position could give rise to prolonged shadow flicker effects.	Embedded	Design
Comm Sh-02	Shadow Flicker	Shadow Flicker Protocol	The Applicant will investigate any substantiated shadow flicker complaints and implement appropriate mitigation measures where required. A Shadow Flicker Protocol will be prepared to establish procedures for investigating complaints and implementing mitigation during operation of the Proposed Development.	Additional	Operation & Maintenance

Appendix 3B Artificial Intelligence Statement of usage

3B Artificial Intelligence Statement of usage

3.1.1 This appendix provides an Artificial Intelligence (AI) Statement of Usage for the Scoping Report. It has been prepared with reference to the Institute of Environmental Sciences and Environmental Practitioners (ISEP) Advice Note *Using Artificial Intelligence in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)* (November 2025). This Advice Note promotes an accountable, transparent and proportionate use of AI within Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

3.1.2 This document also takes account of the Planning Inspectorate's guidance *Use of Artificial Intelligence in Casework Evidence* (2024) which recognises that AI may be used to support the preparation of planning and environmental assessment documentation, provided that its use is transparent, appropriately disclosed and subject to professional oversight. The guidance requires parties to outline where AI has been used, which the tools were used, what tasks they undertook, and what checks were undertaken to ensure the reliability and accuracy of any outputs aided by AI. Professional practitioners remain responsible for the quality, accuracy, and lawfulness of all material submitted.

3.1.3 The document's purpose is to provide an auditable and transparent record of the AI tools used during the formulation of this Scoping Report. It provides information on the extent and scope of their use and the procedures applied to verify any outputs aided by AI. This statement confirms that AI has been used only as a supporting tool. It has not superseded the role of competent experts in undertaking EIA.

3.1.4 In accordance with the principles set out in the ISEP Advice Note and the Planning Inspectorate's guidance, AI has not been used to determine assessment scope, identify or evaluate likely significant effects, determine significance, write assessment conclusions or apply professional judgement.

3.1.5 All technical assessment, professional judgement, recommendations and conclusions presented within this Scoping Report are still the responsibility of the competent experts. Any outputs aided by AI have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation by the relevant competent experts prior to being included within this Scoping Report.

3.1.6 **Table 3B-1** provides a summary of the technical topics within the EIA Scoping Report where AI has been used in a supporting capacity, including the AI tools used, the purpose of their use, and that verification and quality assurance measures have been applied by the responsible competent experts.

Table 3B-1 Summary of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use by Technical Discipline

Chapter	AI Tool	AI Use
1: Introduction	None	No AI used.
2: Proposed Development Description	None	No AI used.

Chapter	AI Tool	AI Use
3: Approach to EIA	Microsoft Copilot	Baseline information review and summarisation, prose improvement for clarity, grammar checks. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.
4: Legislation and Policy Context	Microsoft Copilot	Identification of relevant policy. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.
5: Geology, Soils, Ground Conditions and Peat	Microsoft Copilot	Baseline information review and summarisation. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.
6: Ecology	None	No AI used.
7: Ornithology	None	No AI used.
8: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	None	No AI used.
9: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gases	None	No AI used.
10: Human Health	Microsoft Copilot	Policy and baseline information review and summarisation. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.
11: Landscape and Visual	Microsoft Copilot	Compilation of acronyms and abbreviations. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.
12: Noise and Vibration	Microsoft Copilot	Baseline information review and summarisation, prose improvement for clarity. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.

Chapter	AI Tool	AI Use
13: Socio-economics, Tourism and Recreation	Microsoft Copilot	Policy and baseline information review and summarisation. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.
14: Access, Traffic and Transport	None	No AI used.
15: Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Water Resources and Flood Risk	None	No AI used.
16: Other Environmental Topics	Microsoft Copilot	For the waste aspect AI was used to test the internal model assumptions around typical dimensions (i.e. width and depth) of access tracks, turning heads, turbine foundations and crane pads. The internal assumptions were found to be robust and within the expected ranges, so were ultimately retained for the analysis. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation. No AI used for other topics.
17: Aviation	Microsoft Copilot	Baseline information review and summarisation. AI outputs have been subject to quality assurance, technical review and validation.

3.2 References

Institute of Environmental Sciences and Environmental Practitioners, Using Artificial Intelligence in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), 2025

Planning Inspectorate, Use of Artificial Intelligence in Casework Evidence, 2024

Appendix 6A Ecological Desk Study

Desk Study & Protected/ Priority Species Habitat Assessment

Everton Carr Wind Farm

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SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

9 October 2026

Revision: 2

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1	27 August 2026	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
2	9 October 2026	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Basis of Report

This document has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

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B.1.5 Protection of Badgers Act 1992

B.1.6 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981

B.2 Planning Policy

B.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework August 2026 (England)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BBS	Breeding Bird Survey
BoCC	Birds of Conservation Concern
BTO	British Trust for Ornithology
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
LAPP	Land and Planning Policies Document
LNRS	Local Nature Recovery Strategy
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
MAGIC	Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
NBRC	Nottinghamshire Biological Records Centre
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SLR	SLR Consulting Limited
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
Vattenfall	Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) was commissioned by Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (Vattenfall) to provide ecological support in relation to a proposed wind farm development at Everton Carr, Nottinghamshire (approximate central grid reference: SK 71513 93617; hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

This report presents the findings of a desk study and a habitat-based assessment of the Site to support protected, priority and invasive species and the likely importance of the habitat for such species.

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report seeks to:

- establish baseline conditions using pre-existing, publicly available data and determine the potential for important ecological features to be present (as far as is possible); and
- to identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancements.

The assessment of ecological impacts resulting from the proposed development and the identification of mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this report and will be covered within a separate Environmental Statement (ES) in due course.

1.2 Site Description

The Site is located at Everton Carr, Nottinghamshire (approximate central grid reference: SK 71513 93617) and the Site boundary, the area within which is referred to as the Site is illustrated in Figure 1 at Appendix A. The proposed wind farm will include up to 16 wind turbines within the Site boundary.

The land within the Site boundary is moderately flat and used for arable farming with drainage diches between fields and a pumping station to the north; the land surrounding the Site is also arable farmland. The River Idle runs along the northern Site boundary with the village of Misson to the northwest and the village Everton Carr to the southwest of the Site.

1.3 Evidence of Technical Competence and Experience

The desk study was written by [redacted]), a Project Ecologist at SLR with two years' ecological consultancy experience. Hannah is a qualifying member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). This was checked and expanded by [redacted] Full member of CIEEM (MCIEEM), an Associate Ecologist at SLR and Ecology Lead for the project with over 7 years of ecological and environmental experience.

Technical review was conducted by [redacted]), PhD MCIEEM CEnv, who has 25 years' post-doctoral experience in ecological consultancy and [redacted] MCIEEM, CEnv, who has 26 years of professional ecological experience.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Desk Study

The desk study included collation of pertinent legislation, national and local planning policies from the following sources:

- National Legislation and Policy (Appendix B);
- Nottingham City Aligned Core Strategy (2014)[1];
- Nottingham City Land and Planning Policies Document (LAPP; 2020)[2];
- Emerging Nottingham City Local Plan – no draft documents available online on the 29th July 2026; and
- Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS; 2025)[3].

A desk-based review of publicly available information and a request to the local records centre, Nottinghamshire Biological Records Centre (NBRC) was also undertaken. The sources of ecological data are outlined in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Sources of Existing Ecological Data

Source	Date data obtained or accessed	Baseline Information Provided
Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) web-based mapping tool[4]	07/05/2026	Nationally designated sites were searched within 2 km of the Site. Internationally designated sites were searched within 20 km of the Site boundary. Irreplaceable and priority habitats within 2 km of the Site boundary.
NBRC	30/04/2026	Records of protected and notable species and non-statutory sites within 5 km of the Site boundary. Non-statutory designated nature conservation sites within 2 km of the Site boundary.

[1] Broxtowe Borough Council, Gedling Borough Council and Nottingham City Council (2014) Aligned Core Strategies Part 1 Local Plan. Available at: https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/media/kyhhfdx4/the-nottingham-city-aligned-core-strategy-acs.pdf [Accessed: 29/07/2026].

[2] Nottingham City Council (2020) Land and Planning Policies. Available at: https://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/media/vzxjnxaa/land-and-planning-policies-document-lapp-2020.pdf [Accessed: 29/07/2026].

[3] Nottingham County Council (2025) Nottinghamshire & Nottingham Local Nature Recovery Strategy. Available at: https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/countryside-and-green-spaces/local-nature-recovery-strategy-for-nottinghamshire [Accessed: 29/07/2026].

[4] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/

Source	Date data obtained or accessed	Baseline Information Provided
Aerial imagery (Google Earth[5] and Bing Maps[6])	07/05/2026	Habitats and features of nature conservation interest both within and surrounding the Site.
Bug Life website for B-lines[7]	07/05/2026	B-lines are important insect pathways within and surrounding the Site.
Environment Agency Ecology & Fish Data Explorer	29/05/2026	Records of diatoms, invertebrates, fish and macrophytes at Environment Agency survey locations.
National Library of Scotland website[8] historical maps; specifically Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition mapping	31/07/2026	Historical land use of the Site.
LandIS - Land Information System - Soilscapes soil types viewer[9]	31/07/2026	Soils and substrate present at the Site.
Everton Carr BTO data report	05/08/2026	Ornithology data relating to all species recorded within 10 km of the Site during the breeding and non-breeding seasons.

2.2 Protected/ Priority Species Habitat Based Assessment

A Site walkover was undertaken by [redacted] on the 6th and 7th May 2026. It was also possible to view habitats outside of the Site boundary, where they form key ecological linkages to on-Site habitats and potential to support species.

Notes and photographs were collected in respect of any evidence found, and/ or areas with potential to support protected, priority or invasive species.

The potential for the Site to support protected, priority and/or invasive species and the likely importance of the habitats present for such species was then later assessed in conjunction with the desk study results.

2.3 Limitations

2.3.1 Desk Study

Desk study data is unlikely to be exhaustive, especially in respect of species, and is intended mainly to set a context for the study. It is therefore possible that important habitats or protected species not identified during the data search do in fact occur within the vicinity of the Site. Interpretation of maps and aerial photography has been conducted in good faith, using recent imagery, but it has not been possible to verify the accuracy of any statements relating to land use and habitat context outside of the study area.

[5] https://earth.google.com/web

[6] https://www.bing.com/maps/

[7] B-Lines - Buglife

[8] https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/side-by-side/#zoom=5.0&lat=56.00000&lon=-4.00000&layers=1&right=ESRIWorld

[9] https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/

2.3.2 Site Walkover

The scope of the Site walkover and this report is restricted to a high-level assessment of the Site and does not constitute any type of species-specific survey. It was possible to access all areas within the Site boundary for this habitat-based assessment and views were possible to key habitats located off-Site.

3.0 Results

3.1 Desk Study

3.1.1 Relevant Legislation and Policy

A summary of national legislation and policy are provided in Appendix B. The following sections summarise the relevant policies (or parts of policies) from the local plans that apply to the Site.

3.1.1.1 Nottinghamshire Local Plan

Each district and borough in Nottinghamshire has a Local Plan that guides decisions on future development proposals and addresses the needs and opportunities of the area. The relevant plan in this instance is Bassetlaw District Council Local Plan 2020-2038, which includes three policies of direct relevance to ecology and biodiversity as set out below.

POLICY ST37: Green and Blue Infrastructure

1. The connectivity, quality, multifunctionality, biodiversity and amenity value of the green and blue infrastructure network will be enhanced, extended and managed through:

a) protecting and enhancing the landscape character and the distinctiveness of Green Gaps, Registered Parks and Gardens and ornamental parklands, registered Common Lands and Village Greens, and Local Green Spaces;

b) protecting, enhancing and restoring watercourses, ponds, lakes and water dependent habitats where appropriate;

c) providing for biodiversity net gain, including reconnecting vulnerable and priority habitats (see policy ST38);

d) protecting and enhancing ancient and mature woodland and hedgerows, and providing for tree planting to secure recreational benefits and/or to aid climate change mitigation;

e) making appropriate provision for new green/blue infrastructure in new development including open space, allotments, playing fields and outdoor sports facilities, and natural and semi natural greenspace and bluespace; and/or incorporating and where practicable facilitating the improvement of existing provision through the design of development;

f) applying climate change mitigation and adaptation measures through new development, including flood risk and watercourse management;

g) linking walking and cycling routes, bridleways and public rights of way to and through development, where appropriate;

2. The function, setting, and biodiversity, landscape, access and recreational value of the following main and minor green corridors, as identified on the Policies Map will be protected and enhanced:

a) Main green corridors

i. Chesterfield Canal

ii. River Idle

iii. River Ryton

iv. River Trent

b) Minor green corridors

i. Trent Valley Way

ii. Cuckoo Way

iii. National Cycle Route 6

iv. River Maun

v. Robin Hood Way

vi. River Meden

vii. River Poulter

c) Major development proposals that lie wholly or partly within the minimum buffer zone of a main green corridor (30m measured from each side of the centre point), or a minor green corridor (15m measured from each side of the centre point) should be supported by an Ecological Impact Assessment and/or landscape statement proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal. This should confirm the extent of the buffer zone in that location and demonstrate how the design and layout of the scheme will positively respond to its green/blue infrastructure location and minimise the environmental effects upon the green corridor.

3. All new green and blue infrastructure should be accompanied by appropriate management and maintenance arrangements.

POLICY ST38: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

1. The Council will seek to protect and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity of Bassetlaw, including:

International Sites

a) a proposal that may impact on a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar site and/or the Sherwood Forest ppSPA will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that there will be no adverse effects on their integrity, unless there are no alternative solutions and it is justified by an 'imperative reasons of overriding public interest' assessment under the Habitats Regulations;

b) any scheme within the 5km buffer zone of the Sherwood Forest ppSPA will require a project level 'shadow level' Habitats Regulations Assessment to ensure any significant adverse effects on the Sherwood Forest ppSPA are identified and appropriately mitigated;

National Designations

c) a proposal (either individually or in combination with other developments) that may either directly or indirectly adversely impact a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserve (NNR) or ancient woodland and their buffer zones will be refused, other than in wholly exceptional circumstances where it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh any harm to the special interest features of the asset. In such circumstances measures should be identified through an Ecological Impact Assessment to mitigate the adverse effects resulting from the development.

d) proposals of 50 dwellings or more (which includes piecemeal planning applications for less than 50 dwellings within a wider site) that fall within the '10km Impact Risk Zone' of the Clumber Park SSSI will be required to demonstrate that appropriate consideration has been given to the development's impact upon the integrity of that SSSI, including recreational impact. Where relevant, appropriate mitigation measures will be sought, which may include an appropriate design and layout on a development site to protect the integrity of the SSSI, and/or a financial contribution to help mitigate identified impacts at the Clumber Park SSSI.

Local Designations and Locally Important Ecological Features

e) proposals having a direct or indirect adverse effect on a Local Nature Reserve, Local Wildlife Site or Local Geological Site and their buffer zones or other biodiversity/geodiversity asset, will only be supported where there are no reasonable alternatives; and the case for development clearly outweighs the need to safeguard the ecological, recreational and/or educational value of the site.

2. In all cases, where the principle of development is considered appropriate the mitigation hierarchy must be applied so that:

a) firstly harm is avoided wherever possible; then

b) appropriate mitigation is provided to ensure no net loss or a net gain of priority habitat and local populations of priority species;

c) as a last resort, compensation is delivered to offset any residual damage to biodiversity;

d) they protect, restore, enhance and provide appropriate buffers around wildlife and geological features at a local and wider landscape-scale to deliver robust ecological networks, to help deliver priorities in the draft Nottinghamshire Biodiversity Opportunity Model for Bassetlaw and Idle Valley 201816 or any successor;

e) they establish additional ecological links to the Nature Recovery Network.

Biodiversity Net Gain

3. In line with national legislation, all new development should make provision for net biodiversity gain on site, or where it can be demonstrated after following the mitigation hierarchy that this is not practicable, off site provision will be considered.

4. Management for a minimum of 30 years in accordance with a maintenance scheme will be sought to manage the biodiversity assets in the long term.

POLICY ST39: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

1. The Council will protect existing trees, woodland and hedgerows and secure additional planting that increases canopy cover in the interests of biodiversity, amenity and climate change adaptation by:

a) retaining, protecting and improving woodland and trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), trees within conservation areas, and 'important' hedgerows as defined by the Hedgerows Regulations 1997;

b) making Tree Preservation Orders;

c) giving consideration to trees and hedgerows both on individual merit as well as their contribution to amenity and interaction as part of a group within the broader landscape setting;

d) resisting the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;

e) seeking from major development, provision for new trees or an equivalent financial contribution to help mitigate the impacts of climate change in accordance with Policy ST48.

2. Where development would adversely affect trees or hedgerows the application must be accompanied by:

a) an accurate tree survey and arboriculture assessment, undertaken by an experienced arboriculturist, of all existing trees and hedgerows on site in accordance with BS5837 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations) 201223;

b) details of protective measures to be put in place during the development to ensure the health and safety of each specimen and hedgerow to be retained;

c) an avoidance and mitigation strategy to include replacement planting for specimens of at least equal amenity and ecological value of a local provenance; and

d) a detailed management plan providing details of maintenance arrangements for 10 years.

3.1.1.2 Nottinghamshire & Nottingham LNRS

Nottinghamshire County Council published the final LNRS documents and online map on 10th November 2025, which set out how and where to protect and enhance nature locally. A total of 9 groups of priorities have been developed (one overarching, one for species, with the remainder focuses on key habitat types). Each of these groups is associated with potential measures to support the delivery of the priorities. The whole of the Site falls under two mapped measures:

- ***A/M2*** *- Target habitat enhancement and creation in areas where this will reduce fragmentation and increase ecological connectivity, through the creation of linkages, corridors and stepping stones.*
- ***G/M2*** *- Rewet and restore peatland soils through paludiculture and/or habitat creation where appropriate.*

There are three mapped measures associated with the most northwestern corner of the Site:

- ***C/M10*** *- Where appropriate and as opportunities arise, reconnect watercourses with their floodplain by e.g. lowering or removing berms and banks, especially where this has flood management benefits.*
- ***D/M5*** *- Create new wetlands where hydrological conditions allow, especially through quarry restoration in the Trent and Idle Valleys (focussing on reedbed, marsh and swamp, reedbed and small, shallow lakes), as well as in the Erewash Valley, and where they provide nature-based solutions to flooding and water quality.*
- ***D/M8*** *- Create new and extensive areas of floodplain grazing marsh (with suitable wetland features) to benefit breeding waders, breeding and wintering wildfowl, invertebrates and plants.*

There are four mapped measures associated with the River Idle and its banks:

- ***C/M4*** *- Undertake sensitive land management adjacent to watercourses and within their wider catchments that reduces nutrient inputs, surface run- off and soil erosion, including through the creation of 20m buffer strips along watercourses.*
- ***C/M6*** *- Establish a mix of shading conditions along watercourses to reduce water temperatures, through management of existing trees and establishment of new trees and woodland.*
- ***C/M7*** *- Undertake favourable management of the riparian zone, including by minimising the impacts of mechanical vegetation clearance and establishing marginal vegetation where absent, where appropriate.*
- ***C/M9*** *- Renaturalise watercourses where appropriate, including by de-channelising, removing redundant hard engineering, reinstating meanders and braiding (if feasible), and creating backwaters and allowing existing natural processes to continue.*

3.1.2 Statutory Designated Sites

The data search for statutory designated sites returned five sites of international importance with overlapping designations (Ramsar, Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC)) within 20 km of the Site and five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within 2 km of the Site. Details of each site are provided in Table 3-1 below and illustrated in Figure 2 at Appendix A.

Table 3-1: Statutory Designated Nature Conservation Sites

Site Name	Designation	Qualifying / Notified Features	Approximate Distance and Direction from Site Boundary[10]
Humber Estuary	Ramsar site	This site qualifies[11] under: Criterion 1 – The site is a representative example of a near natural estuary with dune systems, humid dune slacks, estuarine waters, intertidal and subtidal mud and salt flats, saltmarshes and coastal brackish/saline lagoons. Criterion 3 – The Humber Estuary Ramsar site supports a breeding colony of grey seals *Halichoerus grypus* at Donna Nook. It is the second largest grey seal colony in England and the furthest south regular breeding site on the east coast. The dune slacks at Saltfleetby-Theddlethorpe on the southern extremity of the Ramsar site are the most north-easterly breeding site in Great Britain of the natterjack toad *Bufo calamita*. Criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance: 153,934 waterfowl, non-breeding season (5-year peak mean 1996/97-2000/2001). Criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of internation importance, including: • Eurasian golden plover, *Pluvialis apricaria altifrons* subspecies; • Red knot, *Calidris canutus islandica* subspecies; • Dunlin, *Calidris alpina alpina* subspecies • Black-tailed godwit, *Limosa limosa islandica* subspecies; • Common redshank, *Tringa totanus brittanica* subspecies; • Common shelduck, *Tadorna tadorna* • Bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica lapponica* subspecies; and • Common redshank, *Tringa totanus brittanica* subspecies.	18.1 km northeast

[10] Measured from the nearest point “as the crow flies”.

[11] JNCC (2007) Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) Humber Estuary. Available at: https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/RIS/UK11031.pdf [Accessed: 29/07/2026].

Site Name	Designation	Qualifying / Notified Features	Approximate Distance and Direction from Site Boundary[10]
		Criterion 8 – The Humber Estuary acts as an important migration route for both river lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* and sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* between coastal waters and their spawning areas.	
	SAC	Qualifying habitats[12]: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following habitats listed in Annex I: • Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) • Coastal lagoons* • Dunes with *Hippophae rhamnoides* • Embryonic shifting dunes • Estuaries • Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • Fixed dunes with herbaceous vegetation (`grey dunes`)* • *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand • Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (`white dunes') Qualifying species: The site is designated under article 4(4) of the Directive (92/43/EEC) as it hosts the following species listed in Annex II: • Grey seal *Halichoerus grypus* • River lamprey *Lampetra fluviatilis* • Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* Annex I priority habitats are denoted by an asterisk (*).	18.1 km northeast
Thorne & Hatfield Moors	SPA	The site includes a qualifying population of Nightjar *Caprimulgus europaeus* as it is used regularly by 1% or more of the Great Britain population of this species[13].	8.0 km north
Hatfield Moor	SAC	The site includes the following qualifying habitat: Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration[14].	8.0 km north

[12] JNCC (2015) Standard Data Form Humber Estuary SAC. Available at: https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030170.pdf [Accessed: 29/07/2026].

[13] JNCC (2015) Standard Data Form Thorne & Hatfield Moors SPA. Available at: https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SPA-N2K/UK9005171.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

[14] JNCC (2015) Standard Data Form Hatfield Moor SAC. Available at: https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0030166.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

Site Name	Designation	Qualifying / Notified Features	Approximate Distance and Direction from Site Boundary[10]
Thorne Moor	SAC	The site includes the following qualifying habitats[15]: • Active raised bogs; and • Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration.	16.7 km north
River Idle Washlands	SSSI	The site comprises good examples of wet grassland plant communities and attracts large numbers of wintering and passage waterfowl[16].	On-Site, to the northeastern corner, and immediately north
Misson Line Bank	SSSI	The SSSI contains some of the best remaining examples of eutrophic open water, marsh and base-poor fen communities in Nottinghamshire. The plant communities are representative of fenland systems in Eastern England[17].	0.2 km north
Misson Training Area	SSSI	Misson Training Area is a redundant military bombing range, forming one of the largest remaining tracts of fenland formerly typical of the Misson/Idle Levels of north Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. It supports a diverse range of semi-natural habitats, including standing open water, tall-herb fen, unimproved neutral and acidic grassland, dry oak woodland and nationally restricted wet woodland types. The breeding bird community associated with birch and willow scrub is notable, whilst the site is recognised as supporting a rich invertebrate fauna, in particular its assemblage of moths[18].	0.4 km north
Haxey Grange Fen	SSSI	Haxey Grange Fen is principally a fen site with complementary areas of unimproved neutral grassland, willow scrub and woodland. It is the best example of primary fen habitat known in South Humberside and is particularly important for its invertebrate communities. The site lies on the flat carr land of the River Idle valley and is divided by a system of internal ditches[19].	1.0 km northeast
Barrow Hills Sandpit	SSSI	The site comprises a fine example of species-rich grassland and scrub developed on freely-draining unconsolidated sands of glacial origin and is	2.0 km west

[15] JNCC (2015) Standard Data Form Thorne Moor SAC. Available at: https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SAC-N2K/UK0012915.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

[16] Natural England (1983) River Idle Washlands SSSI Citation. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1001749.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

[17] Natural England (1983) Misson Line Bank SSSI Citation. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1001020.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

[18] Natural England (1997) Misson Training Area SSSI Citation. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/2000124.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

[19] Natural England (1988) Haxey Grange Fen SSSI Citation. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1002307.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

Site Name	Designation	Qualifying / Notified Features	Approximate Distance and Direction from Site Boundary[10]
		representative of grassland developed on base-rich sandy soils in the North Midlands[20].	

3.1.3 Non-Statutory Designated Sites

A total of 29 Local Wildlife Sites are located within 2 km of the Site, as listed below in Table 3-2 and illustrated in Figure 3 at Appendix A. Additional details are available upon request.

Table 3-2: Non-Statutory Designated Sites within 2 km of the Site

LWS Name	Distance from Site
Delve Drain (and associated channel)	On-Site, to the northwestern corner
Barrier Bank Misson	On-Site, to the northwestern corner
Carr Road Drains Complex	On-Site, to the centre
Mother Drain, Gringley	On-Site, to the northeastern corner
Mother Drain, Gringley Carr East	On-Site, to the northeastern corner
Idle Stop Washland	On-Site, to the northeastern corner
Portland Drain	On-Site, to the centre and west
Fox Covert Drain, Misterton	On-Site, to the east
Everton Carr Drains	On-Site, to the west
North Carr Drain Washland	0.05 km north
North Carr Drain, SW of Idle Stop	0.05 km north
Slaynes Lane South	0.3 km west
Slaynes Lane North	0.5 km west
North Carr Drain	0.5 km north
Misson Pumphouse Flash	0.5 km north
Top Road Sand Pit	0.54 km north
Misson Line Bank	0.65 km north
Everton Carr Woodland	0.7 km west
Slaynes Lane Washland	0.7 km west
River Idle – Everton Carr	0.9 km west
Misson Carr	1.0 km northwest
Shaw Ponds	1.1 km south
Levels Lane Drain	1.12 km north
Rugged Butts	1.2 km northwest
Scotts Wood	1.2 km south

[20] Natural England (1983) Barrow Hills Sandpit SSSI Citation. Available at: https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1003432.pdf [Accessed: 31/07/2026].

LWS Name	Distance from Site
Snow Sewer (east)	1.8 km north
Levels Farm Drain, Misson	1.8 km north
Barrow Hills Plantation	1.9 km west
Snow Sewer (west)	1.9 km north
Chesterfield Canal (Welham to Misterton)	2.0 km south
Chapel Baulk	2.0 km north

3.1.4 Habitats

The LandIS website indicates that the underlying soils consist of fen peat soils to the northwest and centre of the Site, with the remaining areas comprising loamy and sandy soils with naturally high groundwater and a peaty surface.

1st Land Utilisation Survey maps (surveyed 1932 to 1936, printed 1938) show the majority of the Site as arable land, with meadow and permanent grass plus small areas of new plantation woodland (including Fox Covert) to the east. This woodland is estimated to be planted around 1898 as this is when it appears on historical maps.

3.1.4.1 Irreplaceable habitats[21]

Two parcels of lowland fen (located immediately northwest and 1.1km northwest) are indicated on the MAGIC website within 2 km of the Site boundary. No other irreplaceable habitats have been identified within or adjacent to the Site during the desk study.

3.1.4.2 Priority Habitats

The MAGIC website shows several records of priority habitats within 2 km of the Site boundary. This includes deciduous woodland on-Site, to the west, and coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, associated with the River Idle. Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh is also located immediately north of the Site with parcels present to the west and north east associated with the River Idle. Other priority habitats located within 2 km of the Site include deciduous woodland, traditional orchards, good quality semi improved grassland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland heathland and reedbeds.

3.1.5 Species

The desk study results including records returned by NBRC for the area within 5 km of the Site are referred to within this section. Summary details are provided below with further details available on request.

3.1.5.1 Plants

NBRC returned 408 records of rare plant species, two of which are listed under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). These included pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*), 5 km south, and hounds-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*), 3.7 km west in 2012. The majority of the rare plant records were associated with the following LWSs: Misson Carr Drain, Misson Grassland and Misson Line Bank, Gringley on the Hill field, Everton Carr Field and Top Road Sandpit Misson.

[21] Habitat that is very difficult (or takes a very long time) to restore, create or replace once it has been destroyed. (e.g., blanket bog, ancient woodland).

Approximately 54 records of county rare plant species occur within the Site itself, predominantly along the ditches and drains to the west of the Site. None of these species are listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered. One species is listed as Vulnerable, opposite-leaved pondweed (*Groenlandia densa*) with indicative record dates between 2000 and 2010.

3.1.5.2 Invertebrates

The Site is partially within a Bee-line, along the northeastern corner of the Site, connecting Bawtry to Laughton to the east. NBRC returned a total of 426 records of invertebrates within 5 km of the Site. Priority species included brown hairstreak (*Thelca betulae*), dingy skipper (*Erynnis tages*), small heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*), wood white (*Leptidea sinapis*) and latticed heath (*Chiasmia clathrata*). The majority of these records are associated with the Idle Valley Nature Reserve, 5 km southwest of the Site, with one record of brown hairstreak and one record of wood white returned from Walkeringham, 2.7km southeast of the Site.

No records of aquatic invertebrates were returned by NBRC.

3.1.5.3 Fish

NBRC returned a total of 201 species of fish within 5 km of the Site. Protected and priority species include European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*), bullhead (*Cottus gobio*) and spined loach (*Cobitis taenia*). The majority of these are to the west of the Site along the River Idle and Main Drain, a tributary to the River Idle. The Environment Agency Ecology & Fish Data Explorer identifies a sample site in Bawtry (SK6561292484). Fish counts for European eel were 92 in 2011, 44 in 2014 and 59 in 2017. For bullhead, counts were 1, 5 and 2 in the same years and 1 for spined loach in 2014.

3.1.5.4 Amphibians

NGBRC returned 147 records of amphibians within 5 km of the Site, which included common toad *Bufo bufo* , common frog (*Rana temporaria*), smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) (28), and the non-native midwife toad (*Alytes obstetricans*). Fourteen records of great-crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) were also returned, with the closest record in May 2025, located 1.3 km north of the Site at Misson Carr Nature Reserve. This is also where the majority of the records for this species were returned, with two records returned further afield.

A search of MAGIC returned one GCN licence approximately 3.8 km north of the Site.

3.1.5.5 Reptiles

NBRC returned records for grass snake (*Natrix helvetica*), common lizard (*Zootoca vivipara*), slow worm (*Anguis fragilis*), and adder *(Vipera berus)*. One record was from the Site, of a grass snake at Carr Road in 2024. Six records of grass snake were recorded in the Idle Valley Washlands SSSI, and Nature Reserve, which is connected to the Site via the River Idle.

3.1.5.6 Birds

British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) Data

The BTO data report uses comprehensive atlas distribution data from 2007–11 to give a baseline of high-quality information about species status at and around the site and in the wider context. Although the Bird Atlas data is now 15 years old, it still provides the most recent and comprehensive assessment of bird distributions available. This is supplemented by the latest records from current schemes, including BirdTrack and Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS).

Coverage of relevant squares spanned by the site from 2007–2011 is complete at the 10 km resolution and there is very good coverage of the site by timed visits and good coverage from casual recording in the breeding season. Although the 10 km spatial resolution returns the greatest number of recorded species, it encompasses a much wider range of habitats than are present within the site itself. This broader search area is likely to include habitats such as woodland, wetlands, and urban fringes, which support species that are not representative of the site conditions.

The species identified within the BTO data report represent a broad assemblage of birds recorded within the wider study area; however, not all are equally vulnerable to the potential impacts of the proposed development. To ensure a focused and proportionate summary of the data, these species will be systematically filtered based on their sensitivity to windfarm-related effects, particularly collision risk and displacement.

During 2007–2011, 110 species with breeding evidence and 116 species in winter were recorded in the vicinity of the site at various spatial scales. Breeding season figures include 12 Schedule 1 species, seven Annex 1 species and 28 Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC) Red list species. Bird Atlas 2007–11 indicates 116 species were recorded in the vicinity of the site in winter at a range of spatial resolutions. At the highest level of spatial resolution achievable with Bird Atlas data, 98 species were recorded in winter in the site's relevant tetrads.

Overall, two of the 10-km squares that include the site fall in East Midlands. Notable breeding species for the East Midlands include: shelduck, garganey (*Spatula querquedula*), shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*), pochard (*Aythya ferina*), ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*), water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*), little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*), curlew (*Numenius arquata*), lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*), marsh harrier (*Circus aeruginosus*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), and corn bunting (*Emberiza calandra*). Notable winter species include: brent goose (*Branta bernicla*), Bewick's swan (*Cygnus bewickii*), whooper swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), shelduck, pintail (*Anas acuta*), marsh harrier, hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), long-eared owl, short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), and corn bunting.

Two of the 10-km squares that include the site also fall in Nottinghamshire. Notable breeding species for Nottinghamshire are listed as follows: garganey, shoveler, water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), avocet, curlew, snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*), lesser black-backed gull (*Larus fuscus*), marsh harrier, long-eared owl, and corn bunting. Notable winter species include brent goose, white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*), Bewick's swan, marsh harrier, hen harrier, long-eared owl, short-eared owl, twite (*Linaria flavirostris*) and corn bunting.

During the breeding seasons of 2022-2026, 159 species were recorded in the vicinity of the site at various spatial scales. These included 37 Schedule 1 species, 29 Annex 1 species and 38 BoCC Red list species. At the finest spatial resolution (1 km), no species records were returned. Within 2 km of the site, only Egyptian goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*) was identified as confirmed breeding.

During the non-breeding seasons of 2022-2026 152 species were recorded in the vicinity of the site at a range of spatial resolutions. No relevant species were recorded within 2 km of the site.

NBRC Data

The data requested from the NBRC returned several nest records for target species within the requested area of search. Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*), little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*), redshank (*Tringa totanus*), shoveler and shelduck have been identified as breeding at Newington Quarry and Hagg Lane Flash.

Two pairs of peregrines (*Falco peregrinus*) were identified as breeding within the requested area of search between 2018 and 2021. A pair of marsh harrier successfully fledged two

chicks in 2017. Several pairs of barn owl (*Tyto alba*) and kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*) also fledged chicks successfully.

NBRC also returned data for general field observations. The most notable counts of target species were made at the Idle Washlands between 2018 and 2022. Notable raptor records included 80 observations of marsh harrier, 45 of peregrine, 12 of osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and 10 of hen harrier.

The most notable waterfowl counts included 15,000 pink-footed geese (*Anser brachyrhynchus*), 2,000 lapwing, 660 golden plover, 600 wigeon (*Anas penelope*), 480 gadwall (*Anas strepera*), 450 whooper swan, and 9 Bewick's swans.

3.1.5.7 Bats

A total of 9 bat species have been recorded within 5 km of the Site based on records returned by NBRC. This includes the following species:

- Brown long-eared bat *Plecotus auritus*;
- Daubenton's bat (*Myotis daubentoniid)*,
- Natterer's bat (*Myotis nattereri)*;
- Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*);
- Common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus)*;
- Soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus)*;
- Nathusius' pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii)*;
- Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula)*; and
- Leisler's bat (*Nyctalus leisleri).*

The majority of records are from survey transects [redacted] of the Site, with other observations within Misterton and Misson. However, the following species are recorded [redacted] those in bold include maternity or [redacted], unboldened are small/ individual roosts:

- [redacted]
- Soprano pipistrelle;
- Noctule;
- [redacted]
- Whiskered bat;
- [redacted]

[redacted]

Table 3-3: Bat licence details (Source: MAGIC)

Licence Reference	Distance from Site	Species	Licence Start Date	Licence End Date	Licence Details
[redacted]		Common pipistrelle	28/08/2020	31/10/2025	Roost disturbance

Licence Reference	Distance from Site	Species	Licence Start Date	Licence End Date	Licence Details
[redacted]		Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	16/05/2018	15/05/2023	Roost destruction
		Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle	29/03/2016	30/03/2026	Roost destruction
		Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, Whiskered bat	12/10/2020	05/10/2030	Roost destruction
		Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle Likely related to NBRC record for maternity roost at Wiseton	01/05/2017	28/02/2018	Roost destruction
		Common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, Whiskered bat, Brandt's bat, Daubenton's bat, Natterer's bat Likely related to the NBRC records at Mattersey (Mattersey Hill Farm)	28/10/2013	01/10/2015	Roost destruction
		Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle	01/10/2018	30/11/2018	Roost destruction
		Brown long-eared, common pipistrelle	18/09/2018	30/11/2018	Roost destruction

3.1.5.8 Otter

NBRC returned a total of 22 records of otter (*Lutra lutra*) within 5 km of the Site boundary, The closest record was returned 5 m west of the Site, along the River Idle in September 2012, with a further six sightings also noted along the River Idle. Of the recordings, one was of a deceased otter in Stone Hill farm, approximately 4.4 km southwest from the Site. All other recordings were of sightings and / or spraints.

3.1.5.9 Water vole

A total of 301 records of water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) were provided by NBRC, this included three records within the Site boundary, to the east along Taylors Drain, between 2011 and 2013.

3.1.5.10 Other Mammals

Other notable mammal species returned by NBRC include: badger (*Meles meles*), brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*), polecat (*Mustela putorius*) and hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*); none are from within the Site. In addition, one record of beaver (*Castor fiber*) was recorded 5 km south of the Site in Loud, Retford in 2025. Beaver have been released at this location within the Idle Valley Nature Reserve into an enclosure in November 2021, which is separated from the River Idle and individuals are closely monitored.

3.1.5.11 Invasive Species

NBRC returned records for the following faunal Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) listed within Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 as amended)[22]

- American mink (*Neovison vison*) last spotted in January 2024 within the Site boundary on Cross Lane;
- Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*) along the River Idle as well as one record on-Site;
- Muntjac deer (*Muntiacus reevesii),* approximately 4.9 km southeast, in Beckingham Wood in 2021
- Midwife toad (*Alytes obstetricans*) 3.4 km east of the Site.

Data returned from NBRC highlighted the presence of the following floral INNS, all of which were located off-Site along watercourses such as the River Idle and nearby villages:

- water fern (*Azolla filiculoides*)*;*
- New Zealand pigmyweed (*Crassula helmsii*)*;*
- Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*)*,* and;
- Japanese knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*).

Other invasive species recorded include: four records of zebra mussel (*Dreissena polymorpha*), 11 records of bloody-red mysid (*Hemimysis anomala*), and nine records of demon shrimp (*Dikerogammarus haemobaphes*).

[22] Schedule 9 of the WCA is available online at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/schedule/9

4.0 Protects/ Priority Species Habitat Based Assessment

4.1 Habitats

The Site is confirmed to support agricultural habitats, with field boundaries being defined by an extensive ditch/ drain network with occasional hedgerows, lines of trees and small plantation woodlands. There was evidence of gamebird rearing around the on-Site woodlands during the walkover. The ditches, ponds and field boundaries comprise the habitats of greatest non-avian ecological importance with higher plant species diversity. No evidence of irreplaceable habitats was noted during the walkover.

4.2 Species

With the exception of birds and badger no evidence of protected, priority or INNS was recorded during the walkover survey. However, habitats are present that could support several species/ species groups as outlined below:

- **Plants**: One threatened plant species, opposite-leaved pondweed, was returned by NBRC to the west of the Site associated with the ditches. No notable or rare plant species were identified during the Site visit; arable/ agricultural habitats are typically not associated with diverse or notable plant species. It remains possible that priority habitats at the Site, potentially including arable margins or associated with the aquatic flora within the ditches, could support uncommon species.
- **Invertebrates**: It is considered possible that priority habitats, the ditch network, deadwood associated with woodlands and/ or bare ground and scrub associated around buildings on Site could support notable terrestrial invertebrates. The majority of the Site is intensively agricultural, and of minimal value to this species group.
- **Fish**: It is most likely that notable fish species are present within the northern River Idle, however, the whole on-Site ditch system is managed by a northern pumping station which acts as a barrier to fish movement and wider connectivity. Most of the on-Site ditches are of variable quality (many choked with vegetation or with visible signs of poor water quality – discoloured water and pale brown foam) with limited potential to support fish populations.
- **Reptiles and Amphibians**: There are several ponds present on-Site, wetland areas to the north associated with the River Idle plus an extensive network of drainage ditches. These could be suitable for use by breeding amphibians. Terrestrial habitats on Site that are suitable for use by this group and/ or reptiles are limited to the network of ditches across the Site, field margins, hedgerows and woodland areas.
- **Birds**: A buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and two lapwings were observed on-Site during the Site walkover. The Site includes habitats that could be utilised by a range of bird species, both for breeding and wintering. This includes farmland birds in the arable fields, field margins and hedgerows, wetland and waterbirds utilising the ditch network and northern River Idle and wetland areas off-site to the north. Woodland species would be restricted to the smaller pockets of woodland across the Site. There was evidence of gamebird rearing in the woodlands on-Site
- **Bats**: There are several buildings or structures at the Site, the majority of which are modern industrial buildings and offer limited roosting potential. Occasional mature trees with potential roosting features are also present. Potential commuting and foraging habitat is limited to hedgerows, tree lines and the ditch network. Arable habitats are considered of low potential to support commuting or foraging.



- **Badger**: Sett entrances, snuffle holes and latrines were observed across the Site during the Site walkover. These were evident on the edges of the arable fields, associated with woodland areas and structures which were not in active use by the farm.
- **Otter**: The ditch network and northern River Idle offer suitable foraging and commuting habitat for this species, with the River Idle providing connectivity to the wider environment. No potential resting places were observed during the walkover; scope for these is limited to the northwestern ditch due to the intensive agricultural use in close proximity to on-Site ditches.
- **Water Vole**: The on-Site ditch network contains suitable commuting and foraging habitat for this species as well as soft banks for burrowing. The suitability of some ditches on-Site is lower due to visibly poor water quality (discoloured water and pale brown foam) and a lack of emergent vegetation; however, all of the ditches are well-connected allowing free movement across the whole of the Site and to the northern River Idle.
- **Other mammals**: Cropped fields are considered suitable for use by foraging brown hare, with the margins providing cover. Field boundaries including rough grass and scrub, as well as wooded areas are also suitable for use by hedgehog and polecat.
- **INNS**: No INNS were observed during the Site walkover.



5.0 Potential Opportunities for Biodiversity Enhancements

Detailed development plans are not available at this time and surveys to confirm the presence of absence of several protected or notable species have not yet been undertaken. Consequently, the nature conservation enhancement measures outlined below are necessarily broad and indicative in nature. The recommendations provided are not exhaustive and may be revised following the completion of protected and notable species surveys, the preparation of detailed development designs, and consideration of any additional site-specific constraints.

Notwithstanding the above, the following enhancement measures are recommended for consideration:

- For the whole Site, LNRS Measures:
  - *A/M2 – Target habitat enhancement and creation in areas where this will reduce fragmentation and increase ecological connectivity, through the creation of linkages, corridors and stepping stones.*
  - *G/M2 – Rewet and restore peatland soils through paludiculture and/or habitat creation where appropriate*.
- For the northwestern corner of the Site, LNRS Measures:
  - *C/M10 - Where appropriate and as opportunities arise, reconnect watercourses with their floodplain by e.g. lowering or removing berms and banks, especially where this has flood management benefits.*
  - *D/M5 - Create new wetlands where hydrological conditions allow, especially through quarry restoration in the Trent and Idle Valleys (focussing on reedbed, marsh and swamp, reedbed and small, shallow lakes), as well as in the Erewash Valley, and where they provide nature-based solutions to flooding and water quality.*
  - *D/M8 - Create new and extensive areas of floodplain grazing marsh (with suitable wetland features) to benefit breeding waders, breeding and wintering wildfowl, invertebrates and plants.*
- For the northern Site boundary associated with the River Idle, LNRS Measures:
  - *C/M4 - Undertake sensitive land management adjacent to watercourses and within their wider catchments that reduces nutrient inputs, surface run- off and soil erosion, including through the creation of 20m buffer strips along watercourses.*
  - *C/M6 - Establish a mix of shading conditions along watercourses to reduce water temperatures, through management of existing trees and establishment of new trees and woodland.*
  - *C/M7 - Undertake favourable management of the riparian zone, including by minimising the impacts of mechanical vegetation clearance and establishing marginal vegetation where absent, where appropriate.*
  - *C/M9 - Renaturalise watercourses where appropriate, including by de-channelising, removing redundant hard engineering, reinstating meanders and braiding (if feasible), and creating backwaters and allowing existing natural processes to continue.*
- Create and/ or restore ponds and wetlands as biodiversity hotspots:

  - Clear excessive scrub and accumulated silt where appropriate.
  - Create gently sloping margins.
  - Leave some ponds fish-free.
  - Add small seasonal scrapes near existing ponds.

  Farm ponds often hold more species than any other habitat on arable farms and can rapidly benefit amphibians, aquatic plants, dragonflies and water beetles.

- Create wide pollen, nectar and wildflower margins around arable fields.
  - Establish 4–12 m margins on poorer-yielding field edges.
  - Use diverse perennial wildflower mixes suited to local soils.
  - Link margins to ponds, ditches and woodland edges.
  - Avoid fertiliser and pesticide applications within margins.

  These areas support pollinators, predatory insects, small mammals and farmland birds, while also helping natural pest control within crops. Field margins are recognised as one of the most important biodiversity features in arable landscapes.

- Enhance habitat connectivity with native hedgerows:
  - Plant new hedgerows where gaps exist.
  - Replace sections of conifer shelterbelts with native shrubs where practical.
  - Cut hedges on a 2–3 year rotation.
  - Allow some hedgerow trees to develop.

  Hedgerows are among the most valuable wildlife corridors in farmed landscapes and support birds, bats, insects and mammals. Native species-rich hedges are particularly beneficial.

- Overwinter stubbles and provide winter bird food
  - Leave selected fields in overwinter stubble.
  - Establish seed-rich bird food plots on less productive land.
  - Include species such as quinoa, millet, linseed and cereals.

  This is one of the most effective measures for declining farmland bird species.

- Introduce integrated pest management and reduce insecticide dependence:
  - Use threshold-based spraying.
  - Encourage beneficial insects through flower-rich habitats.
  - Increase crop diversity and rotations.
  - Reduce routine insecticide use where agronomically feasible.

  Reducing chemical pressure benefits pollinators, natural enemies of crop pests and broader farmland biodiversity while maintaining crop production.



Appendix A Figures

Desk Study & Protected/ Priority Species Habitat Assessment

Everton Carr Wind Farm

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

9 October 2026

470000

472000

474000

396000

394000

405.066512.00001.0087.0 Site Location

Top Road

Dales Lane

Hundreds Lane

Black Bank

Cross Lane

Carr Road

Roe Lane

N

0

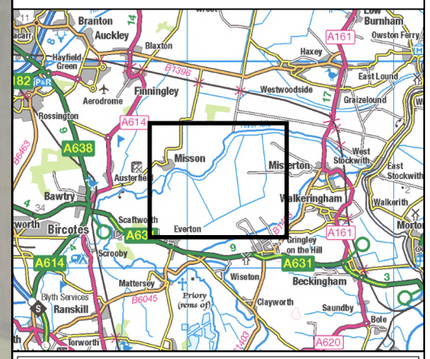
1

2

Kilometres

LEGEND

Site Boundary



VATTENFALL

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EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

ECOLOGY DESK STUDY AND PROTECTED SPECIES REPORT

SITE LOCATION

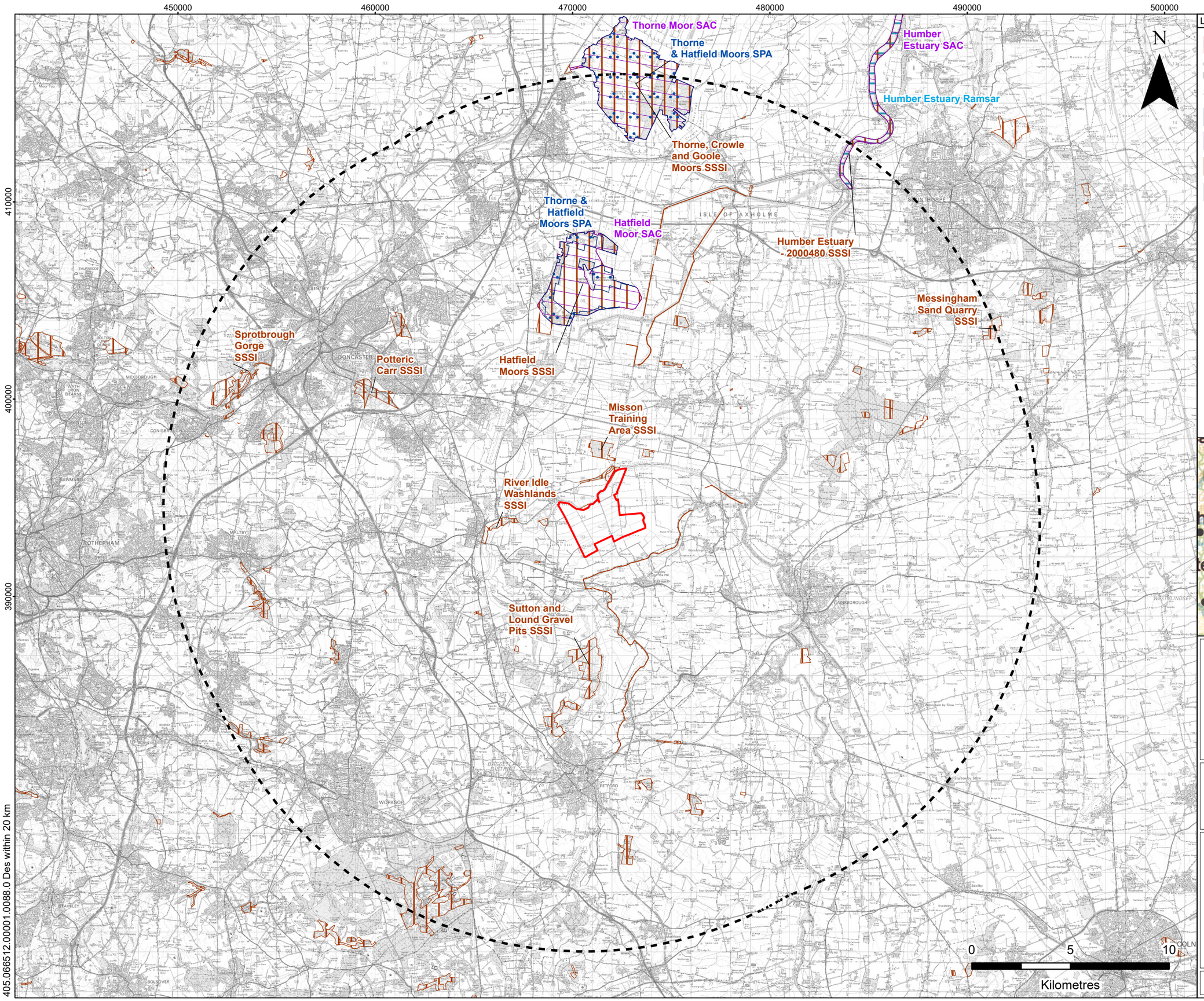
FIGURE 1

Scale 1:20,000 @ A3

Date OCTOBER 2026

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Site Boundary Boundary 20 km Buffer

Statutory Designations

- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Ramsar

Note: Ecological designations have been labelled within the site boundary 20 km buffer to maintain figure clarity and readability. Other ecological designations are shown but have not been labelled.



VATTENFALL

SLR

EVERTON CARR WIND FARM
SCOPING REPORT

ECOLOGY DESK STUDY AND PROTECTED SPECIES REPORT

STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS WITHIN 20 KM

FIGURE 2

Scale	Date
1:180,000 @ A3	OCTOBER 2026

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466000 468000 470000 472000 474000 476000

398000 396000 394000 392000

405.066512.00001.0089.0 Local Wildlife Sites

Snow Sewer [West], Misson LWS
Chapel Baulk LWS
Snow Sewer (East), Misson LWS
Levels Farm Drain. Misson LWS
Misson Carr LWS
Levels Lane Drain LWS
Mother Drain, Gringley Carr East LWS
Idle Stop Washland LWS
North Carr Drain, SW of Idle Stop LWS
Misson Line Bank LWS
Rugged Butts LWS
Top Road Sand Pit LWS
Mother Drain, Gringley LWS
Misson Pumphouse Flash LWS
Slaynes Lane North LWS
Barrier Bank, Misson LWS
North Carr Drain LWS
North Carr Drain Washland LWS
Fox Covert Drain, Misterton LWS
Carr Road Drains Complex LWS
Slaynes Lane Washland LWS
Everton Carr Woodland LWS
Slaynes Lane South LWS
River Idle - Everton Carr LWS
Everton Carr Drains LWS
Portland Drain LWS
Delve Drain (and associated channel) LWS
Shaw Ponds LWS
Barrow Hills Plantation LWS
Chesterfield Canal (Welham to Misterton) LWS
Scotts Wood LWS

LEGEND

Site Boundary

Site Boundary 2 km Buffer

Non Statutory Designation

Local Wildlife Site (LWS)

Note: Local Wildlife Sites are only shown within the 2 km Site Boundary Buffer

0 1 2 Kilometres

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EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

ECOLOGY DESK STUDY AND PROTECTED SPECIES REPORT

LOCAL WILDLIFE SITES WITHIN 2 KM

FIGURE 3

Scale 1:35,000 @ A3

Date OCTOBER 2026

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Appendix B England Policy and Legislation

Desk Study & Protected/ Priority Species Habitat Assessment

Everton Carr Wind Farm

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

9 October 2026

B.1 Legislation

A summary of legislation relevant to (onshore) biodiversity in England is provided below. Note that the summary provided here is intended for general guidance only and the original legislation should be consulted for definitive information.

B.1.1 Environment Act (2021)

The Environment Act has wide ranging provisions including those around:

- Environmental governance;
- Environmental regulation;
- Waste and resource efficiency;
- Air quality and environmental recall;
- Water;
- Nature and biodiversity;
- Conservation covenants.

Of particular relevance is Part 6 of the Act which introduces “biodiversity gain in planning” and will apply in England to planning applications under the Town & Countryside Act and the Planning Act. Schedule 14 now requires that biodiversity gain be a condition of planning permission in England. These changes will be enacted through subsequent secondary legislation or regulations. This part of the Act also changes the responsibilities that Government or public bodies have by strengthening the existing NERC Act biodiversity duty. Public authorities are now required to seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of their functions.

B.1.2 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the Habitats Regulations) consolidate the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 with subsequent amendments. The Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC, and certain elements of the Wild Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC) (known as the Nature Directives) into national law. Changes were made by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 to the 2017 Regulations so that they operate effectively. Most of these changes involved transferring functions from the European Commission to make changes to the appropriate authorities in England. The obligations of a competent authority in the 2017 Regulations for the protection of sites or species do not change. Though they are described as the ‘Onshore’ regulations, they cover coastal waters out to 12 nautical miles (nm).

All other processes or terms in the 2017 Regulations remain unchanged and existing guidance is still relevant. The 2019 Regulations have created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore marine areas in the UK. The national site network includes:

- existing SACs and SPAs
- new SACs and SPAs designated under these Regulations

Any references to Natura 2000 in the 2017 Regulations and in guidance now refers to the new national site network.

Under the Habitats Regulations it is an offence to deliberately capture, kill or disturb[23] wild animals listed under Schedule 2 of the Regulations as well as damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal (even if the animal is not present at the time). Sites which are part of the National Site Network, including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), are also protected under the Habitat Regulations, and any proposal that could affect them will require a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

B.1.3 The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017

Part 3 of the regulations provide for the protection of areas of habitats or species where maintenance of the status of water is an important factor. Under the regulations additional consideration may need to be given to sites in the form of a Water Framework Directive (WFD) assessment where a project lies in proximity to a water body or to linked water bodies which could be affected. This includes consideration of whether water bodies are WFD receptors in particular those of high status or have high status morphology.

B.1.4 Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006

Section 40 of the NERC Act 2006 places a duty on public authorities to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity in the exercise of their functions. Public authorities include government departments, local authorities and statutory undertakers.

Section 41 of the Act (Section 42 in Wales) requires the publication of a list of habitats and species publish which are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The Section 41 list is used to guide authorities in implementing their duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity.

Note that Sections 40 and 42 were superseded in Wales by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 (see below).

B.1.5 Protection of Badgers Act 1992

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 makes it illegal to kill, injure or take a badger or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a badger sett. Sett interference includes disturbing badgers whilst they are occupying a sett or obstructing access to it.

B.1.6 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive), making it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with certain exceptions) and disturb any bird species listed under Schedule 1 to the Act, or its dependent young while it is nesting;
- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act;

[23] Disturbance, as defined by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, includes in particular any action which impairs the ability of animals to survive, breed, rear their young, hibernate or migrate (where relevant); or which affects significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species.

- intentionally or recklessly damage, destroy or obstruct any place used for shelter or protection by any wild animal listed under Schedule 5 to the Act;
- intentionally or recklessly disturb certain Schedule 5 animal species while they occupy a place used for shelter or protection;
- Pick or uproot any wild plant listed under Schedule 8 of the Act; or
- Plant or cause to grow in the wild any plant species listed under Schedule 9 of the Act.

B.2 Planning Policy

A summary of national planning policy relevant to (onshore) biodiversity in England is provided below. Note that the summary provided here is intended for general guidance only and the original policy documents should be consulted for definitive information. For local planning policy relevant to biodiversity the relevant local plans should be consulted.

B.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework August 2026 (England)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[24] sets out guidance for local planning authorities and decision-makers in how to apply planning policies when drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. Along with Government Circular 06/052, the broad policy objectives in relation to the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation in England through the planning system are set out. Specific policies relating to habitats and biodiversity are set out below.

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

N1: Identifying environmental opportunities and safeguards

1. Development plans should safeguard and enhance the natural environment, and reflect the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services, by using Local Nature Recovery Strategies, Protected Landscape Management Plans, River Basin Management Plans, National Forest Strategies, Community Forest Plans and other relevant evidence at the most appropriate level to:

a. Set out the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites and areas of importance for their landscape, geodiversity or biodiversity value in the plan area, and identify other features which require particular consideration in managing development due to their environmental value such as chalk streams;

b. Identify opportunities for the conservation, enhancement and recovery of landscapes, sensitive waterbodies, habitats and priority or threatened species, including through habitat restoration, the use of nature-based solutions, and the creation and strengthening of ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures (including opportunities which exist at a catchment or landscape scale across plan boundaries);

c. Steer the location of development, including through site allocations, in ways which utilise land of least environmental value where that would be consistent with other policies in this Framework. This should include limiting the scale and extent of development within Protected Landscapes, avoiding the use of higher quality agricultural land where land of poorer quality is available and avoiding and minimising harm to designated sites of importance for nature. Areas which could become of particular importance for nature

[24] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (August 2026). https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/6a8334c03bd75b81e2329ac4/National_Planning_Policy_Framework.pdf

identified in Local Nature Recovery Strategies should be taken into account as opportunities to integrate development with environmental restoration, but should not necessarily preclude the allocation of land for development; and

d. Set out standards for green infrastructure provision, in a way which complements and/or incorporates those for recreational land (as set out in policy HC1). These should draw upon Natural England's Green Infrastructure Standards for England, tailored as necessary to local circumstances.

2. Development plans should only set local standards for biodiversity net gain which are in excess of the statutory net gain requirement where this is for specific site allocations, and is fully justified and deliverable. Local standards should not extend to categories of development which are exempt from statutory biodiversity net gain.

N2: Improving the natural environment

1. To contribute positively to the natural environment, and support nature's recovery, development proposals should:

a. Consider the environmental qualities of land proposed for development, including habitats, landscape character and the natural beauty of the countryside, and identify opportunities for those qualities to be conserved or enhanced (including through requirements for biodiversity net gain where these apply);

b. Take into account the quality of agricultural land (including that classified as best and most versatile agricultural land, and its grade), and if significant development of agricultural land is necessary, use areas of poorer quality land where possible;

c. Take suitable opportunities to connect to and strengthen ecological networks that extend beyond the site, drawing on the measures proposed by Local Nature Recovery Strategies, National Forest Strategies and Community Forest Plans, where present, and other relevant assessments;

d. Conserve and enhance existing natural features of visual, historic or nature conservation value (such as established trees and hedgerows) where possible; and use appropriate landscaping to help create a well-designed place and integrate the development into its surroundings;

e. Use green infrastructure provided as part of the scheme and nature-based solutions to secure multiple benefits: such as for biodiversity; surface water and pollution management (including maintaining flow rates and water quality); climate change mitigation and adaptation, and recreation;

f. Minimise any adverse impacts on biodiversity and include features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs. Development proposals should incorporate integrated nest boxes (commonly known as swift bricks) into their construction unless there are compelling technical reasons which prevent their use, or would make them ineffective; and

g. Ensure that green infrastructure and other features to support nature are located and designed to minimise risk of future failure, and that appropriate measures are in place for any necessary long-term management.

2. If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for, then the development should be refused.

3. Development proposals may incorporate biodiversity enhancements which exceed the statutory objective for biodiversity net gain, but this should only be a requirement where it is set out in up-to-date development plan policies for specific site allocations. Decision makers



should not give weight to other development plan policies which require biodiversity gains which go beyond the statutory framework, including where a policy requires gains for development proposals which are exempt.

N3: Trees in new development

1. In recognition of the benefits which trees can provide for biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the character and quality of the built environment, development proposals should:

a. Make new streets tree-lined (unless there are strong reasons why this would be inappropriate in specific streets), and incorporate trees in other suitable locations, such as in parks and through the provision of community orchards;

b. Ensure that the selection of species and their placement is compatible with highways and other infrastructure requirements and the needs of different users of public spaces; and will be effective in helping to adapt to the effects of climate change and delivering other environmental benefits. Suitable arboricultural advice should be sought, and proposals discussed with highways and trees officers where necessary, so that the right trees are planted in the right places; and

c. Make provision for the long-term maintenance of both existing and newly-planted trees which form part of the development.

N6: Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and geodiversity

1. To support the conservation of important habitats, species and sites of geodiversity value, development proposals affecting:

a. A site of international importance, which for the purpose of this policy is a habitats site, should be refused unless:

i. An appropriate assessment has concluded that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the site (either individually or in combination with other developments), or the proposal can satisfy the derogation tests[25]; and/or

ii. The impact of development on the relevant protected features of the protected site is being addressed through an Environmental Delivery Plan which has been made and the developer has committed to paying the nature restoration levy.

b. A site of national importance, which for the purpose of this policy is one designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest, should only be supported if:

i. There would be no adverse effect (either individually or in combination with other developments) on the site's features of special scientific interest; or

ii. The benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both the likely impact on the features of special scientific interest, and any broader impact on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; or

iii. The impact of development on the relevant protected feature of the protected site is being addressed through an Environmental Delivery Plan which has been made and the developer has committed to paying the nature restoration levy.

[25] These being that there are no feasible alternative solutions to the proposal which are less damaging, there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for it to proceed, and compensatory measures are secured to ensure that the overall coherence of the network of habitats sites is maintained.

c. A site of local importance, which for the purpose of this policy is one designated as a Local Nature Reserve or identified as a local wildlife site, local geological site or equivalent in the development plan, should only be supported if:

i. There would not be a significant adverse effect on the integrity of the site; or

ii. The benefits of development in the location proposed clearly outweigh the likely impact on the features which make the site valuable for nature conservation.

2. Irrespective of a site's status in nature conservation terms, development proposals which would entail the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons[26] and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

3. This policy applies to development on land inside or outside a designated area, if it would have an impact on the identified biodiversity or geodiversity value of the area concerned.

[26] For example, infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of the relevant habitats.

Appendix 6B Great Crested Newt Survey Report

Great Crested Newt Survey Report

Everton Carr Wind Farm

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

Abbey Warehouse, Abbey Slip, Penzance, TR18 4AR

Prepared by:

SLR Consulting Limited

4 Park Square, Thorncliffe Park, Chapeltown,
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SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

24 August 2026

Revision: 1

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorised By
1	24 August 2026	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

Basis of Report

This document has been prepared by SLR Consulting Limited (SLR) with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with Vattenfall Wind Power Ltd (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

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Appendices

Appendix A Figure 1 - GCN Survey Results
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Appendix C GCN eDNA Results

Acronyms and Abbreviations

eDNA	Environmental DNA
GCN	Great crested newt
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

SLR Consulting Ltd (SLR) was commissioned by Vattenfall Wind Power Limited (Vattenfall) to provide ecological support in relation to a proposed wind farm development at Everton Carr, Nottinghamshire (approximate central grid reference: SK 71513 93617; hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

This report presents the findings of great crested newt (*Triturus cristatus*) (GCN) surveys undertaken at the Site and surrounding 250m by SLR Consulting ecologists in May and June 2026.

1.2 Survey Area

The GCN Survey Area comprised suitable waterbodies within a 250 m zone around the draft Order Limits available at the time of survey, as indicated on Figure 1 at Appendix A. This comprised a total of ten waterbodies/ ponds and seven ditches.

1.3 Legislative Context

GCN is fully protected through inclusion on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (The Habitats Regulations). In brief, this legislation makes it offence to:

- deliberately kill, injure, or take a GCN;
- deliberately disturb a GCN in such a way as to be likely to impair their ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or nurture their young; to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of that species;
- deliberately take or destroy the eggs of GCN;
- damage or destroy the breeding or resting place of a GCN;
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a place that GCN use for shelter or protection; and
- intentionally or recklessly disturb a GCN whilst it is occupying a place which it uses for shelter or protection.

1.4 Purpose of this Report

This report presents the findings of the 2026 GCN survey. The report seeks to establish baseline conditions and identify habitats that may be important for this species.

The main objectives of the work were to:

- Establish the presence/ likely absence of GCN at waterbodies within 250 m of the Site; and
- Evaluate the potential for habitats at the Site to support breeding, foraging or sheltering GCN.

The assessment of ecological impacts resulting from proposed development and the identification of mitigation measures are beyond the scope of this report and will be covered (if necessary) within a separate Environmental Statement (ES) in due course.

1.5 Evidence of Technical Competence and Experience

Surveys were led by [redacted], BSc (Hons) MRes, [redacted] Isabella is a Senior Ecologist with six years of ecological consultancy experience, including GCN surveys. She is a Qualifying member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM). Isabella was assisted by [redacted], BA (Hons) MSc, and [redacted], BA, both of whom are Assistant Ecologists at SLR and abide by CIEEMs Professional Code of Conduct.

Reporting was completed by [redacted] and [redacted] and was reviewed by [redacted], MSci, Associate Ecologist and Ecology Lead for the project. Lucy has over 7 years of ecological and environmental experience and is a full member of CIEEM (MCIEEM). Additional technical oversight and final review was provided by [redacted] BSc (Hons), MCIEEM. [redacted] has 26 years professional ecological experience, is a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv).

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Survey Scope

A review of OS 1:25, 000 mapping and publicly available aerial imagery was conducted to identify potential waterbodies on-Site and within the 250 m buffer with no major barriers to dispersal. In addition, a desk study and site walkover was undertaken in May 2026, the full results of which are contained within the Desk Study & Protected, Priority and Invasive Species Report[1] which should be read in conjunction with this document.

Each of the ten waterbodies identified through this process was subject to HSI assessment and eDNA Survey on the 11th May and 9th June 2026. Ditches within 250 m of the positive eDNA survey results were also scoped in. A total of seven ditches were subject to HSI assessment and eDNA Survey on the 10th June. Each waterbody and ditch subject to survey is shown on Figure 1 in Appendix A.

Remaining ditches were scoped out due to negative eDNA results for on-Site and within 250 m buffer waterbodies.

Biosecurity measures were implemented to ensure the risks of introducing disease or invasive species were minimised. This included cleaning and disinfection of surveyor's boots before and after each pond survey, and cleaning/ disinfection of survey equipment before each use in a new pond.

2.2 Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Assessment

HSI assessment was undertaken to gauge potential to support GCN using standard methodology[2]. HSI scores are calculated using ten parameters: site location; waterbody area; frequency of waterbody drying; water quality; shade; waterfowl; fish; presence of other waterbodies in the area; terrestrial habitat; and macrophyte communities. Each parameter scores a value of between 0.01 and 1. These scores are then multiplied and 'rooted' to produce a geometric mean score, of between 0 and 1. The following categorical scale is then applied to determine the overall suitability of the waterbody:

Table 2-1: Habitat Suitability Index

HSI Score	Pond Suitability for GCN
<0.5	Poor
0.5-0.59	Below average
0.6-0.69	Average
0.7-0.79	Good

2.2.1 eDNA Survey

Environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling protocol[3] was followed at each waterbody or ditch and samples analysed by ADAS or SureScreen Scientifics in accordance with published

[1] SLR (2026) Desk Study & Protected, Priority and Invasive species Report. 405.066512.00001

[2] Amphibian and Reptile Group (2010). Advice Note 5: Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index.

[3] Biggs, J. et al. (2014). Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of the Great Crested Newt. Appendix 5. Technical advice note for field and laboratory sampling of great crested newt (Triturus cristatus) environmental DNA. Freshwater Habitats Trust, Oxford

protocols. All samples were collected within the recommended timeframes (15th April and 30th June).

Samples were collected using sterile equipment provided by the laboratory, at points evenly spread out along the pond perimeter (where access allowed). The water at each sampling area was gently stirred using a sterile ladle before samples were taken, whilst ensuring that sediment on the pond base was not disturbed.

The samples were then 'fixed' in an ethanol preserving solution and sent to the Laboratory for analysis. To avoid contamination, the surveyors avoided entering the water. Latex gloves were worn when sampling and only sterile equipment came into contact with the water. Separate sampling kits, and new gloves, were used for each of the water bodies sampled.

2.3 Limitations

Ditches D1 and D2 were found to be dry upon surveying and therefore were not subject to eDNA survey.

No additional limitations were encountered. SLR ecologists encountered dense vegetation in areas but were able to access the perimeter of all survey locations.

3.0 Results

GCN are confirmed present in WB6; all other waterbodies and ditches tested negative for the presence of GCN eDNA. Summary details of the waterbodies, HSI assessments and eDNA results are provided in Table 3-1. The full HSI results are provided in Appendix B and eDNA results in Appendix C.

Table 3-1: GCN Survey Results

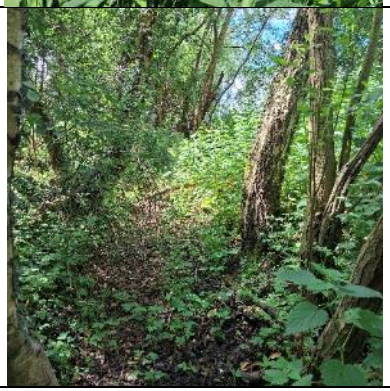
Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
WB1	SK 71807 93433	Shallow waterbody, dry in patches. 60% macrophyte cover.		**0.62 (Average)**	**Negative**
WB2	SK 71798 93471	Mostly dry pond with 100% macrophyte cover, predominantly common reed (*Phragmites australis*). Some riparian vegetation on banks.		**0.69 (Average)**	**Negative**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
WB3	SK 71629 93597	Large man-made waterbody which connects to pipes to the farm (acts as a reservoir for the farm). Lots of waterfowl - geese, ducks and reed warbler (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*). 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.27 (Poor)**	**Negative**
WB4	SK 72598 93453	Man-made waterbody with plastic lining. 0% macrophyte vegetation. Solely rain water collection. Surrounded by tall ruderal vegetation and arable fields.		**0.49 (Poor)**	**Negative**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
WB5	SK 72633 93464	Man-made and filled with rainwater. Steep 1.5 m high banks with bare ground and neutral grassland vegetation.		**0.66 (Average)**	**Negative**
WB6	SK 70949 92621	Man-made rectangular waterbody near woodland. Steep banks 1 m high. 80% macrophyte cover.		**0.82 (Good)**	**Positive**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
WB7	SK 72073 96204	Pond spanning the length of the field margin with drainage ditches. 20% macrophyte cover.		**0.36 (Poor)**	**Negative**
WB8	SK 69887 94691	Medium sized pond with emergent vegetation along the edges, including rushes and common reed.		**0.74 (Good)**	**Negative**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
WB9	SK 70005 94559	Medium sized pond with emergent vegetation along the edges, including rushes and common reed. Dense riparian vegetation surrounding pond.		**0.74 (Good)**	**Negative**
WB10	SK 69975 94621	Small pond with dense riparian vegetation, including willow (*Salix* sp.) deadwood.		**0.66 (Average)**	**Negative**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
D1	SK 70656 92645	Dry ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation.		**0.62 (Average)**	**N/A – dry at time of survey**
D2	SK 70690 92558	Dry ditch along field margin and into woodland. Dense in riparian vegetation.		**0.66 (Average)**	**N/A – dry at time of survey**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
D3	SK 70428 02324	Ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.66 (Average)**	**Negative**
D4A	SK 70774 92374	Ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.57 (Below Average)**	**Negative**
D4B	SK 71049 92549	Ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.57 (Below Average)**	**Negative**
D5A	SK 70854 92332	Ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.57 (Below Average)**	**Negative**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
D5B	SK 71023 92433	Ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.57 (Below Average)**	**Negative**
D7A	SK 71018 92823	Ditch along woodland and field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.63 (Average)**	**Negative**

Reference ID	Location Grid Reference	Description	Photograph	HSI Score (suitability for GCN)	eDNA Result
D7B	SK 71099 92677	Ditch along field margin, dense in riparian vegetation. 0-10% macrophyte cover.		**0.62 (Average)**	**Negative**

4.0 Conclusion

It is concluded based on the eDNA results that GCN are present at WB6 only and are not utilising other water bodies or the nearby ditch network due to negative results. It is likely that the woodland/ rough grass/ scrub/ field boundaries within 250 m of WB6 will be used by this species for foraging and shelter. The arable land is considered to be sub-optimal due to its active management as agricultural land.

Other locally occurring amphibians such as common toad (*Bufo bufo*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*) and/ or smooth newt (*Lissotriton vulgaris*) may use the ditch network and wetland habitats for breeding and field boundaries and woodlands for foraging and shelter.

Appendix A Figure 1 - GCN Survey Results

Great Crested Newt Survey Report

Everton Carr Wind Farm

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

24 August 2026

470000
472000
474000
396000
394000

Figure 1.5
Figure 1.6
Figure 1.2
Figure 1.3
Figure 1.4

Brickyard Lane
Dales Lane
Cornley Road
Cattle Road
Cross Lane
Clay Bank Lane
Roe Lane
Tethering Lane
Middlebridge Rd

0
1
2
Kilometres

N

LEGEND

Survey Area

HSI Results

HSI Category

Average

Below Average

HSI Category

Good

Average

Poor

eDNA Result

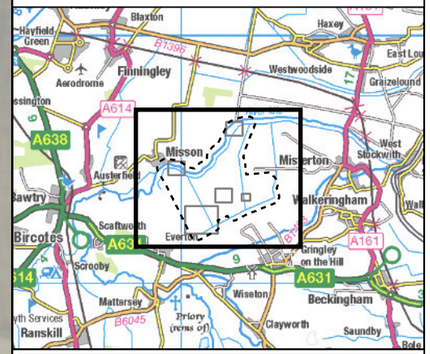
Negative

eDNA Result

Positive

Negative

Positive eDNA Result 250 m Buffer



VATTENFALL

SLR

EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

GREAT CRESTED NEWT REPORT SURVEY RESULTS

WATERBODY LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1.1

Scale 1:20,000 @ A3

Date AUGUST 2026

405.066512.00001.0063.0 GCN Survey Results

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471400 471600 471800 472000

393800

393600

393400

WB3

WB2

WB1

N

0 50 100

Metres

LEGEND

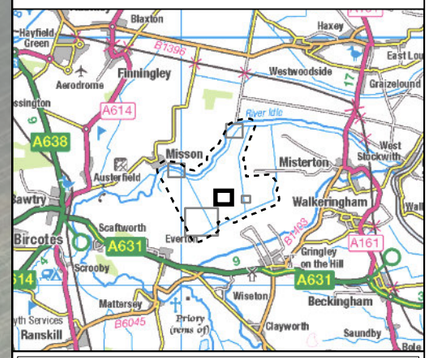
HSI Category

Average

Poor

eDNA Result

Negative



VATTENFALL

SLR

EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

GREAT CRESTED NEWT REPORT SURVEY RESULTS

WATERBODY LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1.2

Scale 1:2,000 @ A3

Date AUGUST 2026

405.066512.00001.0063.0 GCN Survey Results

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472500 472600 472700

393600

393500

393400

N

WB5

WB4

0 50 100

Metres

LEGEND

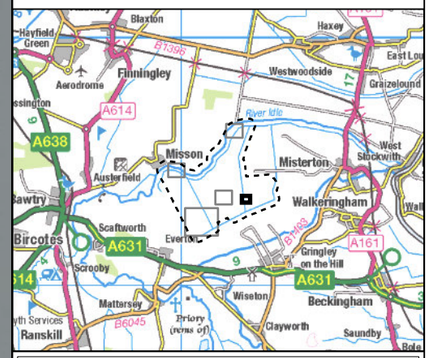
HSI Category

Average

Poor

eDNA Result

Negative



VATTENFALL

SLR

EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

GREAT CRESTED NEWT REPORT SURVEY RESULTS

WATERBODY LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1.3

Scale 1:1,000 @ A3

Date AUGUST 2026

405.066512.00001.0063.0 GCN Survey Results

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470400 470800 471200

392800 392400

N

D7A D1 D2 D3 D4B D7B D5B D4A D5A WB6

Roe Lane

0 50 100

Metres

LEGEND

Survey Area

HSI Results

HSI Category

Average

Below Average

HSI Category

Good

eDNA Result

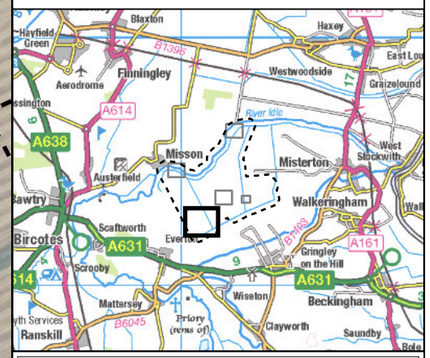
Negative

eDNA Result

Positive

Positive eDNA Result 250 m Buffer

Note:
Ponds are not visible on aerial imagery.



VATTENFALL

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EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

GREAT CRESTED NEWT REPORT SURVEY RESULTS

WATERBODY LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1.4

Scale 1:4,000 @ A3

Date AUGUST 2026

405.066512.00001.0063.0 GCN Survey Results

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471800
472000
472200
472400
396400
396200
405.066512.00001.0063.0 GCN Survey Results

N

WB7

0
50
100
Metres

LEGEND

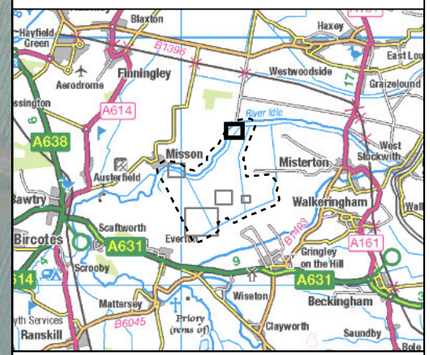
Survey Area

HSI Category

Poor

eDNA Result

Negative



VATTENFALL

SLR

EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

GREAT CRESTED NEWT REPORT SURVEY RESULTS

WATERBODY LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1.5

Scale 1:2,000 @ A3

Date AUGUST 2026

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469600
469800
470000
394800
394600

N

WB8
WB10
WB9

0
50
100
Metres

LEGEND

Survey Area

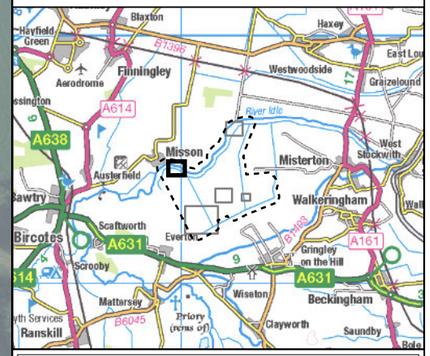
HSI Category

Good

Average

eDNA Result

Negative



VATTENFALL

SLR

EVERTON CARR WIND FARM

GREAT CRESTED NEWT REPORT SURVEY RESULTS

WATERBODY LOCATIONS

FIGURE 1.6

Scale 1:2,000 @ A3

Date AUGUST 2026

405.066512.00001.0063.0 GCN Survey Results

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Appendix B Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) Calculations

Great Crested Newt Survey Report

Everton Carr Wind Farm

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

24 August 2026

Table A-1: Habitat Suitability Index Parameter Scores

Pond	Habitat Suitability Index Parameter Score										HSI Score & category
	Location	Area (m^2)	Drying	Waer Quality	Shading	Waterfowl	Fish	Ponds	Terrestrial	Macrophytes	
WB1	A	126	Sometimes	Poor	25	Minor	Absent	4	Poor	60	**0.62 (Average)**
WB2	A	394	Dries Annually	Poor	30	Minor	Absent	4	Poor	100	**0.69 (Average)**
WB3	A	43,216	Never	Poor	0	Major	Possible	3	Poor	5	**0.27 (Poor)**
WB4	A	394	Rarely Dries	Bad	0	Absent	Absent	4	Poor	0	**0.49 (Poor)**
WB5	A	108	Never	Moderate	0	Absent	Absent	4	Moderate	5	**0.66 (Average)**
WB6	A	285	Rarely Dries	Moderate	50	Minor	Absent	0	Moderate	80	**0.82 (Good)**
WB7	A	8,831	Sometimes	Poor	25	Minor	Absent	0	Poor	20	**0.36 (Poor)**
WB8	A	616	Never	Moderate	10	Absent	Absent	2	Moderate	10	**0.74 (Good)**
WB9	A	490	Never Dries	Moderate	10	Absent	Absent	2	Moderate	10	**0.74 (Good)**
WB10	A	283	Rarely Dries	Poor	80	Absent	Absent	2	Poor	20	**0.66 (Average)**
D1	A	1,845	Frequently	Poor	10	Absent	Absent	6	Poor	80	**0.62 (Average)**
D2	A	1,431	Frequently	Poor	50	Absent	Absent	6	Moderate	50	**0.66 (Average)**
D3	A	1,721	Frequently	Poor	10	Absent	Absent	6	Moderate	10	**0.66 (Average)**
D4A	A	922	Frequently	Poor	0	Absent	Absent	6	Poor	10	**0.57 (Below Average)**
D4B	A	1,233	Frequently	Poor	0	Absent	Absent	6	Poor	10	**0.57 (Below Average)**
D5A	A	940	Frequently	Poor	0	Absent	Absent	6	Poor	10	**0.57 (Below Average)**

Pond	Habitat Suitability Index Parameter Score										HSI Score & category
	Location	Area (m^2)	Drying	Waer Quality	Shading	Waterfowl	Fish	Ponds	Terrestrial	Macrophytes	
D5B	A	720	Frequently	Poor	0	Absent	Absent	6	Poor	10	**0.57 (Below Average)**
D7A	A	467	Frequently	Poor	40	Absent	Absent	6	Moderate	20	**0.63 (Average)**
D7B	A	461	Frequently	Poor	30	Absent	Absent	6	Moderate	10	**0.62 (Average)**

Appendix C GCN eDNA Results

Great Crested Newt Survey Report

Everton Carr Wind Farm

Vattenfall Wind Power Limited

SLR Project No.: 405.066512.00001

24 August 2026

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted] SLR Consulting
1040091-GO2-SLR, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

Tel: [redacted]
[redacted]

www.adas.uk

Sample ID: ADAS-13021			
Client Identifier: WB4		Grid references/coordinates: SK725934	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 15/05/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	27/05/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	27/05/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	27/05/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	27/05/2026	Date of issue:	27/05/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted] SLR Consulting
1040091-GO2-SLR, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

www.adas.uk

Sample ID: ADAS-13022			
Client Identifier: WB6		Grid references/coordinates: SK709926	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 15/05/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control†	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Degradation Control§	Within limits	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Great Crested Newt*	11 of 12 (positive)	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)#	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	27/05/2026	Date of issue:	27/05/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

† Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

§ No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

 # Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted] SLR Consulting
1040091-GO2-SLR, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

www.adas.uk

Sample ID: ADAS-13023			
Client Identifier: WB5		Grid references/coordinates: SK726934	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 15/05/2026		Volume: Passed	

Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN

Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	27/05/2026	Date of issue:	27/05/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted] SLR Consulting
1040091-GO2-SLR, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

www.adas.uk

Sample ID: ADAS-13025			
Client Identifier: WB3		Grid references/coordinates: SK717935	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 15/05/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	0 of 2	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	27/05/2026	Date of issue:	27/05/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted] SLR Consulting
1040091-GO2-SLR, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

www.adas.uk

Sample ID: ADAS-13027			
Client Identifier: WB1		Grid references/coordinates: SK718934	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 15/05/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	0 of 2	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	26/05/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	27/05/2026	Date of issue:	27/05/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted] SLR Consulting
1040091-GO2-SLR, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

www.adas.uk

Sample ID: ADAS-13028			
Client Identifier: WB2		Grid references/coordinates: SK718 934	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 15/05/2026		Volume: Passed	

Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	0 of 2	Real Time PCR	21/05/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	21/05/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	21/05/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN

Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	27/05/2026	Date of issue:	27/05/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Appendix 1: Interpretation of results

Sample Condition

Upon sample receipt we score your samples according to quality: good, low sediment, medium sediment, high sediment, white precipitate, and presence of algae.

There are three reasons as to why sediment should be avoided:

1. It is possible for DNA to persist within the sediment for longer than it would if it was floating in the water which could lead to a false positive result i.e. in this case GCN not recently present but present a long time ago
2. In some cases sediment can cause inhibition of the PCR analysis used to detect GCN eDNA within samples which could lead to an indeterminate result.
3. In some cases sediment can interfere with the DNA extraction procedure resulting in poor recovery of the eDNA which in turn can lead to an indeterminate result.

Algae can make the DNA extraction more difficult to perform so if it can be avoided then this is helpful.

Sometimes samples contain a white precipitate which we have found makes the recovery of eDNA very difficult. This precipitate can be present in such high amounts that it interferes with the eDNA extraction process meaning that we cannot recover the degradation control (nor most likely the eDNA itself) at sufficient levels for the control to be within the acceptable limits for the assay, therefore we have to classify these type of samples as indeterminate.

What do my results mean?

A positive result means that great crested newts are present in the water or have been present in the water in the recent past (eDNA degrades over around 7-21 days).

A negative result means that DNA from the great crested newt has not been detected in your sample.

On occasion an inconclusive result will be issued. This occurs where the DNA from the great crested newt has not been detected but the controls have indicated that either: the sample has been degraded and/or the eDNA was not fully extracted (poor recovery); or the PCR inhibited in some way. This may be due to the water chemistry or may be due to the presence of high levels of sediment in samples which can interfere with the DNA extraction process. A re-test could be performed but a fresh sample would need to be obtained. We have successfully performed re-tests on samples which have had high sediment content on the first collection and low sediment content (through improved sample collection) on the re-test. If water chemistry was the cause of the indeterminate then a re-test would most likely also return an inconclusive result.

The results will be recorded as indeterminate if the GCN result is negative and the degradation result is recorded as:

1. evidence of decay - meaning that the degradation control was outside of accepted limits
2. evidence of degradation or residual inhibition - meaning that the degradation control was outside of accepted limits but that this could have been due to inhibitors not being removed sufficiently by the dilution of inhibited samples (according to the technical advice note)

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted], SLR Consulting
1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
172 Chester Road
Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-10355			
Client Identifier: WB9		Grid references/coordinates: SK7004794578	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Medium White Precipitate	
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Evidence of degradation	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	Indeterminate	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
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Sample ID: ADAS-10591			
Client Identifier: D5A		Grid references/coordinates: SK7085492332	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

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[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

[§] No degradation is expected within time frame of kit preparation, sample collection and analysis.

[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
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WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13029	
Client Identifier: D7B	Grid references/coordinates: SK7109992677
Description: pond water samples in preservative	Condition on Receipt: Medium White Precipitate
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026	Volume: Passed

Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	0 of 2	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

** If all PCR controls and extraction blanks give the expected results a sample is considered: negative for GCN if all of the replicates are negative; positive for GCN if one or more of the replicates are positive.*

[†] Recorded as the number of positive replicate reactions at expected C_t value. If the expected C_t value is not

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[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
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1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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Spring Lodge
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WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13030			
Client Identifier: D4a		Grid references/coordinates: SK7077492374	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Low White Precipitate	
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	0 of 2	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

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[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
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1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13031	
Client Identifier: D3	Grid references/coordinates: SK7042802324
Description: pond water samples in preservative	Condition on Receipt: Low Sediment
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026	Volume: Passed

Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

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Client:
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1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13032

Client Identifier: D7a | Grid references/coordinates: SK7101892823

Description: pond water samples in preservative | Condition on Receipt: Medium White Precipitate

Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026 | Volume: Passed

Determinant	Result	Method	Date of Analysis
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

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[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted], SLR Consulting
1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13033

Client Identifier: WB8 | Grid references/coordinates: SK6988794691

Description: pond water samples in preservative | Condition on Receipt: Low Sediment

Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026 | Volume: Passed

Determinant	Result	Method	Date of Analysis
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	19/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

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Client:
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1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13035

Client Identifier: WB7 | Grid references/coordinates: SK7207396204

Description: pond water samples in preservative | Condition on Receipt: Low Sediment

Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026 | Volume: Passed

Determinant	Result	Method	Date of Analysis
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN

Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

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Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted], SLR Consulting
1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

RSK ADAS Ltd
Spring Lodge
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Helsby
WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13036			
Client Identifier: WB10		Grid references/coordinates: SK6997594621	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Good	
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

eDNA analysis was carried out in accordance with the stipulated methodology found in the Technical Advice Note (WC1067 Appendix 5 Technical Advice Note) published by DEFRA and adopted by Natural England.

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[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
Everton Carr, [redacted], SLR Consulting
1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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WA6 0AR

[redacted]

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Sample ID: ADAS-13553			
Client Identifier: D5B		Grid references/coordinates: SK7102392433	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Low White Precipitate	
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026		Volume: Passed	

Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN

Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

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[#] Additional positive controls (10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3} ng/µL) are also routinely run, results not shown here.

Client:
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1040091-SLR-GO, Everton Carr, version 1

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WA6 0AR

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Sample ID: ADAS-13556			
Client Identifier: D4b		Grid references/coordinates: SK7104992549	
Description: pond water samples in preservative		Condition on Receipt: Low White Precipitate	
Date of Receipt : 12/06/2026		Volume: Passed	
Determinant	**Result**	**Method**	**Date of Analysis**
Inhibition Control[†]	2 of 2	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Degradation Control[§]	Within limits	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Great Crested Newt*	0 of 12 (negative)	Real Time PCR	18/06/2026
Negative PCR Control (Nuclease Free Water)	0 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Positive PCR Control (GCN DNA 10^{-4} ng/µL)[#]	4 of 4	Real Time PCR	As above for GCN
Report Prepared by:	[redacted]	Report Issued by:	[redacted]
Signed:	[redacted]		
Position:	Director: Biotechnology	Position:	MD: Biotechnology
Date of preparation:	22/06/2026	Date of issue:	22/06/2026

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Appendix 1: Interpretation of results

Sample Condition

Upon sample receipt we score your samples according to quality: good, low sediment, medium sediment, high sediment, white precipitate, and presence of algae.

There are three reasons as to why sediment should be avoided:

1. It is possible for DNA to persist within the sediment for longer than it would if it was floating in the water which could lead to a false positive result i.e. in this case GCN not recently present but present a long time ago
2. In some cases sediment can cause inhibition of the PCR analysis used to detect GCN eDNA within samples which could lead to an indeterminate result.
3. In some cases sediment can interfere with the DNA extraction procedure resulting in poor recovery of the eDNA which in turn can lead to an indeterminate result.

Algae can make the DNA extraction more difficult to perform so if it can be avoided then this is helpful.

Sometimes samples contain a white precipitate which we have found makes the recovery of eDNA very difficult. This precipitate can be present in such high amounts that it interferes with the eDNA extraction process meaning that we cannot recover the degradation control (nor most likely the eDNA itself) at sufficient levels for the control to be within the acceptable limits for the assay, therefore we have to classify these type of samples as indeterminate.

What do my results mean?

A positive result means that great crested newts are present in the water or have been present in the water in the recent past (eDNA degrades over around 7-21 days).

A negative result means that DNA from the great crested newt has not been detected in your sample.

On occasion an inconclusive result will be issued. This occurs where the DNA from the great crested newt has not been detected but the controls have indicated that either: the sample has been degraded and/or the eDNA was not fully extracted (poor recovery); or the PCR inhibited in some way. This may be due to the water chemistry or may be due to the presence of high levels of sediment in samples which can interfere with the DNA extraction process. A re-test could be performed but a fresh sample would need to be obtained. We have successfully performed re-tests on samples which have had high sediment content on the first collection and low sediment content (through improved sample collection) on the re-test. If water chemistry was the cause of the indeterminate then a re-test would most likely also return an inconclusive result.

The results will be recorded as indeterminate if the GCN result is negative and the degradation result is recorded as:

1. evidence of decay - meaning that the degradation control was outside of accepted limits
2. evidence of degradation or residual inhibition - meaning that the degradation control was outside of accepted limits but that this could have been due to inhibitors not being removed sufficiently by the dilution of inhibited samples (according to the technical advice note)

Folio No:	3616-2026
Purchase Order:	PO;MF-85496
Contact:	SLR Consulting Ltd (London)
Issue Date:	19.07.2026
Received Date:	02.07.2026

GCN Report

Technical Report

SureScreen Scientifics

Folio No: 3616-2026
Purchase Order: PO;MF-85496
Contact: SLR Consulting Ltd (London)
ssue Date: 19.07.2026
Received Date: 02.07.2026

SureScreen Scientifics

GCN eDNA Analysis

Summary

When great crested newts (GCN), *Triturus cristatus* , inhabit a pond, they continuously release small amounts of their DNA into the environment. By collecting and analyzing water samples, we can detect these small traces of environmental DNA (eDNA) to confirm GCN habitation or establish GCN absence.

Results

Lab ID	Site Name	OS Reference	Degradation Check	Inhibition Check	Result	Positive Replicates
GCN26 06421	Everton Cann - WB9	SK 70047 94578	Pass	Pass	Negative	0/12

Matters affecting result: none

Reported by: [redacted] Approved by: [redacted]

SureScreen Scientifics

Methodology

The samples detailed above have been analyzed for the presence of GCN eDNA following the protocol stated in DEFRA WC1067 'Analytical and methodological development for improved surveillance of the Great Crested Newt, Appendix 5.' (Biggs et al. 2014). Each of the 6 sub-sample tubes are first centrifuged and pooled together into a single sample tube which then undergoes DNA extraction. The extracted sample is then analyzed using real-time PCR (qPCR), which uses species-specific molecular markers to amplify GCN DNA within a sample. These markers are unique to GCN DNA, meaning that there should be no detection of closely related species.

If GCN DNA is present, the DNA is amplified up to a detectable level, resulting in positive species detection. If GCN DNA is not present then amplification does not occur, and a negative result is recorded. Analysis of eDNA requires attention to detail to prevent the risk of contamination. True positive controls, negative controls, and spiked synthetic DNA are included in every analysis and these have to be correct before any result is declared and reported. Stages of the DNA analysis are also conducted in different buildings at our premises for added analytical security.

SureScreen Scientifics Ltd is ISO9001 accredited and participates in Natural England's proficiency testing scheme for GCN eDNA testing.

Interpretation of Results

Sample Integrity Check: When samples are received in the laboratory, they are inspected for any tube leakage, suitability of sample (not too much mud or weed etc.) and absence of any factors that could potentially lead to inconclusive results. Any samples which fail this test are rejected and eliminated before analysis.

Degradation Check: **Pass/Fail**. Analysis of the spiked DNA marker to see if there has been degradation of the kit or sample between the date it was made to the date of analysis. Degradation of the spiked DNA marker may lead indicate a risk of false negative results.

Inhibition Check: **Pass/Fail.** The presence of inhibitors within a sample is assessed using a DNA marker. If inhibition is detected, samples are purified and re-analyzed. Inhibitors cannot always be removed, if the inhibition check fails, the sample should be re-collected.

Result: **Presence of GCN eDNA (Positive/Negative/Inconclusive)**
Positive: GCN DNA was identified within the sample, indicative of GCN presence within the sampling location at the time the sample was taken or within the recent past at the sampling location.
Positive Replicates: Number of positive qPCR replicates out of a series of 12. If one or more of these are found to be positive the pond is declared positive for GCN presence. It may be assumed that small fractions of positive analyses suggest low level presence, but this cannot currently be used for population studies. In accordance with the WC1067 Natural England protocol, even a score of 1/12 is declared positive. 0/12 indicates negative GCN presence.
Negative: GCN eDNA was not detected or is below the threshold detection level and the test result should be considered as evidence of GCN absence, however, does not exclude the potential for GCN presence below the limit of detection.
Inconclusive: Controls indicate inhibition or degradation of the sample, resulting in the inability to provide conclusive evidence for GCN presence or absence.

Appendix 8A Designated Heritage Appraisal Table

Table 8A-1: Scheduled Monuments within 10km

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1008629	Moated site and fishpond east of Misson village	15-16	350m to north-west of Site	IN	Due to proximity, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1018529	Roman fort and a section of Roman road 350m north west of Holly House Farm	15-16	4.3 km to west of Site	IN	As a defensive structure, long-distance views to and from it are an important part of its significance. Therefore, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1003241	Beacon Hill camp	15-16	2.6 km to south-east of Site	IN	As a defensive structure, long-distance views to and from it are an important part of its significance. Therefore, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1012495	Mattersey Priory Gilbertine monastery: monastic precinct.	15-16	2.5 km to south-west of the Site	OUT	Mattersey Priory, a Gilbertine monastery: the monastic precinct comprises the ruined buildings associated with it. The land rises from the asset towards the site, blocking views in that direction. There will be no change to the asset's setting. It is therefore recommended to scope the asset for further assessment.
1012453	Manor Holt moated site	15-16	6.4 km east of the Site.	OUT	Manor Holt moated site derives its significance primarily from its archaeological value. Given the distance from the site and its position within a plantation, it is suggested that the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the ability to appreciate the asset's setting. As such, there will be no change to the asset's setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1004789	Stancil Roman Villa	15-16	8.6 km north-west of the Site.	OUT	Stancil Roman Villa gains its significance primarily from its archaeological value. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not be a distraction from appreciating the asset's setting, and the intervening plantations are likely to block views in that direction. As such, changes in the asset's setting are not anticipated to adversely affect its cultural significance. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1004823	Rossington Roman Fort	15-16	8.3 km north-west of the Site.	IN	As a defensive structure, long-distance views to and from it are an important part of its significance. Therefore, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1004787	Rossington Bridge Roman Potteries	15-16	8.1 km north-west of the Site	OUT	Rossington Bridge Roman Potteries derives its significance primarily from its archaeological value. It was built for functionality; therefore, long-distance views to or from the asset are not intended and, as such, do not form part of the asset's setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1017487	Axholme Carthusian Priory and post-Dissolution garden earthworks, Melwood Park	7-10	9.6 km north-east of the Site.	OUT	Axholme Carthusian Priory gains its significance primarily from its archaeological value. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not form a distraction to the ability to appreciate the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not anticipated to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1017556	Kinaird motte and bailey castle	15-16	8.6 km north-east of the Site.	IN	As a defensive structure, long-distance views to and from it are an important part of its significance. Therefore, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1016970	Castle Hills Wood ringwork and baileys	15-16	8.4 km south-east of the Site.	IN	As a defensive structure, long-distance views to and from it are an important part of its significance. Therefore, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1002949	Dog Island moat near Gainsborough	15-16	8.6 km south-east of the Site.	OUT	Dog Island moat near Gainsborough gains its significance primarily from its archaeological value. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not form a distraction to the ability to appreciate the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not anticipated to adversely affect the cultural significance of the asset. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1008630	Hayton Castle moated site and fishpond	15-16	6.6km south of the Site.	IN	As a defensive structure, long-distance views to and from it are an important part of its significance. Therefore, this asset has been scoped in for further assessment.
1006390	Manor Farm Moat	15-16	5.1 km south-west of the Site.	OUT	Manor Farm Moat derives its significance primarily from its archaeological value. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of sufficient magnitude to negatively affect the asset's cultural significance. It is therefore recommended to scope the asset for further assessment.
1006392	Blyth Priory	15-16	9.4 km south-west of the Site	OUT	Blyth Priory derives its significance primarily from its archaeological value. Because of the distance from the Site and intervening buildings, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance. It is therefore recommended that the asset be scoped for further assessment.

Table 8A-2: Grade I Listed Buildings within 10km

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1034425	Church of St Peter	15-16	8.2 Km south-west	OUT	The Church of St Peter derives its significance from its historic and architectural interests and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of sufficient magnitude to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance
1045083	Church of St Martin	15-16	7.2 Km south-east	OUT	The Church of St Martin derives its significance from its historic and architectural interests . It lies within the small Village of Saunby, within a churchyard which forms its setting, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1045085	Church of St Mary Magdalene`	15-16	3.6 km South-east	OUT	The Church of St Mary Magdalene derives its significance from its historic and architectural interests . It lies within the Village of Walkerington, within a churchyard which forms its setting, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045108	Church of St John the Baptist and Boundary Wall	15-16	460m northwest	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045126	Serlby Hall	15-16	7.6 Km south-west	OUT	Serlby Hall has historic and architectural value. Its setting comprises its extensive grounds and its associated buildings. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be sufficiently significant to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.
1068692	Church of St Andrew	15-16	9.5 km north-east	OUT	The Church of St Andrew derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies on the northern side of the Village of Epworth, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1068805	The Old Rectory	15-16	9.2 km north-east	OUT	The Old Rectory derives its significance from its architecture. Now in use as a museum, it is set within its own extensive grounds. It lies within Epworth, with surrounding buildings that prevent intervisibility with the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1083261	Church of St Martin	15-16	8.6 km north-east	OUT	The Church of St Martin derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of such magnitude as to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.
1147378	Parish Church of All Saints	15-16	8.5 km south-east	OUT	The Parish Church of All Saints derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the town of Gainsborough, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1212157	Church of St Peter	15-16	4 km south	OUT	The Church of St Peter derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Village of Clayton, with mature planting to the north, which

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
					prevents outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1216694	Remains of Church of St Helen	15-16	8.4 Km north-east	OUT	The remains of the Church of St Helen derive their significance from their architecture and churchyard setting. It lies on the southern side of the Village of Epworth, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1239182	Blyth Priory Church of Saint Mary and Saint Martin	15-16	9.5 km south-west	OUT	The Blyth Priory Church of Saint Mary and Saint Martin derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Village of Blyth, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1239190	Church of All Saints	15-16	3 km south-west	OUT	The Church of St Peter derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be sufficiently significant to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.
1239776	Church of St Bartholomew	15-16	7.5 km south-west	OUT	The Church of St Bartholomew derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be sufficiently significant to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.
1241103	Church of St Nicholas	15-16	5 km	OUT	The Church of St Nicholas derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of such magnitude as to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.
1286821	Church of Holy Trinity and St Oswald	15-16	5.1 km north-west	OUT	The Church of Holy Trinity and St Oswald derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Village of Finningley, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1302717	Church of All Saints	15-16	3 km east	OUT	The Church All Saints derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Village of Misterton, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1314824	Church of St Nicholas	15-16	4.7 km west	OUT	The Church of All Saints derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies on the edge of Bawtry, with surrounding buildings that prevent visibility of the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1359773	The Old Hall	15-16	8.4 km south-east	OUT	The Old Hall derives its significance from its architecture and its history. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of such magnitude as to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1370125	Church of St John the Baptist	4-6	9.5 km south	OUT	The Church of St John the Baptist derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of such magnitude as to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance.

Table 8A-3: Grade II* Listed Buildings within 10km

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1045087	Church of St Mary the Virgin with Boundary Walls and Gates	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Church of St Mary the Virgin with Boundary Walls and Gates derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Town of West Stockwell, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045129	Church of All Saints	15-16	5.2 km south-east	OUT	The Parish Church of All Saints derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the village of Beckingham, with surrounding buildings that prevent visibility of the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1063516	Parish Church of St Paul	15-16	7.6 km south-east	OUT	The Parish Church of St Paul's derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within Gainsborough, with surrounding buildings that prevent visibility of the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1063525	County Court Buildings	15-16	8.7 km south-east	OUT	The County Court Buildings were built for their functionality. Its setting is the town of Gainsborough, which they served. It also forms a group with the Friends Meeting House next door. Long-distance views to and from the asset were not intended. As such, they do not form part of the asset's setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1063547	Elswitha Hall	15-16	8.4 km south-west	OUT	Elswitha Hall derives its significance from its architecture and history. It has group value with the gate piers to Elswitha Hall (NHLE1359751). It is situated on the banks of the River Trent within the town of Gainsborough, which forms its setting. There are no outward views towards the Site. As such, they do not form part of the asset's setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1064171	Willow Bank Gate and Railings	15-16	7.2 km south-east	OUT	Willow Bank Gate and Railings derive their significance from their architecture and their history. It lies within the town of Morton, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1151519	Church of St Michael	15-16	7.9 km north-west	OUT	The Church of St Michael derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the town of Rossington, with surrounding buildings that prevent visibility of the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1151550	Bawtry Hall	15-16	5.1 km west	OUT	The Bawtry Hall derives its significance from its architecture and its history. It lies within the town of Bawtry, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1151575	Church of St Helena	15-16	3.2 km west	OUT	The Church of the St Helena derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. Because of the distance from the site, the visibility of the wind turbines would not detract from the appreciation of the asset's setting. As such, changes within the asset's setting are not expected to be of such magnitude as to adversely affect the asset's cultural significance
1156568	Church of Holy Trinity and Boundary Wall	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Church of St Mary the Virgin with Boundary Walls and Gates derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Village of Everton, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1156775	North engine house, walkway and cutwaters	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	The South Engine House and Boundary Wall were built for their functionality. Its setting includes the south engine house and boundary wall (NHLE1370383), with which it's functionally associated. Long-distance views to or from the Engine house are not intended and, as such, do not form part of the asset's setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1224495	Arch	0	7.6 km south-west	OUT	The arch was built for functionality. Long-distance views to or from the arch are not intended and, as such, do not form part of the asset's setting. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1234572	Church of St Peter and St Paul	15-16	7.9 km south	OUT	The Church of St Peter and St Paul derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the village of North Wheatley, with surrounding buildings that prevent visibility of the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1239733	Church of St Wilfred	15-16	5.6 km west	OUT	The Church of St Wilfred derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the village of Scrooby, with surrounding buildings that prevent visibility of the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1275959	The Old Hall and adjoining Old Hall Farmhouse	0	8 km south	OUT	The Old Hall and adjoining Old Hall Farmhouse derive their significance from their architecture and their history. It lies within the town of North Wheatley, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1359419	Number 49 Gate and Railings	15-16	5.3 km east	OUT	Number 49 Gate and Railings derives its significance from its architecture, its setting on Front Street, which overlooks the River Trent. It lies within the town East Stockwith , with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1359751	Gatepiers to Elswitha Hall	15-16	8.4 km south-east	OUT	Gate piers to Elswitha Hall derive their significance from their architecture and historic association with Elswitha Hall (NHLE1063547). They are situated on the banks of the River Trent within the town of Gainsborough, which forms their wider

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
					setting. Long-distance views to or from them are not intended and, as such, do not form part of the asset's setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1370383	South Engine House and Boundary Wall	15-16	4.3 km east	OUT	The South Engine House and Boundary Wall were built for their functionality. Its setting includes the North engine house, walkway and cutwaters (NHLE1156775), with which it's functionally associated. Long-distance views to or from the Engine house are not intended and, as such, do not form part of the asset's setting, which contributes to its cultural significance. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1370395	Church of St Peter and St Paul	15-16	2.5 km south	OUT	Church of St Peter and St Paul with Boundary Walls and Gates derives its significance from its architecture and churchyard setting. It lies within the Village of Gringley on the Hill, with no outward views towards the Site. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment

Table 8A-4: Grade II Listed Buildings within 5 km

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1045045	Dairy at Home Farm	15-16	2.6 km south-east	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1045046	The Gatehouse Lodges and Gatepiers	14	1.5 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045047	Wiseton Stables	11	2.4 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045048	Laurel Cottage	15	2.9 km south	OUT	Laurel Cottage's setting is the streetscape on which it stands; there are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings to the North. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment
1045049	Rose Cottage, Hawthorn Cottage, Myrtle Cottage, and outbuildings	16	2.4 km south	OUT	The Assets settings are each other and Wiseton Stables (NHLE1045047) to the east, which forms part of their principal views. Therefore, views towards the Site do not form part of their setting, so these assets have been scoped out for further assessment.
1045050	Gardeners Cottage At Wiseton Hall	15	2.5 km south	OUT	The assets setting comprises the other buildings historically linked with Wiseton Hall and the grounds on which they stand. Therefore, views towards the Site do not form part of its setting, so it has been excluded from further assessment.
1045051	Ice House At Wiseton Hall	15-16	2.8 km south	OUT	This asset was built for functionality. Long-distance views do not form part of the assets setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045067	White Cottage	15-16	550 m north-east	OUT	White Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Misson Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1045068	Gibdyke Farmhouse and Boundary Wall	15-16	450 m north- west	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045069	Woodbine Lodge, Railing, and Gatepiers	15-16	470 m north-west	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045070	Willow House	15-16	420 m north-west	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045071	White Cottage	15-16	410 m north-west	OUT	White Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mission Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045072	White Gates and White Gates Cottage	15-16	530 m north-west	OUT	White Gates and White Gates Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Misson Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045073	Newlands Farm House	15-16	2.9 km north	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1045074	Northfield House Railing and Boundary Walls	15-16	700 m north-west	OUT	Northfield House Railing and Boundary Walls setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Misson Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment
1045075	Cooksons Cottage	15-16	620 m north-west	OUT	Cooksons Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mission Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045076	Church Farm House	15-16	2.9 km east	OUT	Church Farm House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045077	Misterton Station House and Outbuildings	15-16	4 km east	OUT	The Misterton Station House and Outbuildings setting comprises the railway and associated assets. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045078	Number 7 and Attached Pigeoncote	15-16	2.7 km east	OUT	Number 7 and the attached Pigeon Cote setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045079	The Cedars	15-16	3.5 km east	OUT	The Cedars' setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045080	11, High Street, Wall and Railings	15-16	4.2 km east	OUT	11, High Street, Wall and Railings setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045081	27, High Street	15-16	3.8 km east	OUT	27, High Street, Wall and Railings setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045082	Access Bridge at Pumping Engine Houses	15-16	4.4 km east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1045084	The Manor House	15-16	3.5 km south- east	OUT	The Manor House is set within its own grounds, close to the St Mary Magdalene church (NHLE1045085), which also forms part of its setting. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045086	Mill House and Pump	15-16	3.3 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045093	Davenport House and Boundary Wall	15-16	1.9 km south-west	OUT	Davenport House and Boundary Wall setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Everton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045094	White Lodge and Boundary Wall	15-16	1.8 km south-west	OUT	White Lodge and Boundary Wall setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the town of Everton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045095	Glebe Cottage	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Glebe Cottage's setting comprises the Village of Everton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045096	Harlington House	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Harlington House's setting comprises the Village of Everton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045097	Church Street Cottage	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Church Street Cottage setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045098	Hall Farm	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1045099	The Old Malthouse Outbuilding and Water Pump	15-16	1.6 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1045100	Everton Windmill	15-16	2.1 Km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1045101	Pusto Hill Farm House Link Wall and Outbuilding	15-16	2.2 km south- west	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045102	Gringley Grange Farm House	15-16	3.3 km south-east	OUT	Gringley Grange farmhouse's setting is the farm, historically associated land and associated buildings. Due to the distance from the Site and has no historic links to the land within the footprint of the Site. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment
1045103	Ravenhill and Boundary Wall	15-16	2.4 km south-east	OUT	Ravenhill and Boundary Wall's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1045104	Pigeoncote at Gringley Vicarage	15-16	2.4 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1045105	Bleak House	15-16	2.5 km south-east	OUT	Bleak House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1045106	The Homestead	15-16	2.2 km south-west	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment. Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045107	Mill House	15-16	2.3 km south	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045109	Church House	15-16	440 m north-west	OUT	Church House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Misson Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1045700	Clayworth Hall and Outbuilding	15-16	4.4 km south	IN	Due to the proximity to the Site and potential sensitivity to change within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045701	The Old Rectory	15-16	4 km south	OUT	The Old Rectory's setting is the Church of St Peter (NHLE1212157) and the churchyard. Long outward views are not part of its setting. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment
1045702	Boundary Wall at Church of St. Peter	15-16	4.1 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1045703	65 and 67, Town Street	15-16	4.2 km south	OUT	65 and 67, Town Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Clayworth Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1045704	Manor House	15-16	3.8 km south	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1045705	Rose Cottage	15-16	4.2 km south	OUT	Rose Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Clayworth Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1067710	Park Farmhouse	15-16	4.1 km north-east	OUT	Park Farmhouse's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands, which is now within the Village of Westwoodside. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1067741	Langholme Manor Farmhouse	15-16	3.2 km north-east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1083257	Hill Top Farmhouse at the junction of Upperthorpe Road and Gollands Lane	15-16	4.6 km north-east	OUT	Hill Top Farmhouse's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands, which is now within the Village of Westwoodside. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151538	32 and Attached Wing Walls High Street	15-16	5 km west	OUT	32 High Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151539	Bank House	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	Bank House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151540	50, High Street (See details for further address Information)	15-16	4.3 km west	OUT	50, High Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1151541	52 High Street	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	52, High Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151542	Dower House Restaurant	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	Dower House Restaurant's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151543	Market Cross	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	The Market Cross' setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151544	Garage Premises of Barton of Bawtry	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	Garage Premises of Barton of Bawtry's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151545	Crown Hotel Market Place	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	The Crown Hotel's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151546	Yorkshire	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	Yorkshire is a house whose setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151547	12, South Parade	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	12, South Parade's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151549	Dovecote and Stables to Rear of No 9 Swan Street (Forming Premises of M.A. Morris And Of J.H.M. Butt Ltd)	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1151551	Iron Gate Opposite Entrance to Masonic Hall	15-16	4.7 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1151552	Harworth House	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	Harworth House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1151553	Wharf Farmhouse	15-16	4.4 km west	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment
1151574	The Manor House	15-16	3.2 km north-west	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1151576	Milepost approximately 300 meters to the north of the junction with North Avenue	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1151577	Oval Sectioned Headstone to Martha Brewerton Situated Approximately 12 M to North of Church of St Nicholas	15-16	4.3 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1151578	Wesleyan Chapel	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	The Wesleyan Chapel's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1151579	Pinfold on north side of the junction with High Street	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1156575	The Old Vicarage	15-16	1.6 km south-west	OUT	The Old Vicarage's setting comprises the Church of Holy Trinity (NHLE 1156568) and its churchyard, to which it is historically associated, and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1156598	Rose Cottage and Boundary Wall	15-16	1.8 km south-west	OUT	Rose cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1156601	Boiler House and Chimney at Everton Windmill	15-16	2.1 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156608	Wisteria Cottage	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Wisteria Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1156627	Gringley Village Cross	15-16	2.5 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156629	Pigeoncote, Stables and Granary at Church Farm	15-16	2.5 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156632	Coach House at Gringley Vicarage	15-16	2.4 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1156671	Prospect House and Boundary Wall	15-16	2.5 km south-east	OUT	Prospect House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1156678	Gringley Windmill	15-16	2.3 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156681	Park House Farmhouse	15-16	2.1 km south	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1156702	Greenbank	15-16	430 m north-west	OUT	Green Bank's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1156723	Swallow Bridge, Chesterfield Canal	15-16	3.5 km east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156743	Fountain Hill Farm House	15-16	1.9 km east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1156751	Gringley Road Farm House	15-16	2.2 km east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1156753	The Old Vicarage	15-16	3.1 km east	OUT	The Old Vicarage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the village of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings
1156757	Youth and Community Centre	15-16	3.3 km east	OUT	The Youth and Community Centre's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the village of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1156764	Elm Farm House and Outbuildings	15-16	3.1 km east	OUT	Elm Farmhouse and outbuildings' setting is the farmyard and land it was historically associated with, and the village of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings
1156777	103, Station Street	15-16	3.8 km east	OUT	103, Station Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the village of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings
1156795	Manor Farmhouse and Outbuildings	15-16	1.3 km east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1156808	The Old Vicarage	15-16	4 km south-east	OUT	The Old Vicarage's setting comprises the Grade I Church of St Mary Magdalene (NHLE 1045085) and its churchyard, to which it is historically associated. Therefore, views towards the Site do not form part of their setting, so this asset has been scoped out for further assessment.
1156811	Highfield Farmhouse	15-16	2.2 km south-east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1156858	Lady's Bridge, Chesterfield Canal	0	2 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156865	Icehouse at the Gatehouse Lodges	16	1.5 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1156877	Woodbine Cottage	15	2.4 km south-west	OUT	Woodbine Cottage's setting is the streetscape on which it stands; Laurel Cottage's setting is the streetscape on which it stands; there are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings to the North. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment
1156886	The Grange	15-16	2.5 km south-west	OUT	The Grange is set within its own grounds, set back from the road; there are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings to the North. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment
1156888	Wiseton Top Bridge	0	2.4 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1191396	Wharf House	15-16	4.3 km west	OUT	Wharf House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191421	Rest Haven	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	Rest Haven's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191446	3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Doncaster Road	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Doncaster Road's settings comprise the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191456	Premises of M. Womack	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	The premises of M.Womack's setting comprise the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191606	Equity House	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	Equity House's setting comprise the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191619	8 and 10, South Parade	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	8 and 10, South Parade's settings comprise the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.

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1191656	5, Swan Street	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	5, Swan Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191664	2 And 4, Swan Street	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	2 and 4, Swan Street's settings comprise the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191685	14, Swan Street	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	14, Swan Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191734	Masonic Hall	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	The Masonic Hall's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191799	The Poplars	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	The Poplars' setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1191825	The Dutch House	15-16	4.3 km west	OUT	The Dutch House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1212218	Monument 2 Meters south of Church of St Peter	15-16	4.3 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1212224	Hall Farmhouse	15-16	4.3 km south- east	OUT	Hall Farm House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Clayworth Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1212260	Farm Buildings at The Grange	15-16	4.7 km south-west	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it, and the Clayworth Conservation area. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1222658	K6 Telephone Kiosk	15-16	3.1 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1239188	The Old Vicarage	15-16	3.1 km south-west	OUT	The Old Vicarage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1239189	Outbuilding at the Old Vicarage	15-16	3.1 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1239191	Village Cross in the Churchyard of the Church of All Saints	15-16	3.1 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1239192	Mattersey Hill Farmhouse	15-16	4.2 km south-west	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it, of which the Site is not within. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
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1239193	Pair of Cottages at Mattersey Hill Farm	15-16	4.3 km south-west	OUT	The cottage's setting is Mattersey Farm, with which they are historically associated. Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1239194	The Gables	15-16	3.1 km south- east	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1239220	Abbey Farm	15-16	2.5 km south-east	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1239221	Barley Mow	15-16	3.1 km south-east	OUT	Barley Mow's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1239287	Range of Farm Buildings at Mattersey Hill Farm	15-16	4.2 km south-east	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1239355	Mattersey Hall	15-16	3.1 km south-east	OUT	Mattersay Hall is set within its own grounds, set back from the road. Its wider setting is the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings to the North-east. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1239421	Bleake House Farmhouse	15-16	3.1 km south-east	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1239422	Mattersey House	15-16	3.2 km south-east	OUT	Mattersey House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1239423	Chapel House	15-16	3.4 km south-west	OUT	Mattersey House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1239428	Bawtry Bridge	15-16	4.3 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1239429	Barn at Scaftworth Hall	14	3.7 km west	OUT	The Barn's setting is Scaftworth Hall and grounds, to which it is historically associated. Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1239430	Scaftworth Hall	15-16	3.7 km west	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1248511	Barn and Farm Buildings to the west of Abbey Farm	15-16	2.4 km south-west	OUT	The Barn and farm buildings setting is Abbey Hall, to which they are historically associated. Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1264532	Malt Kiln House	15-16	3.1 km south-east	OUT	Malt Kiln House's is set within its own grounds, set back from the road. Its wider setting is the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1268481	Chesterfield Canal, Otters Bridge 68, St Peters Lane At Sk 7250 8801	15-16	4.3 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.

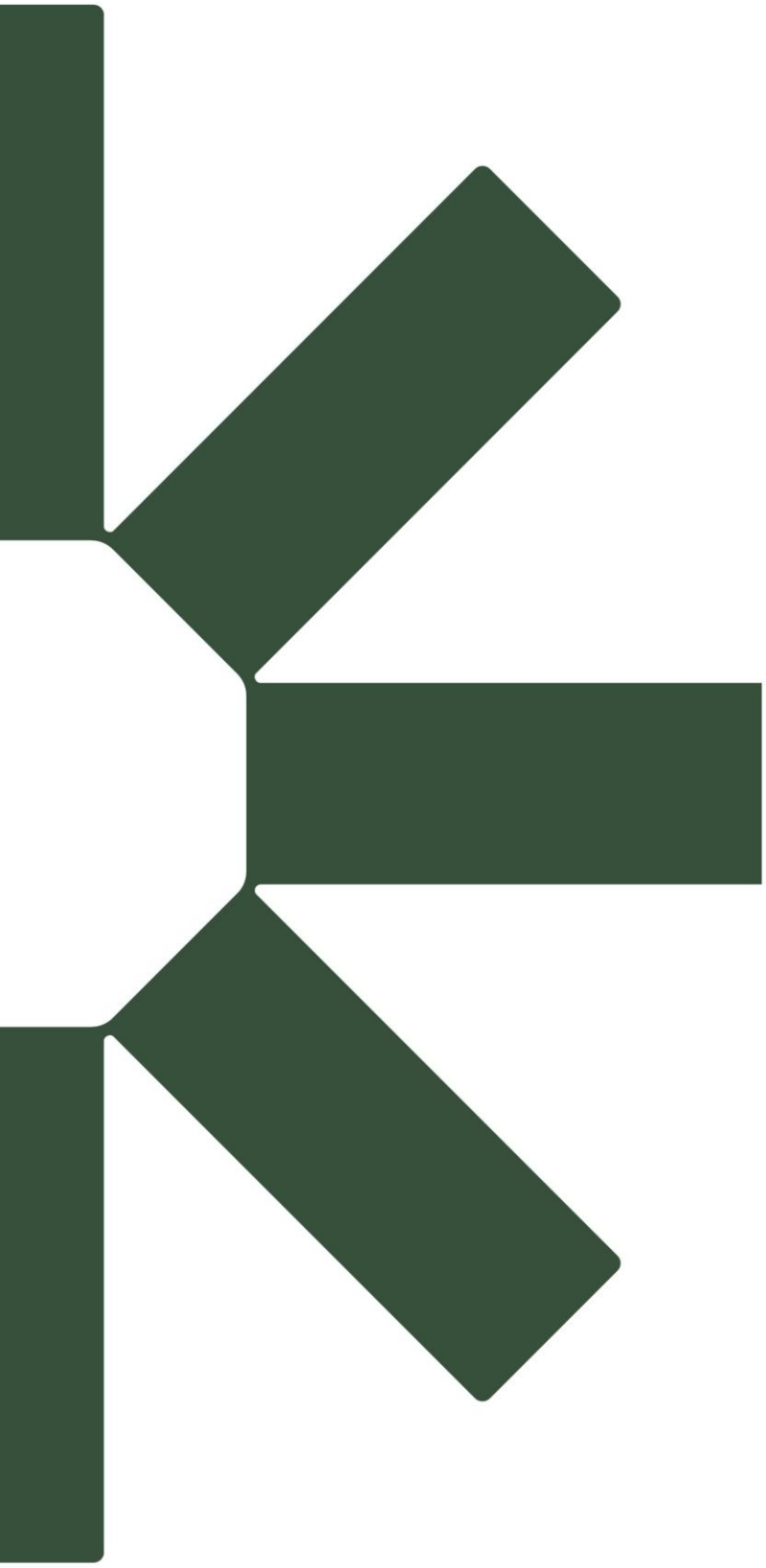
NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1268511	Chesterfield Canal (East Side), Canal Milepost To South-east Of Otters Bridge 68 At Sk 7258 8793	15-16	4.5 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1269073	Chesterfield Canal Boundary Marker At Sk 7700 9455	15-16	3.3 km east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1269075	Chesterfield Canal, Canal Milepost To South-east Of Shaw Lock 62 At Sk 7381 9298	15-16	1.4 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1269077	Chesterfield Canal, Canal Milepost at Sk 7082 9093	15-16	1 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1273707	Church Hall	15-16	3.2 km south-west	OUT	Church Hall's is set back from the road. Its wider setting is the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1273741	Granary Cottage	15-16	3.1 km south-west	OUT	Granary Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Village of Mattersey Thorpe. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings
1273784	Cart Shed 25 m East of Gingang at Mattersey Hill Farm	15-16	4.2 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1273788	Hall Farm	15-16	3.1 km south-west	OUT	Hall Farm's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands. Its wider setting is the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1273814	Bridge House	15-16	3 km south-west	OUT	Bridge House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands. Its wider setting is the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1273834	Mattersey Grange	15-16	4.2 km south-west	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1273835	The Chapel	15-16	.5 km south-west	OUT	The Chaple's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands. Its wider setting is the Mattersey Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1273837	Blaco Hill Farmhouse and Attached Outbuildings	15-16	4.1 km south-west	OUT	Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1286917	Grove House And Grove Cottage	15-16	4.4 km west	OUT	Bank House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1289620	The Old Chapel	15-16	4.3 km south	OUT	The Old Chaples's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Clayworth Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings.
1289683	Royston Manor House	15-16	4.6 km south	OUT	Royston Manor House is set within its own extensive grounds. Its wider setting is Clayworth Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings and topography. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.

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1302662	The Duck	15-16	1.6 km south-west	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1302671	Garden Wall, Gate Piers, Gates, and Spring Head at Wiseton Hall	13	2.3 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1302680	Moor End Farm Cottage and Moor End Farm Bungalow	15-16	2.6 km south-east	OUT	The Old Chapels' setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the village of Walkeringham. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings
1302724	3 and 3a, Debdhill Road	15-16	2.9 km east	OUT	3 and 3a, Debdhill Road's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the village of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1302728	Haxey Gate Bridge	15-16	3.6 km east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1302736	Sunday School	15-16	2.3 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1302754	West Hill, Boundary Wall and Railing	15-16	620 m north-east	OUT	West Hill's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Mission Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1302764	North Beeches and South Beeches	15-16	2.6 km south	OUT	North Beeches and South Beeches' setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1302781	1 High Street	15-16	2.4 km south	OUT	1, High Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1302784	The Rood House	15-16	2.4 km south	OUT	The Rude House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1302806	Metcalfe House and Metcalfe Cottage, and Boundary Wall	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Metcalfe House and Metcalfe Cottage, and Boundary Walls' setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1314811	6 And 8, Swan Street	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	6 and 8, Swan Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1314812	Double Barn at Hall Farm (Premises of Yorkshire Bottle Company Ltd)	15-16	5.1 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1314813	Coach House and Stable Immediately to the rear of Grove House	15-16	4.7 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1314814	Leigh House	15-16	4.8 km west	OUT	Leigh House's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
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1314823	The Farmhouse	15-16	3.2 km north-west	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1314825	34 and 36 Church Street	15-16	4.9 km west	OUT	34 and 36 Church Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1314826	Bawtry Bridge	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1314845	22, High Street	15-16	4.9 km west	OUT	22, High Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1314846	2, 4 and 6, South Parade	15-16	4.6 km west	OUT	2, 4 and 6, South Parade's setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1314847	1 and 3, Swan Street	15-16	4.5 km west	OUT	1 and 3, Swan Street's setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Bawtry Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370087	Monument two and A Half Meters north of the Church of St Peter	15-16	4.3 km south	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1370088	The Grange and Boundary Wall	15-16	4.6 km south	OUT	The Grange and Boundary Wall's setting comprises the streetscape on which they stand and the Clayworth Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370368	Pigeon Cote and Fodder Store at Pear Tree Farm	15-16	4.3 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1370381	Wharf Bridge	15-16	3.2 km east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1370382	Misterton Methodist Church	15-16	3.2 km east	OUT	Misterton Methodist Church's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the village of Misterton. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370385	The Village Cross	15-16	3.6 km south-east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1370386	Rose Dene and the Cottage	15-16	1.9 km south-east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1370388	Glebe Farmhouse	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Glebe Farmhouse's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370389	Monument 2 Meters to North of Church of Holy Trinity	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1370390	Pear Tree Farmhouse	15-16	1.8 km south-west	OUT	Pear Tree Farmhouse's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1370391	North End Cottage and Boundary Wall	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	North End Cottage and Boundary Wall's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and the Everton Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370392	Mill House	15-16	2.2 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. Its setting is Everton Windmill (NHLE1045100) and associated buildings It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment
1370393	Cross Hill Cottage	15-16	2.4 km south	OUT	Cross Hill Cottage's setting comprises the streetscape on which it stands and Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370394	Gringley Vicarage and Boundary Wall	15-16	2.5 km south	OUT	Gringley Vicarage and boundary walls' setting is the Church of St Peter and St Paul's Church (NHLE1370395) and its churchyard, to which it is historically associated. Its wider setting is Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is excluded from further assessment.
1370396	The Green, Conservatory, and Boundary Wall	15	2.8 km south	OUT	The Green is a former farmhouse. Its settings are the farm buildings and land historically associated with it, and the Gringley on the Hill. Conservation area. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1370397	Gringley Hall And Boundary Wall	15-16	2.4 km south	OUT	Gringley Hall and Boundary Wall. The Grange is set within its own grounds, set back from the road. Its wider setting is Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area. There are no views towards the site due to intervening buildings to the North. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1370398	Swan House	15-16	400 m north-west	OUT	Swan House is set within the Misson and Misson Conservation Area. There are no views towards the scheme from the asset, due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1370417	Wardens Cottage	15-16	570 m north-west	OUT	Wardens Cottage is set within the Misson and Misson Conservation Area. There are no views towards the scheme from the asset, due to intervening buildings. Therefore, the asset is scoped out of further assessment.
1370418	The Old Vicarage	15-16	780 m north	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1370419	8, Church Street	15-16	2.8 km east	OUT	There are no outward views towards the Site due to intervening buildings. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1370420	Gate Piers And Gate At Misterton Station House	15-16	4.1 km east	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1404897	K6, Everton	15-16	1.7 km south-west	OUT	Long-distance views do not form part of the asset setting. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1420445	Bawtry War Memorial	15-16	5.1 km east	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.
1421763	Gringley-on-the-Hill War Memorial	15-16	2.3 km south	IN	Due to the potential changes within its setting, this asset is scoped in for further assessment.

NHLE Reference	Description	Turbine Visibility	Distance from Site	Sifting	
				In/Out	Rationale
1421768	Everton And Scaftworth War Memorial	15-16	2 km south-west	OUT	There are no outward views towards the Site due to intervening buildings. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.
1421790	Misterton War Memorial	15-16	3 km east	OUT	There are no outward views towards the Site due to intervening buildings. It is therefore recommended to scope out the asset for further assessment.



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