



One Earth Solar Farm

Non-statutory consultation
on our early proposals

27 September to 8 November 2023

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Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to learn more about our plans for One Earth Solar Farm. The purpose of this booklet is to inform you of our potential plans for the project and welcome your feedback in this round of consultation scheduled to take place from 27 September to 8 November.

One Earth is a proposed new solar farm with associated Battery Storage located at the border of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire. The project would connect into the existing National Grid substation at High Marnham also in Nottinghamshire.

Brought forward by PS Renewables and Ørsted, One Earth will make a major contribution to the country's need for new, secure sources of clean energy by providing enough electricity for more than 200,000 homes annually.

Because the project would generate more than 50MW of energy, it is considered a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). This means that we will submit an application for a Development

Consent Order (DCO) to the Secretary of State for a decision rather than the local authority.

We are at an early stage in developing our plans. We're holding this consultation now so that we can hear from you and develop a design that has been shaped by your feedback.

During the consultation, you'll be able to find out more about our plans by coming to meet us at a public exhibition or viewing our materials online at oneearth solar farm.co.uk. You can also share your views on our plans by submitting a written response to the consultation using the methods set out later in this booklet.

This is only the first phase of consultation. We'll hold a further consultation on our detailed design before we submit an application to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero.

We value your feedback. We welcome you to read and review the information presented in this booklet about the project and provide your views by 8 November.



The Project Partners

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

Both companies have a wealth of experience in delivering the new sources of clean and secure renewable energy that the UK needs. The partners also have a track record of working with communities to shape project design and to establish local benefits resulting from the project.

PS Renewables

Established in 2012, PS Renewables has rapidly become one of the UK's largest renewable energy Development and Construction companies. Alongside an existing solar farm portfolio totalling over 300MW, PS Renewables is one of the UK's largest developers of solar NSIPs including Longfield Solar Farm, which received consent earlier this year.

Ørsted

Ørsted is taking tangible action to create a world that runs entirely on green energy. Within the UK, Ørsted is a leading offshore wind developer. It presently operates 12 offshore wind farms alongside onshore wind farms in Scotland, and energy storage.

Ørsted is committed to ensuring that its presence contributes to sustainable growth and development, helping to support UK net zero targets and benefit the communities in which it operates.

The project team

PS Renewables and Ørsted are being supported on the One Earth Solar Farm project by an experienced team of national infrastructure specialists covering design, planning, landscaping, ecology and consultation topics.

£23 billion invested in infrastructure and assets in East Midlands and The Humber by **2030**

4 solar NSIPs in planning or consented

More than **300MW** of solar farms in operation



Why do we need One Earth?

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

The UK has committed to reducing carbon emissions to net-zero by 2050 and fully decarbonising the power supply by 2035. This means that older forms of power generation, such as the coal-fired power station at High Marnham, are being taken out of use and need to be replaced with renewable energy sources. In addition to increasing production from other renewable sources, we must increase production of solar power by five-fold to achieve these goals¹.

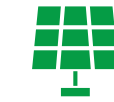
At the same time, we will rely more and more on electricity in our daily lives. As petrol cars and gas boilers are being phased out, electricity will play a much bigger role in powering our vehicles and heating our homes, schools, hospitals and businesses.

That means there is an urgent need for clean, affordable ways of generating energy.

The Climate Change Committee (CCC), the body that advises the government on climate change, has said that we are not reducing emissions quickly enough to meet the 2035 target².

Solar farms like One Earth can play a major part in helping to meet that need. Solar farms can be built quickly and reliably to generate renewable electricity for the UK. The scale and urgency of the task means that we need large ground-mounted solar projects alongside rooftop solar, wind and other renewable energy technologies if we are to establish a secure and clean national energy supply.

Including battery storage in the proposals allows us to make more efficient use of the energy from solar panels, so we can store energy at times of low demand and release it when it is needed.



5x

The Government has ambitions to increase our solar generating capacity by fivefold by 2035



More than 200,000

The project could meet the energy needs of more than 200,000 homes annually



740MW

We have secured a 740MW grid connection agreement with the National Grid



July 2023

Globally, July 2023 was the hottest month on record due to climate change³



2035

All new petrol and diesel cars are due to be discontinued and removed from sale by 2035

¹ Powering Up Britain (April 2023): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/powering-up-britain/powering-up-britain>

² <https://www.theccc.org.uk/uk-action-on-climate-change/progress-snapshot/>

³ July 2023 confirmed as hottest month on record. (August 2023) <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/news/july-2023-confirmed-hottest-month-record>

Why have we chosen this location?

New energy projects require a grid connection to supply energy locally and nationwide. National Grid is currently working on providing new grid connection capacity across the UK, but at this time we need to work with the grid connections and transmission infrastructure that are available today. There are many locations at decommissioned coal and gas power stations (like High Marnham) that are suitable. We need to make the most of this existing infrastructure.

The availability of the grid connection point at High Marnham is the starting point for identifying the broader area where the solar farm will be sited. We have secured a connection agreement which would allow us to export and import up to 740MW of electricity to and from the National Grid.

Based on our early assessments, we believe this site to be a good location for a solar farm. You can see the early masterplan that we've prepared on the following pages. Our next step is to carry out a detailed environmental impact assessment (EIA) and refine our design through further consultation, to make sure that it is appropriate and sustainable.

Now that we have identified a suitable grid connection, we are looking at land which is available and suitable for hosting a solar farm. The placement of solar components on the project site will be driven by several factors, including:



Distance from the point of connection

Locating solar components closer to the point of connection minimises energy loss as it only needs to move a short distance to join the National Grid. It also reduces the cabling work and resources such as copper and aluminium that this requires.



Suitable levels of sunshine

Land that receives enough sunlight to enable the solar power panels to generate a good amount of electricity is important.



Land

We need land that is low lying or gently undulating to install the solar panels.



Constraints

We seek to avoid locating solar farms where they may negatively impact the local environment, heritage or landscape.



Agricultural land classification (ALC)

Planning guidance advises that solar development avoids land classified as 'best and most versatile' (BMV), where possible, this being land graded as 1, 2 or 3a. We will carry out an assessment of the agricultural land within the project site, which will influence which areas we propose for our solar panels and batteries.



Access

We need to be able to access solar farms safely and efficiently. We need to ensure that the site is highly accessible for the type and number of vehicles we expect will need to get to the site.

What is proposed?

Solar panels

One Earth Solar Farm would use ground mounted solar PV panels to generate electricity from the sun. Solar PV is a clean source of energy that is reliable and requires very little maintenance.

Solar works well in the UK and is an increasingly important way of meeting our energy needs. Solar panels already produce as much as 30% of the UK's electricity at different times of the year⁴.

Solar is environmentally friendly. The solar farm would generate electricity using only the sun. This process involves no carbon emissions and is an affordable way of generating clean electricity.

Based on our current studies, if consented and constructed, we expect that the scheme will deliver to the National Grid enough low-carbon electricity to supply more than 200,000 homes.

As we are at an early stage in developing our design the exact locations of the solar panels are not yet determined. We have identified which parts of the site may be suitable for solar and which parts of the site are not. These areas are identified in the draft masterplan on page 15.

Battery storage

We are proposing a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) as part of the One Earth project. Battery storage technology makes the best use of solar energy by storing electricity that's generated when it's sunny and sending it to the grid for when it's needed.

This is particularly important as solar generates more energy at certain times of the day when it is lighter. Although solar panels don't require direct sunlight to generate electricity, they do provide more energy during the

day and summer. Batteries are an efficient way of managing this energy cycle and are also safe by design. One Earth would implement tried and tested safety measures such as spaces between each battery unit and a fire extinguishing system throughout. Additionally, will be consulting with the local fire and rescue services and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) as our proposals evolve.

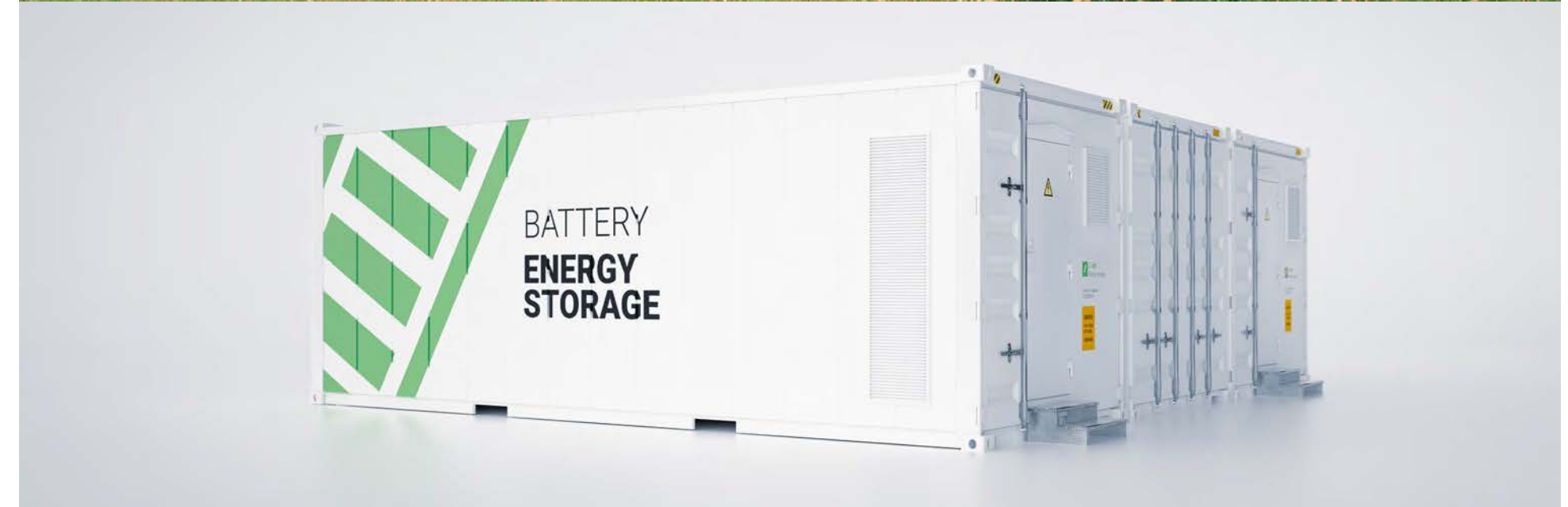
We are currently considering the most appropriate location for the BESS. These areas would include the space needed between the battery units to allow access, whilst safely managing their operation.

Grid connection

The project would connect into the National Grid at High Marnham in Nottinghamshire.

We have secured a grid connection agreement with National Grid which would allow us to export or import up to 740MW of electricity to and from the national electricity transmission system.

We are aware of National Grid's proposals to build new transmission lines in the High Marnham area. This is a separate project and is not related to the One Earth proposals. We are however working closely with National Grid to make sure that One Earth Solar Farm can coexist with its plans should both projects proceed.



⁴ Solar Energy UK – Everything under the sun (March 2022): <https://solarenergyuk.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Briefing-Fact-Checker-1.pdf>

Elements of a solar farm

Solar photovoltaic panels and battery storage make up essential parts of the project. The solar farm also has several other elements. The diagram on this page provides an illustrative example of a solar farm.

The solar farm will be made up of the following elements:

(1) Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels – Ground-mounted solar panels will collect energy from sunlight and turn it into electricity in the form of direct current (DC). For One Earth, we are expecting the maximum height of the top of the panels to be no more than 3.8 metres in areas without flood risk. The panels would be arranged in rows with gaps between them to allow access for maintenance and where possible to allow sheep to graze and grass to grow underneath.

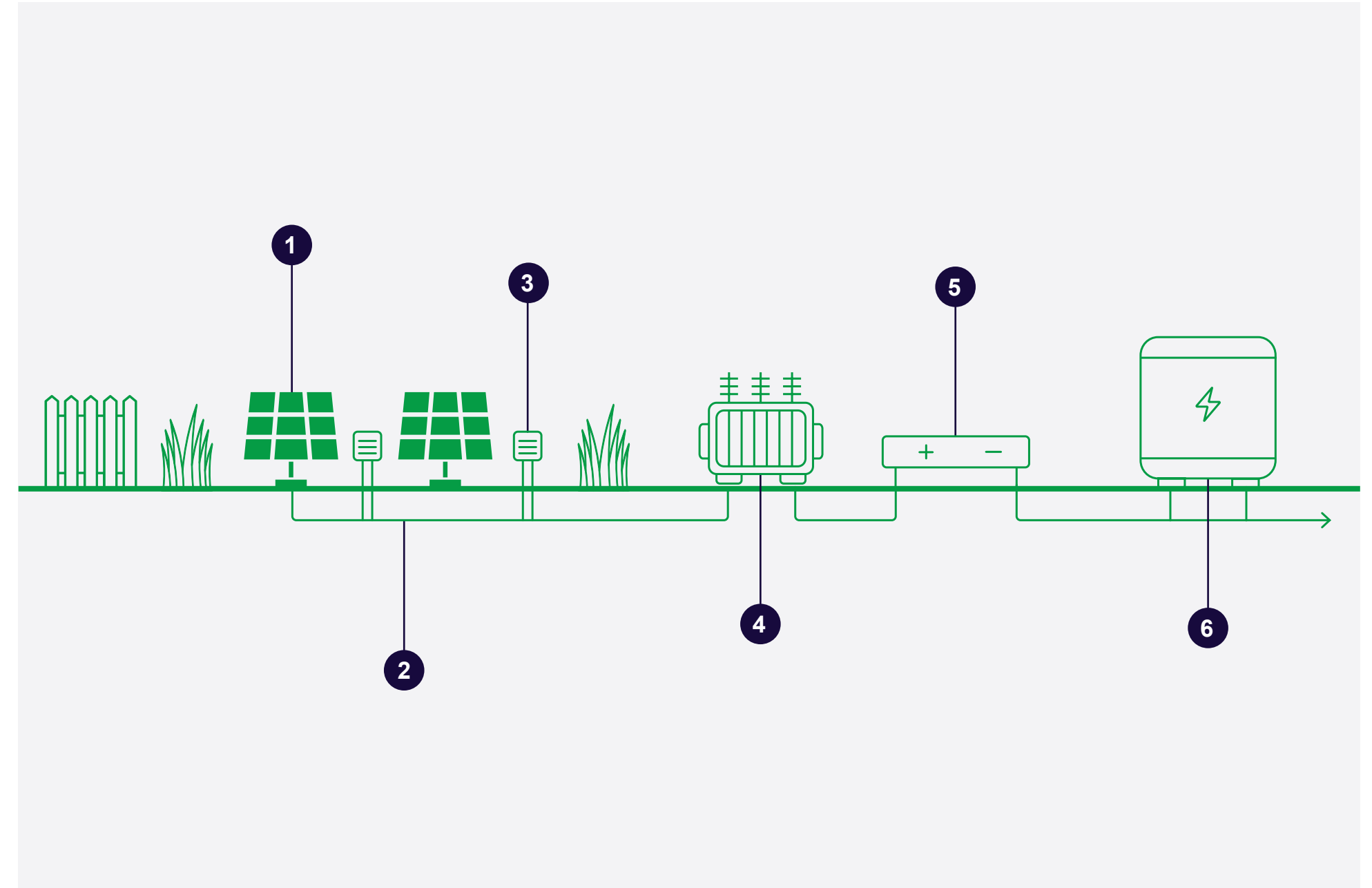
(2) On-site cabling – the project will include underground cabling to connect the solar PV panels to other parts of the solar farm. Importantly, the cables connecting the solar PV panels, BESS, Solar Inverter Stations and on-site substations that will form part of the solar farm will be predominantly underground.

(3) Solar Inverter Stations – the purpose of these stations is to convert the direct current (DC) electricity generated by the panels to alternating current (AC) electricity that is suitable for the national electricity grid. We also need to make sure that the voltage of the energy is suitable for transfer to the national electricity grid. This is done through a process known as ‘stepping up’ the voltage. The stations are made up of several elements including an inverter (which converts the electricity), transformer (which steps the electricity up) and switchgear (which controls the electrical equipment).

(4) On-site substation – once the electricity is in an appropriate condition to join the national electricity grid, it travels through an on-site substation to an underground cable.

(5) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) – the BESS will be housed in storage containers located close to the on-site substations. The BESS will improve the efficiency of the solar panels by storing the solar energy and releasing it to the grid when it is needed most. Additionally, the BESS will also be able to help balance the grid by storing energy during periods of low demand (when it could otherwise be wasted) and releasing it to the grid when homes and businesses most need it.

(6) Grid connection – this is the point where the electricity joins up with the national electricity system. From here it can power homes and businesses locally and nationwide.



Early Masterplan

Our early design work and assessments have led us to prepare the draft indicative masterplan, that you can see on page 15. This shows our current thinking on where different parts of the project could be located.

How we have developed our plans

We want One Earth to make the biggest possible contribution to the country's energy needs, whilst at the same time benefitting local people and the environment.

We have gone through a rigorous process which puts these goals at the heart of our early design for One Earth.

Stage 1: Define and review design principles

We've defined clear principles that inform important decisions we make about our design for One Earth.

Stage 2: Assess opportunities and constraints

We need to make sure our plans are sensitive to what's already in the local area.

Our next step was to look at elements we need to consider or avoid in our design, such as nearby homes, land prone to flooding or archaeological remains.

Design Principles



Maximise the volume of clean energy that can be provided to the national electricity grid.



Protect and improve the local environment.



Protect features that are important to the local community.



Create new places of amenity and ecological value.



Create jobs and contribute to the local economy and education provision.



Seek to reduce embodied carbon throughout the project lifecycle.



Craft a scheme that is resilient to the effects of climate change.



Protect and enhance places of value.



Enhance local recreational assets.



Provide resource for research and development.

Stage 3: Drafting the masterplan

We then prepared a draft masterplan. Placing the opportunities and constraints on a map, we applied the design principles to identify areas where the different elements of One Earth Solar Farm could be located.

The design will evolve further as we consider the views we receive from this consultation, do more work to understand the local environment, speak with technical consultees like the local councils and the Environment Agency, and carry out further consultation with the public.

Features of the draft masterplan

Within the masterplan, you will see that we have already started to identify features that our design must respond to:

Neighbouring villages and homes

We have included a minimum distance between panels and villages including North Clifton, South Clifton, Ragnall, Fledborough, Dunham and Newton on Trent, as well as individual houses and farmsteads. We have also started to look at planting at the boundaries of neighbouring homes and businesses.

Avoiding areas alongside the river

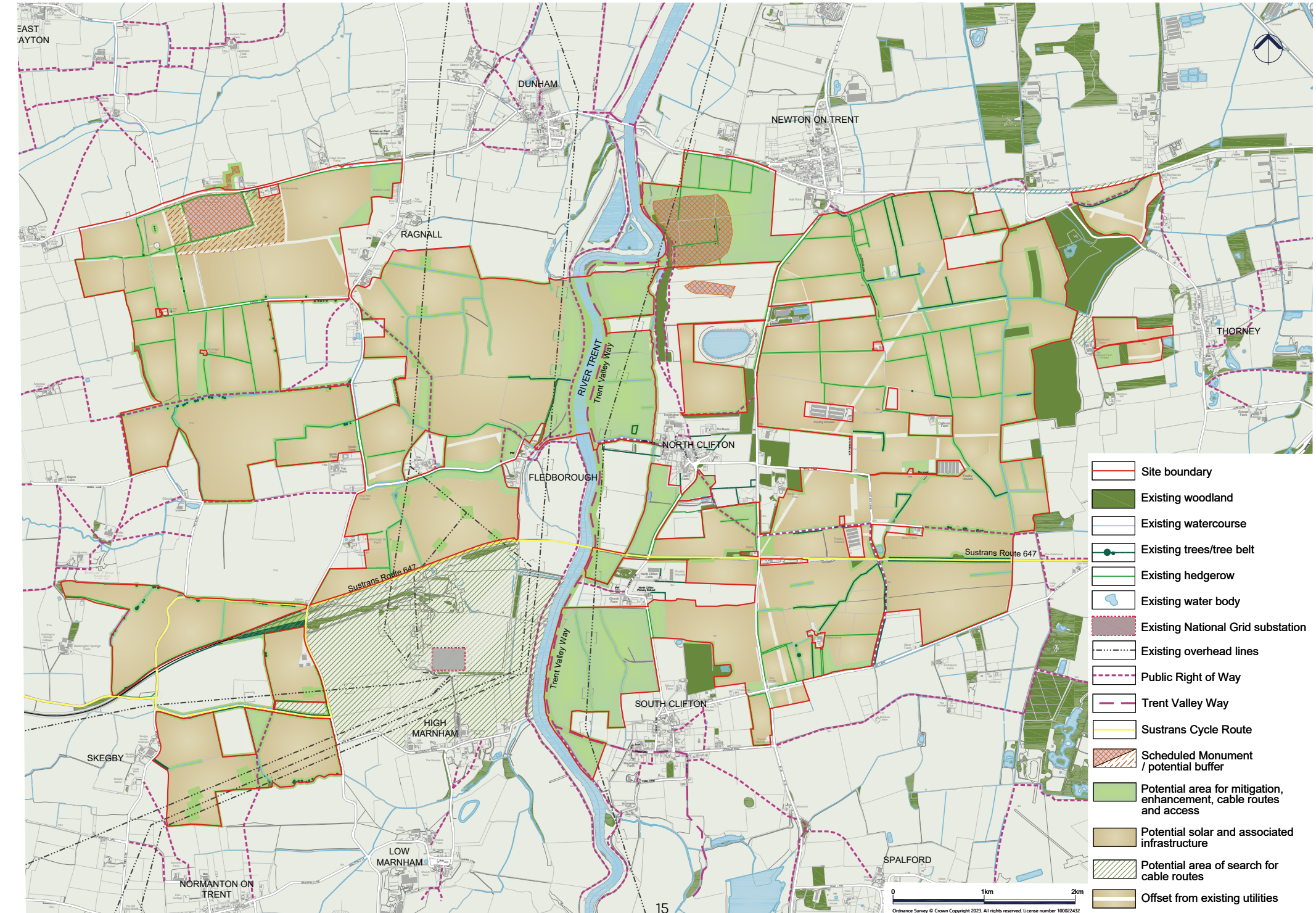
Our initial work looking into flood risk has identified several areas close to the river that are prone to flooding and that may be unsuitable for solar development.

Offsets from conservation areas and Scheduled Monuments

We have identified a medieval village and Roman Fort within the site boundary. These are marked as Scheduled Monuments within the draft masterplan. We will avoid using these areas for solar generation and are looking at ways in which public access to them can be enhanced.

BESS locations

At this stage of the project, the location of the BESS has not been identified as we are currently considering the most suitable locations. We will situate the BESS in areas to minimise any potential visual or noise impacts on the local population, and also avoid areas of high flood risk from the River Trent. The location of the BESS will also avoid and/or provide suitable separation distances to residential properties, public rights of way, sensitive habitats and archaeology (including the Scheduled Monuments). We will present updated design information at the next stage of consultation.



A wildlife haven

We have put protecting and enhancing the local environment at the heart of our masterplan development.

Improving the range and types of habitats available for wildlife is one way we will increase biodiversity across the Site. Currently, most of the land included in One Earth is farmed, which means that it does not provide a rich variety of plants. By widening the range of plant species on the site, we can create more foraging and nesting opportunities for invertebrates, birds and animals.

We are still looking at the best ways to do this at One Earth. Some potential options include:

- Enhancing the existing hedgerow and treelines, being sympathetic to native species.
- Planting different wildflower and grass mixes under solar panels to provide expansive habitats for flora and fauna, including bees.
- Planting trees, scrub, hedgerows and meadows (wildflower and grass mixes) across the site.
- Providing habitats to support the movement of animals and birds and connect to the wider area.
- Restoring natural habitats which are resilient to climate change.
- Managing created habitats with conservation specifically in mind, such as restrictive grazing and reducing herbicide use.
- Reducing any invasive non-native species through design and operation to protect and promote native species.
- Creating habitats to support protected species identified in the ecological surveys being undertaken across the site.



We would really value hearing from you through the consultation about what you currently value about the local environment and any opportunities you feel exist for enhancing it. We will include more information about our plans to enhance the local environment at the next stage of consultation.

Construction, Operations and Decommissioning

Construction

At this time, we are proposing to access the site from the A57 and A1133 during construction. We will engage with Nottinghamshire County Council and Lincolnshire County Council to further develop our proposals and will amend them where necessary. A detailed Transport Assessment will be provided in support of the application. This will include information relating to construction vehicle movements, their potential impact on the surrounding road network and what measures to reduce impacts will be provided to assist local residents and businesses.

Once they have left the public road network and entered the site, vehicles would use existing farm gateways and access tracks

where possible. During the initial construction phase, we would establish temporary construction compounds to take delivery of materials, store equipment and provide staff welfare facilities.

As our design evolves further, we will be able to provide more detail on our proposals for construction, including the expected construction timelines and our proposed mitigation measures.

Operations

When in full operation, One Earth will require a team of engineers and ground workers to maintain and ensure the solar farm is running optimally. Generally, solar farms are “quiet neighbours” that need little interaction, other than pro-active or reactive maintenance.

Many of these jobs could be sourced locally, such as electricians, local farmer for the sheep, ground workers for landscaping and hedge maintenance.

Decommissioning

At the end of the project's operational lifetime, it will be dismantled and decommissioned. Where infrastructure is above ground (like solar PV panels and substations), we will remove and recycle as much of it as possible. Almost all the materials within a typical solar PV panel are recyclable using existing processes.

Cabling below ground is typically left in place after decommissioning, unless a need to remove it has been identified.

Assessing environmental effects

We will be carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment for One Earth Solar Farm.

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will look at the project's likely environmental effects. These will include benefits as well as negative impacts. The purpose of the EIA process is to make sure that where we have identified significant impacts, we adopt measures in our design to mitigate them.

EIA is broken down into many topics that we need to assess. These include:

- Ecology
- Economic effects
- Heritage
- Hydrology and flood risk
- Landscape and visual amenity
- Land use
- Transport and access
- Health
- Noise and vibration
- Air quality
- Climate change

Within each of these topics, we will be assessing the impact during the whole project lifecycle: construction, operation and decommissioning. The next stage of the process will come after the non-statutory consultation when we submit our application for a Scoping Opinion from the Secretary of State, which will include a Scoping Report.

This document will set out our proposed approach to assessing environmental effects. It will also include summaries of some of the initial assessments that we have carried out. The Planning Inspectorate will respond to the Scoping Report by issuing a Scoping Opinion. This will set out comments on our approach to the EIA and which topics we need to take forward for assessment.

At the statutory consultation, we will be able to share the early results of these assessments with you in a document called a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). We will be seeking comments on the PEIR as part of that consultation.

Once we have feedback on the PEIR and have carried out further assessment work, we will submit a further document called an Environmental Statement (ES) to set out the final results of our assessments.

Environmental considerations

We have been getting to know the local environment through site visits, environmental surveys and desk-based information gathering. The results of this work will help to shape our project design. A summary of these results is presented in the factsheets we have published as part of the consultation.

Given we are at the very early stages of the project, the information we are presenting at this consultation includes details of the types of assessments we plan to carry out, of the work we have done so far and what we have learnt from this.

We will be able to provide more information on the likely environmental impacts that could occur and how these will be managed at our next consultation.



The Rochdale Envelope.

Solar farm technology is evolving rapidly. That means we can't always confirm the details of parts of the project, such as the solar PV panels we will use, right now. Where this is the case, we seek a consent based on a 'worst-case' scenario when looking at potential environment impacts - e.g. if we don't yet know how tall a part of the project will be, we assess it's biggest possible height. You may see this called 'the Rochdale Envelope.'



The planning process

One Earth Solar Farm will be classified as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), because it would generate more than 50MW of electricity.

The planning process for NSIPs requires that we apply for and obtain a Development Consent Order (DCO) to be allowed to build, operate and decommission the solar farm. This application needs to be made to the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero rather than to a local council.

The DCO application process is managed by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State. You can find out more information about NSIPs and the DCO process by visiting the [Planning Inspectorate's website: infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk](https://www.planninginspectorate.gov.uk)

The stages that a DCO application must pass through involve extensive consultation and local involvement.

We have included a diagram of the application process on page 21.

We are currently at the non-statutory consultation stage. Following this, we will consider the feedback that we receive and further refine the project design.

Once this non-statutory consultation has concluded we will then carry out further environmental assessments and move to the statutory consultation stage. At this point we will publish a more detailed design for you to review and comment on as well as the preliminary results of our EIA.

Once the statutory consultation has finished, we will have regard to all the feedback that we receive and carry out further design work. We are aiming to then submit a DCO application around the end of 2024.

Once we have submitted the application, the Planning Inspectorate will review it and decide whether it can be accepted for Examination.

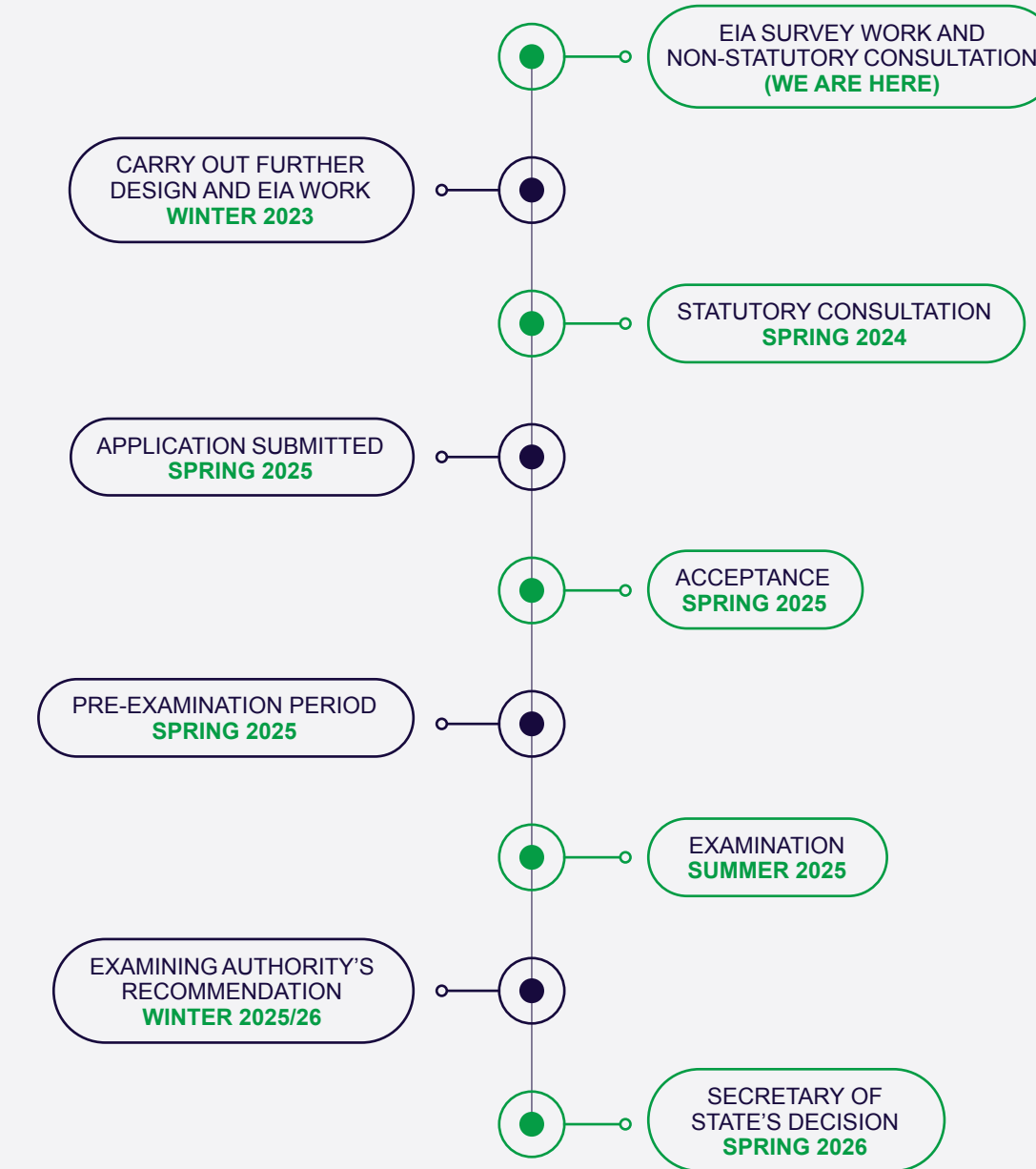
If the application is accepted for Examination, an independent examining authority will be appointed to examine the application and to make a recommendation to the Secretary of State. Once a recommendation has been made, the Secretary of State will then decide whether the application can proceed.

Where we are now

This non-statutory consultation is a very important part of the pre-application process. It is not the last opportunity that you will have to view the proposals and to submit feedback. The purpose of this initial consultation is to introduce our proposals and to gain feedback on our early design.

The next stage of consultation will be a statutory consultation. We expect this to take place in early 2024. We will be working with the local councils to develop a document called a Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) that will set out how we will consult during the statutory consultation.

If you have any suggestions about information that we should include or events that we should hold as part of the statutory consultation, please include these in any feedback that you submit.



A part of the community

The partners in One Earth have a proud history of investing in the communities where they work to make sure that the benefits of the clean energy transition are also felt locally.

Over the last 10 years, Ørsted has invested more than **£45 million** directly in the communities where it is delivering new offshore wind farms. That has created **more than 600 jobs** and **41 apprenticeships**.

PS Renewables has also proudly incorporated community benefits into many of its projects. These commitments are thereafter adopted by the owners and continue to be delivered for many years after solar farms have been built.

Creating jobs

Building and operating One Earth will require a wide range of skills and expertise, including site surveying, ground preparation, constructing associated infrastructure, electrical engineering, solar panel installation, landscaping, security and ecology.

Where possible, we want to work to ensure those skills are developed and retained within the community. We will engage with local authorities, businesses and education providers to develop an employment and skills plan and present more information at the next round of consultation.

Giving back

We recognise that projects like this may affect people who live and work nearby.

Therefore, One Earth Solar Farm will establish a sponsorship fund to support community improvements, that will be open to applications from community projects or groups in the parishes that host the project.

Next Steps

We want to hear your feedback on our proposals. Please respond by 8 November through the methods below.

Consultation events

We will hold public exhibitions where you can view details of our proposals, speak to members of the project team and provide your views directly at the following dates and times:

**5 October 5-8:30pm St Peter's Church
Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2JS**

**7 October 12-4pm South Clifton
Coronation Hall, Moor Ln, South Clifton,
Newark NG23 7AN**

**10 October 3:30-7:30pm Dunham on
Trent Village Hall, Low St, Dunham,
Newark NG22 0FJ**

**11 October 6-7pm Webinar, Please visit
oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk to register**

**12 October 3:30-7:30pm Normanton-
on-Trent Village Hall, South Street,
Normanton-on-Trent, UK, NG23 6RQ**

Deposit Locations

Hard copies of the consultation materials are available at the following locations:

**South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South
Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH**

**The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham
Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL**

**Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre,
William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP**

**St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney,
Newark, NG23 7EU**

**Bassetlaw District Council, Queens
Buildings, Potter St, Worksop S80 2AH**

**Newark and Sherwood District Council,
Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark
NG24 1BY**

**West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall
Marshall's Yard, Marshalls Yard, 13b
Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA**

Ways to respond to the consultation

You can complete our consultation questionnaire which is available online (oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk) or in hardcopy. Hard copies are available at the consultation events, deposit locations or by request to our contact details.

You can also submit your feedback through the following methods:

- By email to:
info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

- By post (no stamp required) to:
**One Earth Solar Farm, Freepost SEC
NEWGATE UK LOCAL**

After the consultation

Following the close of the non-statutory consultation, we will review the feedback that we receive. Along with the ongoing environmental assessments, this feedback will help us refine our proposals ahead of further consultation with you early next year.

Consultation Questionnaire

The questionnaire is split into three parts:

- PART ONE is about the project design as a whole
- PART TWO is about enhancements and mitigation
- PART THREE covers community benefit and the next stage of consultation



PART ONE – DRAFT MASTERPLAN

Q1: What local features do you think we need to consider in preparing our proposals for One Earth Solar Farm?

Q2: Do you have any other comments on our draft masterplan (see page 15) for One Earth Solar Farm?

PART TWO – ENHANCEMENTS AND MITIGATION

Q3: What do you value currently about the local environment?

Q4: What do you feel could be enhanced about the local environment?

Q5: What are the views and parts of the local landscape you most value?

Q6: Are there any new walking, cycling or riding routes we could provide through the project?

PART THREE – FUTURE ENGAGEMENT

Q7: Do you have any thoughts on benefits to the community and how we can support local initiatives?

Q8: Do you have any comments on what we should include in the next public consultation?

Q9: Do you have any other comments that you would like us to consider?

You can respond by 8 November 2023 by:

- Filling out a consultation questionnaire online at oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk or at one of our events
- Emailing info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Writing to One Earth Solar Farm, **Freepost SEC NEWGATE UK LOCAL**



oneearth solar farm.co.uk

CE



Contact details

You can get in touch with us by using the contact details on the right.

For the latest updates, please visit our website:

oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Freephone:
0800 169 6507

Email:
info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Post:
**One Earth Solar Farm,
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