one earth
solar farm

Consultation Booklet

Statutory Consultation
29 May – 9 July 2024

Contents

Foreword

Welcome to our second consultation for One Earth Solar Farm

When we launched One Earth Solar Farm last year, we set out our objective to make best use of the opportunity presented by the decommissioned coal power station at High Marnham to deliver as much clean energy as possible and fight climate change, while being sensitive to the local community and the environment.

That's why we consulted last Autumn on our early designs to get feedback from technical experts and the local community. We have listened to feedback from that consultation and have made a number of significant changes to our Project design.

- We have removed panels near the villages and homes that are near the site boundary to reduce potential visual impacts.
- We are proposing large environmental enhancement areas to support native species.
- We are presenting new permissive paths to support recreation and access across the site.
- Additionally, we are now able to show the potential locations for major technical components, including the batteries, substations and the river crossing.

During this second phase of consultation, we are inviting your feedback on our updated Project. We have created a variety of ways to learn more about the Project and have your say, including a number of public information events in the local area. The Project proposals and the preliminary environmental assessments we are sharing as part of this consultation are not finalised, this means we can have regard to your feedback. We will consider feedback we receive during this consultation as well as the results of ongoing environmental assessments to inform the Project proposals as they are finalised for the submission of the application.

We encourage everyone to take part in the consultation, and we look forward to hearing from you.

The companies behind One Earth Solar Farm are **Ørsted** and PS **Renewables**. Both companies are leaders in the development of renewable energy across the UK and are working together to develop the Project. When two companies collaborate in this way it is common to establish a new project-specific company which, in this case, is **One Earth Solar Farm Limited**. Representatives of **PS Renewables** and **Ørsted** sit on the board of this company and are responsible for providing funding and oversight of the development of **One Earth Solar Farm**. If the Project is granted development consent, it is **Ørsted's** ambition to become the owner and operator.

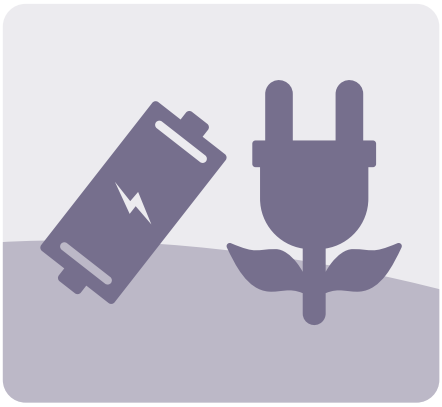
PS Renewables
Green Energy Investments

Ørsted

Introduction to One Earth Solar Farm

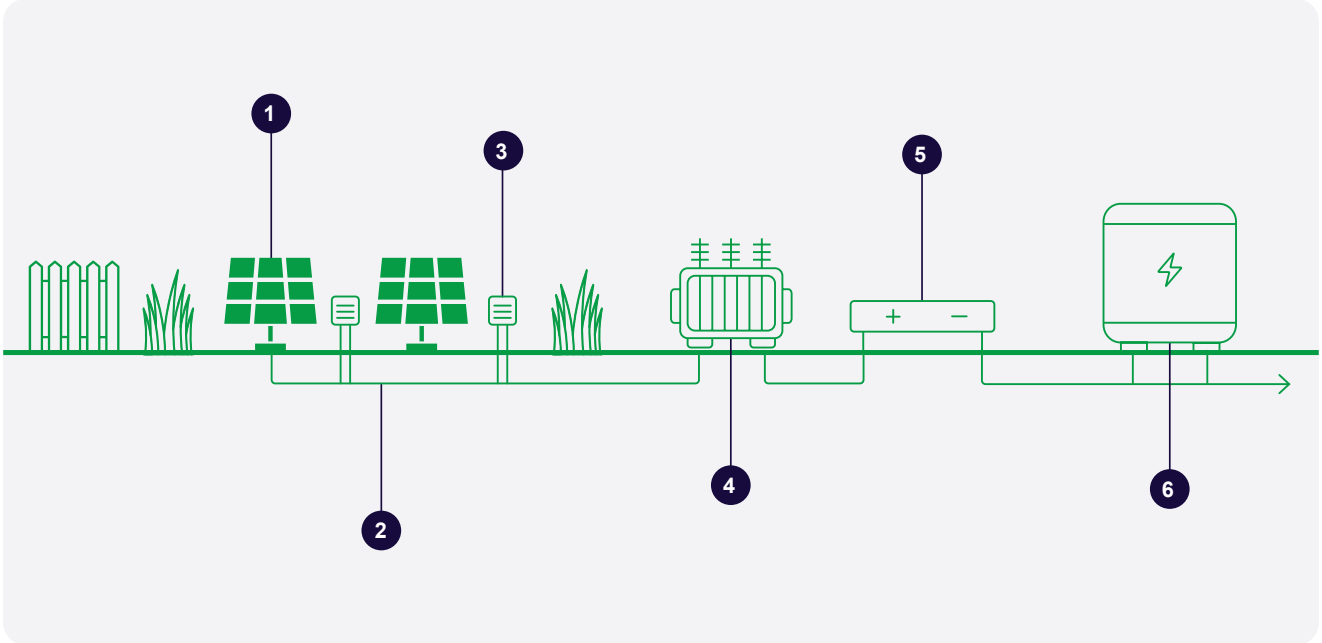
One Earth Solar Farm is a proposed new solar farm with associated battery storage and infrastructure that would help meet the country's growing need for low-carbon, homegrown energy.

The Project is located primarily in Nottinghamshire, on approximately 1,600 hectares (3,950 acres) and would connect into the National Grid at High Marnham substation.



Project location

Components of a solar farm



1 Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels
Ground-mounted solar panels would collect energy from sunlight and turn it into electricity in the form of low voltage, direct current (DC). The heights of the panels would vary across the Site, with a maximum of 3.5 metres in many locations and 3.8 metres in areas of higher flood risk. Panels would typically be mounted on frames that are secured to the ground with steel poles driven into the ground, with no hard standing.

2 On-Site cabling
Underground cables would connect the solar PV panels to other parts of the solar farm, such as the power conversion stations and substations.

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

4 On-Site substations
Cables would bring electricity from across the Site together at substations, which would combine the power sources together and 'step up' the voltage again, so that the energy is ready to enter the National Grid.

5 Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)
The primary purpose of the BESS would be to store the energy generated by the solar panels at times when it is not needed by the National Grid and then release it to the grid when it is needed most. Additionally, the BESS would also provide vital grid services by taking energy from the National Grid, storing it during periods of low demand (when it could otherwise be wasted) and releasing it to the National Grid when homes and businesses most need it.

6 Grid connection
One Earth would provide 740MW of electricity into the National Grid at the High Marnham substation, which would be used to power homes and businesses locally and nationwide.

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 sector by 2035. This means that as we phase out older forms of power generation, such as the former coal-fired power station at High Marnham, new renewable energy sources must be developed to replace them.

At the same time, we are relying more and more on electricity in our daily lives, as petrol cars and gas boilers are phased out. Demand for electricity is projected to double by 2050. To meet this growing demand for renewable energy, we need to develop a mix of renewable energy sources which includes both domestic solar installations, wind farms, and large scale solar farms.

In January 2024, a new National Policy Statement for Energy was adopted, which defines large-scale solar projects as 'critical national priorities' and reiterates the goal to increase solar development by five-fold by 2035.

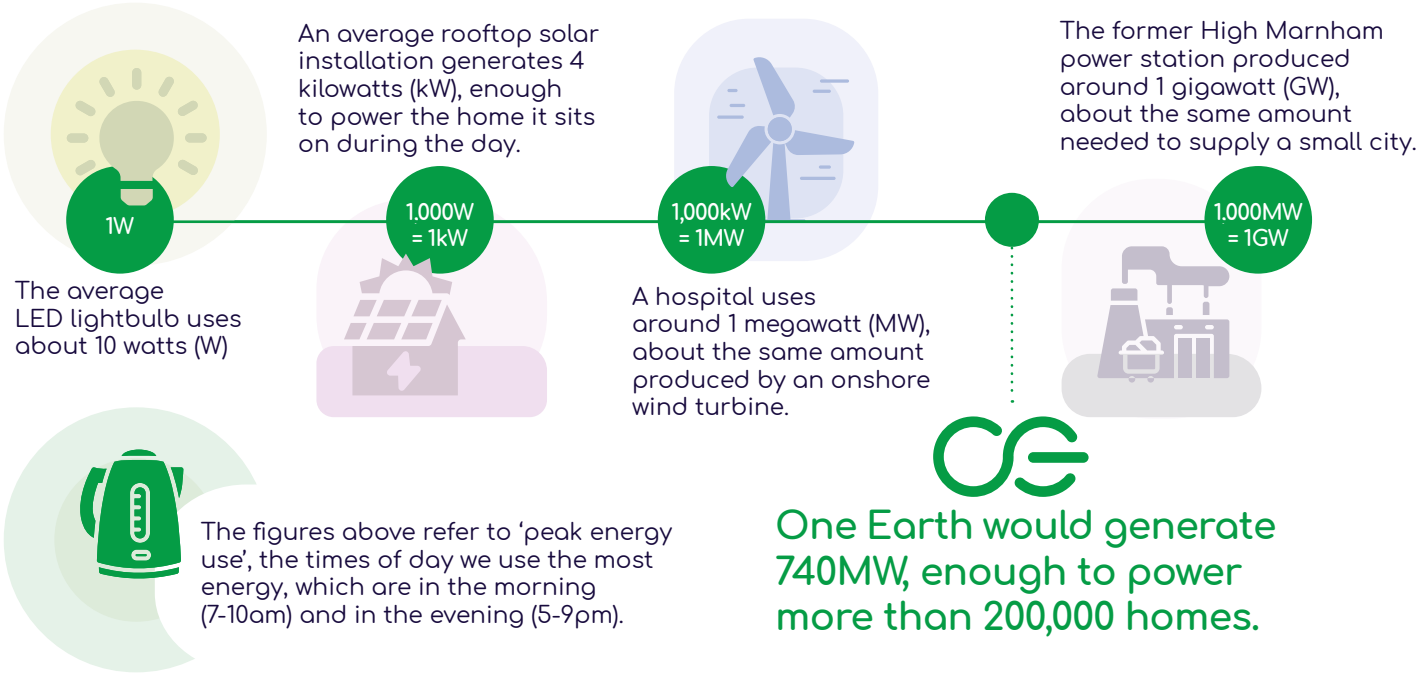
One Earth could make a significant contribution to meeting this need. We have an agreement to supply 740MW to the National Grid, which is enough to power more than 200,000 UK homes with clean power each year.

5x To meet climate change targets, we need to increase solar capacity from 14GW to 70GW by 2035 – this means adding roughly 5GW each year.

Solar and wind work well together because the sun usually shines when the wind isn't blowing – and vice versa.

Sometimes, more electricity is generated than is needed at that time. Batteries are needed to help store the energy from when it is produced until we need it.

Solar panels can generate energy, even on a cloudy day.



The average LED lightbulb uses about 10 watts (W)

An average rooftop solar installation generates 4 kilowatts (kW), enough to power the home it sits on during the day.

A hospital uses around 1 megawatt (MW), about the same amount produced by an onshore wind turbine.

The former High Marnham power station produced around 1 gigawatt (GW), about the same amount needed to supply a small city.

The figures above refer to 'peak energy use', the times of day we use the most energy, which are in the morning (7-10am) and in the evening (5-9pm).

One Earth would generate 740MW, enough to power more than 200,000 homes.

Why here?

The National Grid connects power sources to power users across the country. Its pylons and substations run like a spine, up and down the UK to support us.

For a new energy project to come online, the grid needs to have capacity at that location. When the old coal-fired power station was decommissioned, it created capacity at the High Marnham substation for new energy sources to connect to the National Grid. National Grid is working to provide additional capacity across the UK, but this can take time, so we need to work with the grid connections that are available today.

Once we secured a grid connection at High Marnham substation, we invited landowners close to the grid connection point to join the Project, and included parcels of land that would be suitable to solar development based on factors such as sufficient levels of light and relatively flat topography.

We want to develop the Project in a way that is sensitive to the local environment and community. We have used the feedback from the first consultation and ongoing environmental assessments to help refine the Project boundaries and design. Feedback from this second consultation will help us further refine our Project before we submit our DCO application.

Much of the available land in the area is farmland, and we are seeking to avoid the best and most versatile land where possible. We are also exploring options to continue agricultural production under and between the solar panels.

Did you know?

One of the biggest threats to agriculture is climate change, but we can support sustainable agriculture and produce renewable energy at the same time. To meet climate change targets, only 0.3% of land across the country is needed.

The Development Process

One Earth is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), because it would produce more than 50MW of energy. The Planning Act 2008 sets out the planning process for NSIPs and requires that we apply for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to build and operate One Earth.

Unlike planning applications which are determined by local authorities, NSIPs are submitted to and decided at the national level. We will submit our DCO application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), an independent body that administers the process of reviewing and examining the DCO application on behalf of the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero (Secretary of State). Key milestones in this process include:

Acceptance

If PINS determines that the DCO application meets requirements, it will be accepted for examination.

Examination

During a 6-month period, an Examining Authority will be appointed to review and examine the DCO application.

Recommendation and Decision

After examination, the Examining Authority will make a recommendation about whether to approve the Project, before a final decision is made by the Secretary of State.

For more information on the NSIP planning process, visit the PINS website:
https://infrastructureplanninginspectorate.gov.uk

Pre-application Consultation

Before we submit our DCO application, the Planning Act 2008 requires us to consult on our Project to ensure valuable local knowledge is built into the Project. Key stages include:

First Consultation

In Autumn 2023, we consulted on our Project including the initial Site location and early design. This consultation was 'non-statutory', meaning that it was not required by the Planning Act 2008.

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

As required by the Planning Act 2008, in Spring 2024 we consulted with local authorities on our approach to community consultation for the second consultation.

Second Consultation

We considered the feedback we received during the first consultation and updated our Project. We are now holding our second consultation, which is statutory consultation and follows the approach laid out in the SoCC for consulting with the local community.

Additional Consultations

Depending on the scale of any changes to the Project as a result of this consultation, we may decide to conduct an additional, 'targeted' consultation.

Consultation Report

Our DCO application will include a Consultation Report that sets out the consultation we have undertaken, how we have had regard to the consultation feedback we have received and any resulting changes to the Project.

Environmental Assessments

Due its size, we are required to complete an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for One Earth. The EIA will assess the Project's likely significant effects on the environment including: Biodiversity, Socio-Economic Impact, Heritage (both archaeology and cultural heritage), Hydrology and Flood Risk, Landscape and Visual Amenity, Soils and Land Use, Transport and Access, Health, Noise and Vibration, Air Quality, and Carbon and Climate Change.

We must also explain what measures we propose to mitigate any likely significant adverse effects. At each step of the way in preparing our EIA, we must consult with technical experts and elected representatives to inform our approach and fact check our results. Major milestones include:

Scoping

A DCO applicant can ask the Secretary of State for their opinion on the scope and level of detail for the EIA, which we did in November 2023. The 'Scoping Opinion' is now our guide on how we will complete our EIA.

Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)

The PEIR includes preliminary results of the EIA, including the information which is reasonably required for consultees to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the Project. We are publishing the PEIR now as part of this consultation, and a summary of the PEIR's key findings is on pages 24 - 25 of this document. The PEIR represents an interim stage in the environmental assessment, which is ongoing.

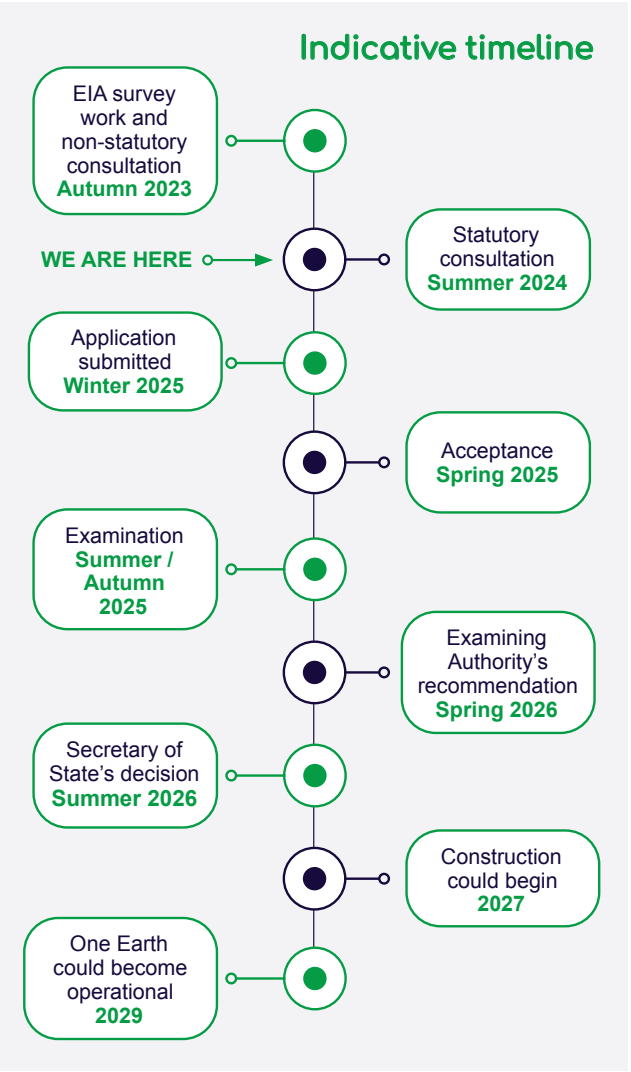
Environmental Statement

Our DCO application will include an Environmental Statement that sets out the final results of the EIA and our plans for mitigation measures.

Throughout the planning approval process, the Project will continue to evolve, as we consider feedback from consultations and results of environmental assessments at each stage.

The Rochdale Envelope

Solar farm technology is evolving rapidly. That means we can't immediately confirm some details of the Project, such as the type of solar PV panels we will use. In these cases, we will apply for consent based on the 'worst-case' scenario when looking at potential environment impacts - e.g. if we do not yet know how tall a part of the Project will be, we assess its biggest possible height. You may see this called 'the Rochdale Envelope.'



Our updated Project

Responding to feedback from the first consultation

During our first consultation, we asked for feedback on our Project, including the initial design and location. We have reviewed all of the feedback we received and made several changes to address key concerns. The updated Project, which you can see on pages 12 - 13, includes the following changes:

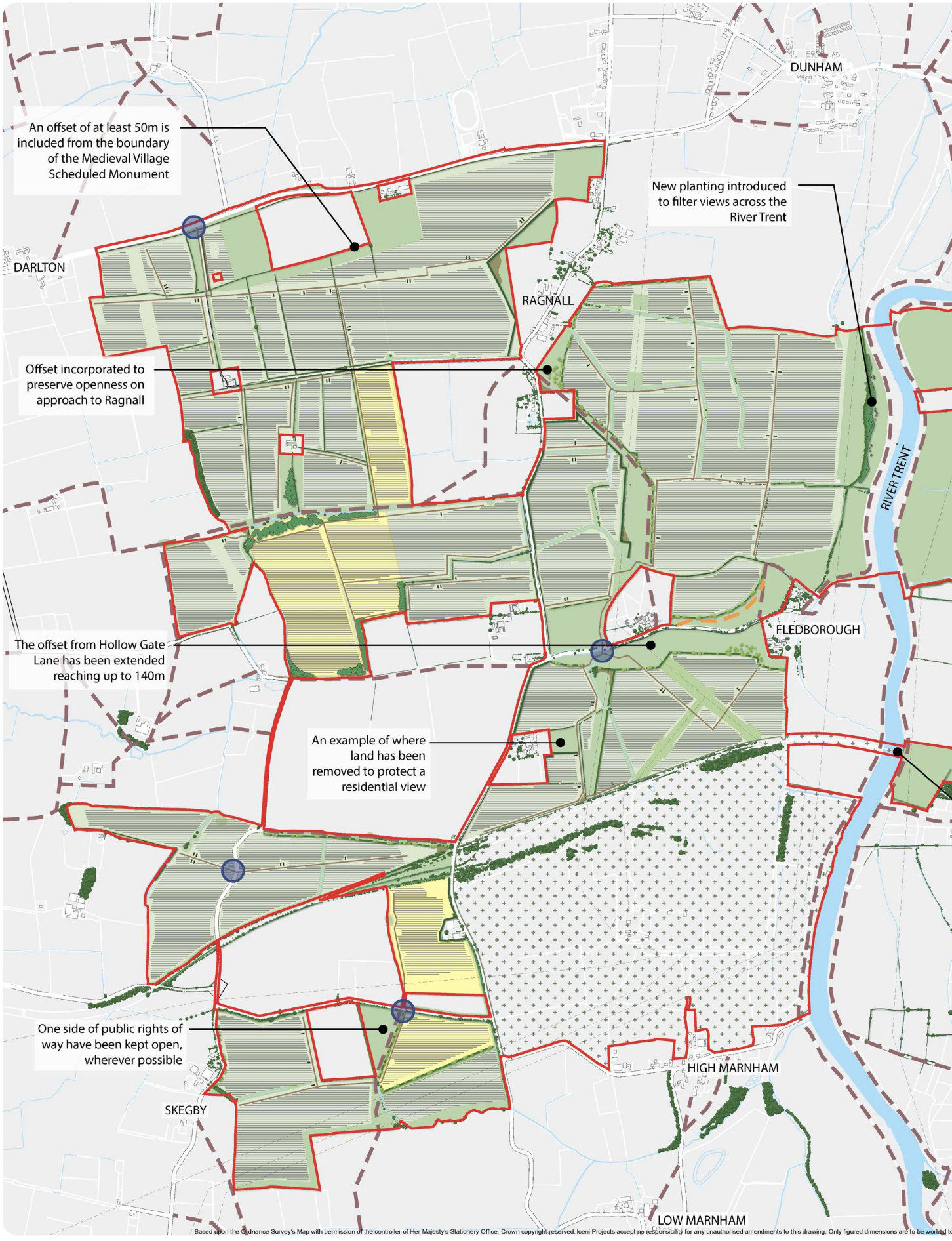
YOU SAID:	WE DID:
Reduce visual impacts from villages and the historic setting 	We have removed panels around villages wherever possible to reduce potential impact to views and the historic setting of the villages. For more information, view page 14.
Set panels away from homes to reduce visual impact 	We have created bespoke buffers around homes that are near the Project boundary to reduce impacts to amenity. For more information, view page 15.
Protect wildlife and the local environment 	We have added environmental enhancement areas to create new habitats for local wildlife and are including measures to assist wildlife to move across the Site wherever possible. For more information, view page 16.
Protect public rights of way 	We have created buffers to reduce visual impact from the existing public rights of way, and also added new permissive paths to enhance recreational opportunities and access across the Site. For more information, view page 17.
Provide more details and visualisations about the components of the Project 	The updated design shows the potential locations for batteries, substations, and the river crossing. For more information, view pages 18 - 19. In addition to the visualisations on pages 20 - 23, we have developed a 3D visualisation to help demonstrate how the Project could look and fit into its local environment. The 3D model will be available at the information events and a video flyover will be published on the project website.

Implementing our design principles

In addition to the feedback we received and the results of environmental assessments, we have updated our initial design adhering to our design principles. We defined these principles early in the Project's development, to help guide our design process and our goal to develop the Project in a manner that is sensitive to the local environment and community.

DESIGN PRINCIPLE	HOW IT HAS BEEN APPLIED
Protect features that are important to the local community	We have removed panels around local villages to protect the historic setting of the villages and reduced the height of panels wherever possible to seek to reduce visual impact and protect important viewpoints.
Protect and enhance places of value	Based on feedback from the first consultation, we have created further offsets around North Clifton Primary School and public rights of way, as well as bespoke buffers around residential properties.
Maximise the volume of clean energy that can be provided to the National Grid	We have included enough land for solar panels to produce 740MW for as much of the year as possible, in line with our grid agreement.
Protect and improve the local environment	The updated design includes more than 350 hectares (864 acres) for landscaping, ecological mitigation and enhancement, including buffers to seek to protect key species that have been identified in the area.
Create new places of amenity and ecological value	We are including environmental enhancement areas to create new habitats across the Site to support local wildlife and increase biodiversity.
Enhance local recreational assets	We are proposing new permissive paths to increase access and connectivity across the Site.
Seek to reduce embodied carbon throughout the Project lifecycle	We have minimised black top roads and concrete footings wherever possible.
Craft a scheme that is resilient to the effects of climate change	We have designed the layout of the scheme to respond to flood risk, including increasing the height of the solar panels in response to flood modelling that allows for the effects of climate change. We have also included new planting across the Site to increase the diversity of the landscape's resilience to future changes.
Create jobs and contribute to the local economy and education provision	We are working with the local authorities and educational institutions to support the use of local labour in constructing, operating, and decommissioning One Earth. For more information, view page 30.
Provide resource for research and development	We are considering including an area that could be managed in collaboration with a local educational institution for research and development of landscaping enhancements and other management techniques.

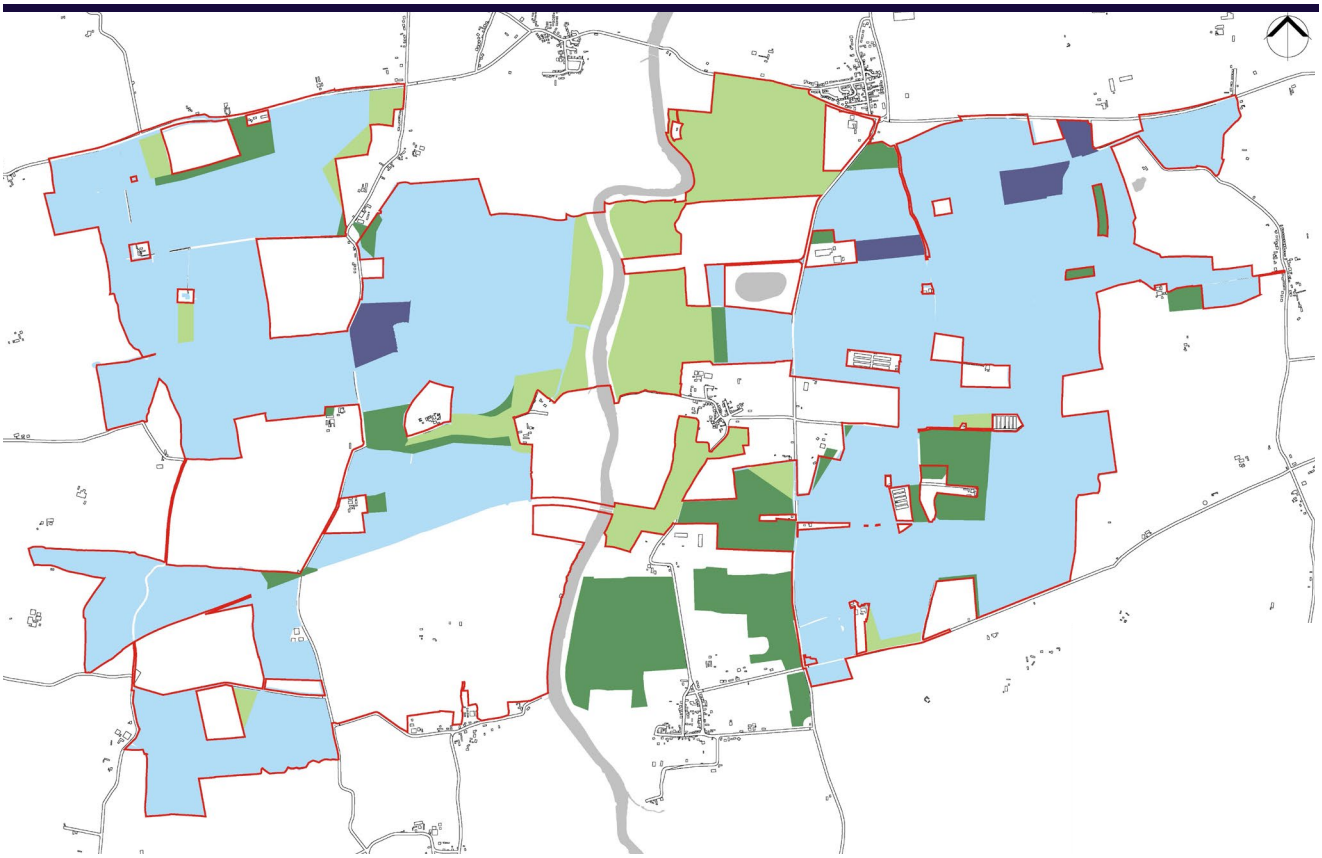
Updated masterplan




NEWTON ON TRENT
An example of where land has been removed to protect a residential view
Offset of at least 25m included from all woodland
THORNEY
NORTH CLIFTON
An example of where land has been removed to protect residential views
No development is proposed between North Clifton and South Clifton. Land to be used for landscape mitigation and enhancement
Substantial offsets embedded from Fledborough Viaduct, protecting views
SOUTH CLIFTON
WIGSLEY
0
500m
1km
Key
Proposed Landscape Mitigation
Species-rich meadow mix beneath solar panels
Landscape mitigation comprising species rich grassland and wildflower meadows
Proposed new hedgerow with trees
Proposed hedgerow
Proposed woodland
Proposed scattered trees
Proposed scrub
Existing Landscape Features
Existing hedgerow
Existing trees and woodland
Solar PV infrastructure
Solar PV panels, power conversion stations and supporting infrastructure. Lowest point of PV panels is 0.7m - 1.8m. Highest point of PV panels is 3.5m - 3.8m.
Potential location for substation and BESS or solar PV panels
Land for potential cable route
Proposed site access points
Public Rights of Way
Existing PRoW
Proposed permissive paths

Changes around villages

One key piece of feedback that we received during the first consultation was the importance of protecting the views and the setting of local villages. We considered not just the views from homes, but also the views along roads and public rights of way used during the approach. The updated design includes many changes to address this feedback, as detailed below.



- Red line boundary
- Key areas of mitigation / enhancement land that remain unchanged since non-statutory consultation
- Developable land that has remained within our project since non-statutory consultation
- Land removed from developable area since non-statutory consultation. Maybe used for cablesand access where land falls within reboundary
- Land added to our project since non-statutory consultation

Buffers for local properties

Another concern raised during our first consultation was the potential visual impact on homes located close to the Project boundary. In addition to the changes made around the villages, we developed bespoke solutions for these properties to minimise any impact on amenity. To create these tailored designs, we completed site visits to these properties where possible, as well conducted surveys from publicly accessible locations and captured aerial imagery. We designed these solutions in response to the principal view from each property, considering factors such as the orientation, openness, and the focus of each view from the property as well as the view from roads used to access the property.

The following three plans are examples that demonstrate the approach taken to residential offsets across the masterplan.

Environmental enhancement areas

The updated design includes more than 350 hectares (741 acres) that would be set aside to support native species and the local environment. These ecological enhancement areas have been developed in line with the results of ongoing environmental assessments to protect important species that have been identified in the area, as well as create new habitats to increase biodiversity across the Site. The updated design includes:

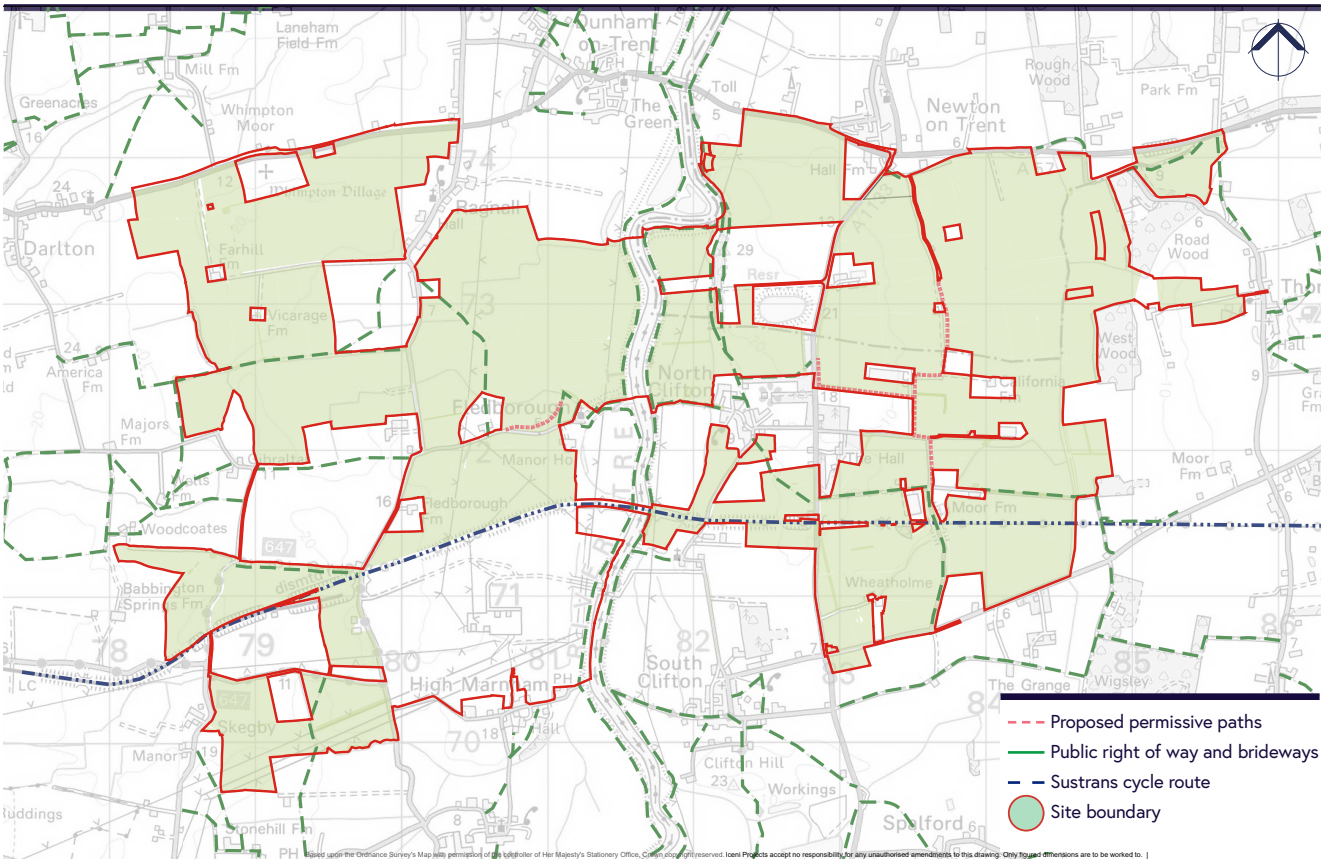
- Buffers around the known habitats of key species, for example, a 30m buffer around badger setts.
- The creation of new habitats such as beetle banks, bug hotels, and standing water scrapes to support insects.
- Planting new hedgerows and trees to create an enhanced green infrastructure network.
- The use of native wildflower and grassland seed mixes across the Site to support a variety of species, and pollinators in particular, taking account of the vegetation that would support species found on the Site.
- To allow animals to traverse the Site, we will include mammal gates and deer exits in the fencing.

Recreational areas

We are taking steps to protect the amenity of existing footpaths and bridleways across the Site, as well as to open up new ways of walking, cycling and riding locally. These respond to feedback from the last consultation.

We have updated the design to reduce visual impacts to existing footpaths. Panels have been set back from existing public rights of way to reduce visual impacts. We have set the panels back from the existing public rights of way by a minimum of 15 meters to either side, but in many cases we have done more than that up to over 100 m in some locations. The offset will be planted with a diverse mix of native wildflowers and grasses, hedgerows, and trees.

Across the Site, we have added new permissive paths to increase access and connectivity in the area. These paths would be open to the public for recreation, including walking, cycling and equestrian use throughout the operational lifetime of One Earth. The new paths have been proposed where there is currently limited public access and to provide connections across the existing public right of way network. **For example, we have added a new permissive path to connect Newton on Trent in the north to the Sustrans route in the south.**



Locations of key infrastructure

Our updated design also includes potential locations for key components of the Project, including the battery energy storage system (BESS), substations, and the cable that will cross the river. These locations were selected based on the engineering requirements to produce an operational solar farm, while also reducing impacts to the community and environment.

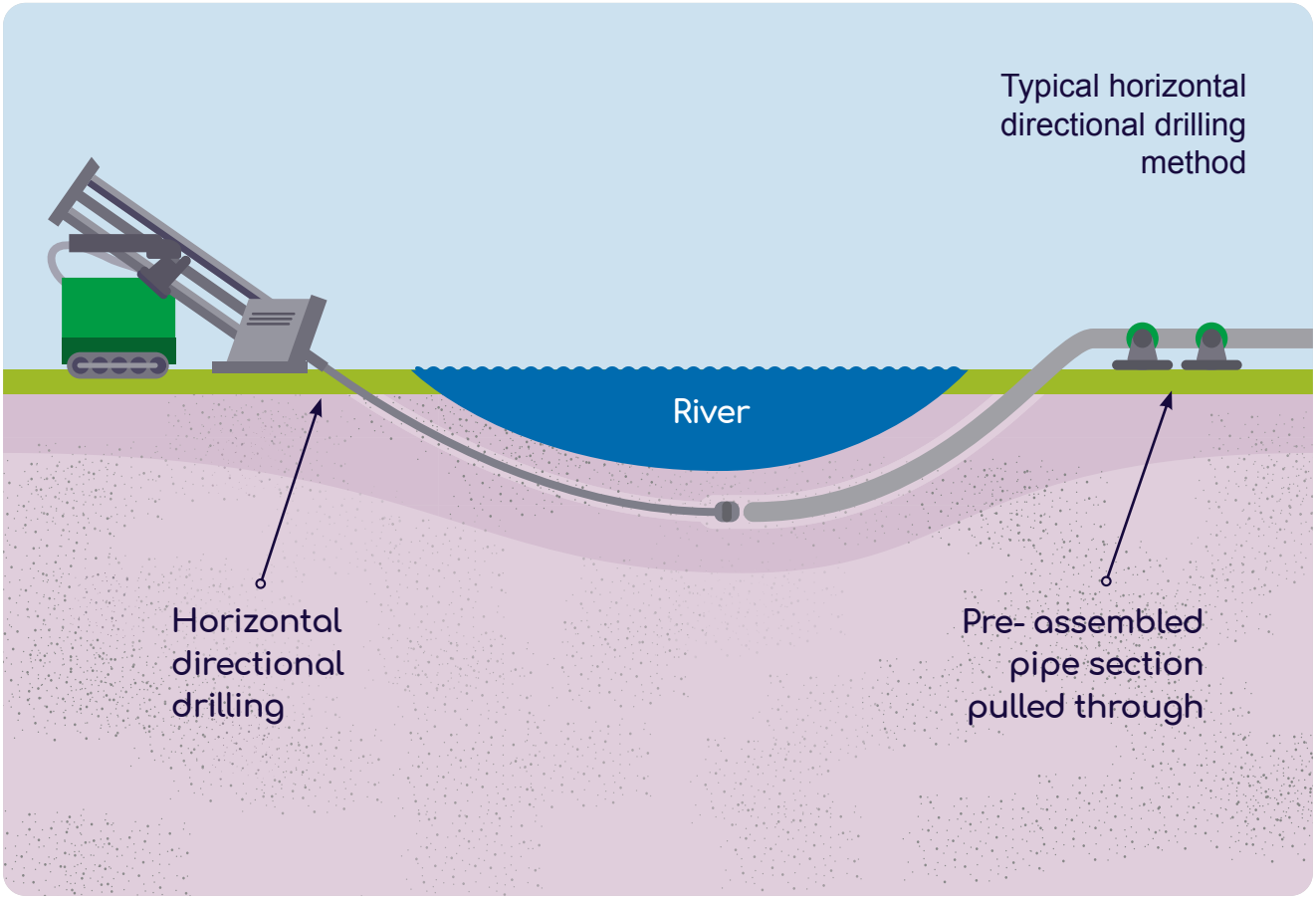
Example of a substation

Substations and BESS

One Earth would need two substations; one on the east and one on the west of the River Trent, which would be co-located with a BESS. We identified locations of these elements that would avoid and minimise potential impacts, including:

- Located outside of areas with high risk of flooding.
- Located at least 300m from residential properties, where possible.
- Located at least 100m from public rights of way.
- Located within the existing field pattern to retain existing hedgerows and trees.
- Accessed from the main road network to avoid the need for large infrastructure to be transported through villages.
- Located and designed in line with best practice with regard to health and safety.

At this stage, we are presenting the locations of the substations and BESS. The appearance and form of these parts of the Project will be developed as part of our detailed design - as such, we have assessed a ‘worst case’ parameter in terms of potential impacts



River crossing

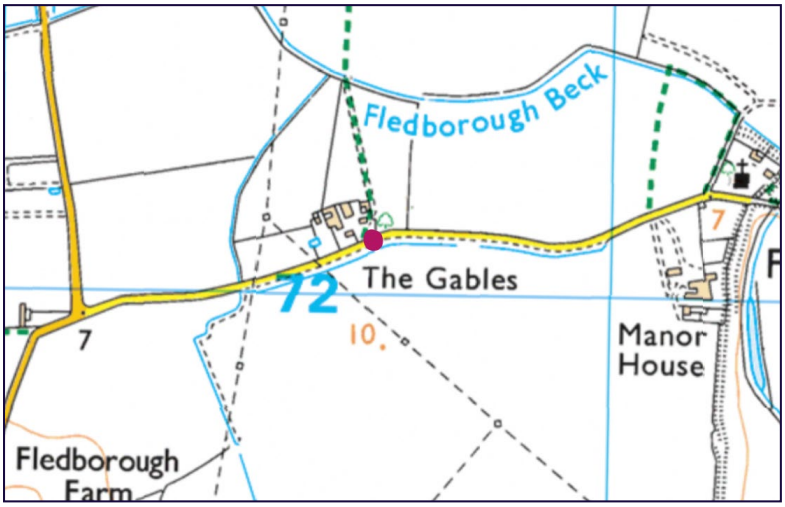
The Project would require a cable to cross the River Trent to connect the components on the east of the River Trent to the grid connection point on the west. We explored several options that were feasible and eliminated those that created greater impacts on the environment and community, including visual impact, traffic and construction, and movement of wildlife across the Site. We are now considering two options, either a using a horizontal directional drill which would take the cable under the River Trent, or attaching the cable to the viaduct to pass over the River Trent. We will continue to review environmental and technical assessments in addition to consultation feedback to further refine this decision.

Visualisations

To better illustrate how the Project would look, we have developed the following depictions of the Project from several key locations. These visualisations show what it would like in Year 1 (just after construction), and Year 15 (when any new plantings have had time to mature). They are indicative and our design will continue to evolve.

Fledborough year 1

Fledborough year 15


Fledborough Beck
72
The Gables
10
7
Manor House
Fledborough Farm

Viaduct year 1

Viaduct year 15


nor
use
Fledborough
Holme
Trent
Viaduct
Sewage
Works
Church Lane
School
647
8

Protecting the local environment

The updated Project design is informed by the initial results of our EIA. At this time, we have presented a snapshot of our initial findings in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), including any likely significant effects and the approach we will take to reducing, avoiding or mitigating them where possible. The feedback we receive during this consultation will help us complete our EIA, which will be included in our DCO application. For more details, please see the PEIR. The key findings include:

Topic	Assessments	Significant Effects	Measures to reduce effects
Wildlife and ecology 	We have been undertaking ecology surveys across our Site since May 2023 to identify different protected species (such as bats, birds, newts and water voles) and different habitats (such as hedgerows, trees and grasslands), as agreed with Natural England and the local authorities.	No likely significant effect	During construction, we will implement environmental construction protection measures to seek to ensure local wildlife is not harmed. Once operational, the Project will result in significant benefits to local wildlife due to the proposed environmental enhancement areas.
Water and Drainage 	We are using data from the Environment Agency including flood maps and water depths to better understand the flow of water across the Site. We took aerial videography in April 2024 of the flooding across the Site to ensure the models we use are realistic.	No likely significant effect	We have adjusted the heights of the bottom of the panels to 1.8m above ground level in areas of high potential flooding to allow debris to move under the panels during flood periods. The components that require hard standing, such as the batteries and substations, have been placed outside of the flood zone to avoid impacts to existing ditches, drains, streams, or the River Trent.
Landscape and Views 	We have completed walkovers across the Site, as well as a desk-based search of landscape character and Public Rights of Way.	Potential likely significant adverse effect	We will use good practice construction measures to seek to reduce impacts during the construction phase. Once operational, the updated design includes a number of considerations to reduce visual impact, including setbacks from villages, residential properties, and footpaths, as well as new plantings to act as a natural visual screen once mature.
Heritage and Archaeology 	We have completed walkovers across the Site, as well as desk-based research of existing heritage assets on the Site.	Potential likely significant adverse effect	The updated design includes measures to seek to reduce impact to heritage assets, including buffers around Scheduled Monuments on the Site, a setbach within Fledborough to protect the connection of the Church with the village, a setback in Newton on Trent around the Hall Farmhouse (Grade II).

Topic	Assessments	Significant Effects	Measures to reduce effects
Noise and Vibration 	We have completed noise monitoring on various times of day and days of the week to understand the base level of noise across the Site.	No likely significant effect	The components of the solar farm that make some noise are the substations, transformers, inverters, and batteries. This noise is very localised and is anticipated to only travel 300m from the source, so the updated design places these items at least 300m from properties to seek to avoid impacts.
Socioeconomics 	We have gathered and reviewed population and economic data for the area to understand the current employment in the area, as well as developed projections for what new jobs would be needed to construct and operate the Project.	Likely significant positive effect	The Project will take roughly two years to construct, requiring 750 jobs at its peak. This is an increase of 28% of total employment in the local area. Once constructed, the Project would be operational for 60 years and need approximately 15-20 full time permanent jobs. We are working with local authorities to ensure these jobs benefit local residents wherever possible.
Human Health 	We have obtained available population and health data for the local area, as well as reviewing research specific to the health impacts of solar farms and related infrastructure.	Likely significant positive effect	We will use good practice construction measures to minimise dust and air pollution and resulting impacts on human health. Once operational, the updated design includes new footpaths to promote recreation across the Site. The design has been changed to minimise visual impacts wherever possible, to minimise impacts on mental health. The substations and batteries have been located at least 300m away from properties to minimise any impact of Electromagnetic Force (EMF). The remaining EMF from the underground cables has been found to be no more than household appliances.
Agriculture and Soil 	We have completed soil sampling to determine its quality and understand where the best and most versatile (BMV) land (considered Grades 1, 2 and 3a) are located across the Site.	No likely significant effect	We have removed BMV land from the Project wherever possible. Currently, less than half of the Project is on BMV land. We will use a Soils Management Plan to protect physical properties of the soil during construction. Once operational, the soil beneath the panels will be left to rest, without disruption due to regular ploughing or application of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. At the end of the Project's lifespan , the soil will likely be higher quality and agriculture could be resumed.

Construction, operation and decommissioning

If One Earth is granted consent, we would expect to start construction in 2027 and complete it by 2029. Some parts of the Site would be needed to support construction, and the levels of activity would vary during this period. We welcome your feedback on the construction process set out in these pages.

Construction management

How and when we build One Earth will be informed by our final design. Our construction works would be guided by a series of plans, informed by ongoing consultation with local authorities and other technical experts, outlines of which will be submitted in our DCO application. They will be based on best practices and will include:

- Outline Construction Environment Management Plan (OCEMP) setting out the measures we will take to manage construction, including how we will avoid or reduce impacts such as noise, dust and disturbance
- Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (OCTMP) setting out how we will manage vehicles travelling to and from site during construction
- Outline Soils Management Plan (OSMP) setting out how we will protect the soil during construction
- Outline Skills and Supply Chain Management Plan setting out how we will maximise the local economic benefit from the Project

Temporary works

We will need to do some work within the Site to prepare for construction, by establishing:

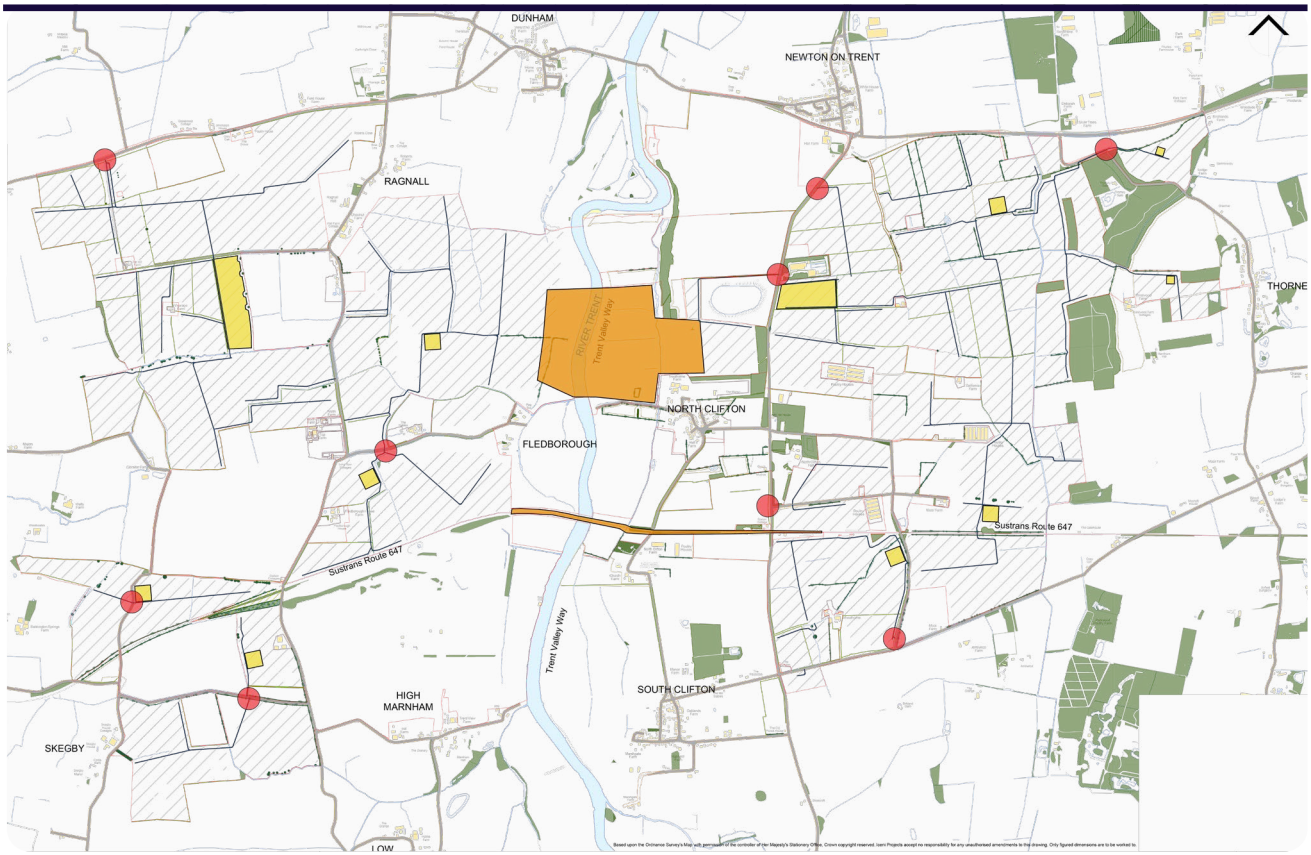
- Construction compounds within the Site to allow for unloading materials and staff parking, storage areas, welfare facilities and offices. Entrances to compounds would be located within fields and managed by staff controlling deliveries to reduce traffic backing up onto roads.
- Private access roads to link access points to the construction compounds and for travel within the site.

Working arrangements

Working hours would typically be between 7am to 7pm Monday to Friday and typically 7am to 1pm on Saturday, with no work on Sundays or Bank Holidays. There may be times where we need to work outside these hours – for example, when we need to move a very large item like a transformer that cannot be broken up (called an ‘Abnormal Indivisible Load’), we may do this at night or in the early hours of the morning. We would agree activities like this in advance with local authorities and communicate in advance with residents.

Traffic management

Construction is likely to take place over approximately 2 years, though the level of activity on site would vary throughout this period. At the very peak of construction, we estimate that there would be an average of 272 HGV movements and 120 light vehicle movements per day. These would access the Site using the A57 or A1133 before transferring to the private access roads.



- Potential location for interconnection cable route
- Potential location of construction compounds
- Potential location of construction access points
- Access track
- Developable area

We want the companies we work with to run their businesses and supply chains free from labour and human rights violations, corruption, and environmental risks. Though we have not yet begun the procurement process, we will review any potential suppliers in line with these goals, as stated in our Responsible Business Partner Programme.

Operation

Once operational, One Earth would be a ‘quiet neighbour’, with just a small team of engineers and ground workers for maintenance purposes. This includes washing the solar panels to maintain optimal output, maintaining grass and landscaping, and repairing and replacing components as needed.

For security, the Project would be enclosed with a ‘light deer fence’ in line with the setting, roughly 2m tall. A CCTV system would be mounted to face into the Project, and only emergency lighting is envisioned. Around the transformers and substations, a secure wire mesh or metal palisade fence would be needed to ensure safety and security of the Site. If outdoor transformers are used, the fence is anticipated to be 2.5m tall.

Just as the construction works would be guided by a series of plans developed in consultation with local and technical experts, the operational works would also be guided by a set of plans, including:

Construction Management Plans	Plan Details
Outline Battery Safety Management Plan (OBSMP)	The OBSMP will set out the key fire safety provisions for the BESS, taking into account good practices for battery fire prevention, detection, and response.
Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (OLEMP)	This will set out the short and long-term measures to establish, monitor, and manage the landscaping and ecology mitigation and enhancement measures included in the design.
Outline Operational Phase Environmental Management Plan (OOEMP)	The OOEMP will identify how environmental commitments will be translated into actions to ensure compliance with relevant environmental legislation and the mitigation measures set out in the ES.

Decommissioning

After 60 years of operation, the Project would need to be decommissioned. Over a two-year period, all of the above-ground infrastructure would be removed, with the exception of the substations. This process would be guided by a Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan prepared in consultation with the local authorities and will be based on an Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan, which will be submitted with the DCO application.

The DCO would include legal requirements for decommissioning, which could be enforced by local authorities if necessary. It is good practice for operators of solar farms to set aside funds during the operation of the Project for decommissioning. As a back up, to give added comfort to the community, there are rigorous enforcement procedures in the Planning Act 2008, and the fact that criminal liability attaches to any breach of a requirement acts as a further deterrent to an operator not to comply with requirements.

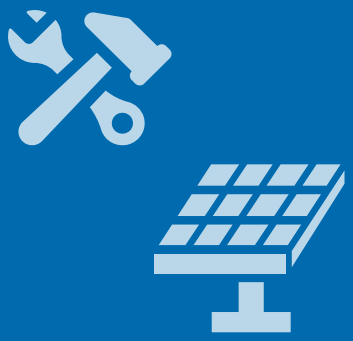
Most of the components of a solar panel are able to be recycled, and this is a rapidly developing industry in the UK. We aim to recycle all of the panels and batteries, where practicable, and are working to improve recycling options and ensure that valuable materials are fed back into the production of new materials.

Jobs and skills

Building and operating One Earth will require a wide range of skills and expertise. Where possible, we want to work to ensure those skills are developed and retained within the community.

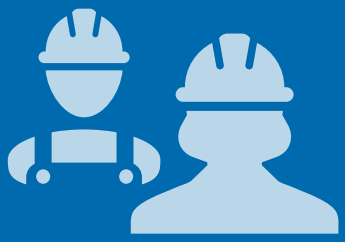
During construction, we envision a maximum of 750 construction jobs at the peak, to deliver materials and construct the solar farm. Across the construction period, this would include approximately:

- **320** General construction workers
- **260** Unskilled labourers
- **240** Vehicle operators
- **120** Electricians
- **80** Civil engineers
- **30** General tradespeople



Once operational, we expect a team of 15-20 full time employees to maintain and operate the Project, including:

- **4** General electricians
- **4-5** Landscapers
- **2** Security guards
- **2** Site Managers
- **2** Drone pilots
- **1** Site HSE manager



Community benefit

Ørsted and PS Renewables, the companies behind One Earth Solar Farm Limited, have a proud history of investing in the communities where we work to ensure that the benefits of the clean energy transition are also felt locally. We recognise that projects like this may affect people who live and work nearby.

During our first consultation, we asked what you would like to see as part of a community benefit package. We have been exploring the options that were suggested and are now asking the community to provide feedback on what would be the most impactful.

Community fund

A number of respondents suggested providing support for specific organisations and infrastructure in the local area. To meet this need in a fair and equitable way, we are considering the creation of a Community Fund, administered by a third party that would review applications from not-for-profit organisations, for projects that support the community around the Project.

Jobs and skills programme

We will need a range of skills and expertise to build and operate One Earth and would like to use local labour whenever possible. We are working with local authorities and educational organisations to identify any local skills gap, and create a training opportunity to develop a local, skilled workforce. This could include the development of an apprenticeship programme, a training module within an existing programme, or new programme as needed. As the legacy of One Earth, we would aim to develop this local skill set for use across other solar developments, traditional construction projects and emerging technologies.

Reduced energy payments

One common piece of feedback from the first consultation was a request for reduced energy payments or other cost benefit for the local community. We are exploring the feasibility of providing reduced energy payments to properties located around the Project for a fixed period of time.

Research and development opportunity

We are considering including area for potential research and development. We would like to work with a local educational institution to manage this area, for ongoing innovation. Topics could include agrivoltaics, which incorporate farming practices under and between panels, methods to increase biodiversity or soil quality, or other research topics to help lead to innovation in the way solar farms are able to fit into their local environment.

How to take part in this consultation

We want to hear your views on our updated Project. We are providing a variety of opportunities and materials to provide more information on our Project and received your feedback.

Information events

We will host in-person events where members of the community can learn about our Project and ask questions to members of the Project team, which includes technical experts across a variety of relevant topics. We will provide a range of materials, including a 3d model to illustrate an example of what the Project could look like. The in-person events will be located in different areas near the Site, to ensure no individual need to travel far to attend an event. If you cannot attend one of these in-person events, we will also host two webinars to present the updated Project and answer questions. You can also attend a virtual exhibition to learn more.

Date	Location
Friday, 7 June 2024 **4 – 8 pm**	Dunham on Trent Village Hall, Dunham NG22 0FJ
Saturday, 8 June 2024 **12 – 4 pm**	St Peters Church Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2J
Wednesday, 12 June 2024 **2 – 6 pm**	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Thursday, 13 June 2024 **12 – 4 pm**	Normanton Village Hall Normanton on Trent
Tuesday, 18 June 2024 **6 – 7 pm**	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Saturday, 29 June 2024 **12 – 4 pm**	South Clifton Coronation Hall South Clifton, NG23 7AN
Wednesday, 3 July 2024 **6 – 7 pm**	Webinar – Please visit our website to register: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
Anytime at your convenience, **29 May – 9 July 2024**	Virtual Exhibition Available at our website: Oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

Information materials

We have produced a variety of documents that provide more information about the Project. These documents are all available online through the website, oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk. Hard copies of the SoCC, the PEIR, this booklet, and the questionnaire are also available in the Community Access Locations listed below. Please check opening hours before traveling. Alternative formats are also available by request through the communications channels.

Community access locations

Date	Location
Fridays after 5:30pm	South Clifton Sports Pavilion, South Clifton, Newark NG23 7AH
Tuesdays – Fridays **9am – 3pm**	The Courtyard Tea Room, Collingham Rd, Newton on Trent, Lincoln LN1 2LL
Tuesdays **10:30am – 4pm** **Wednesdays–Fridays** **10:30am – 1pm**	Saxilby Library, St Andrews Centre, William St, Saxilby LN1 2LP
Sundays **11am – 4pm**	St Helen's Church, Main Street, Thorney, Newark, NG23 7EU
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	Bassetlaw District Council, 17B The Square, Retford, Notts, DN22 6DB
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	Bassetlaw District Council, Queens Buildings, Potter St, Worksop S80 2AH
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	Newark and Sherwood District Council, Castle House, Great North Rd, Newark NG24 1BY
Mondays–Fridays **9am – 5pm**	West Lindsey District Council, Guildhall Marshall's Yard,Marshalls Yard, 13b Beaumont St, Gainsborough DN21 2NA

Providing feedback

To respond to this consultation, please submit your written feedback by 11.59pm on 9 July 2024 through the methods below:

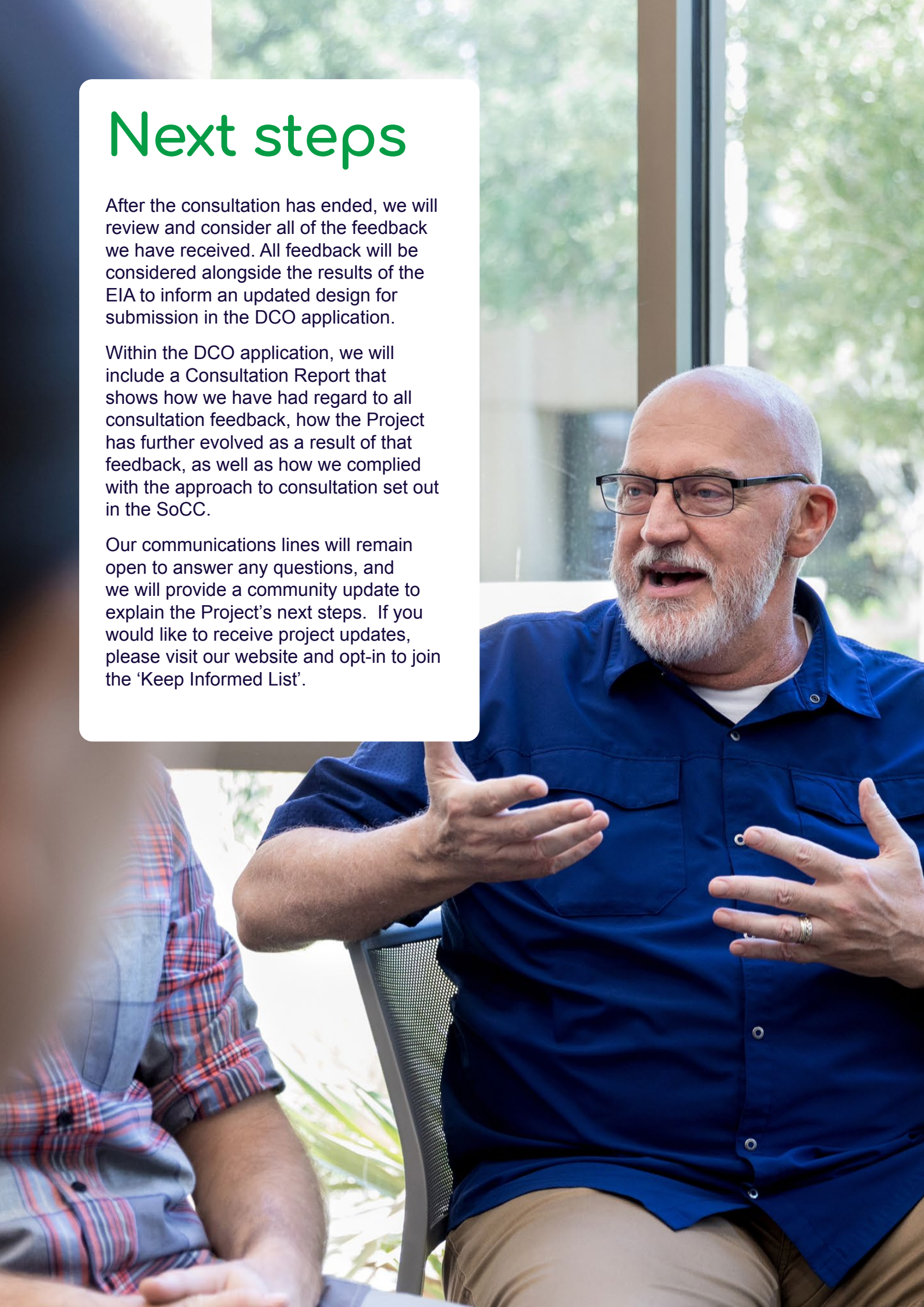
- Complete a questionnaire online at the website: oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk
- Complete a paper questionnaire, available at the Information Events, Community Access Locations or by request and return to the One Earth Solar Farm Freepost SEC Newgate UK Local (no stamp is needed)
- Email info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk, or write to the freepost address above

Next steps

After the consultation has ended, we will review and consider all of the feedback we have received. All feedback will be considered alongside the results of the EIA to inform an updated design for submission in the DCO application.

Within the DCO application, we will include a Consultation Report that shows how we have had regard to all consultation feedback, how the Project has further evolved as a result of that feedback, as well as how we complied with the approach to consultation set out in the SoCC.

Our communications lines will remain open to answer any questions, and we will provide a community update to explain the Project's next steps. If you would like to receive project updates, please visit our website and opt-in to join the 'Keep Informed List'.



one earth
solar farm

Get in touch

www.oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

info@oneearthsolarfarm.co.uk

0800 169 6507 Answered 9am-5pm on weekdays,
or leave a message and we will call you back

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