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**From:** Pippa <pippa@auroraplanning.co.uk>  
**Sent:** 30 May 2024 14:44  
**To:** James Mountain <James.Mountain@bassetlaw.gov.uk>  
**Subject:** RE: 24/00384/FUL Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

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Hi James

Following on from the emails below, we've now had a proper look at the comments from Natural England and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust, and think we can provide everything sought as follows:

#### **Natural England**

- **Information with regards to impacts from construction and operation on the designated site (Clumber Park SSSI) and its features** – please find attached a note from our client's consultant ecologist, with this making it clear that there are no foreseeable ecological impacts on the Clumber Park SSSI as a result of either the construction or the operation of this development. Related to which, it should also be noted that the nature of the proposed development is such that this is not expected to give rise to any adverse impacts in terms of dust (as set out in the Planning Statement), while the NIA submitted with the application confirms that there would be no significant change in ambient sound levels as a result of the proposed development, such that there would be no impact on the SSSI in this respect, and the surface water drainage strategy submitted with the application confirms that water run-off would have no impact on any neighbouring sites either. And, with regards to concerns about contaminants entering pathways to the SSSI in the event of fire, this is addressed in the Fire Strategy submitted with the application, with pollution prevention and control measures to be implemented as set out in that to avoid any contamination of the site or surrounding land (including the SSSI);

- **Information on species choices within Landscaping Planting Plan** – I've double checked the information that was included on the planting plan submitted with the application (copy attached), as this includes information on proposed species choices. Notably, as confirmed on this, all planting is to be UK grown, in addition to which it should be noted that the mix has been chosen to enhance biodiversity, with this complementing the SSSI as a result. More specifically, with reference to the Sherwood National Character Area, the strengthening of hedgerows (as is proposed in this instance) is specifically encouraged, with the benefits of tree planting such as that which is proposed also recognised. Thus, the proposed planting should hopefully be considered appropriate to its context, and there should hopefully not be anything else required in this respect, but I would be grateful if this could be confirmed?
- **A landscape management plan** – our client is also happy to provide a full landscape management plan, but has asked if this can be conditioned (this being something that we are aware of being conditioned elsewhere, and it can hopefully be agreed that there is no reason not to do so here)?

### Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

- **Breeding bird surveys** – breeding bird surveys are being instructed, and we will share the findings of those as soon as we are able to.

I appreciate that we will need the breeding bird surveys to fully address the points raised by NWT, but hopefully this addresses the points raised by National England in the meantime at least, and would be grateful if that could be confirmed?

Thanks

Pippa

### Pippa Robertson

Aurora Planning Limited  
07985 703268



[www.auroraplanning.co.uk](http://www.auroraplanning.co.uk)



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**From:** Pippa

**Sent:** Monday, May 20, 2024 10:07 AM

**To:** James Mountain <James.Mountain@bassetlaw.gov.uk>

**Subject:** RE: 24/00384/FUL Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

Hi James and thanks for sending this on. We will review and discuss with our client, and then get back to you properly as soon as possible.

Kind regards

Pippa

**Pippa Robertson**  
Aurora Planning Limited  
07985 703268



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**From:** James Mountain <[James.Mountain@bassetlaw.gov.uk](mailto:James.Mountain@bassetlaw.gov.uk)>  
**Sent:** Friday, May 17, 2024 9:06 AM  
**To:** Pippa <[pippa@auroraplanning.co.uk](mailto:pippa@auroraplanning.co.uk)>  
**Subject:** FW: 24/00384/FUL Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

Hello Pippa,

Please see attached and below from Natural England and Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust requesting further information.

I'd be grateful if you could please clarify if you plan to provide this additional survey work given heritage concerns raised.

Regards,

James Mountain MRTPI  
Planner  
01909 535143

Bassetlaw District Council  
Queens Buildings  
Potter Street  
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S80 2AH



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**From:** Planning <[planning@bassetlaw.gov.uk](mailto:planning@bassetlaw.gov.uk)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 16, 2024 5:32 PM  
**To:** James Mountain <[James.Mountain@bassetlaw.gov.uk](mailto:James.Mountain@bassetlaw.gov.uk)>  
**Subject:** FW: 24/00384/FUL Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

**From:** Mark Speck <[MSpeck@nottswt.co.uk](mailto:MSpeck@nottswt.co.uk)>  
**Sent:** 16 May 2024 16:38  
**To:** Planning <[planning@bassetlaw.gov.uk](mailto:planning@bassetlaw.gov.uk)>  
**Subject:** 24/00384/FUL Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System

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**FAO James Mountain**

Re: 24/00384/FUL Installation and Operation of a Solar Farm and Battery Energy Storage System (Output up to 40 MW), With Associated Works, Equipment, Infrastructure and Landscaping

You have consulted Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust on the planning application highlighted above. We have assessed the following document submitted in support of the planning application:

- **Land adjacent to the A614, Normanton Larches, Worksop, Nottinghamshire S80 3PA Ecological Impact Assessment & Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment March 2024 (Windrush Ecology Limited, March 2024)**

We note that the Nottinghamshire Biological and Geological Records Centre (NBGRC) was contacted in February 2024 to collate records that it holds for protected/notable species and non-statutory sites of nature conservation importance within a 1km radius of the site. **Section 3.1.3.4** highlights woodlark has been recorded within the search area. A local birdwatcher contacted NWT claiming that Woodlark nest within the red-line boundary (see image below). In addition, Cettis Warbler also occurs in the area. Both species are listed under Schedule 1 the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Environmental Protection Act 1990). It is an offence to intentionally disturb any of these species during the breeding season without a valid licence. The Birds of Nottinghamshire Annual Report for 2020 describes Woodlark as “*an uncommon breeding bird and passage migrant*” and a “*Nottinghamshire Bird of Conservation Concern*”. Every effort should be made, therefore, to maintain the favourable conservation status of woodlark in Nottinghamshire. The absence of breeding bird surveys has prevented a thorough assessment of the potential impacts on Schedule 1 species and farmland birds of conservation concern (see below).



### **Skylark**

The ecological walk-over survey undertaken on the 2 February 2024 did not record skylark. That is to be expected because they wouldn't have been back on breeding territories at that time. We disagree with the suggestion in the ecological report that skylark will utilise areas under the solar panels for nesting. Skylarks avoid nesting under solar arrays because they require large open areas to nest within that don't provide perching places for avian predators. This is supported by the attached 'Skylarks in Practice' Article and the following communication provided by Harry Fox Principal Ecologist, Clarkson & Woods Ltd. (personal communication, 15 May 2024).

*The research in question was a borne out of an ecological monitoring exercise we conducted as a company nearly ten years ago now. In it, we documented several positive observations in terms of wildlife on solar arrays, along with some inconclusive, or less clear, results.*

*Regarding skylark, the observation which is quoted in your email below was a very early one and something of an outlier as we were to find out in subsequent years. It is unfortunate that this still gets quoted and relied upon as it is very much at odds with our current understanding. The observation came from a locaton within a very large grassland easement at the edges of a small, relatively early, solar site. In any case, it would be highly unlikely that the site would support anything like the number of territories that would have occurred in the arable pre-development since the easements only occupy a fraction of the overall development areas. It is therefore highly likely that, overall, there would have been a significant net loss of nesting opportunity. The site was a community-owned enterprise and was heavily geared towards providing nature conservation and enhancements. As you know, skylarks often are seen singing or foraging on solar sites. However, this is not indicative or confirmatory of nesting and we are still waiting to find or hear of the first confirmed, successful skylark nest within a solar array. While finding skylark nests is very difficult in the best of circumstances, it is not impossible and even despite our annual solar monitoring efforts and small masters-level investigations there has yet to be a convincing report of one.*

*An interesting effect we suspect is taking place on recently developed sites is that of nest-site fidelity. That is, where birds return to the location of previous nesting attempts (or perhaps natal nest locations) and attempt to set up territories there. We have observed at a number of sites which we have returned to year after year, a slow waning of the number of birds singing above panels. This could explain why people often assume that solar parks still harbour nests.*

*Happily, though, we have also observed young skylark being fed by parent birds, which may well reflect the improved habitat in terms of abundance of soft bodied insects and spiders upon which fledglings are fed, compared to neighbouring conventional arable. Therefore, solar farms may be important in supporting the breeding success of nearby but still off-site nests.*

In the absence of breeding bird surveys, it is not possible to thoroughly assess the potential impacts on skylark (and other ground nesting birds) because the number of nesting skylarks that will be displaced by this proposal is unknown and consequently the level of mitigation/compensation for this ground nesting species cannot be accurately calculated. We advise the LPA that further ecological information is required in the form of breeding bird surveys so that the impacts of this proposal on breeding birds can be fully assessed.

### **Sherwood ppSPA**

We also draw your attention to the attached Natural England Advice note on the Sherwood ppSPA. The area within the red-line boundary is within the RSPB IBA Boundary with 5km buffer.

Regards, Mark

Mark Speck  
Senior Nature Recovery Officer - North  
Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust  
Tel: 0115 9588242

Mobile: 07734 573863

[www.nottinghamshirewildlife.org](http://www.nottinghamshirewildlife.org)



<https://www.nottinghamshirewildlife.org/attenborough-meetings-conferences>



Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust is the county’s largest environmental charity - run by local people for the benefit of local wildlife. We manage nature reserves across the county, champion nature and inspire adults and children about the natural world. Together we are working to create a Living Landscape for Nottinghamshire.

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Planning



James Mountain  
Planning Officer (Temporary)  
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## Pippa

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**From:** Pippa  
**Sent:** 30 May 2024 11:17  
**To:** Pippa  
**Subject:** FW: Normanton Larches - Comments from Natural England and Notts WT

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**From:** ted@windrushecology.com <ted@windrushecology.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 30, 2024 10:47 AM  
**To:** 'James Wallwork' <james.wallwork@oneplanet.ltd>  
**Cc:** Pippa <pippa@auroraplanning.co.uk>  
**Subject:** RE: Normanton Larches - Comments from Natural England and Notts WT

Dear James

Following our recent discussion, I am writing with a formal response to Natural England's request for further information regarding the potential for construction and operational impacts of the proposed solar farm on Clumber Park SSSI and its ecological receptors.

By way of background, *Clumber Park SSSI is one of the largest areas of mixed habitat in Nottinghamshire, Clumber Park supports extensive areas of lowland acid grassland, heath and mature deciduous woodland characteristic of the English North Midlands. An exceptionally rich beetle fauna is associated with mature timber and dead wood habitats and the park is notable for its breeding bird communities.*

Two areas of the SSSI are located in relatively close proximity to the western edge of the proposed solar farm, approximately 100m and 150m at the closest points. The operation of a solar farm outside of the SSSI is not listed as one of the "operations likely to damage the special interest" of the SSSI, and the proposed solar farm is located downstream from the River Poulter (which forms part of the SSSI), and so there are no foreseeable hydrological impacts of the construction or operation of the solar farm on the running freshwater habitat of the SSSI.

The SSSI is primarily designated for the lowland acid grassland, heath and mature deciduous woodland that it supports. There will be no foreseeable direct or indirect impacts on these habitats as a result of the construction or operation of the solar farm, as the solar farm will not result in any loss or degradation of these habitat types. The site of the solar farm is currently cultivated arable land, which is not a habitat that is contributing to the value of the SSSI. Other interest features of the SSSI are invertebrates (particularly of dead wood) and breeding birds (particularly of woodland, heathland and wetland habitats). The cultivated arable land offers no suitable habitat to rare or uncommon invertebrates, and is not suitable habitat for breeding birds of heathland, woodland or wetland. Construction and operation of the solar farm will therefore have no foreseeable impacts on invertebrates or birds for which the SSSI is designated.

Construction impacts (such as noise and ground disturbance) will affect the site but not the SSSI, and would be for a limited time (6 months). Noise is unlikely to have any foreseeable impact on the SSSI, given that fact that the edge of the SSSI is 100m or more from the proposed solar farm, and is separated from the proposed solar farm by areas of woodland. In addition, the SSSI is located to the west side of the Blyth Road (A614) which is a busy main road. Noise from the road is likely to exceed any noise from the construction of the solar farm. During operation, there will be no significant noise from the solar farm.

Operation of the solar farm is likely to have a positive effect with regard to ecology in general, through the following:

- 1) Provision of more grassland and scrub habitat.
- 2) Cessation of chemical pesticides and fertilisers reducing impact on soil organisms.
- 3) Cessation of ploughing the land.
- 4) Cessation of agricultural activity meaning the site will be less disturbed by human/agricultural activity that happens throughout the year..

This is likely to have a positive effect on the ecology and biodiversity of habitats surrounding the solar farm, including habitats and species within the SSSI, and for which the SSSI is designated.

So, in conclusion, there are no foreseeable ecological impacts on the Clumber Park SSSI during the construction or operation of the proposed solar farm.

Regards,

Ted

**Edward Bodsworth MA(Cantab) PhD MCIEEM**  
Director - Windrush Ecology Ltd

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**NORMANTON LARCHES SOLAR FARM**

**LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION**

**PREPARATION**

On completion of the construction of the solar farm infrastructure all deleterious construction materials and waste products shall be removed from site. Liaise with the main contractor operator on health and safety requirements, particularly in relation to any excavations near buried electrical cables.

Make good any damaged/disturbed areas by infilling with topsoil previously stripped from hardstanding areas within the site, grading out and cultivating to marry in with existing levels. Areas to be planted shall have a minimum depth of 350 mm topsoil. If less than this, make up the deficit with topsoil from the site. By mechanical means, relieve any compaction or areas of poor drainage arising from the construction works.

**PROPOSED PLANTING**

Planting to be supplied in accordance with BS 3936-1:1992 Nursery Stock, specification for trees and shrubs, BS 3936-4:2007 Nursery Stock, BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. All landscaping works to be in accordance with BS4428:1989 "General Landscaping Works." All planting should be UK grown and, where possible, sourced from local provenance certified stock. Planting to take place during the months of November to March, preferably before January and at a time when the soil is not frozen or waterlogged.

**WOODLAND SCREEN PLANTING CLOSE TO THE HOTEL AND ALONGSIDE THE BATTERY STORAGE AND SUBSTATION COMPOUND**

(Identified as W1 and W2 on the planting plan)

The plants are to be planted in a random mix in rows at 1.75m centres, with the plants within the rows at 1.75m staggered centres. Planting shall be a minimum of 15m away from the nearest battery container and the measurement must be checked on site once the containers are in place, but before planting takes place.

7%	Acer campestre	Field Maple	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
3%	Acer campestre	Field Maple	8 – 10cm girth bare root standard trees
7%	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
3%	Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
7%	Betula pendula	Birch	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
3%	Betula pendula	Birch	8 – 10cm girth container standard trees
15%	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
15%	Corylus avellana	Hazel	60 – 80cm bare root transplant or cell grown
7%	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	60 – 80cm bare root transplant or cell grown
3%	Fagus sylvatica	Beech	8 – 10cm girth bare root standard trees
5%	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	45 – 60cm high cell or pot grown
15%	Pinus sylvatica	Scots Pine	0.5 – 0.75m high bushy container plant
7%	Quercus robur	Common Oak	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
3%	Quercus robur	Common Oak	8 – 10cm girth container standard trees.

**NATIVE SCRUB PLANTING TO SCREEN VIEWS FROM THE A614 AND ROBIN HOODS WAY**

(Identified as S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 on the planting plan)

These areas shall be planted with a random mix of the following, in rows at 1.75m centres, with the plants within the rows at 1.75m staggered centres (equates to 8 rows deep):

5%	Acer campestre	Field Maple	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
5%	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
15%	Corylus avellana	Hazel	60 – 80cm bare root transplant or cell grown
30%	Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
3%	Ilex aquifolium	Holly	45 – 60cm high cell or pot grown
3%	Ligustrum vulgare	Privet	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
10%	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	45 – 60cm high cell or pot grown bare root transplant
10%	Rosa canina	Dog Rose	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
2%	Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	45 – 60cm high cell or pot grown transplant
7%	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown
5%	Ulex europaea	Gorse	20 – 30cm high container grown
5%	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant or cell grown

**RIPARIAN EDGE TO THE RIVER POULTER**

(Identified as R1 on the planting plan)

To be planted as a random mix at loose spacing of 3 – 5m, averaging 1 plant per 16m<sup>2</sup>.

25%	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant
20%	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant
10%	Rosa canina	Dog Rose	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant
5%	Rhamnus cathartica	Purging Buckthorn	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant
25%	Salix caprea	Goat willow	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant
15%	Salix viminalis	Osier Willow	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant

**PLANTING NOTES**

The transplants are to be notched into the existing topsoil and protected with a clear plastic or light green, biodegradable tree shelter, 750mm high such as a Tubex Combitube or similar (typically as a 73-105mm dia. nested set). The shelter to be secured to a softwood stake (supplier to be FSC® Certified). A 50-75mm square biodegradable mulch mat is to be fixed around the base of each tree/transplant shelter and pegged down in accordance with the suppliers' recommendations.

Holly, roses and pines to be protected with a shrub shelter.

The standard trees are to be pit planted in the positions shown and secured with a single 50mm softwood stake driven in until firm and trimmed to 1.4m above ground level and secured with a single tree tie at 1.2m height. A 50-75mm square biodegradable mulch mat is to be fixed around the base of each tree and pegged down in accordance with the suppliers' recommendations.

**ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING HEDGES**

There are 490 metres length of existing low-cut hedges within the Site which will be retained. The following plants are to be planted in a random mix and spacing along either side of the hedge to enhance diversity. No plant protection required.

50 No	Cornus sanguinea	Dogwood	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant
50 No	Prunus spinosa	Blackthorn	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant
50 No	Rosa canina	Dog rose	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant
25 No	Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn	45 – 60cm high bare root transplant
25 No	Sambucus nigra	Elder	60 – 80cm high bare root transplant
75 No	Ulex europaea	Gorse	20 – 30cm high container grown
100 No	Vaccinium myrtillus	Bilberry	15cm high, container grown
75 No	Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove	1 litre container grown

**GRASSLAND**

Allow the fields to lie fallow to allow the seed bank to germinate, recultivation and repeating the process until there is little regrowth of pernicious weeds. As a last resort use chemical control. If time allows the preference is to seed the bare soil with the seed mixes, allow to germinate and keep mown to a height of 100mm to provide a firm grass sward on which to build out the panels. Any subsequent damage arising due to the construction works shall be made good by relieving compaction, spreading the soil to an even grade, cultivating to an even tilth and reseeded.

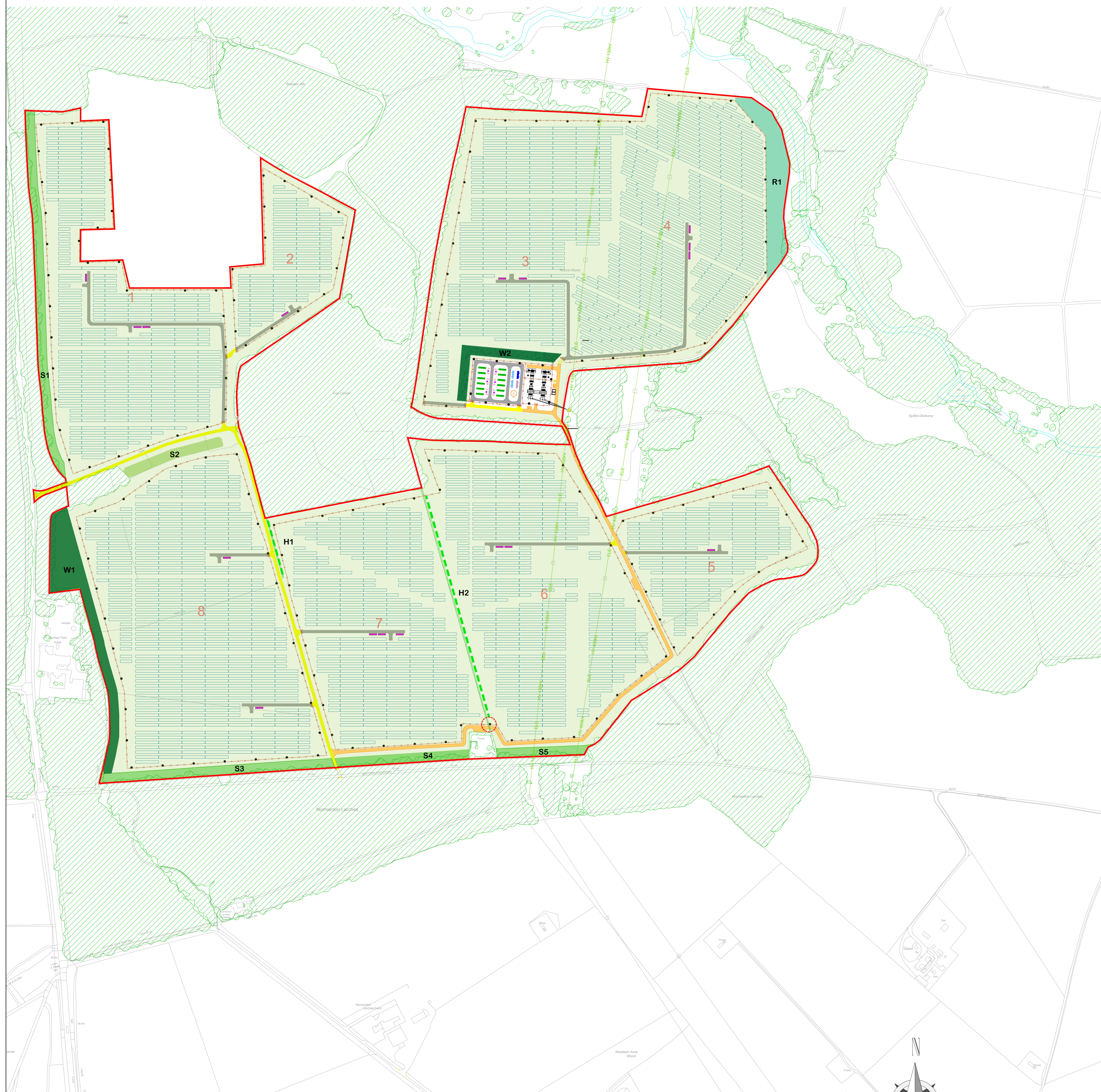
If not practical to pre-seed due to program or seasons, then the ground around the panels and margins is to be cultivated to a fine tilth and sown with the following seed mixes available from wildseed.co.uk (or other supplier of a similar product to approval).

**Tussocky grassland within the riparian scrub planting**

Area to be sown with Emorsgate Tussock Mix EM10 at a rate of 4g/m<sup>2</sup> or similar to approval.

**Area within the fenced array and between the array and either the site boundary or proposed woodland and scrub areas and among the woodland and scrub planting**

To be sown with Landlife wildflower seed mix for Dry, Sandy and Loam Soils Wildflower Seeds LW3M <https://www.wildflower.co.uk/products/wildflower-seed-mixtures/00-20-wildflower-meadows-seed-mixtures/tw3-dry-sandy-and-loam-soils-00-20.html>. To be sown at a rate of 4g/m<sup>2</sup> or similar to approval.



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Revisions:

Revision	Date	Revision Notes	Drawn	Inspected

**LEGEND:**

	PLANNING APPLICATION BOUNDARY
	DNO ACCESS
	EXISTING SITE ACCESS
	NEW INTERNAL ACCESS
	WATER COURSE
	PERIMETER FENCELINE
	HV 400KV - ELE - HV 400KV
	O/H 400KV CABLE - HV 400KV - ELE - HV 400KV
	HV 132KV - ELE - HV 132KV
	O/H 132KV CABLE - HV 132KV - ELE - HV 132KV

**SITE INFRASTRUCTURE:**

	SECURITY GATE		MV POWER STATION
	CCTV CAMERA		CUSTOMER SWITCHGEAR
	POINT OF CONNECTION		SPARE PARTS CONTAINER
	SOLAR ARRAY		WELFARE CABIN
	132KV SUBSTATION		BESS CONTAINER
	WATER TANK		POWER CONVERSION SYSTEM
	LATTICE TOWER		TRANSFORMER
			HYDRANT

**ENVIRONMENT:**

	EXISTING WOODLAND RETAINED
	PROPOSED WOODLAND PLANTING
	PROPOSED SCRUB PLANTING
	PROPOSED SPECIES RICH MEADOW FOR SANDY SOIL
	PROPOSED RIPARIAN SCRUB WITH TUSOCKY SPECIES RICH MEADOW
	EXISTING HEDGE TO BE ENHANCED

Project:  
**Land Adjacent to the A614, Worksop, S80 3PA**

Consultant:

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Drawn by:

Status: **PLANNING**

Drawing Title: **PLANTING PLAN**

Drawn: <b>CM</b>	Checked: <b>CAM</b>	First Issued: <b>28.03.24</b>
Drawing Number: <b>571_PP_01</b>		
Sheet Size: <b>A0</b>	Scale: <b>1:2500</b>	Revision:

Scale: 1:2500@A0