

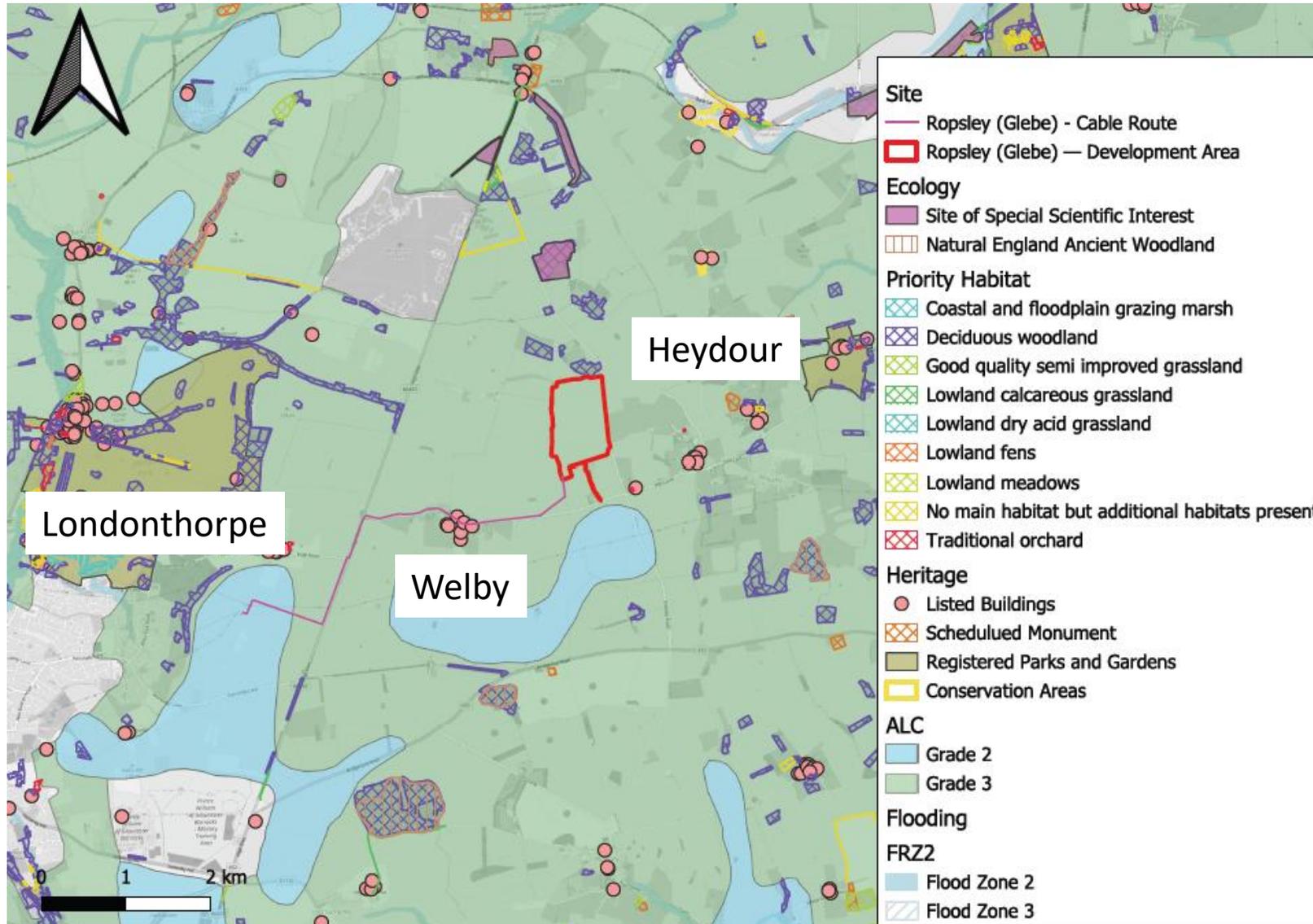


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# Proposed Solar Farm Glebe Farm

June 2025

# Site Location



# Proposal Summary



- Temporary solar farm – 50 years
- 38.78 MW export
- Offset 16,684 tonnes of CO<sub>21</sub>
- Power 834,200 homes p.a.
- New hedgerows and wildflower planting
- Biodiversity Net Gain
- 10m buffer to woodland
- Existing gateway (eastern boundary) used for construction access
- Avoids old Roman road
- Avoids waterpipe
- Surrounded by deer-fence



Based on figures provided by Solar Trade Association:

- $38.8\text{MW} / 5\text{MW} = 7.76 \times 1,515 \text{ homes} = \mathbf{11,576.4 \text{ homes}}$
- $7.6 \times 2,150 \text{ tonnes of CO}_2 = \mathbf{16,684 \text{ tonnes of CO}_2 \text{ per annum}}$
- $16,684 \times 50 \text{ years} = \mathbf{834,200 \text{ tonnes of CO}_2 \text{ saved}}$

**Source:**

[https://consultations.rochdale.gov.uk/research/solar-farm/supporting\\_documents/STA%20solar%20farm%20factsheet%20NEW.pdf](https://consultations.rochdale.gov.uk/research/solar-farm/supporting_documents/STA%20solar%20farm%20factsheet%20NEW.pdf)ver the lifetime of the development



Solar farms: A factsheet by the Solar Trade Association



# Need for Renewable energy



## *The Path to 2030*

*“We have high ambition. That means 43-50 GW of offshore wind, 27-29 GW of onshore wind, and 45-47 GW of solar power, significantly reducing our fossil-fuel dependency”*  
page 10

Uk Government is aiming for 70 GW solar by 2035.

As of 2024, solar produces 17 GW of electricity in the UK.

# Need for Renewable energy



- **Electricity demand is set to double by 2050** due to the electrification of the UK through widespread use of heat pumps and electric cars and increasing reliance on electronic technology.
- **The UK's remaining coal fired power stations are being kept available only to provide insurance against shortfalls in supply.** New energy generation is essential.
- **The escalating climate and ecological crisis** presents an unprecedented and urgent need for clean, renewable and carbon free electricity.
- The UK's **Energy Security Plan (2023)** focuses on a long-term decarbonisation and delivering energy security through a *“smooth transition to abundant, low-carbon energy ... We want our energy to be cheap, clean and British.”*



## National Scale Site Selection: 1 of 4

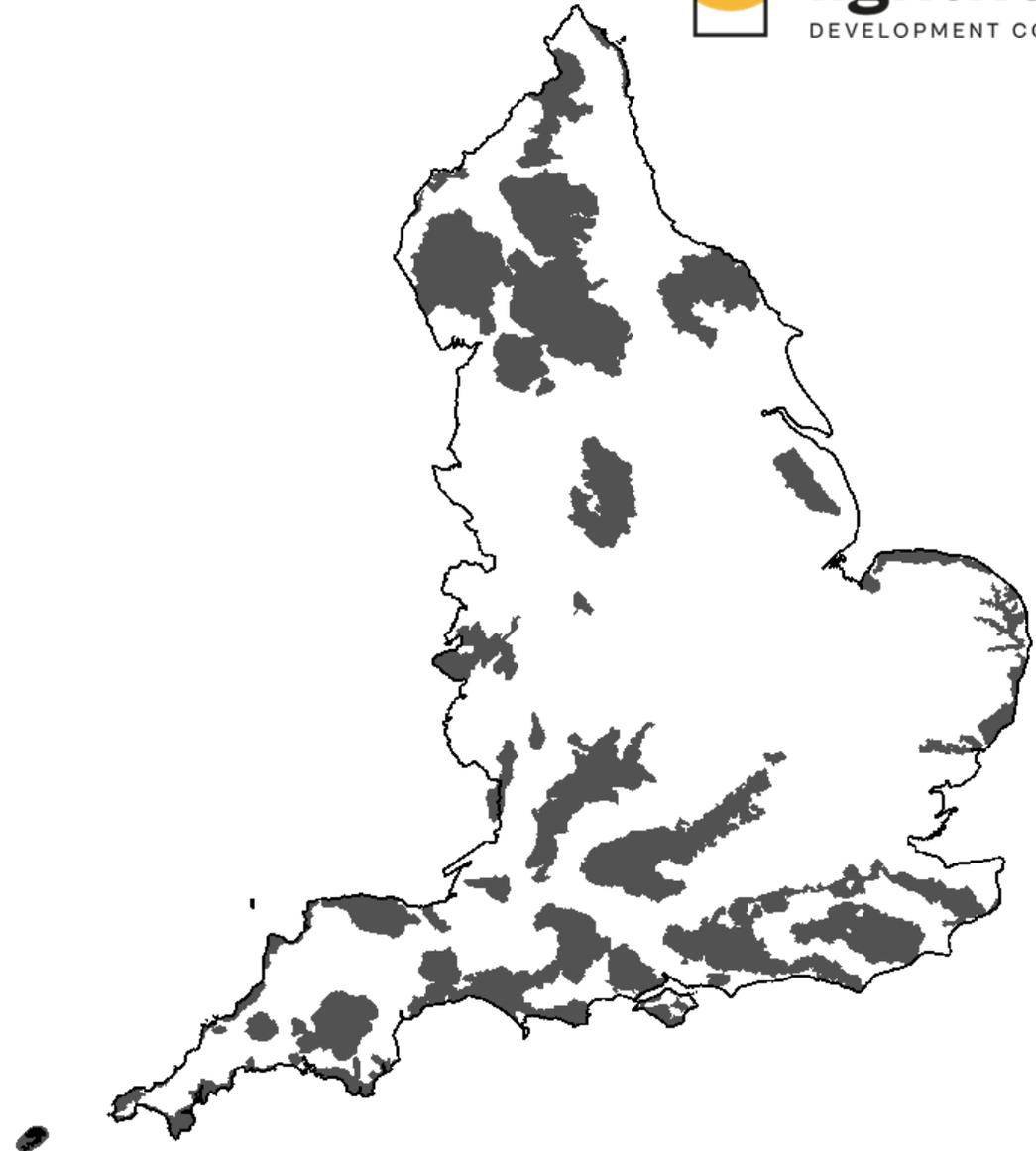
### National Parks and National Landscapes

Paragraph 189 of the NPPF states:

*“Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.”*

Paragraph 190 of the NPPF states:

*“When considering applications for development within National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes, permission should be refused for major development other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest.”*



## National Scale Site Selection: 2 of 4

### Ancient Woodland and Deciduous Woodland

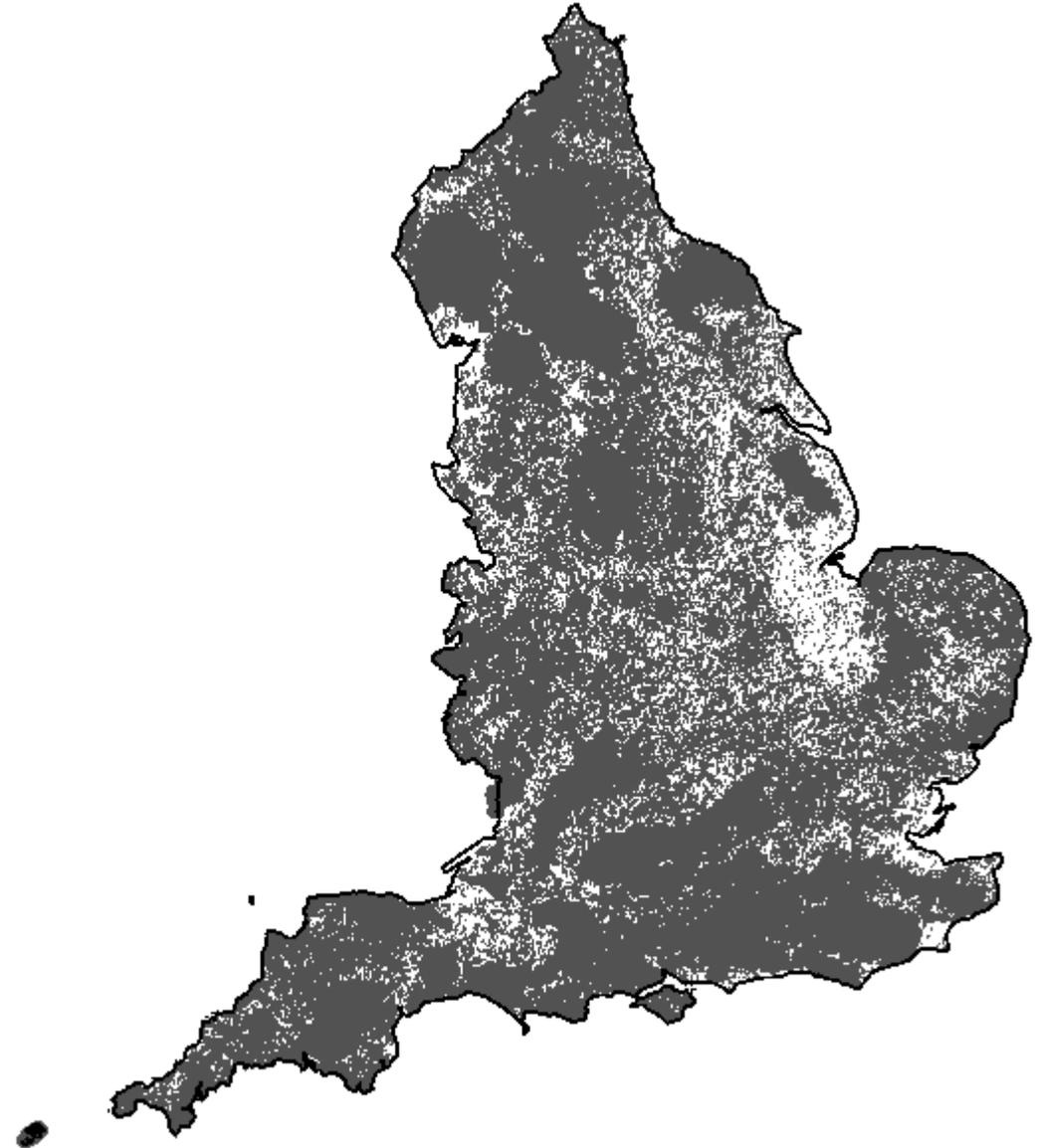
Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states:

*“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

*b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.”*

Paragraph 193 of the NPPF states:

*“development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;”*



## National Scale Site Selection: 3 of 4

### SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar

Paragraph 193 of the NPPF states:

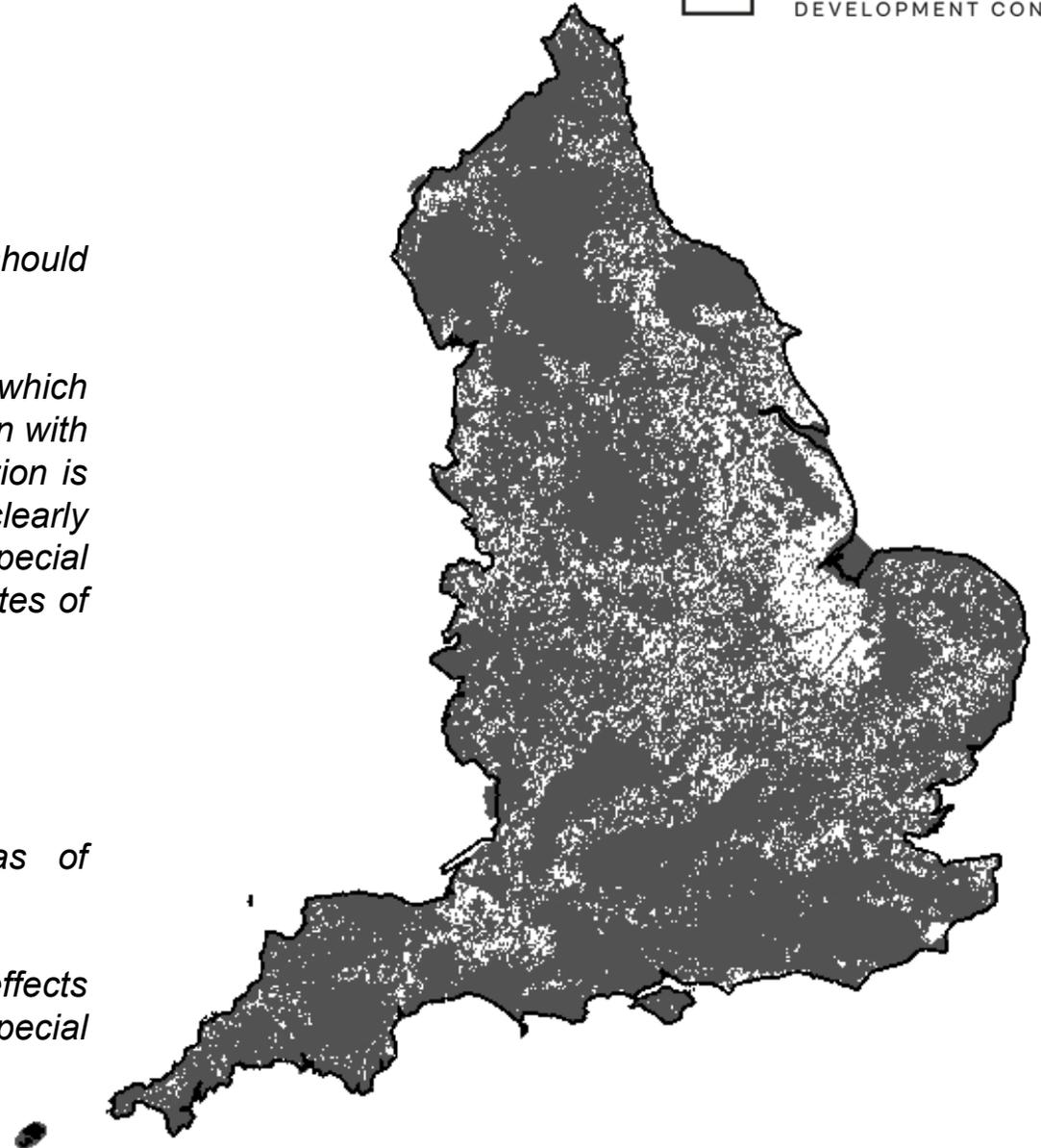
*“When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

*b) Development on land within or outside a Site of Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Scientific Interest.”*

Paragraph 194 states:

*“The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:*

- a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;*
- b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and*
- c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.*



Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land

Paragraph 187 of the NPPF states:

*“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

*b) Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.”*



## National Scale

### Restricted Development Areas:



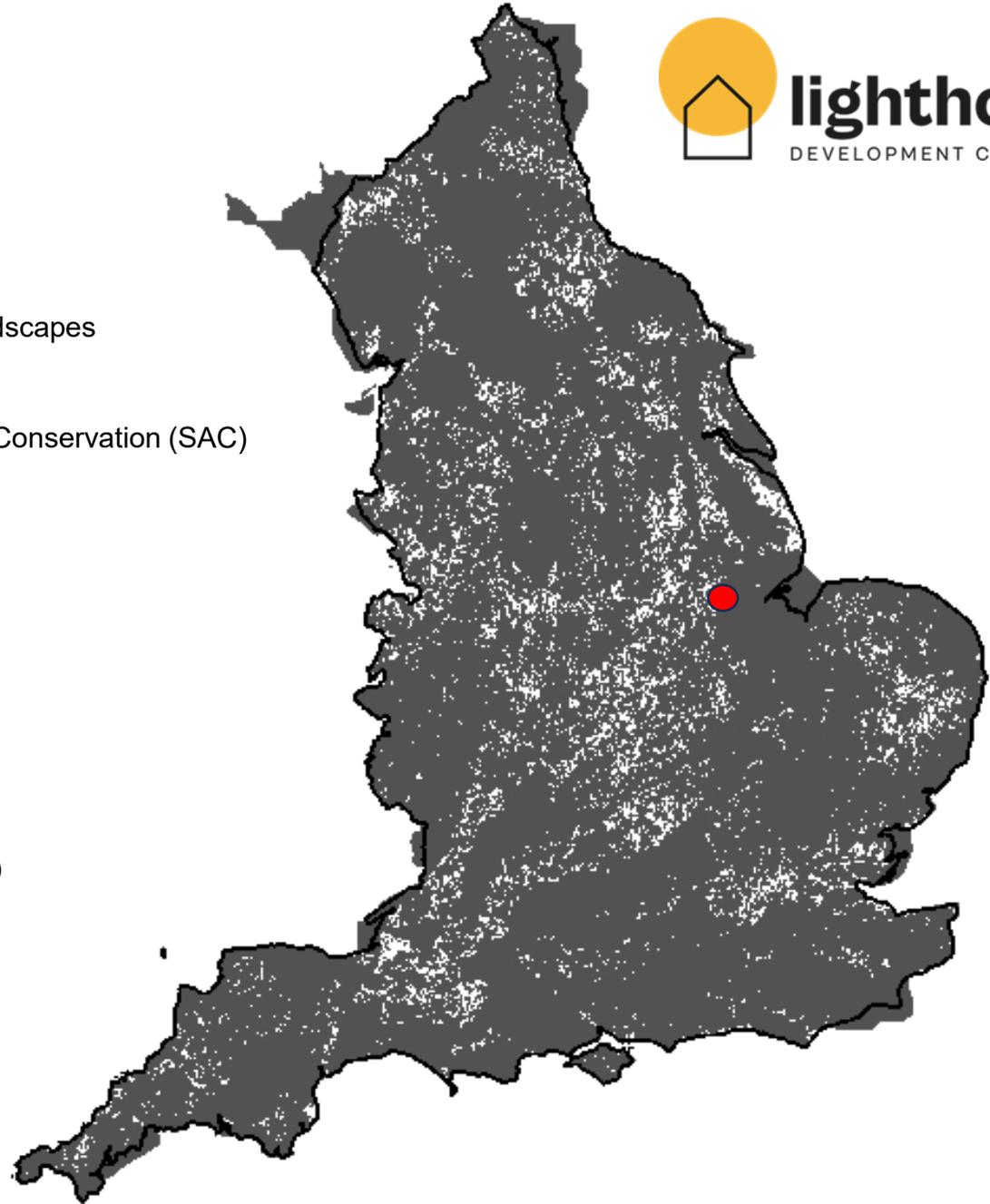
- National Parks
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – National Landscapes
- Recognised BMV Land
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Protection Areas SPA, and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Designated Ancient and Deciduous Woodland



Grid availability



Site Location (not subject to any of the above constraints)



# Construction Process



# Construction Traffic Route

Figure 6.2: Overview of Traffic Routing Plan for Vehicles Over 4.3m High

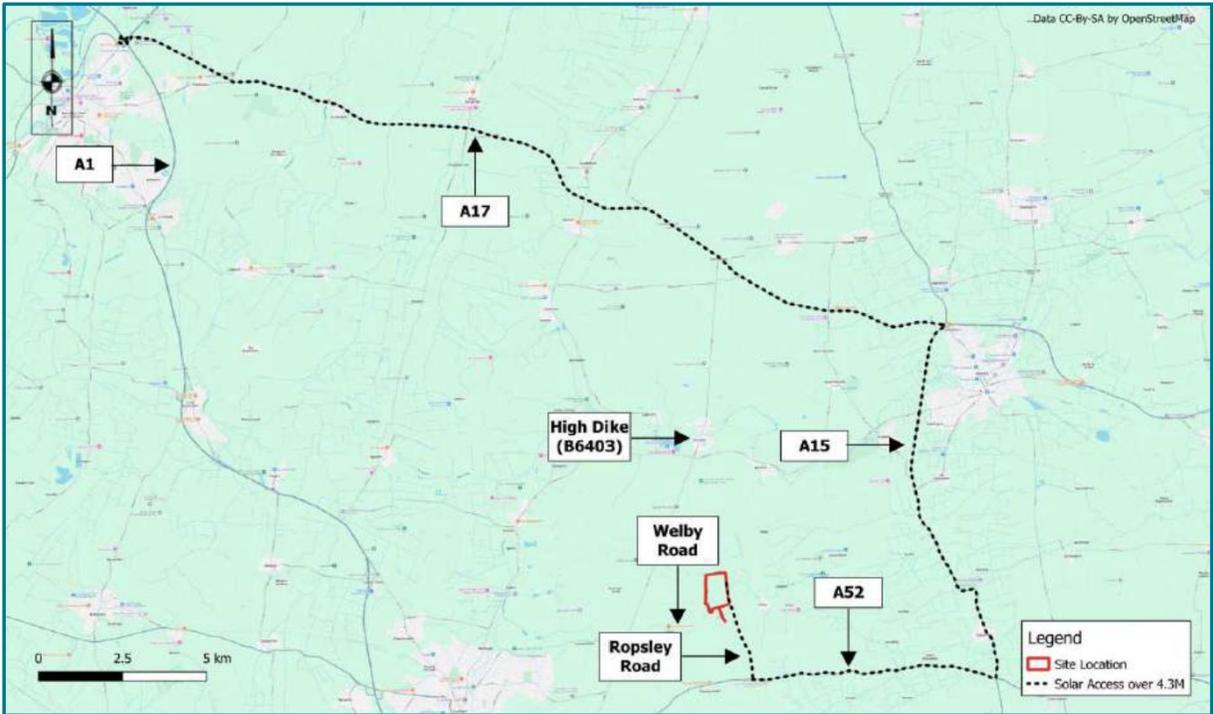
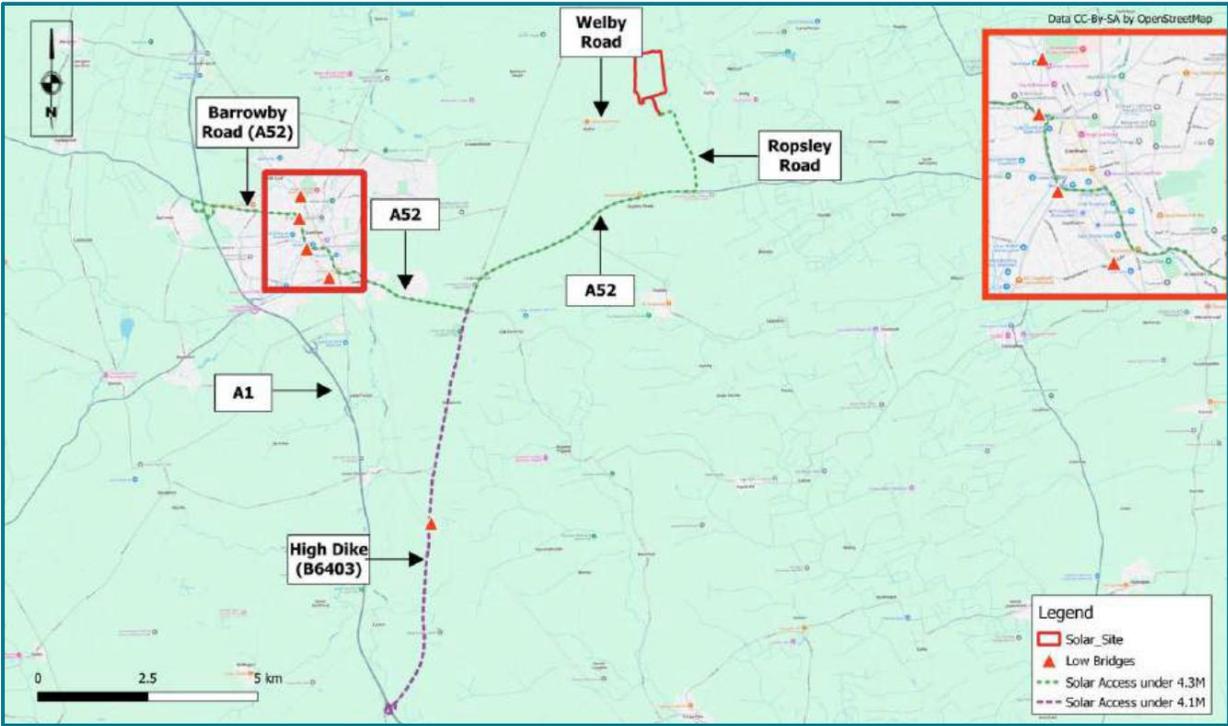


Figure 6.1: Overview of Traffic Routing Plan for Vehicles Under 4.3m and 4.1m High



NB:

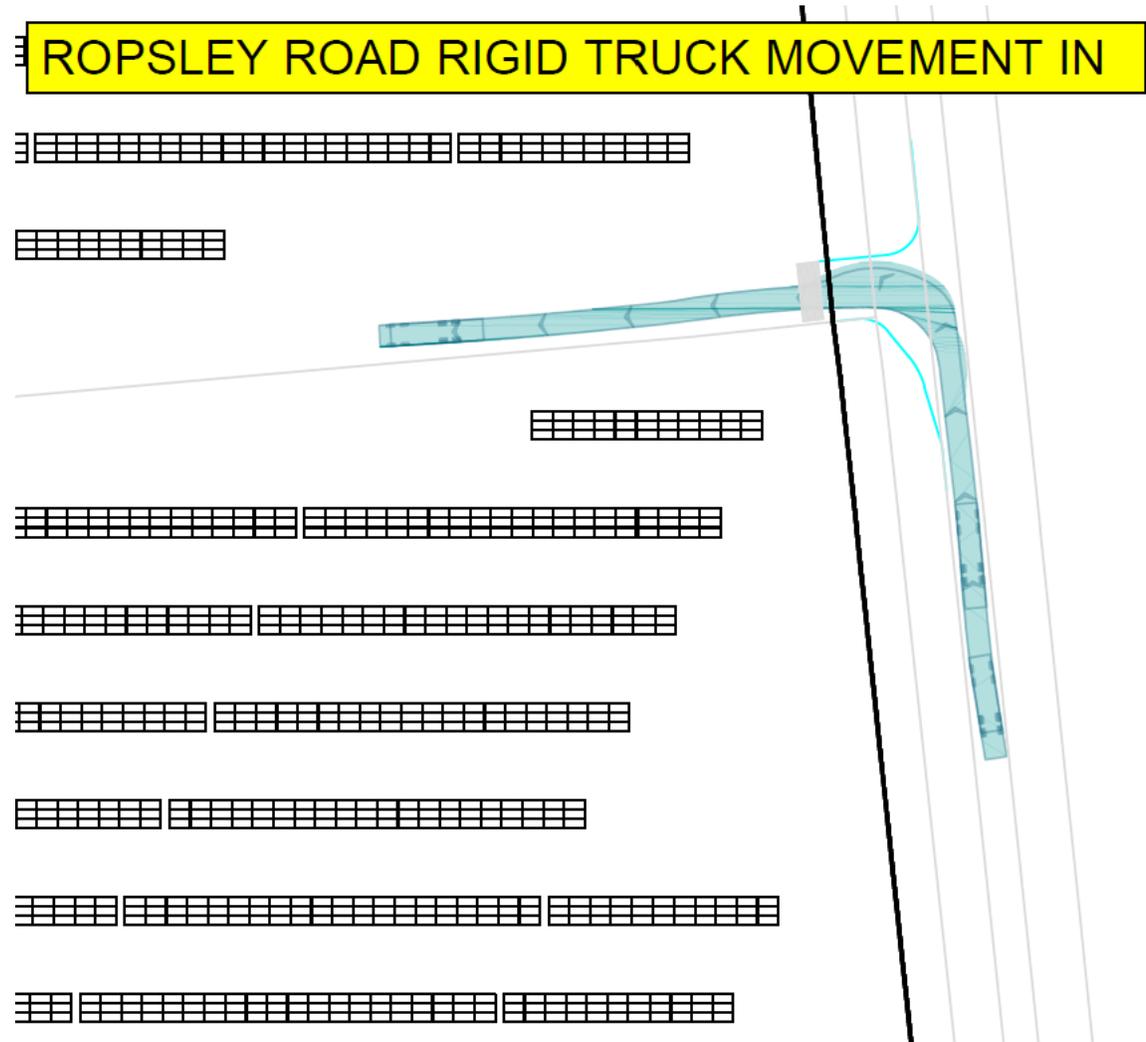
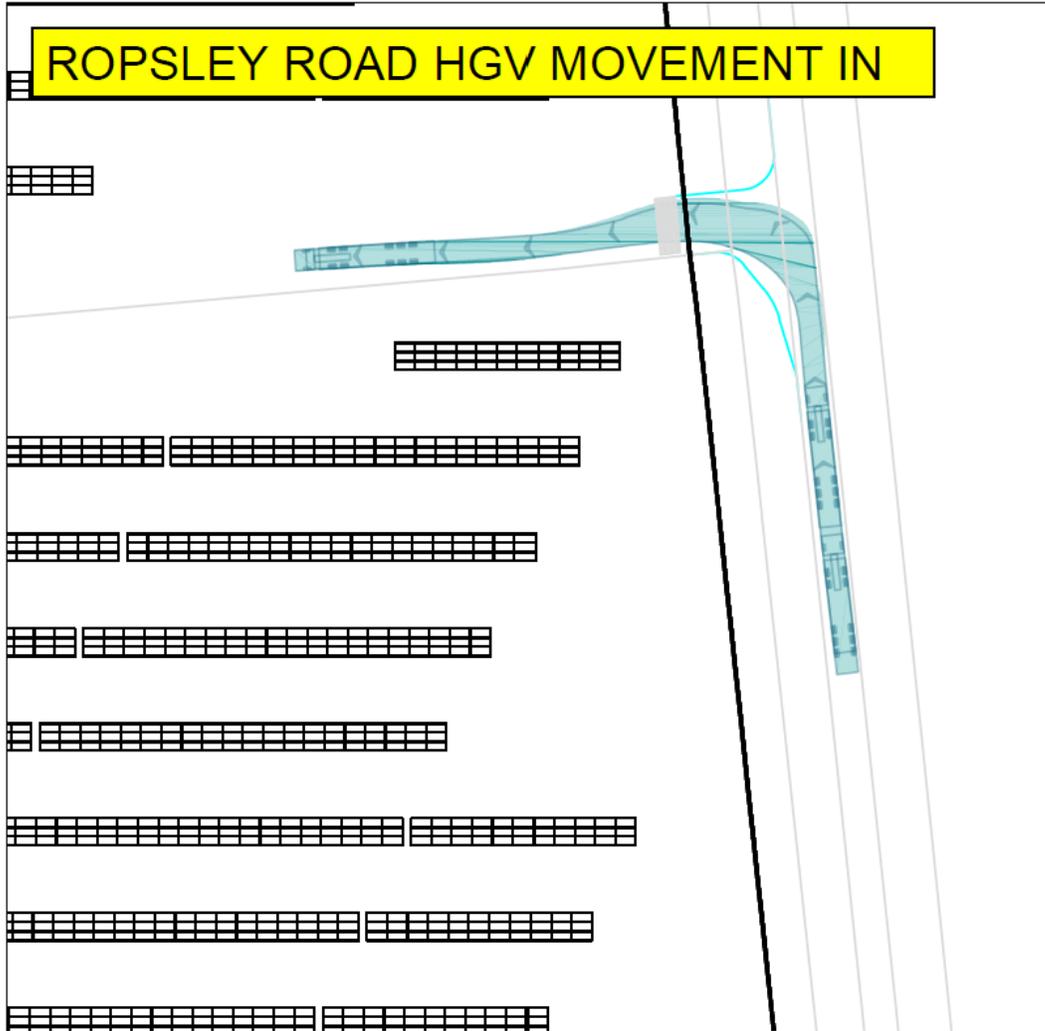
Routing for vehicles under 4.3m and 4.1m high is proposed via High Dike, Welby and then via Glebe Farm existing farm access  
 Routing for vehicles over 4.3m and 4.1m high is proposed via A15, A52 and Ropsley Road

# Construction



- Construction – approx. 6 weeks
- Construction traffic access only during off peak times:
  - » Monday to Friday: 08:00 - 17:00
  - » Saturday: 08:30 - 13:00
  - » Site not open Sundays or Public Holidays
- No abnormal loads – max 16.5m vehicles
- Where new internal tracks are needed, formed from crushed stone
- Front-end JCB (tractor size) moves equipment around the site
- Total deliveries: 245 = average of **7 per day**
- Operational traffic – **1 visit per month**

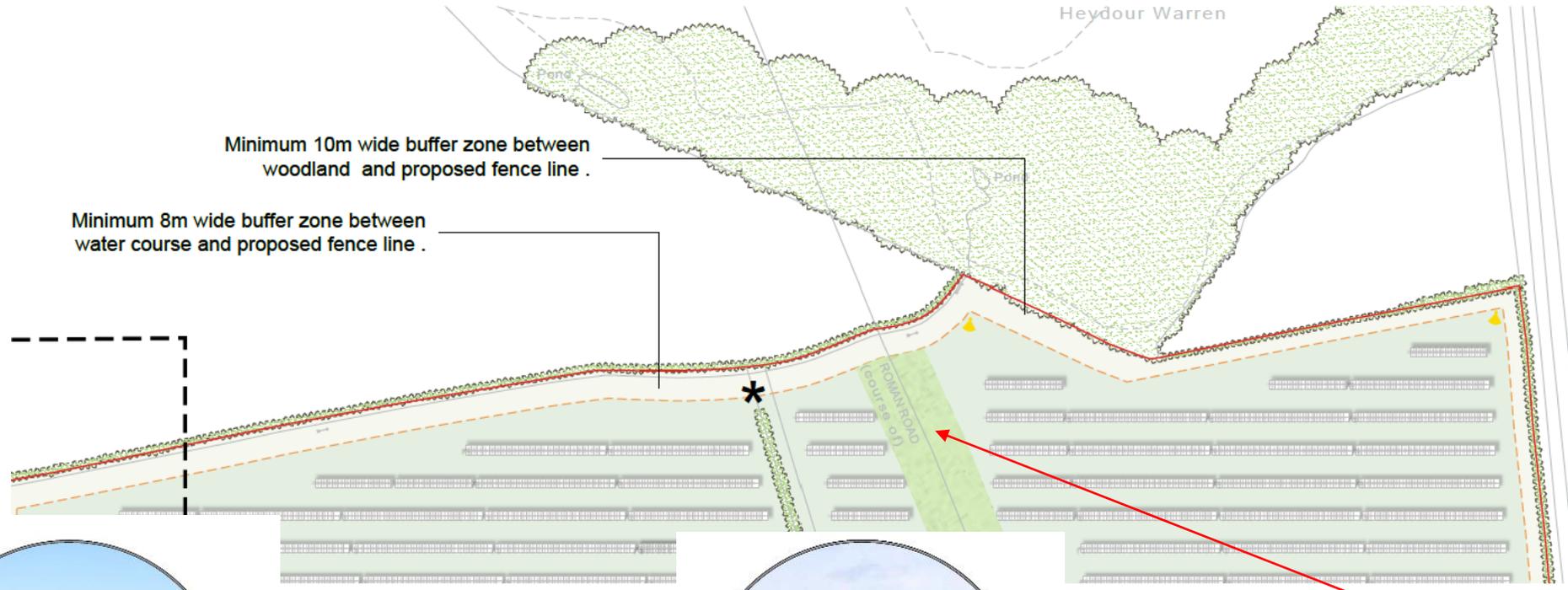
# Vehicle tracking



# Ecology and Landscaping



83% Habitat BNG  
18% Hedgerow BNG



EXISTING TRACKWAYS USED FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION



NEW HEDGEROW PLANTING TO REINFORCE EXISTING NETWORK



AREAS OF WILDFLOWER

# Project Timeline



# Community Benefit Fund



Developer is open to engage with the community and willing to consider local projects for funding.

Secured through a legal agreement.

*Discussion with us does not prevent you from making comments (of any kind) on the planning application.*

- Sports equipment
- Community groups
- Building repair
- Green space maintenance
- Heritage asset conservation
- Community events
- Solar panels!





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# Questions and Answers