Farmland Bird Mitigation, Compensation and Management Plan

Eden Meadows Solar PV, Evershill Lane, Alfreton, DE55 6HB

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ADAS Planning (on behalf of client – JBM Solar),

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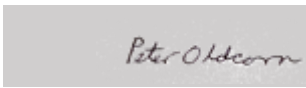	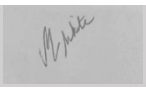	

The information which ADAS has prepared and provided is true and has been prepared and provided in accordance with the CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct. We confirm that the opinions expressed are our true and professional bona fide opinions.

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Limited.

Revision History

Revision number	Date	Amendment
01	28 October 2025	INITIAL REPORT

Contents

Ornithological Outline

A solar PV development has been proposed on agricultural land at Eden Meadows off Evershill Lane, Morton, Derbyshire, DE66 6HA (central OS grid reference: SK 40542 60956). The site supported a total of five breeding Skylark territories. Mitigation and enhancement measures detailed within this report outline how an off-site compensation area can be beneficially managed to support breeding Skylark.

Summary

ADAS was commissioned to undertake a range of ecological surveys in relation to a proposed solar PV development on Eden Meadows off Evershill Lane, Morton, Derbyshire, DE66 6HA (central OS grid reference: SK 40542 60956), hereafter referred to as 'the site'. These included breeding bird surveys undertaken between April and July 2022, which found five Skylark territories within the development area (ADAS, 2022). Due to the displacement of these Skylark territories within the development area, for the lifetime of the solar PV development, a farmland bird mitigation and management plan was recommended by the Local Planning Authority (North East Derbyshire) including ten Skylark plots.

The strategy has included existing best practice and research to ensure the long-term persistence of Skylark and other farmland birds at a local population level during the construction and operational stage of the development. The following mitigation, enhancement and compensation measures were considered integral to the strategy, and are to be implemented throughout the construction and operational phases of proposed works:

- Timing of the works as not to impact breeding bird assemblages on site (greatest impacts likely between March – August);
- Ecological supervision / safeguarding of nests if works take place within the breeding season (March – August inclusive);
- Implementation of mitigation and enhancement measures to be implemented within an identified compensation area;
- Creation of a minimum of ten Skylark plots within a ≥5 ha Skylark compensation/mitigation area in arable land/cereal crops;
- Adoption of practical management strategies to support the successful persistence of Skylark populations within the compensation site;
- Leaving the compensation area fallow on a five-year rotation to create undisturbed conditions ideal for Skylark nesting and foraging;

- Establishment of grassland areas, native trees, and species-rich hedgerows, alongside management of field margins, will enhance habitat opportunities for farmland bird populations on site.

An off-site compensation area will provide suitable breeding and foraging habitat for Skylark and other farmland bird assemblages, in line with the farmland bird and other guidance set out in Chapter 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2024).

A monitoring programme of at least five years will be undertaken within the designated off-site compensation area to obtain baseline data to inform the success of the strategy in terms of maintaining and increasing the Skylark population.

1 Introduction

1.1 Strategy Objectives

The aim of the farmland bird mitigation, compensation and management plan is to identify the requirements of the known populations of Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*) on site, to identify an appropriate mitigation and compensation strategy and to provide successful conservation objectives.

Consideration of the requirements of Skylark at the site will be discussed with the most up-to date research utilised to ensure a deliverable, bespoke strategy which can be successfully implemented to secure the long-term persistence of the species at a local scale. Ecological constraints to the proposed works are also considered to provide recommendations for mitigation or create opportunities for enhancement that can be incorporated into the design.

1.2 Development Site Description

The site of approximately 66 ha in size comprises predominately intensively managed arable farmland with ten grassland fields cut for silage and hay and/or horse grazed, set in a rural area of Derbyshire. Crops include a mixture of spring-sown species, including cereals (wheat and barley) and oilseed rape. The land is divided by a well-established network of native hedgerows, mature native trees and two single lane access roads/tracks to Averill Farm buildings which are located in the centre of the site outside of the scheme boundary. The site is located to the north of the town of Morton and is bounded to the east by a railway line and associated deciduous woodland railway corridor, partially to the north and west by a large block of deciduous woodland and to the south by arable fields and Morton Colliery Plantation. The site also lies adjacent to an existing 10 ha solar PV farm located immediately to the north. The wider area consists of an intensively farmed landscape with scattered small towns and villages.

The site in context of the wider landscape can be seen in Figure 1 below.

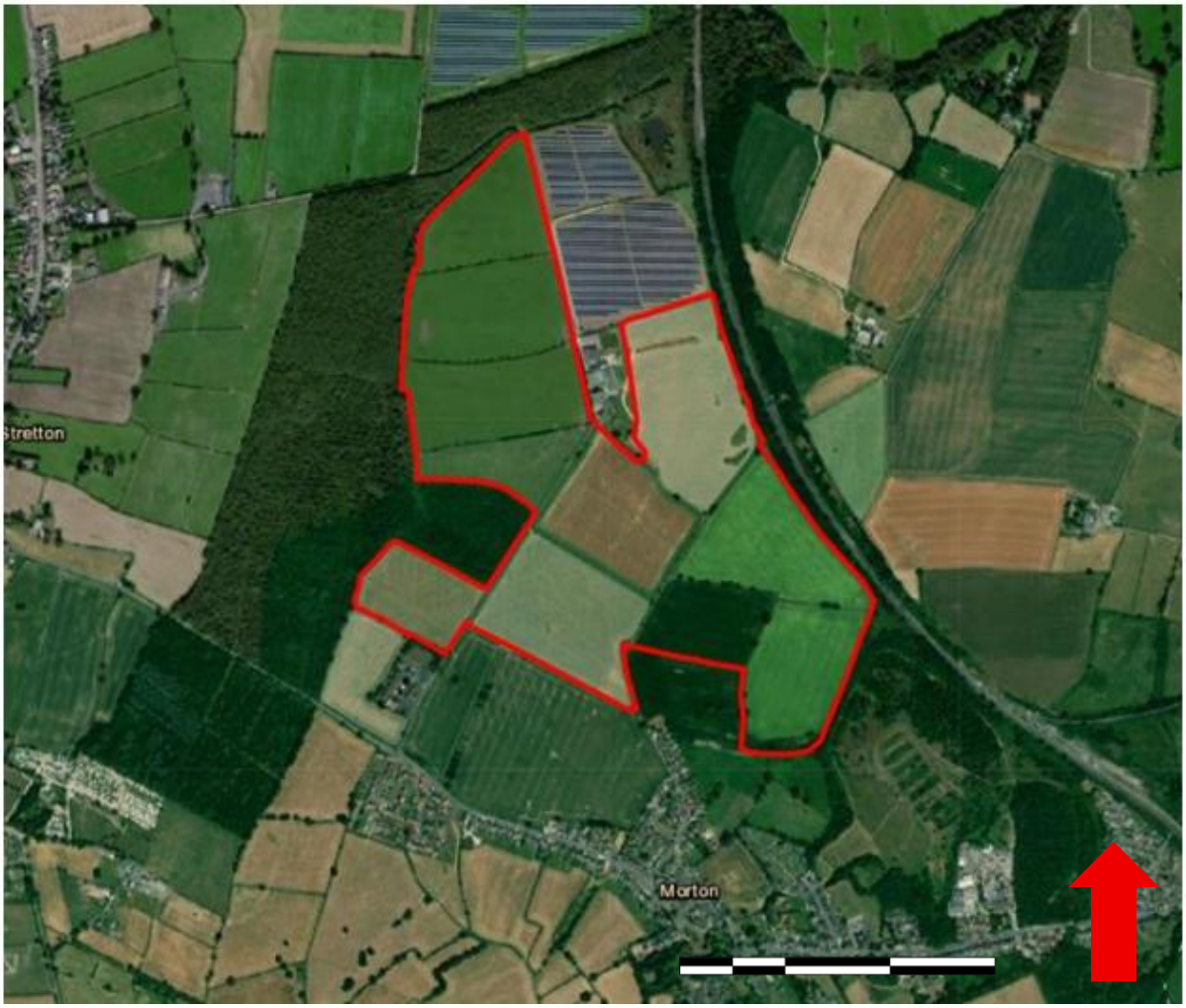

Figure 1. ***Site location and wider landscape (site indicated by red line boundary)***

Imagery taken from OS Mapping (ADAS Mapping Tool, September 2025

1.3 Description of the Proposed Development

The proposed development plans involve the erection of a 163 acre (66 ha), up to 49.9MW Solar PV array with co-located battery storage which will be connected to the existing on-site 132kV pylon. The installation of underground cables will also be required, although cable route plans have not yet been produced. It is understood that the solar PV arrays will be incorporated into the existing field layout. No boundary features are proposed to be removed to allow for the development. It is understood that a minimum of a 5 m buffer will be established around all field boundaries with additional space allowed to incorporate access routes around some of the boundaries. It is likely that the land housing the solar farm will be converted to grassland. A timeframe of completion for this project has not yet been established and is pending further survey and assessment. An outline plan of the proposed development is provided in Appendix 1.

2 Legislation and Species Context

2.1 Legislation

All breeding wild birds, including Skylark, are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, a wild bird is defined as any bird of a species that is resident in or is a visitor to the European Territory of any member state in a wild state. All birds, their nests and eggs are protected and it is thus an offence, with certain exceptions to:

- intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird whilst it is in use or being built;
- intentionally take or destroy the egg of any wild bird;
- have in one's possession or control any wild bird, dead or alive, or any part of a wild bird, which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954;
- have in one's possession or control any egg or part of an egg which has been taken in contravention of the Act or the Protection of Birds Act 1954;
- use traps or similar items to kill, injure or take wild birds; and,
- have in one's possession or control any bird of a species occurring on Schedule 4 of the Act unless registered, and in most cases ringed, in accordance with the Secretary of State's regulations.

2.2 Skylark Ecology

Overview of Skylark Ecology

The Skylark is a bird of open countryside in the UK, inhabiting open habitats in both upland and lowland areas. The species is sedentary or partially migratory, with populations in upland areas moving to lower altitudes or coastal areas for the winter. Skylark is a ground-nesting species and begins to establish territories as early as February, with the main nesting period between 20 April and 6 July, with the mean first date that clutches are laid being 19 May (BTO, 2023). Skylark is capable of producing up to four broods due to this extended breeding season, typically laying three or four eggs per clutch. The incubation period of the Skylark is typically 12 to 14 days, with the fledglings remaining in the nest for a further 11 to 15 days (Donald 2004).

The species is best described as a generalist in terms of diet; during the winter Skylarks form groups and are frequently found foraging in set-aside or stubble for grain (Gillings et al., 2005). Studies have shown that large cereal stubble fields (<4.3 ha) with no or very low boundary features are the optimal habitat for winter foraging particularly for grains (Geiger et al., 2013), whilst winter cereal crops provided sustenance via cereal leaves (Donald et al., 2001).

During the breeding season the availability of invertebrate prey is a key factor in site selection, with Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and Araneae accounting for 91% of the nestling diet in some areas (Ottens et al., 2014). Foraging areas such as field margins (Ottens et al., 2014) and undrilled or wide spaced rows support higher density of prey items (Smith et al., 2009). Access to areas where levels of invertebrate prey are consistent throughout the breeding season has been shown to be a core driver in breeding locations at the site level (Puttmanns et al., 2022).

Factors other than dietary requirements have been proven to affect the population density of the species, with mean vegetation height and size of site two key indicators as to whether a location is suitable for breeding (Rahman et al., 2012), with historic research showing a preference of crop height of between 20 cm – 50 cm, particularly in areas where no or low boundary features were present (Wilson et al., 1997).

Conservation Status

In the UK the Skylark was once considered an integral part of the countryside, however, the species status as a common farmland bird has changed significantly since the 1970s. In the UK the breeding population decreased between 1970 and 2013 by 60% (Hayhow et al., 2015), with a further decrease of 11.5% between 1995 and 2022, with an estimated 1.6 million territories remaining in the UK (Harris et al., 2022) – for comparison, the population between 1988 – 1991 was estimated to be approximately 2 million territories (Browne et al., 2000). Skylark numbers increased by 14.6% between 2012 and 2022, suggesting that the species may be beginning to recover (Heywood et al 2024).

As a consequence of these dramatic declines, the species is included on the Red List of Birds of Conservation Concern (BoCC). The Red List is the category for those species which are considered to be the most urgent conservation priority and where the breeding population has declined by at least 50% over the last 25 years.

Skylark is a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species, as it is one of a number of species identified as being threatened and therefore requiring targeted conservation action to reverse the species declines. It is also listed as a priority species in the Derbyshire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (Derbyshire County Council 2025).

Habitat Requirements

Skylark is a widespread species in the UK, occurring across England, Wales and Scotland. Populations can broadly be split on the basis of two discrete habitat preferences; upland and lowland. The population density is highest in upland areas, where it occurs on moorland and bogs. In lowland areas, arable farmland is the most important habitat for the species, with lower numbers occurring in

heathland, marsh, coastal and pasture (Harris *et al*., 2023). Lowland cereal crops are considered to be the most important habitat for the species in the UK in terms of the overall number of breeding pairs supported, however, population density in these areas is lower due to a shorter breeding season as a result of harvesting (Donald and Vickery, 2000). Spring sown cereals in particular offer more accessible nesting and feeding habitat (RSPB 2017), with high rates of occupancy by Skylarks relative to other arable field types at the national scale (Chamberlain et al 1999). The presence of field margins is considered integral to the habitat requirements for the species, as studies have shown that margins are preferred above all other habitats for foraging purposes, particularly during the breeding season (Kuiper et al., 2013). Availability of suitable invertebrate prey items (Ottens et al., 2014), site size (Rahman et al., 2012) and low or no boundary features (Wilson et al., 1997) are the primary factors influencing the presence or absence of Skylark in lowland habitats. Studies have also shown that the presence of Skylark plots and additional tramlines in winter cereals increased the number of breeding territories (Schmidt et al., 2017), highlighting the value of such conservation measures. Skylarks prefer fields with a mosaic of vegetation and bare ground, as pockets of bare earth provide vital access for foraging, flight, and movement within dense arable crops (Donald 2004).

3 Summary of Prior Ornithological Input

Breeding bird surveys undertaken on site between April and July 2022. A total of four breeding bird surveys were undertaken on site by ADAS Senior Ecological Consultant Ashley Martin. These breeding bird surveys flagged the presence of at least five Skylark territories within the arable crop on site (ADAS 2022).

Skylark were recorded across the site, with territories identified in the northernmost field, the second northernmost field, two within the central field and one in the central southern field, all associated with arable land.

While the presence of five Skylark territories were identified and a breeding attempt was probable, this does not necessarily mean that all territories resulted in nesting attempts or successful nesting attempts, as no evidence of nest/chicks/newly fledged birds were noted during the surveys. See Appendix 2 for field and Skylark territory locations.

3.1 Potential Impacts of Solar Farms on Birds

3.1.1 Adverse Impacts

Although there is mixed evidence regarding Skylark nesting within solar arrays, with some authors stating no impact e.g., RSPB (2020), and others stating a detrimental impact, Montag et al., (2016), it was considered overall that these ground-nesting species are likely to be adversely affected at local

level through reduction of open arable areas and increased disturbance/destruction during construction. Skylark numbers have been observed making use of mixed habitat grassland solar farms, albeit at reduced densities (Eaton & Noble 2023).

3.1.2 Beneficial Impacts

A recent study from the RSPB (2025) showed that solar farms managed for wildlife often contain an increased diversity of bird species than that of near-by arable fields. This increase is largely due to the presence of diverse habitat within solar farms, such as species-rich grassland and well-managed hedgerows, which contrast with the more uniform habitats found in intensively managed arable or modified grassland areas. Solar farms in mixed grassland habitat can provide enhanced foraging resources, suitable nesting sites, and greater shelter from disturbance and predation, supporting a range of farmland birds species throughout the year. Although Skylark may be deterred from nesting beneath solar arrays (Solar Energy UK 2023), they will continue to forage there amongst the sown grassland (Shotton 2018).

Other ecological effects may allow for a reduction in the requirement for breeding bird compensation. This includes where territories close to the edges of the development may benefit through increased breeding productivity or where there is an abundance of suitable habitat nearby, in which case some of the lost territories can be absorbed into the surrounding landscape.

4 Mitigation

Ahead of, and during the construction phase of the development, the following will be adopted to reduce impacts to Skylark and other birds breeding on the site.

4.1 On-site habitat creation

Permanent areas of grassland will be sown to accompany the solar panels, using species beneficial to both pollinators and seed producing plants. This grassland will provide vital ground cover and insect-rich foraging habitat for chicks, as well as increasing seed availability. The solar panels themselves will also provide suitable structures for cover and perching for many other bird species that were observed during the surveys, including Linnet (*Linaria cannabina*), Whitethroat (*Sylvia communis)* and Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*). Together these habitat measures are likely to maintain and increase the assemblage of birds using the site during the operational phase of the development.

The solar park will be managed to benefit ground nesting birds such as Skylark. Landscape plans include a grazing meadow mix beneath, between, and around the boundaries of the solar panels, with additional areas sown with a wildflower and tussock grass mix, such as 'Emorsgate EG10 Tussock Grass Mixture' or similar, along the margins. Additional grassland areas incorporate a wildflower-rich seed mix to enhance structural diversity and foraging opportunities for Skylarks and other farmland birds. The grazing meadow mix provides an open sward structure with varied vegetation height, which is ideal for Skylarks to nest and forage while remaining vigilant against predators. Management should compromise a single mechanised cut undertaken outside the Skylark nesting season, (outside of early April to mid-August).

Where hedgerow boundaries are present, it is recommended that edge habitats are allowed to develop with taller grasses, benefitting other ground nesting birds (as well as other wildlife). New lengths of species-rich hedgerow, trees and wild bird seed will be planted, along with wild bird seed mixes, to increase nesting and foraging opportunities for species that rely on woody vegetation for nesting, fruit-bearing plants for food, and the invertebrate communities they support. Hedgerows will include native species such as Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), Blackthorn (*Prubus spinosa*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), and other native shrubs and trees, providing dense, structurally diverse vegetation that supports nesting, foraging and shelter for a range of bird species.

These habitat enhancements will also increase invertebrate diversity and populations, providing additional sustenance for birds and chicks during and following the breeding season.

4.2 Timing of works

Construction works will be undertaken outside of the breeding season (March – August inclusive) to avoid the risk of committing an offence by damaging or destroying nests or young of birds actively breeding on site. Where groundworks cannot be undertaken outside of the breeding season, works will be subject to supervision or a nesting bird check (see Section 4.3).

4.3 Requirement for Ecological Clerk of Works

If works are to be undertaken within the breeding season (March – August inclusive), a suitably experienced person will undertake a nesting bird check of all areas to be impacted, including habitats suitable for Skylark and other ground-nesting birds. If any nests are located at this point, the position of these will be known to the site manager, and a 50 m exclusion zone (Donald et al 2002) will be established to safeguard the nest until the chicks have fledged or the nest is assessed as no longer active.

5 Compensation

5.1 Identification of a Suitable Compensation Area

Derbyshire Wildlife Trust (DWT) has requested on-site or off-site Skylark plots. If the plots are on-site, DWT's consultation response seeks ten Skylark plots (4x4m) within the site. This strategy considers the alternative approach that would be taken if the plots are located off-site.

Following consultation with the client, the landowner, and the Local Planning Authority, an off-site compensation area should be identified. The area of compensation should be allocated based on existing guidance for the management of cereal fields to support Skylarks (Natural England 2024) but it is likely that at least 5 ha would be required.

An ornithological scoping survey should be conducted to assess the suitability of habitats within the identified off-site compensation area. Existing Skylark territories on the compensation area should be recorded to evaluate the potential of the compensation area to support additional territories. The results of the survey will inform habitat management and conservation measures to optimise the area for Skylark breeding and support long-term farmland bird population recovery.

Consideration should be given to both RSPB and Government guidance (RSPB 2024) (GOV UK 2024), which indicates that fields supporting Skylark plots should more than 5 ha size if they have an open aspect or >10 ha if bounded by trees or woodland.

5.2 Arable Land Use - Cereal Crop (Skylark Plots)

Cereal fields are more frequently occupied by Skylarks than other crop types, with consistently higher bird densities recorded in these areas (Donald et al 2001). If the fields in the compensation area are selected as arable land use, cereals crops, then this will include other conservation measures such as Skylark plots, all of which could potentially boost Skylark densities even further. A minimum of ten Skylark plots has been recommended within the potential off-site compensation area by North East Derbyshire Council. With appropriate management, these fields could support additional territories.

A minimum of ten Skylark plots will be created at a density of two per hectare across the whole usable area, the minimum density as identified for enhancing feeding habitat for Skylarks (RSPB, 2023). Skylark plots are used predominantly when planting winter cereals, studies have shown that they have also been successfully used in spring barley fields (Odderskær et al, 1997). Each Skylark plot must be a minimum of 16 m^2 in area and at least 3 m wide (e.g. 4x4 m, or 3x6 m). Skylark plots are best created by either turning off the drill when cropping an area, to leave an unsown plot, or to sow crops as normal and then spray the area with an herbicide. Plots must not be located within existing trackways within the field (i.e., created away from any area where vehicles regularly pass), and must be located

at least 25 m from the nearest hedge or any other existing linear feature, as well as the pond on site. Plots must be cut/cleared in the autumn (after 01 August) to avoid any risk of destroying nests or killing/injuring fledglings or adults breeding within the area.

5.3 Other Beneficial Farmland Bird Enhancements

To help increase the environmental benefits provided by the winter cereals the use of fertilisers and pesticides should be avoided. Allowing crop residues and seed-rich weed species to remain undisturbed will help support farmland birds and other wildlife through the summer months (DEFRA 2025b).

Rotational and five-year set aside, along with winter cereals have been assessed as some of the most attractive field types to Skylarks (BTO 1995), and a plan to leave the land fallow every five years is proposed. Allowing land to lie fallow on a rotational basis helps restore soil health and break pest and weed cycles, while also creating open, undisturbed ground with low vegetation- conditions that are highly favourable for Skylark nesting and foraging. The field(s) in the potential off-site compensation area will be managed as set-aside on the fifth year of rotation, ensuring the continued provision of optimal nesting habitat and supporting long-term land productivity.

Winter cereals provide Skylarks and other birds with essential, accessible, food sources during the winter months, when natural food is scarce. The standing crop creates a structure yet open habitat that allows birds to forage efficiently and also offers shelter from predators and exposure to harsh weather. Consequently, establishing winter cereals in the off-site compensation area will provide valuable new habitat for the Skylarks present on site, aligning with best-practice agri-environmental management optimised for Skylark conservation (Heywood et al. 2025).

With appropriate management practices, the habitat available for Skylarks can be optimised through winter cereal cultivation. This could be complemented by the creation of open-ground features such as dedicated Skylark plots, uncropped field corners, and seasonal fallow strips, which provide areas for nesting and unobstructed foraging. Low-intensity grass margins and tussocky vegetation along field edges can further enhance structural diversity, offer cover while maintaining visibility for predator detection. Additionally, the establishment of species-rich grassland strips, wildflower margins, and beetle banks can provide supplementary foraging resources and invertebrate-rich habitat to support feeding throughout the breeding season. Fields of winter cereals, including the creation of Skylark plots, are expected to enhance the existing habitat and provide increased opportunities for colonisation by the five Skylark territories displaced by the works.

5.4 Population Monitoring

Due to a lack of data surrounding the persistence of Skylark in mitigation areas post development, follow up breeding bird surveys and habitat assessments will be conducted to establish the number and location of territories on the compensation site. Data on the persistence of Skylarks within solar arrays and mitigation areas is contrary at best. Skylark numbers have been observed utilising mixed habitat grassland solar farms, albeit at reduced densities (Eaton & Noble 2023) (RSPB 2025) and these ground-nesting species are considered likely to be negatively affected locally due to the loss of open arable areas and increased disturbance/destruction during construction of the proposed works.

It is anticipated that if a sufficient off-site compensation area is provided on the basis of current available best practice, and is managed in an appropriate and sympathetic manner, Skylark populations will be maintained or potentially increase on site. However, without follow up surveys, this outcome remains hypothetical and arguably unsubstantiated.

It is recommended that three survey visits are undertaken in Year 1 (end March – July) which will record the number and location of Skylark territories on the site and adjacent fields, along with any evidence of breeding (such as carrying food, nesting materials, faecal sacs or live young), within the off-site compensation area. The visits will be repeated in Year 3 and Year 5 to provide a suitable basis for some analysis of the population trends on site. If the population on site declines, corrective measures to ensure the longevity of the population must be undertaken, including changing habitat management. These will be bespoke in nature pending the cause of any decline, and may include the following options; supplementary winter feeding, signage for public awareness to reduce disturbance, predator management or other measures.

6 Management Objectives

Table 2 below provides an overview of the management objectives for the Skylark mitigation, compensation and management strategy. The measures are considered sufficient to maintain and increase the Skylark population and other farmland bird species for the duration of the operational lifespan of the Solar PV arrays.

Table 2: Conservation objectives

Action	Objective	Goal	Outcome
Arable – Cereal Crops			
Farmland bird habitat mitigation (on-site)	Create a minimum of 10 Skylark plots on-site.	To provide long-term suitable Skylark habitat on-site to mitigate for the change in Skylark habitat on-site.	If not possible see off-site compensation actions.
Farmland bird habitat compensation (off-site)	To set aside a minimum of 5 ha of suitable off-site habitat for breeding and foraging Skylark (see Skylark plots below).	To provide an area of long-term suitable off-site Skylark habitat to mitigate for the change in Skylark habitat on-site.	To maintain and increase the population at the local level.
Management of habitat	To create a minimum of 10 Skylark plots within the 5 ha plus off-site compensation area.	To provide long-term suitable Skylark habitat off-site to mitigate for the change in Skylark habitat on-site.	To maintain and increase the population of Skylark at the local level.
Monitoring of population	To monitor the population/habitat of Skylark on the development site and compensation area for a period of five years.	To establish baseline data to inform the success or otherwise of the proposed strategy and enable a dynamic approach to site management as required.	To inform viable mitigation approaches for the species at this and similar sites in the future.

7 Conclusion

The proposed development will result in a change to on-site habitats used by Skylark.

As an on-site mitigation area suitable for Skylark has not been allocated yet, it is proposed that an off-site compensation area is secured for the creation of a minimum of ten Skylark plots within a ≥5 ha Skylark compensation/mitigation area in arable land/cereal crops. An ornithological scoping survey will be undertaken to identify a suitable compensation area for this purpose, considering existing Skylark presence and the presence of habitat characteristics favourable to the species. When this is confirmed, this plan will be amended with further details of the compensation area.

It has been recommended by North East Derbyshire Council that the identified off-site compensation area be managed as cereal crops, with a minimum of ten Skylark plots established, each covering approximately 16 m^2 to provide suitable breeding and foraging habitat during the breeding season. To further enhance habitat suitability, it is recommended that these fields will be left as set-aside on the fifth year of rotation, providing undisturbed, low-vegetation conditions ideal for foraging and nesting.

To assess the effectiveness of these measures, long-term monitoring of the off-site compensation area will be undertaken to collect baseline data on Skylark population trends and distribution within the compensation area.

It is anticipated that if the mitigation area is provided based on current available best practice, and managed appropriately and sensitively, Skylark populations will remain stable or show an increase on site, thereby resulting in no net loss at a local level (NPPF 2024).

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Appendix 1: Proposed Plans

See following page.

NOTES

1. All details are indicative only.
2. Dimensions are in metres unless stated otherwise.
3. Refer to HSE document "Avoiding danger from overhead power lines – Guidance Note GS6" to ensure safe operation of machinery in proximity to overhead power lines.

LEGEND

- Planning Red Line
- Landowners Line
- Existing Access
- New Access
- Solar panels
- Fence
- Existing Hedges
- New Hedges
- Trees
- Wildflower
- Wetland
- Hybrid Inverter Container with acoustic fencing
- Spares Container
- Customer Switch Gear Container
- CCTV (located every 80–120m)
- Access Gate
- Construction compound
- Public Rights Of Way
- New Permissive Path
- Reroute UG LV Cable
- NGED operational land

REF. NORTH

0 50 100 Meters

RWE

DETAILS

TITLE	A032 Eden Meadows Solar Farm
LOCATION	Near DE55 6HD
DATE	4 August 2025
CONFIGURATION	Typical fixed design
REVISION	L

Appendix 2: Development Site Skylark Territories