

Staveley Solar Farm

Site Visit and Parish Council Meeting 18th March 2024

Questions and Answers Summary

1. About the Planning Process.

- a. Will the project go to Planning Committee?

In terms of next steps, the Applicant has submitted a full planning application to Rutland County Council as the Local Planning Authority. The Council will now run their own consultation, during this period, the public and consultees will have the opportunity to submit comments on our application on the Council's website (application reference number: 2024/O300/MAF). The Council's Planning Case Officer will review any comments submitted during the consultation period, as part of their consideration of this planning application. The outcome of the planning application will be determined following the consultation period, and the planning application will either be decided as a delegated decision or at a meeting of the Planning and Licensing Committee.

2. About the Site.

- a. Why was this piece of land chosen?

In order to identify potential locations for the solar farm, the following matters were considered: Principally the locational requirement of proximity to Wing Water Treatment Works for a direct wire connection as well as environmental and planning constraints (including but not limited to flood risk, public rights of way, heritage designations, landscape designations, ecological designations etc), achieving a viable scale, land ownership, accessibility and agricultural land quality.

The Applicant is working in partnership with Anglian Water to decarbonise its operations at Wing Water Treatment Works as well as the wider operations of the company. Around 90% of the electricity generated by the Proposed Development will be utilised by Anglian Water, with the remaining electricity generation exported to the National Grid.

Wing Water Treatment Works utilises a significant amount of electricity to pump water through the network to the treatment works, and to treat water to a quality suitable for supply to customers. The Proposed Development will make an important contribution towards helping Anglian Water to meet its ambitious commitment to achieve 45% energy from renewable sources by 2025 and become a net zero organisation by 2030.

This new source of renewable energy for Anglian Water, and subsequent reduced reliance on the National Grid, will also provide greater control over operational costs. This will provide protection from fluctuating energy prices and help to manage customer bills at a time of rising costs thereby generating additional local benefits.

- b. Not all of the Site used to be an Ironstone quarry, only part of it?

The Pilton Ironstone Company opened a quarry in 1919 which covered the majority of the Site (Parcels 1 and 3) as discussed further in the submitted Heritage Statement Section 5. It is documented that during the 1920s, approximately 40 men were employed there and both ore and over-burden were excavated by steam-driven diggers. By 1930 there were two large quarries on the eastern side of Morcott Road, and one on the western side.

- c. Why was the Site not proposed on brownfield land?

A review of the Rutland County Council Brownfield Land Register was undertaken prior to preparing and submitting this planning application. At the time of reviewing the Council's Brownfield Land Register all of the sites were below 10 hectares ("ha") (c.25 acres), with the majority below 1ha, and are therefore not suitable for the scale of the Proposed Development. It also indicates that there is no land available on the Rutland County Council Brownfield Land Register within the identified Site search area in proximity to Wing Water Treatment Works.

- d. Why are panels distributed as shown on the Site Layout?

The submitted Site Layout has been informed by Landscape and Heritage consultant feedback as well as feedback received through the pre-application consultation process which included engagement with the Local Planning Authority. In line with the technical advice received panels were removed from the most prominent south facing slopes which would have been visible from parts of Morcott, therefore reducing potential impacts on the local landscape. Further to this our visual mitigation measures have been enhanced through the introduction of additional hedgerow planting in areas of the Site, this includes part of the Site along Morcott Road. Additionally, hedgerow, tree and scrub planting has also been increased across the scheme as a whole.

- e. Why does it feel like Lincolnshire and Rutland are targets for solar farm developments?

Particular Counties have not been targeted by the Applicant but the key site selection parameter for this Proposed Development is the proximity to Wing Water Treatment Works for a direct wire connection. The Applicant is unable to comment in respect of other solar farm developments regionally.

- f. Where is the security fencing located?

The security fencing has been proposed around the perimeter of the solar development areas with landscape mitigation measures proposed between the security fencing and existing field boundaries. This is proposed to be deer stock fencing 2.4m high with wooden posts and metal mesh wire. There would also be 100mm gaps at the base of the fencing for passage of small mammals as well as mammal gates at appropriate locations.

- g. Will there be a problem with sound from the proposed Inverters? Is mitigation such as sound proofing required?

The Noise Assessment submitted with the application concludes that the operation of the solar farm would generate low noise levels at surrounding properties throughout the day. Assessing the noise levels against relevant standards and guidance concluded that the operation of the plant would result in a potential for a low impact with noise levels not exceeding a level which would represent a No Observed Effects Level, thus ensuring that the operation did not result in unacceptable levels of noise and thereby ensuring full compliance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF"). All but one property shown as a sensitive receptor within the Noise Assessment is below 30 decibels ("dB"), and that one property is within the predicted range of 30-35 dB as a worst case scenario, which is in accordance with British Standards acceptable noise level.

The Applicant notes the recent Public Protection consultee comment submitted on the planning application and would be agreeable to the additional noise condition proposed

by the Public Protection Officer should the Local Planning Authority be minded to grant this planning application.

- h. Are the solar panels motorised, do they make noise as a result?

Tracking solar panels would be used to maximise the available solar energy. The solar panels would be connected in rows to small motors mounted beneath the panels, which operate intermittently throughout the day to orientate the panels correctly. The operation of the tracking motors generates very low noise levels that would not be audible beyond the Site boundaries.

- i. In case the capacity increases from 40 to 49MW would more land be required?

The Proposed Development will generate 40MW based on the technology and design of the proposed solar panels currently available on the market. However, the planning application seeks consent for a maximum capacity of up to 49.9MW, to allow for the possibility of an increase in the efficiency of solar panels in the future, that would increase electricity generation while utilising the same number of panels covering the same area of land.

- j. Was the project engineered to fit within the 49.9MW Town and Country Planning Act threshold beyond which it would require to be submitted as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project?

No, the current Proposed Development will generate 40MW based on the technology and design of the proposed solar panels currently available on the market.

- k. How was the proposed solar technology chosen? Why was a wind farm not selected instead of a solar farm?

Bluestone Energy primarily focuses on developing battery and solar technologies, making solar their preferred option for projects like the Proposed Development. However, the decision-making process involves an extensive pre-feasibility and site selection process. This process considers various parameters, including available land, landscape, proximity to residents, environmental impact, economic feasibility, and regulatory requirements.

After careful evaluation, it was determined that a wind farm would not be the most appropriate choice for this Site. Wind farms can be significantly more intrusive due to factors such as noise pollution, visual impact, and the need for large barriers. Considering the specific characteristics of this Site, including its landscape and proximity to residents, solar technology emerged as the preferred option.

- l. Would the project still be viable if the Best and Most Versatile ("BMV") agricultural land was removed from it?

Unfortunately, with the removal of 21 hectares, Staveley Solar Farm would no longer be a viable project. There is a requirement of circa 2-3 acres to produce 1MW of solar power, this amount of land not only facilitates energy production but also allocates areas of the Site for implementing biodiversity net gain ("BNG") areas and landscape and visual mitigation. Maintaining the specified land area is crucial to the project's success, as it enables Bluestone Energy to exceed planning requirements in terms of BNG, meet policy requirements and uphold its ethos of responsible development. Without sufficient land, the project would be unable to meet its energy production targets or implement essential environmental enhancements.

In addition, the Agricultural Considerations Report prepared by Kernon Countryside Consultants Limited, submitted as part of the planning application documents, confirmed that the small area (3 ha) of Grade 2 is part of a field mixed with Subgrade 3a and Grade 4. The Grade 2 area cannot be exploited separately for any increased agricultural benefit. There is no gain from excluding that land from the Proposed Development.

Similarly, the Subgrade 3a land, whilst comprising two whole fields, is compromised, in this case from historic quarrying and an old railway line. The two fields yield poorly in comparison to the wider land holding. There is no gain from excluding those fields from the Proposed Development.

The soils will be protected and will benefit from long-term grassland cover. The installation of the panels will not have any significant adverse effect on the quality of the land. The BMV resource is therefore protected and will not be lost. Only 1.01 ha of land will be affected by tracks and fixed infrastructure, and that land can be restored at the decommissioning stage. Of this under 0.2 ha is of BMV quality.

- m. What is the grazing capacity proposed under the solar panels versus without solar panels?

Currently, around 1,360 sheep graze on the land. It is expected that during the Solar Farms operation, the number of sheep grazing will be around 960 annually.

- n. What is the anticipated impact of the project upon the environment?

The Proposed Development places a strong emphasis on the delivery of landscape and biodiversity enhancements. The development will deliver an overall biodiversity net gain of 31.31% in habitat units and 56.78% in hedgerow units, while maintaining grazing areas on suitable areas of the Application Site.¹

Further environmental benefits include the provision of 15 bird boxes, 15 bat boxes, 10 hedgehog boxes, 10 insect hotels/boxes and 5 hibernacula features within the development proposals. These proposed enhancement measures would ensure that the resident populations are accommodated, and encourage further species to move into the Application Site. Mammal gates and small gaps will also be provided at the base of the perimeter fence which would allow wildlife to move into and out of the Application Site and maintain connectivity with the wider landscape.

Landscape enhancements are proposed across the Application Site and include the following: Biodiversity Enhancement Areas ("BEA") of approximately 7.63 hectares which will contain species-rich wildflower grass mix and organic wild bird seed mix; Species-rich wildflower grass mix along field margins across the Site; Wildflower meadow under proposed hedgerow and hedgerow enhancement; Native scrub planting and native woodland cover; 1,022m of proposed new hedgerow, 95m new hedgerow infill and 156 new trees are proposed.

In terms of benefits and potential impacts to the scheme please see the submitted Planning Statement for full planning policy considerations and consideration of the

¹ The development will deliver an overall biodiversity net gain of 31.31% in habitat units and 56.78% in hedgerow units based on the Supplementary Ecology Note (dated 2nd May 2024), this has reduced minorly from 31.63% in habitat units and 57.71% in hedgerow units from the Ecological Assessment Report (2nd February 2024) following additional survey work undertaken.

effects of the Proposed Development against planning policy requirements. The planning application submission also includes the following accompanying reports which have assessed the impacts of the Proposed Development: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Landscape and Ecological Management Plan, Construction Traffic Management Plan, Construction Traffic Method Statement, Agricultural Land Classification Report, Agricultural Considerations Report, Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Enhancement and Management Plan, Biodiversity Metric Calculations, Report to Inform a Habitats Regulations Assessment, Great Crested Newt Species Report, Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Drainage Strategy, Heritage Statement, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Solar Photovoltaic Glint and Glare Study, Noise Assessment and Phase 1 Geo-environmental Assessment.

3. The Visual Impact of the Proposed Development.

- a. Concerns were raised over the proposed screening measures and the time required for this to mature?

The Proposed Development including landscape proposals, have been designed with careful consideration to landscape character and views and seeks to protect, enhance, and reinforce important landscape features including mature boundary hedgerow and trees, field trees, and adjacent woodland, and seeks to improve and enhance local biodiversity.

Photomontages have been prepared to show the proposed solar development from Viewpoints 4, 5, 6 and 7, at Year 1 (post construction of the Proposed Development), and at Year 15 to give an indication of the screening maturing over time. Following the recent Parish Council meeting the Applicant would be happy to consider incorporating mature tree stock from the outset in additional locations.

- b. Concerns were raised over potential trees outside of the Site boundary that could be in poor health and could die in the future, in particular from Ash Dieback?

An arboricultural survey has been undertaken by independent consultants, which has not found Ash Dieback within the existing tree stock within the Application Site's red line boundary. Barton Hyett (the project Arboricultural Consultants) are alive to the issue and can advise on appropriate measures if Ash Dieback spreads to within the Site boundary from neighbouring trees. For further information please see the Arboricultural Impact Assessment which has been submitted as part of the planning application.

- c. North Luffenham is impacted by the Site and could see the Site from a distance?

Effects on landscape character are greatest within the Site itself and are localised within the surrounding valley landscape. Beyond the Site, the proposed solar development mostly would be perceived from the southern landscape context of the Site where there is some intervisibility of the Proposed Development on the south facing slopes of the valley.

The Proposed Development has been designed to minimise its influence on the surrounding landscape by siting on higher ground behind existing hedgerow, trees and woodland and proposed planting that would mature and provide greater filtering and screening overtime. Development has been avoided from parts of the Site within Parcel 1 which is considered to be more visible from the Site's southern context. Existing woodland, hedgerows and proposed woodland along the northern and eastern edges of the Proposed Development in Parcels 2 and 1 limit the influence and visibility of the Proposed Development from the valley landscape north of the Site.

In line with the Landscape and Heritage Consultants technical advice received following the pre-application public consultation, panels were removed from the most prominent south facing slopes within Parcel 1 which would have been visible from parts of Morcott, therefore reducing impact on the local landscape. Further to this the proposed visual mitigation measures have been enhanced by additional hedgerow planting in areas including along Morcott Road. Hedgerow, tree and scrub planting have also been increased across the scheme as a whole, including visual screening towards North Luffenham.

- d. People who walk on Morcott Road could see the Site?

Effects on views are limited to those experienced by persons on Morcott Road running north to south through the centre of the Site; by persons on Public Rights of Way ("PRoW") in the southern part of the Site; by some residents to the immediate east of the Site; by residents at Wing Barn to the southwest; and by some residents within Morcott to the southeast of the Site. Proposed development within Parcel 2 of the Site largely would be visually contained by existing woodland, hedgerow, and trees and proposed planting along and adjacent to the boundaries of this part of the Site.

Overall, landscape and visual effects would be localised, and the implementation of the landscape proposals shown on the Detailed Landscape Proposal drawings would assist in assimilating the Proposed Development into the landscape and in views over time. For further information please refer to the submitted Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and Detailed Landscape Proposals Plans.

4. About the Cable Route.

- a. How many kilometres is the proposed cable route to the Substation and where does it run?

The proposed cable route will extend between the Solar Farm Site, the Anglian Water Treatment Centre and the Western Power Distribution Oakham Substation. The route extends from the western boundary of the Solar Farm along the road to the Water Treatment Centre it will then route further west before routing northwards towards the Oakham Substation. In total the proposed cable route is approximately 10.3km in length. At this stage it is anticipated that the cable route will connect to the Points of Connection ("PoC") via areas of private land of Anglian Water and Western Power and the adopted highway. Please see the Construction Traffic Method Statement for further information.

- b. Are the cables to be located over or under ground?

It is anticipated the cable will be laid underground within the Highways Authority owned land with the traditional trench and duct method primarily used. However, the horizontal directional drilling method may be used where there are identified constraints. Horizontal directional drilling allows for the required ductworks to be conducted and executed without the need to open, empty, and backfill the traditional trenches. Alternative dig methods will be used where appropriate or necessary, such as hand digging to avoid damage to tree roots etc.

Appropriate street works notices will be secured and suitable traffic management and procedures will be implemented along the cable route to minimise disruption to traffic on the local highway network.

5. About the Construction Period.

- a. What is the total duration of the construction phase?

The construction programme is anticipated to take up to 12 months to complete. This includes the preparation of the site, erection of security fencing, assembly and erection of the PV strings, installation of the inverters, transformers, and grid connection.

- b. What is the duration of the installation of the cable route?

The Applicant has advised that the estimated duration of works will be 12 months (subject to no engineering difficulties). There will be two teams working from either end of the route with approximately 10 staff working on the cable run at any one time.

- c. Will homes be disadvantaged because of the works (along the cable route and in general)?

As raised above appropriate street works notices will be secured and suitable traffic management and procedures will be implemented along the cable route to minimise disruption to traffic on the local highway network.

Mitigation measures have been recommended by our Transport Consultants within the Construction Traffic Management Plan to minimise disruption wherever possible which includes: temporary construction signage will be placed along the route for vehicles approaching the Site in accordance with The Traffic Signs Manual: Chapter 8 (2020). All signs installed as part of the construction phase will be placed outside of visibility splays. Delivery drivers, contractors and visitors will be provided with a route plan in advance of delivering to Site to ensure that vehicles follow the proposed route.

The arrival and departure of HGVs at the Site will be strictly managed by the Site Manager. Drivers will adhere to a delivery schedule and will be required to call ahead to ensure that any emerging HGVs can be held within the Site. No HGV's will be permitted to wait on the public highway.

If considered necessary, banksmen can be sited on Morcott Road to assist the largest vehicles manoeuvring into Land Parcel 1 and Land Parcel 3 and the Pinfold Lane junction. Background traffic on the adjacent highway will be given priority over construction traffic.

Wheel washing may be required until internal access tracks within the Site have been constructed. A hose or pressure washer will be provided within the Site close to each access to ensure that the vehicles wheels are clear of mud and debris before exiting on to the local highway network.

The cable route core working hours of operation would be between the hours of 07:00 to 18:00 Monday to Friday. No work will take place on weekends or during public holidays.

On the solar farm, construction works will be undertaken between the hours of 08:00 to 20:00 Monday to Friday, and between 08:00 and 13:00 on Saturdays. It is noted that construction is usually carried out during daylight hours, so the length of workdays will vary depending on the time of year that construction takes place.

A condition would likely be added to any future planning permission, if minded to be granted, limiting construction works to set hours for this temporary construction period.

- d. Will there be compulsory acquisition of land?

No Compulsory Purchase Orders (“CPO”) are proposed as part of this development.

- e. What disruption is expected during the construction stage for residents?

It is anticipated that there will be a maximum of around 1,000 two-way movements by large vehicles at the Site (i.e. 500 arrivals and 500 departures) over a minimum 12 month period.

There will also be construction workers arriving at the Site first thing in the morning and departing in the evening, although the numbers involved are forecast to be relatively low on a day-to-day basis and minibuses will be provided for general operatives.

The Construction Traffic Management Plan confirms the level of traffic during the temporary 12 month construction phase will not have a detrimental impact on the safety or operation of the local or strategic highway network.

To minimise disruption to the highway network construction works will be undertaken between the hours of 08:00 to 20:00 Monday to Friday and between 08:00 and 13:00 on Saturdays. It is noted that construction is usually carried out during daylight hours, so the length of workdays will vary depending on the time of year that construction takes place. A condition would likely be added to any future planning permission limiting construction works to set hours.

A pre-commencement walk-over Condition Survey on the local highway network will be carried out to assess the baseline condition of the adopted highway before construction activities commence. At this stage, it is envisaged that the extent of the survey will comprise Fydell Row and its junction with the A47, Wing Road and Morcott Road. The survey will incorporate a photographic record as appropriate.

This would be followed by a further Condition Survey with a further photographic record covering the same extents as previously assessed at the end of construction activities, in order to identify and agree any remedial works reasonably attributable to construction activities. A date for this survey will be agreed once construction of the Site is complete.

6. Modern Slavery Policy.

- a. How will the developer ensure that there is no slavery involved in the making of the solar panels, and in particular Chinese sourced panels (Uyghur labour)?

The Applicants fully and firmly support the UK Government and wider solar industry’s efforts to develop a robust traceability protocol as a standard to ensure all solar supply chain imports coming into the UK have been ethically sourced. They apply the highest possible levels of transparency and sustainability throughout their own supply chain, no matter where the panels come from.

Because this project does not have planning permission yet, it is too soon to be able to know who the individual supplier will end up being. But whoever the manufacturers and contractors are, it will be a requirement that they meet these standards, and this will be legally enforced.

Bluestone Energy issued a Modern Slavery Act Transparency Statement in 2024 and remain committed to improving their practices to combat slavery and human trafficking, with a view to ultimately achieving the best possible practices in this regard.

TotalEnergies further endorse Bluestone Energy's Statement and are fully committed to do everything possible to ensure their practices meet the highest standards to combat modern slavery. To this end they have several procedures, company rules and a Modern Slavery Statement which they abide by.

7. About Electricity Generation.

- a. What is the meaning of 'sleeving'?

In a sleeved PPA ("Power Purchase Agreement"), an energy developer and an off taker, often a utility company or a large industrial consumer, enter into a private agreement. This agreement involves the off taker purchasing electricity generated by the energy project. Essentially, it allows for a direct transaction between the energy producer and the purchaser, facilitating the financing and development of renewable energy projects.

- b. Where is the remaining 5% of the electricity going (if not to Anglian Water)?

The majority of the electricity generated by the Proposed Development will be utilised by Anglian Water, with the remaining electricity generation exported to the National Grid.

- c. How could the project impact the bills of the community?

The Applicants have no influence on the market rates of energy provision and so are unable to impact energy bills directly.

However, if the planning application is approved, a Community Benefit Fund will be available for the development's operational life. It will present an opportunity for the community to play a significant part in meeting its needs in a way that delivers long-term, lasting benefit.

The Community Benefit fund will be managed by a Community Liaison Group, who will decide, based on the views of the community where the funding should be disbursed.

This Community Liaison Group will be made up of members of the community, elected by the communities, along with representatives from the Operator and Anglian Water.

8. About the Project Management.

- a. Who is the operator of the project?

TotalEnergies will operate Staveley Solar Farm following construction. They have a long history of operating solar farms across the globe and are developing multiple projects across the UK amounting to 500MW of power.

- b. Who will be responsible for enforcing the commitments proposed by the project?

TotalEnergies will take responsibility for any commitments made in the lead up to the development's completion and as part of the planning application.

- c. Who is the main point of contact?

The central communication inbox for Staveley Solar Farm, which will be live until the determination of the project can be accessed at any time at:
info@staveleysolar.co.uk

The main point of contact for the Project Team at Bluestone Energy, is representatives of the Planning Team, via planning@bluestonenergy.co.uk.

At Total Energies, the Societal Lead Rhonda Miller can be contacted via Rhonda.miller@totalenergies.com or via the central communication inbox for Staveley Solar Farm.

- d. What are the health and safety considerations that were taken into account?

The Applicants place health and safety at the forefront of their priorities. Not only do they respect country regulations at all times they consider HSE requirements as soon as the design stage. They enforce safety standards on every company they work with and this is a key criteria for selection of contractors. All of their projects have to subscribe to strict HSE management plans and procedures. They ensure that those plans are delivered by suitably trained personnel and monitor the HSE performance at all times.

Their aim is to be a model employer and a responsible operator and to this end they endeavour to

- Ensure people's safety;
- Uphold human rights in their operations and those of their suppliers; as well as
- Put their employees at the heart of their transition.

- e. How much is the profit of the landowners out of this development?

This is commercial information under confidential agreement so the Applicants are unable to advise.

9. About the Community Benefit Fund.

- a. How can the community benefit from the project in terms of a fund?

If planning permission is minded to be granted a Community Benefit Fund will be created to distribute funds to the community. More information will be available on the Community Benefit webpage at: [Community benefit fund – Staveley Solar \(staveleysolarfarm.co.uk\)](http://Community_benefit_fund_-_Staveley_Solar_(staveleysolarfarm.co.uk))

This fund will be managed by a Community Liaison Group made up of local community members, along with representatives from the Operator and Anglian Water.

After consultation with local communities the funding will be disbursed at regular intervals, following principles agreed by the Community Liaison Group.

Please note whilst this is a benefit of the scheme, it is not one that should be taken account or weighed in the overall planning balance given that the community benefit fund is not directly related to mitigating the impacts of the Proposed Development and therefore is not a material planning consideration.

- b. Can the community benefit directly with electricity being produced at the Proposed Development?

Unfortunately, the Applicants have no direct influence on the market rates of energy provision and so are unable to guarantee impact on energy bills.

Staveley Solar Farm will be a new source of renewable energy for Anglian Water, reducing reliance on the National Grid as Anglian Water will have a direct wire connection to the Site. This will also provide greater control over their operational costs. This in turn will provide general protection from fluctuating energy prices and help to manage overall costs at a time of rising prices thereby generating additional benefits.

The Proposed Development would deliver a significant amount of renewable electricity, enable a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, whilst also providing a secure form of electricity supply. Staveley Solar Farm would make an appreciable contribution to the amended Climate Change 2008 targets and assist with meeting the challenging legally binding obligations to reach "net zero" by 2050.

10. About Bluestone Energy the Applicant.

- a. Who is Bluestone Energy?

Bluestone Energy are a renewable technology developer, committed to supporting the global and national target of net zero carbon and creating a cleaner, greener, more sustainable world for future generations.

11. About Anglian Water.

- a. Who is Anglian Water?

Anglian Water is the largest water and water recycling company in England and Wales, supplying water and water recycling services to almost seven million people in the East of England. The company is seeking to identify ways to reduce its carbon emissions, and is on track to generate 45% of its energy from its own renewable sources by 2025 and become a fully net zero carbon business by 2030.

- b. How many solar panels do Anglian Water have on their own sites, why are they not using their own roofs?

Anglian Water have investigated installing solar panels on their operational site rooftops, but this would only generate approximately the equivalent of 1MW, far below their operational electricity needs. Staveley Solar Farm is being developed by Bluestone Energy, with a direct connection to Anglian Water's Wing Water Treatment Works. Around 90% of the electricity generated by the Proposed Development will be utilised by Anglian Water, with the remaining electricity generation exported to the National Grid.