



Brailsford Solar Park

Statement of Community Involvement

on Behalf of British Solar Renewables

Prepared by Alpaca Communications | April 2026



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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. BSR Energy (“the Applicant”) conducted a programme of public consultation and stakeholder engagement with regards to its proposals for a Solar PV array with a maximum export capacity of up to 55MW (“the Project”) on land off Main Road, Brailsford, Ashbourne, DE6 3DA.
- 1.2. The Proposed Development would produce enough clean renewable electricity to power approximately 16,060 homes per annum, representing an annual CO₂ saving of approximately 22,396 tonnes of CO₂.
- 1.3. This document provides an overview of the consultation programme, the feedback received, and an explanation of how feedback led to changes to the scheme design.
- 1.4. The Applicant began engagement with Brailsford Parish Council, Mercaston Parish Council, Hulland Ward Parish Council, Kirk Langley Parish Council, and Weston Underwood Parish Council in October 2025. All relevant parishes were contacted with information on our proposals and offered a briefing. This was done via outreach emails sent on 24th October 2025. The Applicant also engaged with Mugginton Parochial Church Council (PCC) following our consultation events, and the Applicant held an online meeting with the Church Council on the 23rd of February. The Applicant also met the PCC at All Saints’ Church Muggington. The Brailsford Parish Council clerk responded to the Applicant’s invitation to the consultation event and webinar, confirming that this consultation information had been shared with Parish Councillors.
- 1.5. An initial engagement letter (Appendix 1) was sent to 89 residents (Appendix 2) who live in close proximity to the site on 24th October 2025. This letter included an introduction to the site, a map displaying the red line boundary of the proposed site (Appendix 3), and an offer of a phone call or house visit with the Applicant to discuss the proposal.
- 1.6. At the same time, a separate wider engagement letter (Appendix 4) was sent to 883 residents (Appendix 5) who live in the wider area on the 24th of October 2025, notifying residents of our intention to host consultation events in the coming months. This letter included an introduction to the site and a map displaying the red line boundary (Appendix 3).
- 1.7. The Applicant also engaged with the Proposed Development’s Ward Councillor (Brailsford), Cllr Geoff Bond, and the Proposed Development’s Neighbouring Ward Councillors, (Hulland) Cllr Dermot Murphy, (Alport and Southwest Parishes) Cllr Jane Orton and Cllr David Taylor. The Applicant also engaged with the Leader of Derbyshire Dales District Council, Cllr Steve Flitter, and the Chair of the Community and Environment Committee, Cllr Martin Burfoot. The Councillors were all contacted with information on our proposals and offered a briefing via outreach emails on 24th October 2025. They were also sent a follow-up email on 21st November 2025 with an invitation to the public consultation event.
- 1.8. The Site is situated within the Derbyshire Dales Constituency, represented by Mr John Whitby MP. Mr John Whitby was contacted with details of our proposals and offered a briefing on the 24th of October and invited to the public consultation event on the 4th of December 2025. The

Applicant attended an in-person meeting with Mr John Whitby MP on the 5th of November 2025, and an online meeting on the 9th of December 2025.

- 1.9. The Applicant also attended a meeting with Cllr Geoff Bond, the Ward Councillor for Brailsford at Derbyshire Dales District Council, on the 1st of December 2025. This meeting was attended by the project team and enabled the Applicant to discuss the proposals with Cllr Bond, as well as allowing the Cllr to ask any questions.
- 1.10. Following the Applicant's offer of house visits to those residents located closest to the site, who received the nearby residents' letter (Appendix 1), the Applicant carried out five visits between the 2nd and the 4th of December 2025. These visits were undertaken to gain a clearer understanding of residents' views on the proposal and allow them to ask questions to the project team.
- 1.11. The public consultation centred on an in-person exhibition, held on the 4th of December 2025 at the Brailsford and Ednaston Institute, Main Road, Brailsford, Derbyshire, DE6 3DA.
- 1.12. A brochure (Appendix 2) detailing the plans and inviting residents to attend the consultation event was sent out on 19th November 2025 to 1463 properties (see Appendix 3 for postal distribution area).
- 1.13. At the public exhibition, attendees were presented with fourteen display boards (Appendix 1) giving information about the Applicant, the Site and the concept design. The Applicant and members of the development team were at the event, helping to explain the design of the site and to answer any questions attendees had. Attendees were encouraged to provide their thoughts and opinions by way of feedback forms (Appendix 2) available at the exhibition (or by way of the consultation brochure). Additionally, the development team provided attendees with contact details if they wished to send any follow-up questions or feedback, and a project website was available for people to submit their feedback online. A freephone number was also available for residents to share feedback.
- 1.14. Following the public consultation event, the Applicant uploaded a copy of the boards used at the public consultation event onto the project website.
- 1.15. The Applicant also hosted an online webinar on January 14th at 7 pm, which was available for anyone to sign up for. The webinar lasted for a full hour and was attended by 14 people. At the end of the presentation presented by the Applicant, attendees took part in the Question and Answer (see Appendix 6 for the questions asked) session, where attendees could send questions and the Applicant answered their questions. Following the webinar, the full video of the webinar was uploaded to the project website by the Applicant.
- 1.16. Following the public consultation events, the Applicant attended a site visit with Mugginton Parochial Parish Council on the 18th of March 2026, where members of the Church Council were able to raise their concerns and have their questions answered by the Applicant.
- 1.17. Of the 57 local residents who completed a feedback form, 50 were in objection to the proposals, 2 were neutral, and 5 were in favour of the project.

1.18. Key matters raised during pre-application consultation by local residents and the Parish Council included:

- Recognition of the need for renewable energy development
- Concerns about potential visual impacts
- Considerations regarding the use of arable land
- Questions surrounding the efficiency of solar power
- Concerns regarding the overdevelopment of Brailsford

2. Approach to Consultation

- 2.1 Alpaca Communications was appointed by the Applicant to assist with the pre-application public consultation on the Project.
- 2.2 Alpaca Communications is a specialist public consultation agency with broad expertise in advising on and implementing consultation programmes for both private and public-sector clients.
- 2.3 ‘Front-loading’ public engagement helps ensure the proposals are as informed as possible by the local community and other stakeholders prior to the submission of the planning application to the relevant Local Planning Authority. This approach recognises that all parties benefit from a communications programme that ensures all those people with a potential interest in a development are fully informed of the proposals and have had the opportunity to input early on. The Applicant is supportive of and fully committed to meaningful pre-application consultation.
- 2.4 The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 2015 (as amended) sets out minimum standards of publicity and notification relating to planning applications, depending on the nature of the application.
- 2.5 The Localism Act 2011 implemented changes to the planning system, which included an emphasis on neighbourhood planning to empower communities to influence the form and manner of development in their area. With or without an adopted Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP), community engagement is an important part of the development process.
- 2.6 Section 122 of the Localism Act 2011 outlines that a person intending to make a planning application in England should carry out pre-application consultation. This should include publicity considered likely to bring details of the potential application to the attention of a majority of the persons who live at, or otherwise occupy, premises in the vicinity of the land to which the application relates.
- 2.7 Thereafter, regulations defining the requirements of consultation have not been laid before Parliament. As such, section 122 does not yet apply to any planning applications made under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In this context, the Applicant has undertaken consultation voluntarily and in the spirit of good practice to ensure communities of interest and communities of place are informed and have opportunities to provide feedback.
- 2.8 National and local policy that encourages pre-application consultation and local community involvement, along with the benefits to the quality of development proposals that have been informed by local knowledge, provide the foundation for the community engagement efforts undertaken in advance of a planning application for the Brailsford Solar Park.

National Planning Policy Framework (2021)

- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government’s policies for England and outlines how these policies should be applied. With regard to pre-application consultation, NPPF paragraph 39 advises:

‘Early engagement has significant potential to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system for all parties. Good quality pre-application discussion enables better coordination between public and private resources and improved outcomes for the community.’

2.10 In paragraph 40 the NPPF also sets out that:

‘Local planning authorities ... should also, where they think this would be beneficial, encourage any applicants who are not already required to do so by law to engage with the local community and, where relevant, with statutory and non-statutory consultees, before submitting their applications.’

National Planning Practice Guidance

2.11 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was launched by the Government in 2014. It is a web-based resource which is actively managed to ensure that it remains up to date. Guidance under the section ‘Before Submitting an Application’ outlines the benefits of pre-application engagement with the LPA as a means of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning application system and of improving the quality of planning applications and their likelihood of success.

2.12 Under the heading ‘Is pre-application community consultation compulsory’ the PPG advises that *“Pre-application engagement with the community is encouraged where it will add value to the process and the outcome.”*

Derbyshire Dales District Council Statement of Community Involvement 2021

2.13 The District Council adopted the revised Statement of Community Involvement in February 2021. This document explains to local communities and stakeholders how they will be involved in the preparation, alteration, review, and determination of planning applications.

2.14 In section 7.66, page 34, the document states that *“Good practice suggests that local planning authorities should actively encourage developers of major schemes to inform and involve the community in shaping their proposals. The Council will therefore encourage developers to undertake this type of engagement prior to the submission of planning applications”.*

4. The Consultation

Consultation Aims

4.1 The aims of the consultation were as follows:

- To work with Local Consultees (local residents and their political representatives) from the outset and see how we could improve the proposals by taking onboard their suggestions.
- To raise awareness of the Project with Local Consultees and to gain their valuable insight based on their local knowledge.
- To gain a firm understanding of the key issues affecting the Local Consultees.
- To ensure the Local Consultees had the opportunity to give feedback on the proposals.

Consultation Overview

4.2 Consultation on the proposals began in October 2025 when the development team sent an initial engagement letter (Appendix 1) to 89 residents in close proximity to the site (Appendix 2) on 24th October 2025. This letter included an introduction to the site, along with a map displaying the red line boundary (Appendix 3) of the proposed site. Given their proximity to the site, the letter offered a meeting to speak to members of the project team to get an early understanding of the Applicant's plans. As a result of this initial engagement, the Applicant held house visits with residents in properties closest to the site who responded to the Applicant's outreach. A second wider engagement letter (Appendix 4) was sent to 883 residents (Appendix 5) who live in a wider area on the 24th October 2025. This letter included an introduction to the site and a map displaying the red line boundary (Appendix 3).

4.3 Following the Applicant's offer of house visits to those residents located closest to the site, who received the nearby residents' letter (Appendix 1), the Applicant carried out five visits between the 2nd and the 4th of December 2025. These visits were undertaken to gain a clearer understanding of residents' views on the proposal and allow them to ask questions to the project team. The Applicant undertook further house visits on the 17th and the 18th of March 2026, to update residents closest to the site of the proposed development of the improved proposals following public consultation.

4.4 The development team contacted Brailsford Parish Council, Mercaston Parish Council, Hulland Ward Parish Council, Kirk Langley Parish Council, and Weston Underwood Parish Council in October 2025. All relevant parishes were contacted with information on our proposals and offered a briefing. This was done via outreach emails sent on 24th October 2025. These Parish Councils were contacted again on the 21st of November 2025, inviting them to our in-person consultation event on the 4th of December 2025 at the Brailsford and Ednaston Institute.

4.5 The Applicant also engaged with Mugginton Parochial Church Council following our consultation events, and the Applicant held an online meeting with the Church Council on the 23rd of February,

and members of the project team visited All Saints' Church, Mugginton, to meet Parochial Parish Council members on the 18th of March 2026 to respond to questions.

- 4.6 Relevant political stakeholders from Derbyshire Dales District Council and Amber Valley Council were also contacted in October, with an offer of a briefing. The Applicant also engaged with the Proposed Development's Ward Councillor (Brailsford), Cllr Geoff Bond, and the Proposed Development's Neighbouring Ward Councillors, (Hulland) Cllr Dermot Murphy, (Alport and Southwest Parishes) Cllr Jane Orton and Cllr David Taylor. The Applicant also engaged with the Leader of Derbyshire District Council, Cllr Steve Flitter, and the Chair of the Community and Environment Committee, Cllr Martin Burfoot. The Councillors were all contacted with information on our proposals and offered a briefing via outreach emails on 24th October 2025. They were also sent a follow-up email on 21st November 2025 with an invitation to the public consultation event.
- 4.7 The Applicant also attended a meeting with Cllr Geoff Bond, the Ward Councillor for Brailsford at Derbyshire Dales District Council, on the 1st of December 2025. This meeting was attended by the project team and enabled the Applicant to discuss the proposals with Cllr Bond, as well as allowing the Cllr to ask any questions.
- 4.8 The Site is situated within the Derbyshire Dales Constituency, represented by Mr John Whitby MP. Mr John Whitby was contacted with details of our proposals and offered a briefing on 24th October, and was invited to the public consultation event on 4th of December 2025.
- 4.9 The Applicant attended an in-person meeting with Mr John Whitby on the 5th of November 2025 and an online meeting on the 9th of December 2025.
- 4.10 A brochure (Appendix 7) detailing the plans and inviting residents to attend the consultation event was sent out on 19th November 2025 to 1463 properties (see Appendix 8 for postal distribution area), inviting them to an in-person public exhibition on the 4th of December 2025. The Applicant held a public consultation event, where a Concept Design of the proposed scheme was available for residents to provide feedback.
- 4.11 A website for the project (Appendix 9) was also created, which went live on 24th October 2025. The website can be accessed at the following address: <https://brailsfordsolarpark.co.uk/>. The website provides visitors with an overview of the proposals, planning documents and the opportunity to get in contact with the development team or leave feedback. 411 unique visitors have been recorded since the website's creation. A freephone number was also available for residents to share feedback.

Public Exhibition

- 4.12 The drop-in public exhibition was held on the 4th of December 2025 from 2:30pm – 7pm. Fourteen display boards (Appendix 10) were presented to the public, which included information about BSR Energy, the proposed site layout, initial landscaping proposals, construction traffic details, and viewpoint photographs of the Site from the surrounding area.

- 4.13 Attendees were encouraged to provide feedback by filling in a feedback form at the event, or to take one away to return by way of freepost, submitting comments via the dedicated website, or contacting the Applicant via email or freephone.
- 4.14 Members of Brailsford Parish Council, Mercaston Parish Council and Mugginton Parochial Church Council attended the public consultation event. The Applicant was able to speak with the relevant stakeholders to explore potential options for the community benefit fund.
- 4.15 Of the 1463 properties that were sent a brochure regarding the Proposed Development and inviting them to the consultation events, a total of 100 residents attended the event, and 16 attended our online webinar.
- 4.16 The Applicant also hosted an online webinar on January 14th at 7 pm, which was available for anyone to sign up for. The webinar lasted for a full hour and was attended by 16 residents. At the end of the presentation presented by the Applicant, attendees took part in the Question and Answer (see Appendix 6 for the questions asked) session, where attendees could send questions and the Applicant answered their questions. Following the webinar, the full video of the webinar was uploaded to the project website by the Applicant in late January 2026.
- 4.17 Figure 2 below shows the concept design on which feedback was sought.



Figure 2: Concept design presented during the Public Consultation Period

5. Consultation Findings

5.1 The development team received 57 completed feedback forms. The results are presented below.

5.2 The feedback form included multiple-choice tick box questions and a space for additional comments.

Question one: Has this brochure been helpful in understanding our proposal?

Yes	No	Not Sure
28	11	18

Question two: With regard to the proposals you have read about, are you in support of the proposals?

Yes	Neutral	No	No Opinion
5	2	50	0

Question three: Additional comments

5.3 Appendix 9 contains those comments in full, in addition to the Applicant's response.

5.4 The themes covered the following topics:

- Recognition of the need for renewable energy development
- Concerns about potential visual impacts
- Considerations regarding the use of arable land
- Questions surrounding the size of the proposal

Summary of Feedback

5.5 The consultation programme successfully engaged residents who live in close proximity to the proposed development site, and within the wider community of Parishes.

5.6 This project received insightful community feedback. Those who attended the public consultation event and online webinar and provided feedback found it effective and useful in understanding the Applicant's proposal.

5.7 Overall, the consultation feedback received via the submitted feedback was mixed. However, there was a clear portion of residents who were interested in the benefits of the proposal.

5.8 Overall, the Applicant received constructive feedback from locals. While the response to the Proposed Development was generally mixed, those who attended the public consultation event found it useful in understanding the proposal.

5.9 The primary concern raised was the potential loss of arable land and green space, however support for the proposal emphasised the need for renewable energy development and the need to tackle climate change. Any concerns raised to the Applicant were addressed throughout the Consultation period, at the public consultation events held in December 2025 and January 2026, and via the project's email inbox (contact@brailsfordsolarpark.co.uk).

How Feedback Influenced the Scheme Design

5.10 Following public consultation, land was removed from the western and southwestern parts of the site and taken out of the development.

5.11 Panels were initially set back from properties to the east of the site, with further setbacks subsequently implemented to increase separation from nearby properties.

5.12 Panels were also moved from two locations nearby to New House Farm following consultation with the residents of the farm.

5.13 Areas of panels were also removed adjacent to the PRow to create areas of openness along the route of the PRow.

5.14 Figure 3 shows the improved site layout, based on effective public consultation and feedback.

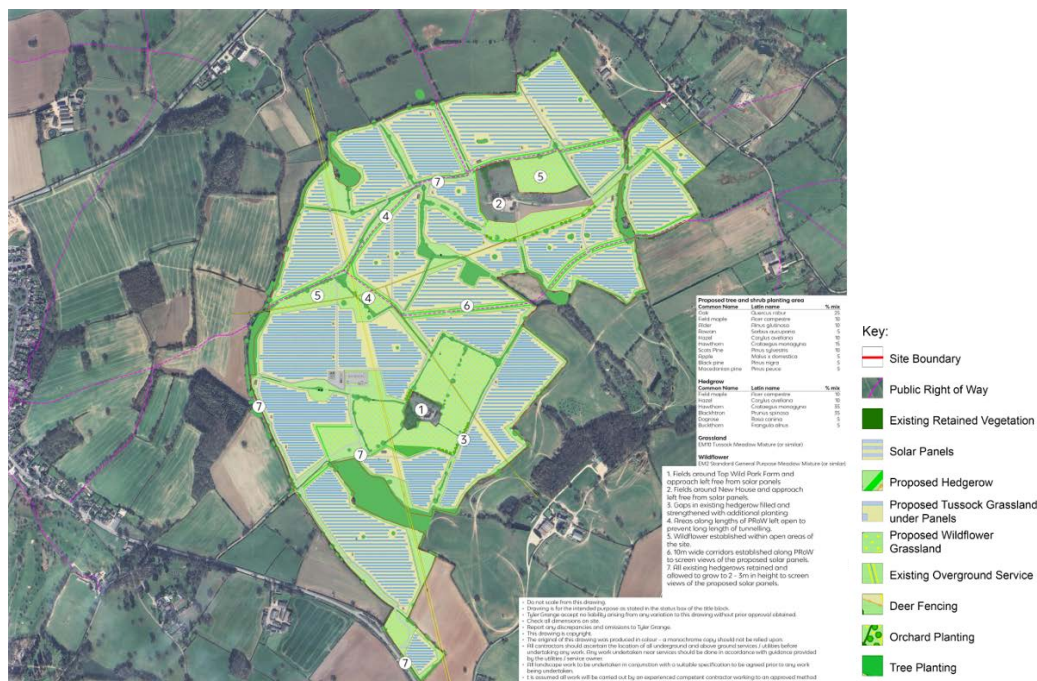


Figure 3: Final design concept following public consultation.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The Applicant undertook a comprehensive programme of public consultation, which successfully engaged with residents and key community and political stakeholders.
- 6.2 The Applicant ensured that the concerns and questions of the local community were addressed through the provision of additional information and the offer of individual resident meetings throughout the planning process to those closest to the site, as well as detailing further on the ongoing impact assessments in areas of concern. The final assessments will be available to the public following the submission of the planning application.
- 6.3 The webinar allowed residents who were unable to attend the public consultation event to hear about the project from the Applicant's team and enabled residents to ask the Applicant technical questions about the site. This webinar has also been available on the Applicant's project-specific website since January 2026, to ensure that local residents can access the recording.

7. Appendices

- Appendix 1: Close Resident Letter
- Appendix 2: Close Resident Letter Distribution Map
- Appendix 3: Red Line Boundary
- Appendix 4: Wider Resident Letter
- Appendix 5: Wider Resident Letter Distribution Map
- Appendix 6: Webinar Public Questions
- Appendix 7: Public Consultation Brochure
- Appendix 8: Public Consultation Brochure Distribution Map
- Appendix 9: Website
- Appendix 10: Public Consultation Display Boards
- Appendix 11: Comments Received and Applicant's Response

Appendix 1: Nearby resident's letter



BSR Energy Limited
35 and 35a The Maltings
Lower Charlton Trading Estate
Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5QE
E: info@bsrenergy.com
T: +44 (0)1458 224 900
www.britishtrenewables.com

Dear Resident,

I hope this letter finds you well.

I am getting in touch on behalf of British Solar Renewables (BSR) Energy with regards to our emerging proposals for a solar park on land off Main Road, Brailsford, Ashbourne, DE6 3DA ("Brailsford Solar Park").

Given your proximity to the proposal, we would like to give you early notice of our plans and commit to keeping you informed and updated on the proposal.

The proposed site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including: residential amenity, grid capacity, environmental designations, cultural heritage, ecology, biodiversity, flood risk, and agricultural land quality. Detailed studies are being carried out by technical specialists to inform the scheme design and respond to each of these points. The main benefits of our proposal are as follows:

- Enhancing the UK's energy security by producing our own reliable domestic energy, so the UK can secure its energy needs without exposure to foreign powers and volatile global energy price fluctuations.
- The scheme will produce clean, renewable electricity capable of powering 18,691 typical family homes per year, whilst saving 26,173 tonnes of CO₂e, when compared to electricity generated by non-renewable means.
- Provide a minimum increase of 60% in biodiversity net gain, which exceeds the 10% target outlined in the Environment Act 2021.
- Assisting Derbyshire Dales District Council in tackling its declared Climate Emergency and helping achieve its target of Net Zero by 2030.

BSR is currently in the early stages of its application. Over the coming weeks, we will be sharing information about the public consultation and inviting local residents and wider stakeholders to share feedback on our proposals.

We have attached an indicative Red Line Boundary for the proposed development, which outlines the overall area within which the development is proposed, inclusive of areas reserved for screening and biodiversity/ecological enhancements. **Please note this does not indicate the exact location of the solar panels, which will be shared as we progress our design over the coming months.**

We would be happy to arrange a call or a meeting with you to provide further information once our initial draft design has been finalised. Please do let us know if this is something that would be of interest.

Please do not hesitate to get in contact with us via contact@brailsfordsolarpark.com or by calling +44 8007074195 should you have any questions. Any feedback you have at this early stage will be welcomed and given full consideration.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Duncan Gray".

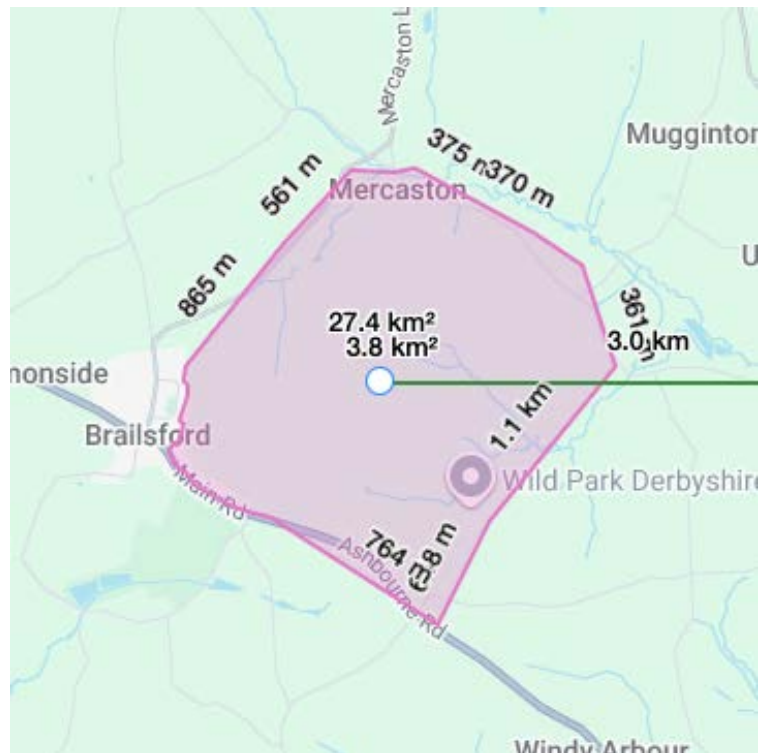
Duncan Gray, Project Manager
BSR

+44 (0)1458 224 900 | info@bsrenergy.com | www.britishtrenewables.com
BSR Energy Limited | Company number 10435323

Registered address: 35 and 35a The Maltings, Lower Charlton Trading Estate, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5QE



Appendix 2: Nearby Resident's Letter Distribution Map



An initial engagement letter was sent to 89 residents who live in close proximity to the site on 24th October 2025

Appendix 3: Red Line Boundary Map



Appendix 4: Wider Resident's Letter



BSR Energy Limited
35 and 35a The Mallings
Lower Charlton Trading Estate
Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5QE
E: info@bsrenergy.com
T: +44 (0)1458 224 900

Dear Resident,

I hope this letter finds you well.

I am getting in touch on behalf of British Solar Renewables (BSR) Energy with regards to our emerging proposals for a solar park on land off Main Road, Brailsford, Ashbourne, DE6 3DA ("Brailsford Solar Park").

We are providing early insight into our proposal to residents in the local community and will keep you informed as the project progresses.

The proposed site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including: residential amenity, grid capacity, environmental designations, cultural heritage, ecology, biodiversity, flood risk, and agricultural land quality. Detailed studies are being carried out by technical specialists to inform the scheme design and respond to each of these points. The main benefits of our proposal are as follows:

- Enhancing the UK's energy security by producing our own reliable domestic energy, so the UK can secure its energy needs without exposure to foreign powers and volatile global energy price fluctuations.
- The scheme will produce clean, renewable electricity capable of powering 18,691 typical family homes per year, whilst saving 26,173 tonnes of CO₂e, when compared to electricity generated by non-renewable means.
- Provide a minimum increase of 60% in biodiversity net gain, which exceeds the 10% target outlined in the Environment Act 2021.
- Assisting Derbyshire Dales District Council in tackling its declared Climate Emergency and helping achieve its target of Net Zero by 2030.

BSR is currently in the early stages of its application. Over the coming weeks, we will be sharing information about the public consultation and inviting [local](#) residents and wider stakeholders to share feedback on our proposals.

I have attached an indicative Red Line Boundary, which outlines the overall area within which development is proposed, inclusive of areas reserved for screening and biodiversity/ecological enhancements. **Please note this does not indicate the exact location of the solar panels, which will be shared as we progress our design over the coming months.**

Please do not hesitate to get in contact with us via contact@brailsfordsolarpark.com or by calling +44 8007074195 should you have any questions. Any feedback you have at this early stage will be welcomed and given full consideration.

Yours sincerely,

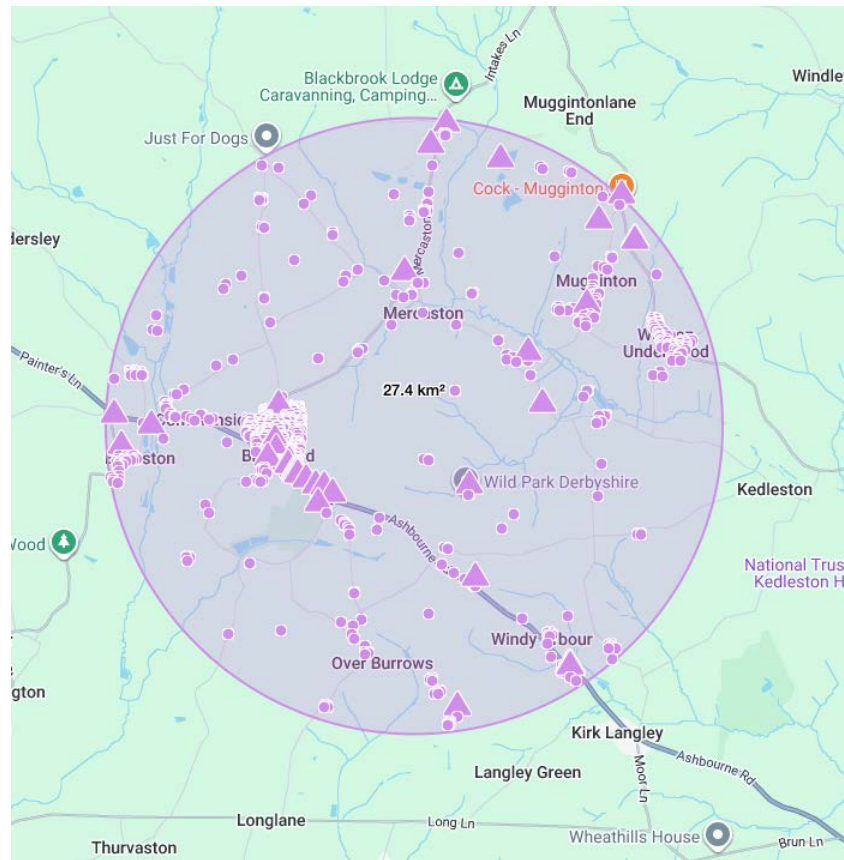
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Duncan Gray".

Duncan Gray, Project Manager
BSR

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Registered address: 35 and 35a The Mallings, Lower Charlton Trading Estate, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5QE



Appendix 5: Wider Residents' Letter Distribution Map



A wider engagement letter was sent to 883 residents who live in close proximity to the site on 24th October 2025. This letter included an introduction to the site, a map displaying the red line boundary of the proposed site.

Appendix 6: Consultation Webinar Public Questions

	Question
1	There is an anti-solar park group meeting tomorrow in Brailsford - lots of stuff on FB which appears to be misinformation or made up/assumed, How do you intend to address this. Have you plans to engage with the group given some appear to have no intention of coming to you with their issues but determined to object for the sake of objecting?
2	Has a visual impact assessment been completed?
3	You mentioned one PROW - I assume this is the curved lane - but there are two claimed bridleways across the site including ALlen Lane (i.e. Definitive Map Modification Orders with Derbyshire County Council) - how to you intend to protect these?
4	As the site is mentioned on Derbyshire HER (heritage protected as an ancient medieval parkland) which may contain aercheological artefacts. Will a geophysical scan be done on the site to find below ground items of interest?
5	Surely the visual impact assessment should be available for the consultation period?
6	I submitted questions by email regarding guarantees that if the company is no longer around, the LA or community will not be left with clear up costs or brownfield site. Also concerns about where solar panels will be produced, whether they leach chemicals.
7	Can you explain how exactly the panels are held down? Are they piled driven into the ground?
8	You mentioned the site selection report will be presented with the Planning Application, but that report must already exist so why cant it be released/share now, and what other sites were considered with similar access to National Grid with less potential impact ?
9	How do you lay out a case to justify utilising 400 acres of agricultural land to produce the same amount of power as four offshore wind turbines. These are the new turbines developed by GE? It seems a very inefficient use of land.
10	Where can I find the visual impact photo montages?
11	What are the specific PEAK traffic levels (trucks per day) versus the average 3 x in/out HGV deliveries
12	when the solar panels are scrapped following decommissioning what elements of the panels are recyclable?
13	Will the pile driving create vibrations that will be felt in nearby housing?
14	Not question - leaching raised by someone else, so just wanted to check. Not sure there's any evidence.
15	What level of grant support will be provided by the government for this
16	Is there going to be a negative impact on the value of properties in the area?
17	Sorry the economic impact has alreAdy happened !!!
18	How many solar parks have you already developed? What has been the community response once up and running?
19	Would you all like to live next to a solar development?
20	What will the land use be after 40 years
21	What size of development is viable for your company
22	We understand the development will affect nearby properties and wanted to ask whether any mitigation or community benefit measures are being considered, such as the provision or contribution towards domestic solar panels, battery storage and an inverter for affected homes?
23	What latitude do you have to reduce this enormous proposal ?
24	Will Mugginton village benefit from the community fund?
25	will this planning application be considered by Derbyshire Dales as planning authority or will it be considered a NSIP and go to the secretary of stae for final consideration.
26	During the previous consultation event it was mentioned that BSR was awaiting further news regarding when connection to the grid would be possible but that the timeframe could be anything from 2-7years, has this become clearer yet?
27	What bird and wildlife study has been completed for this proposal and if so will it be available to the public?
28	what will be the security on the fields?
29	what about the wild life if you have fencing
30	what happens to the access roads and new hedgrows planted for screening at decommissioning
31	What are the typical financial arrangements for landowners with solar parks on their land?
32	what is the grade of land included in this application based on the BMV scale? ie 1,2 ,3a etc?

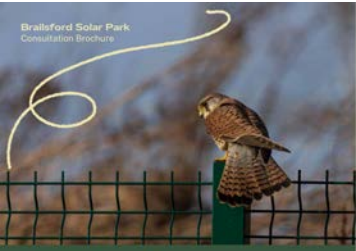
33	howmuch of the land is already under ggovernment subsidy for environmental subsidy
34	environmental stewardship

These questions were posted by attendees of the webinar into the chat function on Microsoft Teams and were subsequently answered by the Applicant's team during the webinar.

[illegible]

Brailsford Solar Park
British Solar Renewables
Statement of Community Involvement

Brailsford Solar Park
Consultation Brochure



Get in touch

Freepost:
FREEPOST: Alpaca Communications
(no postage required)

Freephone:
0800 707 4195

Visit our website:
www.brailsfordsolarsolarpark.co.uk

Email:
contact@brailsfordsolarsolarpark.com

The planning application will include a Statement of Community involvement, which will analyse and incorporate all feedback received and how it has informed our application.



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Feedback form

To return your completed feedback form please tear it from the brochure and send it to the post by Wednesday 21st January 2020. Alternatively, you can return your form via email to contact@brailsfordsolarsolarpark.com



1. Title Name

Address

Postcode

Email

Telephone

Age: ☐ Under 18 ☐ 18-24 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65 and over

2. What is your interest in the proposal?

☐ Local resident ☐ Local elected representative

☐ Local business owner ☐ Landowner

☐ Regular visitor to the area ☐ Interested in solar power / renewable energy

☐ Local interest group ☐ Other (please specify)

3. Are you responding on behalf of an organisation or group and if so, please share the name of the group

☐ Yes ☐ No

Name of group or organisation (if applicable)

4. Has this brochure been helpful in understanding our proposal for Brailsford Solar Park?

☐ Yes ☐ No

5. Are you happy for us to contact you about your response if required?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6. With regards to the proposal you have read about within this brochure, are you:

☐ Wholly supportive ☐ Supportive, but with some concerns ☐ Neutral

☐ Opposed, but I support the development of solar farms generally ☐ Opposed

☐ Don't know

Please provide any further comments explaining your response to the above

Freeport
ALPACA COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

1032 1476

Instructions

Tear out your feedback form, please fold and put it in the post for us.

If you'd like more space to share your thoughts, bend up an email, or just write your comments down and put them in an envelope with 'FREEPOST ALPACA COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED' written on the front. You don't need any further address or stamp.

Any queries or problems? Get in touch via feedback@alpacacommunications.com.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR FEEDBACK.

Once received, your comments will be added to a report on your feedback, shared with your nearest Neighbourhood Development Committee. Your personal data will be held securely by Alpaca Communications and used only for consultation purposes and related planning processes. We have made appropriate facilities for general receipt and processing, any response requested may also be shared with the relevant planning authority if requested. Your personal data may be shared with third parties for the reasons above. For more information, please refer our Privacy Notice at www.alpacacommunications.com/privacy-policy

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Our Proposals Page

Construction and Operation page



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Construction and Operation



Throughout the construction and lifetime of the proposed solar park, BSR is committed to ensuring that the impact on the local road network and the local community is kept to a minimum. Further details on the construction route will be updated in due course, as we continue to engage with transport operators and Derbyshire County Council. Highways will be constructed to address ongoing traffic management. The construction traffic route will be included in our consultation for feedback from residents.

A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Transport Statement will be prepared to accompany this application and to ensure the safety of all road users, including Public Rights of Way (PROW) users, and to support mobility requirements.

Once operational, the site will generate only minimal traffic for occasional maintenance visits.



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Have your say page



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Have your say



Interactive Feedback Map

Please click where you live on this feedback map and fill in the pop-up form to submit your comment. This will enable the project team to clearly understand the content of any feedback you may have on this proposal.





Submit Your Comment

Name (required)

Postcode (required)

Email (optional)

With regards to the proposals, are you

— Select —

What is your main concern with the proposals?

— Select —

Comments (required)

Submit

Public Consultation

BSR is committed to speaking with the community at the earliest possible opportunity to allow us to fully consider the feedback received from those who know the area best. We therefore invite you to provide feedback on our draft proposals by contacting us via our email below, calling us, or alternatively, filling out the form on this page.

contact@brailsfordsolarpark.com

+448007074995

If you, or anyone you know, would benefit from hard copy information or accessible formats, these are available on request by getting in touch through either of the methods listed above.

Our consultation brochure may also be found in electronic format [here](#).



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April 2026

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Webinar



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Online Webinar

We held an online webinar on Wednesday 14 January at 7.00pm, during which members of the British Solar Renewables team presented the proposals and discussed them in detail. The session also provided an opportunity for members of the local community to take part in the discussion.

Thank you to everyone who attended the webinar. If you were unable to join us, please click the button on this page to watch the recorded session.

[WATCH THE WEBINAR HERE](#)

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British Solar Renewables

FAQ's



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Frequently Asked Questions

Where is the site?

+

Why do we need solar?

+

What are the benefits of the proposal?

+

How can I get in contact?

+

How will the land be used once the development reaches the end of its operational lifespan?

+

Will this impact biodiversity on the site?

+

Land is needed in the UK for food production. Why are renewable energy developments like this needed on land?

+

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British Solar Renewables

April 2026

Brailsford Solar Park
Clean energy, powered with purpose.

The importance of biodiversity enhancement

Solar parks can be designed to enhance habitats for local wildlife. Brailsford Solar Park will provide the opportunity to keep the site free from excessive farming practices and chemicals, allowing species to thrive and the ability to improve. A biodiversity net gain (BNG) will be achieved through careful management of the land by new and improved boundary planting, adding native ecological enhancement areas, and dedicated features to improve the area as wildlife habitat.

Our Nature Protection Pledge

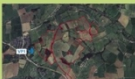
Our Nature Protection Pledge reflects our dedication to considering nature in everything we do. We are taking positive action for the planet and the communities in which we operate. By preserving biodiversity and supporting native biodiversity on the site, we are making a real impact. Our nature-focused land use approach combines clean energy generation, agricultural support, and nature enhancement.

These commitments include achieving a targeted combined measure of 80% biodiversity net gain (BNG) for each solar panel installed. Planning, consultation based on habitat units, landscape units, and tree units. The approach involves:

- Identifying and enhancing habitats such as ponds and hedgerows, creating wildlife corridors, planting native trees, shrubs, and grasses, supporting pollinators, installing bird and bat boxes, installing biodiversity net gain features, and working with local conservation groups to go beyond planning requirements wherever possible.



Viewpoint 1 Photomontages





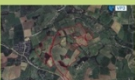

Viewpoint 2 Photomontages






Brailsford Solar Park
Clean energy, powered with purpose.

Viewpoint 3 Photomontages






Indicative landscape masterplan

The proposed site encompasses several fields currently used for arable farming, covering approximately 100.5 hectares, with around 70% of the area intended for development and the remaining 30% used for ecological enhancements.

The site is naturally well configured and well connected, forming a natural frame for nearby residential, rural, and woodland, and is intended to further reduce this impact.

The layout of the solar array has been informed by landscape and planning considerations and the recommendations contained within the various environmental specialist reports, which will continue to evolve as further feedback is received.



Appendix 11: Comments Received and Applicant's Response

COMMENTS RECEIVED	APPLICANT'S RESPONSE
Does the proposed solar park in Brailsford, mean, solar panels or wind turbines?	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly via email. Brailsford Solar Park is proposed to include solar panels. No wind turbines will be on the site.
Thank you for sending initial details regarding the proposed solar park in Brailsford. Whilst obviously we need to see more details, it's good to see our local area being involved in the green energy revolution and the move to net zero. Sadly, I think you'll find there will be local opposition, but I hope there will be many like us who will welcome this. My only question, or rather comment, at present, is that it would be good if the park could also be used as grazing land as I think that may help to counter some of the arguments about farmland being taken out of use.	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly via email. It is great to hear that you support the need to tackle climate change and reach net zero. Sheep grazing under panels is a great multi-use purpose for solar developments and this is certainly something we are looking at. Whilst we can't commit to anything at this point, as we are in the very early stages of our proposals, this is something we commonly look to do for our sites and we will certainly look to do it for Brailsford Solar Park. Research from DEFRA, stated that as of June 1st 2024, approximately half of all UK solar parks still maintained agricultural use, primarily through sheep grazing.
Thank you for your letter informing us of the proposal for a solar park at Brailsford, Ashbourne. As we are living within the red line boundary, at New House Farm Cottage, Allen Lane, Mercaston, DE6 3BL, we will be very interested in finding out how this plan will be developed. Could you please tell us when the proposed dates are for the Public Consultation and the submission of the Planning Application? We will appreciate your updates on the project, as the plan progresses. Yours sincerely	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly, providing dates for the public consultation event and arranged a meeting at the resident's property, which occurred before the consultation event.
1.I am very concerned about the extent of this solar park for the following reasons. 1 It does seem excessively large 2 Again we are losing prime agricultural land 3 There are many footpaths in that area and an ancient lane. What will happen to these?	The Applicant thanked the resident for their feedback and stated the following: In relation to your question, no public rights of way (PRoW) will be impacted whilst the solar park is operational. We also are keen to explore making enhancements to the PRoW and would

In my opinion it is too large and in an area of natural beauty which will be ruined by this. These sort of structures should be in old industrial areas e.g old aerodrome at Ashbourne. 2. Thanks for responding to me. I know all the footpaths around there but I cannot think how you can enhance them. Having said that, I am happy to help in anyway.	welcome any suggestions for consideration by the project team.
Good morning, We are in the process of purchasing a new house from Cameron Homes at the top of Luke Lane and Mercaston Lane, and we have just learnt about the proposed solar farm development. Please can you answer the following questions: On house will look over the fields along Mercaston Lane, will we be able to see the solar farm? Will we be able to hear the running of the farm? I have read about a buzzing noise? Will the footpaths and walking trails be protected? Will the farm be screened off and not be a blot on the landscape? How long will construction take? Thinking about noise and traffic. And finally, does experience show if our house would be devalued? Thank you for your help Response to The Applicant's response. "Good morning, Our key objection to the new solar park is that it comes very close and may be visible from our new house at the top of Luke Lane and Mercaston Lane. This is part of the new Cameron Homes development. The park should be moved at least one further field away. We also have concerns that it will impact negatively on the cost of house prices in the area. Thank you for your time. Kind regards,"	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly. The response can be found below: Noise from the Solar Park Once the solar park is operational, the site will generate very little noise. Any minor mechanical or inverter sounds will be contained within the site, with no significant impact expected on nearby residents. Noise levels are anticipated to be comparable to a quiet domestic appliance and will not be disruptive. A noise impact assessment will be carried out, and submitted alongside our planning application, measuring background levels and modelling expected operational noise to ensure it stays well within acceptable limits. Rights of Way and Footpaths All existing public rights of way (PROWs) will remain open and will not be diverted. During construction, there may be brief temporary interruptions in certain areas for safety reasons, but these will be minimal and communicated in advance. After construction, the footpaths will remain fully accessible and will be screened from view using hedgerows and native planting. These hedgerows will not only help maintain the rural character of the area but will also provide habitats for local wildlife, allowing local ecosystems to thrive. Visual Impact The site is naturally well contained and well screened which will minimise potential impacts for nearby residents. Existing hedgerows and trees will integrate the site sensitively into the surrounding area

	Further screening will also be included through a landscape planting scheme which will further reinforce natural screening, addressing any existing gaps and enhancing opportunities for new habitat creation. After reviewing the Cameron Homes landscape plan, screening will be planted to the west of the site to mitigate against visual impact from in and around Brailsford and the Cameron Homes development. Ecological enhancements to the site will be achieved through maintaining existing hedgerows and surrounding vegetation, and the creation of wildlife grassland, thereby improving the existing landscape features in and around the site. Construction Construction of the proposed solar park is expected to take around 12 months, with an average of three two-way HGV movements per day. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) will be in place to ensure safety and minimise disruption. As we are still in the early stages of our proposal, we are still seeking feedback to feed into the CTMP. The CTMP will be designed to minimise noise and traffic disruption and will be publicly available on the Council's planning portal when we submit our application. Property de-valuation In terms of property devaluation, we do not have any information or evidence which provides insights on the impact on property values for properties close to our solar parks. In terms of the wider industry, we are aware this is a common concern for residents, but are not aware of any evidence that well designed solar parks lead to a devaluation of properties nearby.
I live in Sycamore Way, Brailsford, and received your letter about the new solar park and have a couple of questions: We currently walk our dog around several of the fields that are destined to become the new solar park. Will there be any rights of way and footpaths around or through the new solar park? Will there be any noise from any of the new machinery once the solar park has been	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly. The response can be found below: Rights of Way and Footpaths All existing public rights of way (PROWs) will remain open and will not be diverted. During construction, there may be brief temporary interruptions in certain areas for safety reasons, but these will be minimal and communicated in advance.

finished? If so, where will the noise be (which field)? Will any of the energy be used for local residents, and forgive me for the bluntness - will local residents have a cheaper rate? Many thanks,	After construction, the footpaths will remain fully accessible and will be screened from view using hedgerows and native planting. These hedgerows will not only help maintain the rural character of the area but will also provide habitats for local wildlife, allowing local ecosystems to thrive. Noise from the Solar Park Once the solar park is operational, the site will generate very little noise. Any minor mechanical or inverter sounds will be contained within the site, with no significant impact expected on nearby residents. Noise levels are anticipated to be comparable to a quiet domestic appliance and will not be disruptive. A noise impact assessment will be carried out, and submitted alongside our planning application, measuring background levels and modelling expected operational noise to ensure it stays well within acceptable limits. Local Energy Use and Tariffs The electricity generated by the solar park will be supplied to the national grid. While the project will include a community benefit fund to support local initiatives, this fund is currently not being considered for reducing bills. Instead, the fund will focus on initiatives that provide wider benefits to the local community. As part of the consultation period, we are keen to hear suggestions from the community on how the fund could be best used.
Dear Sir/Madam, I refer to the above proposed 373 acre solar farm on the edge of Brailsford village to which I strongly object to its proposal. This proposal is circa five times the size of Brailsford village and consequently raises concern about the land usage and long-term character of the Derbyshire Dales. This seems to be a disrespectful attack on our rural countryside and its inhabitants. It appears that the forced local reorganization, that is amalgamating rural areas into city-led councils, has little understanding of the damage this will bring. In the UK, there is an energy policy, driven by its ideological pursuit of net zero emissions, which to subsidize the drive to net zero we	The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact

have some of the highest energy prices in the world. This is clearly leading to a de-industrialization which clearly helps the economies of likes of China, India, Russia, etc etc. That is bad enough but, by doing so, we are furnishing our enemies and competitors with an unnecessary advantage and ourselves with a severe disadvantage. Consequently, our economic growth is severely restricted – indeed sabotaged. We are also, at the same time, indoctrinating a generation of children about the benefits of a de-industrialized nation whilst sleep-walking into the loss of essential manufacturing skills. In Spain & Australia we have recently how rapidly everyday life breaks down when a renewable energy grid breaks down. Nothing works , leaving the community and country teetering on the edge of an energy shutdown. The sacrifice of land to the vanity and greed of green rent-seekers is at the expense of farmers’ livelihoods , is an absolute moral outrage and tragedy. A must for our national security is energy security whose supply needs to be abundant , reliable and inexpensive, whatever the weather. Building an energy system purely to meet ideological targets, which can easily be disrupted by adverse weather or a hostile government, is just political dystopia. Miliband chooses to ignore all the risks of his net-zero policies which , no doubt, China , and our other enemies worldwide,, are fully aware of. They currently must be laughing at us in disbelief. Thank you for taking the time to read my objection which I trust makes my opinion quite clear, not only from a local point of view but nationally , too.	of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. National energy independence is key to supporting British economic growth. We urgently need to generate energy from new, low-cost, low-carbon sources, and solar is the lowest-cost and quickest to deploy of all energy sources.
Dear British Solar Renewables, I will start by saying that my wife and I are wholly opposed to the creation of a Solar Farm at Brailsford. The reason for this is because we are just so saddened by the continuous desecration of this once green and fertile country. Slowly but surely the countryside is being covered in concrete, tarmac, houses, industrial estates, wind	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly. The Applicant regrets to hear that the residents experience of providing feedback on housing proposals was negative and they felt their views were ignored. The Applicant wishes to stress that the reason we have engaged in this consultation process is to

turbines and now solar farms. Just as long as CEO's, executives and other like minded people are making plenty of money, what does it matter to them? I don't believe the claim that that solar farms can enhance natural habitats. By not having humans constantly interfering and destroying existing natural habitats is surely the best thing for natural habitats. As for saying that solar and wind farms will bring the price of electricity down, I think we all know that this is just another successive government lie. Wind farms have been around for over 30 years and solar panels and farms for maybe 15 years? More are being created yet my utility bill never seems to decrease yet energy companies are making billions in profits! Other European countries seem to have far more innovative ways of doing solar farms other than just covering their countryside with solar panels. There is quite a lot on the internet about it. It's all very interesting, perhaps you should read it. Despite what I write and think and how many people may or may not protest, I'm old enough to know that my views and the views of others won't be taken into consideration and will be completely ignored and like with all new housing applications, you will go ahead and build the bloody unwanted monstrosity anyway. Yours sincerely	hear the views of residents on our proposals and all feedback we receive will be considered as we progress with our proposal. The Applicant then encouraged the resident to attend the public consultation event, so they can speak directly to a member of the project team in person and ask any questions they may have about the site.
Hi I oppose your awful plans for the solar park in Brailsford, I have lived in the area most of my life, not matter what fancy words you try and pull over us this will be a complete eye saw and destroy our area, we are a tiny village in the beautiful countryside, why don't you use utilize the disused Willington power station that has been sat doing nothing for years and won't hinder our land. What will happen to the local wildlife that has already been destroyed by the new houses being built and	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly. "The proposed site has been selected because it meets the technical, environmental, and land requirements necessary for a project of this type. All key matters the resident raised; ecology, drainage, traffic, safety, landscape impact, and proximity to local facilities, are currently being assessed by independent specialists, with mitigation measures proposed where required.

more proposed, the traffic is at capacity already here, we already have drainage problems, will the locals be getting cheaper energy as compensation ?, the border is so close to where the local school children go for their classes in the woods, why are you having the local meeting when most people will be at work ? why do you want to destroy our landscape ? why are you making a big thing about 'it will be dismantled in 40 years time ? most of won't be here then anyway, apparently they can catch fire ? if the firm is from Somerset go destroy land in your area and keep away from ours.	Full details of these reports will be available when our application is submitted. Solar farms are very low fire-risk. They have no fuels or moving parts, use certified equipment with automatic shut-downs, and follow strict installation standards with non-combustible materials and safe spacing. Fires at ground-mounted sites are extremely rare, and the project will comply with all relevant fire-safety regulations and standards. The project also provides opportunities for ecological enhancement. By leaving areas of land fallow and allowing natural vegetation to establish, the site can support local wildlife, improve biodiversity, and create habitats where plants and animals can thrive. Under the planning term of 40 years, the site will be fully decommissioned and restored to its original use at the end of the project. The consultation meeting will run until 6:45 pm due to another booking in the hall. For those unable to attend in person, a webinar is being held in January starting at 7 pm. All feedback and relevant project information are also available on our website."
Dear Project Team I hope you are well. I understand there is a community consultation event on Thursday regarding the proposed solar park behind my home. Unfortunately, I am unable to attend, but I would be grateful if you could share further information and help address a number of questions and considerations that are important to me and many local residents. I support renewable energy development and the wider transition to sustainable power. My hope is that this project is designed from the outset to be a community asset, delivering a biodiversity boost, contributing to flood resilience, and providing educational and engagement opportunities for local people. To better understand the plans, I would appreciate more detail on the following areas: 1. Construction, Access & Community Impact Construction timeframe: How long is the build phase expected to last? Traffic and access: What routes will construction traffic use, and how will	The Applicant has responded to this resident directly. The response can be found below: "1. Construction, Access & Community Impact Construction timeframe: How long is the build phase expected to last? Construction is expected to take approximately 12 months. This will generate an average of three two-way HGV movements per day. Traffic and access: What routes will construction traffic use, and how will disturbance be minimised? Construction traffic will access the site from the east, utilising the A52 as the primary route. Vehicles will join the A52 via the A38 at Markeaton Island before continuing west along the A52 to the site access point. From there, construction traffic via the A52 will enter the site via the designated access and travel along the internal access track to the temporary

disturbance be minimised? Community impact: Measures to mitigate noise, dust, or disruption during construction. Noise or light impacts: Will there be any ongoing operational noise or lighting after completion? Sustainable construction practices: Will low-carbon construction methods, sustainable materials, reduced concrete use, and local contractors be prioritised? Will tracks and hardstanding be permeable where possible? 2. Community Benefit, Engagement & Oversight Will a community benefit fund be established to provide annual financial support for local projects? Will a community liaison group meet periodically with the developers and landowners? Will there be annual reporting to residents on biodiversity, energy generation, and site management? Are there opportunities for community participation in biodiversity monitoring, habitat creation, and educational projects with schools or universities? 3. Drainage, Flood Risk & Climate Resilience How will the project address drainage and surface-water management, especially given the village's history of flooding? Could nature-based solutions such as ponds, wetland scrapes, swales, or seasonal floodable meadows be integrated? Can the project contribute to the village's broader flood-mitigation strategy? How has the site been designed to factor in climate resilience, including increased rainfall, heatwaves, drought, and soil erosion? Could dual-use zones (e.g., fruit trees, hedgerow crops, or community allotments) be included where appropriate? 4. Rights of Way & Community Access Will public footpaths or rights of way be affected, rerouted, or restricted? Could access improvements be made, such as new or enhanced footpaths, wildlife viewing areas, benches, walking loops, or quiet nature spaces? Will educational signage about renewable energy and biodiversity be installed? 5. Biodiversity, Nature Recovery & Planting	construction compound. A visual representation of this route can be found on our website. Community impact: Measures to mitigate noise, dust, or disruption during construction. Construction impacts will be managed through a detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). This will include defined delivery routes, control of working hours, measures to manage noise and dust, and site management procedures to minimise disruption to local residents during construction. Noise or light impacts: Will there be any ongoing operational noise or lighting after completion? There will be no significant ongoing operational noise or lighting once construction is complete. Solar panels operate silently, and lighting will be minimal, being limited to essential, motion-activated safety use only. Sustainable construction practices: Will low-carbon construction methods, sustainable materials, reduced concrete use, and local contractors be prioritised? Will tracks and hardstanding be permeable where possible? Sustainable construction practices will be prioritised by reducing the use of high-impact materials such as concrete where possible and preserving and enhancing biodiversity during the construction of the site. Water and waste will be managed responsibly, and plans are being devised to ensure that materials can be recycled or reused at the end of the project's life. Low-carbon energy solutions, including solartainers (versatile hybrid solar power generators), will be incorporated into the design. 2. Community Benefit, Engagement & Oversight Will a community benefit fund be established to provide annual financial support for local projects? The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages.
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How will the project support and increase biodiversity, including declining species such as bats, bees, hedgehogs, and pollinators? What measures will be taken to protect wildlife during construction? How will the project integrate native hedgerows, tree screening, and net-gain planting to improve habitats and soften visual impact? Will habitat connectivity and pollinator corridors link with surrounding landscapes? Could shade-tolerant planting and wildflower meadows be incorporated to support soil health and flora diversity? 6. Landscape Integration & Visual Impact How will long-distance views be protected while maintaining openness? How will hedgerows lost during construction be replaced or enhanced? 7. Monitoring & Transparency Will biodiversity, soil, and water monitoring data be made publicly accessible? Are there plans to involve local schools, universities, or community groups in ongoing monitoring or citizen science projects? If not can these be considered for development? 8. Energy Use & Local Benefits Will any electricity generated be supplied locally? Are there opportunities for local residents or schools to benefit directly from the solar farm? 9. End-of-Life & Decommissioning What is the plan for removing panels at the end of their lifespan? How will materials be recycled or reused? Will the land be restored to full agricultural capability (as has been committed)? 10. Emergency Preparedness & Safety What fire safety measures and emergency access plans will be in place? How will electrical safety near footpaths and community areas be ensured? Thank you very much for considering these points. I would greatly appreciate any supporting documentation, ecological studies, visual plans, or reports you can share. I am keen to stay informed and involved constructively, even though I am unable to attend the consultation event.	Will a community liaison group meet periodically with the developers and landowners? The Applicant has offered local Parishes the opportunity to meet with the project team, and we are awaiting responses. The Applicant will continue to keep Parish Councils informed of key updates and milestones throughout the planning process. Will there be annual reporting to residents on biodiversity, energy generation, and site management? There is currently no annual public reporting of biodiversity, energy generation, and site management. Are there opportunities for community participation in biodiversity monitoring, habitat creation, and educational projects with schools or universities? Thank you for this suggestion. The Applicant will be happy to engage with the local community in participating in education projects for local schools and universities. The Applicant has more on this topic on our Nature Protection Pledge, which is available on the British Solar Renewables website. 3. Drainage, Flood Risk & Climate Resilience How will the project address drainage and surface-water management, especially given the village's history of flooding? The proposal is for a solar park and associated infrastructure. The impermeable elements of the development will include: ○ The solar modules, which are raised above the ground. Whilst the solar modules could be considered to impermeable, the ground beneath/around them will remain permeable. ○ The footprint of the transformers, inverters, substations, and aux LV room is considered negligible (~1.02ha /
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	0.67%) within the wider 150.8ha Site. • It is proposed that passive drainage is utilised to manage and reduce the flood risk posed by the surface water runoff from the proposed development. • The ground will be prepared by ploughing across slope between the rows of panels to mitigate construction compaction (by removing the compacted layers and breaking up the soils to a depth of around 200mm). • On some erodible soils, level spreaders/energy dissipators may be appropriate. On this Site we consider that the clay soils are not readily erodible and (as at many other UK sites) a well-maintained vegetation cover (shade resistant) managed by grazing will be appropriate where gradients are low (1:50 to 1:100) to moderate (1:20 to 1:50). Where the gradient is steep (1:1 to 1:20) shallow/basic filter drains downslope from solar arrays are considered appropriate. • It is envisaged that the filter drains would include a gravel-filled trench (Type-3), lined with a permeable geotextile. The drain would encourage infiltration at the source and would not have a positive outfall, therefore, a perforated pipe outfall would not be incorporated into the design. Could nature-based solutions such as ponds, wetland scrapes, swales, or seasonal floodable meadows be integrated? A passive drainage strategy is proposed following a detailed analysis of the change in drainage regime on the site, and this has been shown to be proportionate and appropriate for this development type without the need for formal attenuation on site.
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	Can the project contribute to the village's broader flood-mitigation strategy? The scheme has not been shown to increase flood risk downstream or have any detrimental effect on flood risk or drainage in the village post-development. The use of filter drains will encourage infiltration at the source, providing an improvement on existing conditions. How has the site been designed to factor in climate resilience, including increased rainfall, heatwaves, drought, and soil erosion? A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment has assessed the potential current and future flood risk, to and from a development site. It demonstrates how flood risk will be managed now and over the development's lifetime, taking climate change, drainage, and the vulnerability of its intended users into account. For example, culvert crossings have been recommended to be included in the design of this site to convey the 100-yr+ climate change event. Furthermore, the design of this site includes maintaining vegetative areas in between the solar arrays at a long length to help interrupt and slow the channelised flows, reducing erosion and enhancing/promoting the infiltration and interception capacity. Could dual-use zones (e.g., fruit trees, hedgerow crops, or community allotments) be included where appropriate? The Applicant is looking to plant a significant native hedgerow as part of the development, and we are looking at planting an orchard along the PRoW as part of our buffer zones. 4. Rights of Way & Community Access Will public footpaths or rights of way be affected, rerouted, or restricted? The existing PRoWs on the proposed development site will not be affected while the solar park is operational, with a 20-metre buffer maintained on either side of the paths. Temporary diversions may be required during
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	construction for safety, but these will be short-term and reinstated once works are complete. Could access improvements be made, such as new or enhanced footpaths, wildlife viewing areas, benches, walking loops, or quiet nature spaces? Thank you for this suggestion, The Applicant has taken these suggestions on board. 5. Biodiversity, Nature Recovery & Planting How will the project support and increase biodiversity, including declining species such as bats, bees, hedgehogs, and pollinators? The Applicant's Nature Protection Pledge demonstrates a commitment to biodiversity and healthy ecosystems. Each solar project targets a minimum 60% biodiversity net gain (BNG) through habitat, hedgerow, and river units. The Applicant combines clean energy, agriculture, and nature enhancement by protecting ancient trees, creating wildlife corridors, supporting pollinators, and installing bird and bat boxes. Local conservation partnerships and ongoing monitoring ensure benefits go beyond planning requirements. What measures will be taken to protect wildlife during construction? Wildlife protection during construction will be ensured through a detailed Environmental Management Plan. Measures include pre-construction ecological surveys, timing works to avoid sensitive breeding periods, retaining and enhancing hedgerows, establishing protective buffers around habitats, and ongoing monitoring to minimise disturbance. How will the project integrate native hedgerows, tree screening, and net-gain planting to improve habitats and soften visual impact? The project will integrate native hedgerows, tree screening, and biodiversity net-gain planting throughout the site. These measures will enhance habitats, support wildlife corridors, and soften visual impact by blending the solar park into the surrounding landscape, contributing to both
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	ecological enhancement and the rural character of the area. Will habitat connectivity and pollinator corridors link with surrounding landscapes? Yes, this project aims to link habitat connectivity and pollinator corridors with the surrounding landscape, and this will be confirmed and refined as our final plans are completed. Could shade-tolerant planting and wildflower meadows be incorporated to support soil health and flora diversity? Yes, this is actively being looked into. 6. Landscape Integration & Visual Impact How will long-distance views be protected while maintaining openness? The design maintains openness by keeping panel heights low and arranging them to respect views, wherever possible. Existing hedgerows and tree lines will be retained and reinforced, helping the solar park blend with the landscape and protecting long-distance views from key vantage points. How will hedgerows lost during construction be replaced or enhanced? Any hedgerows removed during construction will be replaced with native species, and existing hedgerows will be enhanced where possible. There is a significant new hedgerow proposed as part of these proposals. 7. Monitoring & Transparency Will biodiversity, soil, and water monitoring data be made publicly accessible? Our agricultural land classification survey will be made public. We do not tend to share data regularly while the site is in operation. Are there plans to involve local schools, universities, or community groups in ongoing monitoring or citizen science projects? If not, can these be considered for development?
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	Thank you for this suggestion, The Applicant would be happy to engage with local groups. As a part of The Applicant's Nature Protection Pledge, we welcome the opportunity to work with schools and community groups. 8. Energy Use & Local Benefits Will any electricity generated be supplied locally? Electricity generated by the solar park will be exported to the National Grid. While it is not directly supplied to local homes, the project contributes to the wider regional energy supply. Are there opportunities for local residents or schools to benefit directly from the solar farm? The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages. 9. End-of-Life & Decommissioning What is the plan for removing panels at the end of their lifespan? The operating company (The Applicant) will be financially responsible for decommissioning the site at the end of its operational life. This responsibility is secured through a dedicated fund and enforced through planning conditions to ensure full restoration of the land. How will materials be recycled or reused? The majority of materials used in the solar park, including panels, mounting structures, and cabling, are fully recyclable at the end of their operational life. Will the land be restored to full agricultural capability (as has been committed)? Yes. This is guaranteed by planning conditions. 10. Emergency Preparedness & Safety What fire safety measures and emergency access plans will be in place?
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	The site will include clear emergency access routes and comply with all fire safety regulations. Staff and contractors will be trained in emergency procedures, and appropriate firefighting equipment will be available on-site. How will electrical safety near footpaths and community areas be ensured? All electrical infrastructure will be securely enclosed and clearly signed. Safety barriers, grounding, and compliance with industry standards ensure no risk to public users of nearby footpaths.
Good morning Having attended your very useful public consultation at Brailsford, please find attached my completed feedback form. It is my concern that the solar park will be highly visible from Mugginton - e.g. from the churchyard.	The Applicant thanked the resident for their feedback, and acknowledged that it has been recorded and submitted to Derbyshire Dales District Council as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. The Applicant held a site visit at All Saints' Church with Mugginton Parish council on the 18th March 2026 to understand their concerns surrounding the proposal and to answer any questions they had regarding the proposed development.
Dear Sir, What a spiffing idea, a solar farm in Brailsford, at some 470 feet above sea level the proposed site is nearer the sun than many other solar farms. Thus the panels will work more effectively and efficient. The site of some 373 acres of agriculture land will no longer require the need of any farm workers. However this is more than compensated by the thousands of new jobs a solar farm will create. BRITISH made solar panels, British made power cables plus the numbers involved in servicing and maintaining the site. Excellent. Our green and pleasant land will be no more but something we can simply reflect on. A field of panels will be a visual monstrosity; there is then the electric pylons that will be required to carry the power to the national grid. Can the national grid cope? Seems you are using a mallet to crack a nut, 18,691	A Landscape Ecological Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted with the application. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity". Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total

homes will have net zero power supply. From the information provided you propose to use 11kv overhead cables requiring pylons and 132kv cable again requiring pylons. Are you aware of the energy leakage from 132kv cable? If you stand under a 132kv cable when transmitting energy holding a florescent light at one end and pointing the other end upwards towards the cable, the light will illuminate. Whilst transmitting both 11kv and 132kv cables produce a significant heat. So much for reducing global warming. You state that this is a forty year project, after which the panels and all the equipment will be removed and the land restored back to its original. I feel sure the land will take some years to recover. This project is not a long term solution to the countries need for energy. Mindful that as a nation we are sitting on at least one hundred years of coal. Smokeless coal has been available for some years. When Mrs Thatcher vindictively closed the NCB the Mining Research Establishment based in Bretby had developed a means of reducing CO2 from smoke. These developments in a political move were sold to Japan. From the details provided by Companies House I have some doubt as to the financial ability of BSR Energy to complete this project. I was surprised to see that Ed Miliband is not one of your four Directors. The various name changes of the company dose not inspire confidence. Yours sincerely,	land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. This temporary proposal (40 years) will allow the soil to rest and improve its quality. This proposal would connect to the National Grid via preexisting overhead lines on the site.
I feel that there are much better places for a solar farm. Mainly on brownfield sites and on industrial buildings. This will spoil the local area which is a holiday destination for many visiting Keol Leston Hall and the Peak District.	We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are therefore very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. Furthermore, the application has been assessed against the purposes of the Green Belt and is considered acceptable in this case. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport

	considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.
This is a joke!!! Why are we using good farm land for this lot, and not using wasteland/brownfield sites? Absolute joke 100% against this	The Applicant understands why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are therefore very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. Furthermore, the application has been assessed against the purposes of the Green Belt and is considered acceptable in this case. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses.
would like details of new overhead lines and their locations/routes i.e. what else is part of this infrastructure	There will be no new overhead lines included in the development. The cable route for the site will run underground to the substation, where it will feed into the existing overhead lines already located within the site.
In general I am opposed to agricultural land being subsumed by a solar energy initiative. In this case the land to be lost from agriculture is absolutely huge. I just don't believe its necessary. There are other issues too, one of the biggest is that the A52 will not support the number of additional (most-likely) heavy-duty construction and delivery vehicles. The A52 is already (illegible) and it likely will make travelling at this area very difficult with likely delay.	This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as

	sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels. Research from DEFRA, stated that as of June 1st 2024, approximately half of all UK solar parks still maintained agricultural use, primarily through sheep grazing. The installation of solar panels will also allow for biodiversity enhancements such as new habitat creation. Our decommissioning plan, submitted as part of our planning application, outlines how there will be no adverse impact on the land as a result of the proposed development. In addition, not all land covered by the Red Line Boundary will be used to place panels, with a large percentage to be used for biodiversity net gain and screening. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared and submitted with the planning application. This document details the anticipated traffic levels during construction as well as the mitigation measures, we plan to adopt to reduce negative impacts. This will be reviewed by the Highways Authority during the consultation phase. Once agreed, it will form a condition of any planning permission and will be implemented during the construction phase. The aim of the CTMP is to reduce the impact of the construction phase on the highway network. There will be, therefore, a high degree of scrutiny to ensure that the construction access is safe, is suitable for HGVs and has a minimal impact on local traffic. We have also carried out Active Travel Count Surveys and the volume of traffic associated with the impact would not make a significant increase.
Proposal is too large and detrimental to the open countryside and local landscape character. No benefit to the village. Such schemes should be on brownfield, previously developed sites and/or rooftop.	We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part

	of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. The Applicant is also committed to providing a community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to the local community, to be distributed by Parish Councils, upon energisation of the project.
Concerns at rain run off: heavy rain runs off down the lanes at the moment, so all the PV panels will not help. There are no plans shown for lagoons to slow said run off down. How is the heavy machinery and trucks going to be managed? The A52 can be extremely busy.	Flood risk will be considered by technical experts as part of the planning application with a full flood risk assessment to be submitted as part of the planning applications. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared and submitted with the planning application. This document details the anticipated traffic levels during construction as well as the mitigation measures, we plan to adopt to reduce negative impacts. This will be reviewed by the Highways Authority during the consultation phase. Once agreed, it will form a condition of any planning permission and will be implemented during the construction phase. The aim of the CTMP is to reduce the impact of the construction phase on the highway network. There will be, therefore, a high degree of scrutiny to ensure that the construction access is safe, is suitable for HGVs and has a minimal impact on local traffic.
If it ain't solar it will be houses. Traffic on the main road. Won't affect the views or walkways for the land so will only benefit.	The Applicant welcomes this comment.
Can it be guaranteed that the site won't be used for housing after the 40 year period? Where is the equipment (solar panels, control systems) manufactured? Is there some protection for the control systems to prevent shut by the manufacturers, if for instance in China? Will the site be extended later, or is this the extent of the development?	We source solar panels exclusively from Tier 1 manufacturers, which are renowned for their high quality, reliability, and ethical production practices. These suppliers adhere to stringent international standards, ensuring compliance with UK regulations and sustainability requirements. We are committed to transparency in our supply chain, and all our equipment meets the necessary environmental and ethical guidelines. Decommissioning will be guaranteed via planning permission, with funds set aside for a full restoration of the site after its lifecycle of 40 years.
Wildlife is not conserved, rather the implementation of solar panels will destroy the ecosystem. Having farmed on this land, its good, fertile land, essential for effective farming and Britain production of food/dairy etc.	Significant biodiversity improvements are a key benefit of the proposed Solar Park, and these are detailed within the Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Management Plan and Biodiversity Net gain calculator forming part of the application.

	The biggest threat to food security is crop failure due to climate change and solar parks are helping to tackle this directly. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses.
I find your proposed 'reasonings' for wildlife/soil/agricultural enhancements relatively futile. Solar panels are not long term sustainable, you cannot dispose of such in an environmentally friendly way. Moreover, 40 years is a rather long time of inactive agricultural activity. Ergo, you've essentially stripped a whole generation of agriculture and farming - removed someone's livelihood.	Decommissioning will be guaranteed via planning permission, with funds set aside for a full restoration of the site after its lifecycle of 40 years. Solar panels are (almost entirely) comprised of glass, silica, aluminium, steel, copper and plastic which are recyclable. Up to 95% of solar panels can currently be recycled and this is increasing as technology improves, which will likely have happened by the time the solar panels are in need of decommissioning. An Agricultural Land Classification survey has been undertaken and submitted as a part of this application. Additionally, a Landscape Ecological Management Plan has been prepared and is submitted. In line with the Applicant's Nature Protection Pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site.
Please provide technical details of design panels etc. Power distribution to grid. combined land use under panels.	Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels. This proposal would connect to the National Grid via preexisting overhead lines on the site. The Solar PV panels will be 0.8 metres at their lowest, and 2.6 metres at their highest, with an 18-degree tilt.
Blot on the landscape. Will the people of Brailsford benefit? no. Lower electricity bills I don't think so!	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.

	The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages.
Please refer to minutes of meetings on website of Hulland Ward Parish Council.	The Applicant has noted the comments made in the Hulland Ward Parish Council Minutes from the 1st of December 2025. The Applicant notes that the proposal was labelled as “the largest solar farm in the country”, which is not factual, as the Red Line Boundary for the site is 383 acres. An Agricultural Land Classification survey has been undertaken. We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites.
I have just visited your Public consultation reference the Brailsford Solar Park proposal and would comment as follows. I am generally in favour of Solar as a form of energy generation so my comments are from that prospective. Brailsford is a small village, and this dwarfs it. Why so big! I believe you would get a lot more support if the scale was reduced. The WHO recommend that large scale farms such as this are a minimum of 3Km from housing. Why is the development ignoring this advice? True there is no agreed harm coming from them except the power lines which do have proven detrimental effect. The WHO also state that for some farms a minimum of 500 m is acceptable to the experts (whoever they are). This proposal addresses neither of these and is much closer to housing. There doesn't seem to be any site specific Carbon footprint calculations available. Indeed I gather they haven't been done. Surely this is a must as that is the sole reason for solar panels/farms is to reduce our carbon emissions. In the above calculations it needs to include cradle to grave and this includes the	We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. There are no significant health and safety issues with regards to solar panels, and their proximity to residents. All equipment used for the development of the solar farm will comply with all relevant health and safety regulations. The proposed solar park will generate enough clean, renewable energy to power around 18,700 homes every year, helping to save approximately 26,000 tonnes of CO₂ annually. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target

manufacture and shipping from China or Korea of the panels and the Inverters. There is a large (250 acre?) brownfield site in Willington. It is a former power station so grid access shouldn't be a problem. It has stood an empty eyesore for many years. This should be investigated as an alternative. I gather planting in the form of hedging and trees etc is planned. This must be a planning condition and within a certain period of time. I, and I suspect many people would be MUCH happier and maybe support the proposal if it was much further away from the houses. There is an obvious area to the south west beyond what I think is the access road that would add some distance and possibly make it more acceptable. I understand that people within British Solar Renewables are passionate about what they do. This is great and I believe in solar PV as well. However this passion must also take into account the local populus opinion and work with people. Not run roughshod over them. Thank you for reading this and I hope some of it will resonate with the company and help convince them that there is another way. I am happy to be contacted reference the above proposal.	through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site. This includes the planting of native trees, wildflowers, and hedgerows. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report.
I oppose the location of this, it is prime farmland. There is too much farmland being taken with all the unnecessary housing developments locally without you taking up so much more. There is so much derelict sites across the UK that should be used. Food production is just as important to our future as energy.	This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil

	degradation, water quality and biodiversity". Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages.
No information in the pack about the height of the panels, the (Illegible) needed and fencing. If you asked the majority of the British public whether solar panels should be put on farmland the answer would be a resounding no. Because it would be ridiculous to trade food security for energy security when we import 40-50% of our food. There's 600,000 acres of unused south-facing industrialised rooftops - that's where solar panels should go. Put them on the industrial park at Derby. There are thousands of different options this proposal would destroy the countryside for generations to come. A travesty.	Fencing around the proposed development will be 2.55m high and, in most cases, will be behind hedgerows. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity". Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.
Church Farm is in Mugginton Conservation Area and adjacent to All Saints Church Mugginton, a Grade 1(Star) listed Church. The proposed site is in our direct line of sight from most of our many south facing windoews. We walk weekly on the footpaths running through the site which will be wholly spoiled by the	A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character. No public rights of

development. Please can you arrange for a representative of Brailsford Solar Park to visit out property. This beautiful countryside is a wholly inappropriate site for such a development, a more suitable site should be found. Dear Sirs, Please arrange for someone representing Brailsford Solar Park to meet on site at All Saints Church, Mugginton with myself and other members of Mugginton PCC, as soon as possible. My mobile is XXXXX XXXXXX. We are appalled by this proposal and its impact on All Saints Church, Mugginton and our unspoiled and beautiful Conservation Area. We urge you to abandon this proposal and seek a more suitable, less harmful site for a solar farm of this size and impact. Yours Faithfully,	way will be closed during or after construction of the solar farm. Furthermore, the application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. The Applicant has been in contact with the Mugginton Parochial Church Council, and attended an online meeting with Councillors on the 23rd February 2026. A site visit to the church was also arranged in March, where mitigation measures were assessed, and the Applicant was able to address concerns raised by the PCC, and answer questions they had asked. We have carefully considered the ecological and historical significance of the area. The site has undergone environmental assessments to ensure that any impacts on protected species or sensitive areas, such as nesting sites or areas with historical significance, are mitigated in accordance with local and national planning policy and law. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report.
My wife and our family walk on the footpaths running through the site frequently. I am a fourth generation naturalist and a keen bird watcher and have serious concerns about the repetitive impact on flora, fauna and particularly birds that live, nest, feed, and thrive currently on, in, and over the site proposed. Much of the site slopes away from the sun making me question whether it has been chosen with optimal energy generation in mind. The plans in the consultation brochure and the keys there are all inadequate thorough and effective consultation. If planning permission were to be granted, when would construction traffic commence and be completed?	A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character. No public rights of way will be closed during or after construction of the solar farm. Significant biodiversity improvements are a key benefit of the proposed Solar Farm, and these are detailed within the Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Management Plan and Biodiversity Net gain calculator forming part of the application. The Applicant regrets to hear that the resident believed the plans in the consultation brochure

	were inadequate, but would point towards the fact that the majority of residents found the brochure helpful, as detailed in Section 3. Construction is expected to take approximately 12 months. This will generate an average of three two-way HGV movements per day.
I think destroying hundreds of acres of British countryside is disgraceful when there are much more efficient forms of renewable energy available (Nuclear, Wind Farms). I feel sorry that the people of Brailsford will be subjected to this monstrosity. Why do you have a 'consultation' if you are going to do it anyway?	In order to meet the UK Government's legal commitment to cut carbon emissions to net zero by 2050, it will be necessary to develop utility scale ground mounted solar farms in addition to wind power, alongside other renewable technologies forming part of the energy mix. The consultation period for this proposal is to ensure that members of the community are able to ask the Applicant questions and give feedback to help inform the Applicant whilst designing the final proposed design. All feedback has been recorded and submitted as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement. Decommissioning will be guaranteed via planning permission, with funds set aside for a full restoration of the site after its lifecycle of 40 years.
Agricultural land should be agriculture. Solar panels on every new build, government/planners/council should make this mandatory - commercial and residential. Use wasteland. Retrospective solar panels on warehouses/commercial buildings.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. Research from DEFRA, stated that as of June 1st 2024, approximately half of all UK solar parks still maintained agricultural use, primarily through sheep grazing. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or

	commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites.
I'd like you to stick your solar panels where the sun DOESN'T shine, NOT in the beautiful Derbyshire Dales. This country is in the northern hemisphere - this is not the way forward! AND there is NOT a climate emergency!!	The Applicant thanks you for your feedback, and acknowledge that it has been recorded and submitted to Derbyshire Dales District Council as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses.
Put solar panels on building roofs- warehouses/commercial and mandatory on all new buildings. We need to protect agricultural land.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels.
Solar panels on large warehouses-new builds (residential and commercial) not on agricultural land. Agricultural land needed for food - finite - once gone its gone.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change

	and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels. Research from DEFRA, stated that as of June 1st 2024, approximately half of all UK solar parks still maintained agricultural use, primarily through sheep grazing.
Save agricultural land - put solar panels on wasteland. mandatory on new builds - all types. Agricultural land needed for food.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels.
Agricultural land should not be used for solar panels. Use warehouse roofs, wasteland, and make every builder put solar panels on every new build - residential and commercial. We need agricultural land for farming - for food.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area

	being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels.
How much more land must be taken? Do we have to import all our food in the future? We will be very vulnerable to attack. Who will feed the millions?	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. National energy independence is key to supporting British economic growth. We urgently need to generate energy from new, low-cost, low-carbon sources, and solar is the lowest-cost and quickest to deploy of all energy sources. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels.
I believe the size of the proposal is too great. If it goes ahead a vast area of the countryside will be lost, wildlife will disappear, country meadows and agricultural land will suffer. There are many footpaths across the proposed site - people will no longer be able to enjoy the beautiful countryside, no one desires to walk through a solar farm. The very old Church - Mugginton All Saints - will no longer look out over unspoilt countryside - has a visual survey been carried out? Also an environmental survey? This is a rural area - the solar park would spoil it - visually and auditorily.	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. No public rights of way will be closed during or after construction of the solar farm. A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character. We expect that there will be minimal noise associated with the Proposed Development. A noise assessment has been prepared and will be submitted with the planning application. The aim of the noise assessment is to assess the impact of potential noise arising from a proposed

	development and propose any mitigation measures, if deemed necessary. An Environmental Impact Assessment has been submitted as part of the planning application upon the request from Derbyshire Dales District Council. Decommissioning will be guaranteed via planning permission, with funds set aside for a full restoration of the site after its lifecycle of 40 years.
I fully support solar panel generation (I have had panels on my bungalow since 2011) but I object to good land being used to site them. I think they should be put on house, barn, shed, industrial building roofs and all new development roofs. With the current instability in Russia if European war does develop land will be needed to grow crops as importation may become a problem. In the long term (until fusion) barrages across the Severn Estuary should be completed which would generate electricity 24hrs a day every day. No times of non-generation. Other smaller projects using tidal power should be undertaken. Also small nuclear reactors (Rolls Royce) could be used as well. Do not use good agricultural land.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. In order to meet the UK Government's legal commitment to cut carbon emissions to net zero by 2050, it will be necessary to develop utility scale ground mounted solar farms in addition to wind power, alongside other renewable technologies forming part of the energy mix. Furthermore, this proposal will improve the UK's energy security on a local and national level, securing the UK from global price waves and tariffs during a time of heightened geopolitical tensions. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report.
I feel strongly that this land should be used for farming not for solar panels. This land is a place of natural unspoilt beauty and wildlife. We are concerned about noise and traffic whilst it is being built. Will there be noise once it is in operation? Where are the panels made? There has to be some CO2 in manufacture and shipping. How long before that is offset by power generated? Will there be pylons, and if so, where? Will footpaths be fenced into narrow corridors that get too muddy to walk through?	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. We expect that there will be minimal noise associated with the Proposed Development. A noise assessment has been prepared and will be submitted with the planning application. The aim of the noise assessment is to assess the impact of potential noise arising from a proposed development and propose any mitigation measures, if deemed necessary. We source solar panels exclusively from Tier 1 manufacturers, which are renowned for their high quality, reliability, and ethical production

	practices. These suppliers adhere to stringent international standards, ensuring compliance with UK regulations and sustainability requirements. We are committed to transparency in our supply chain, and all our equipment meets the necessary environmental and ethical guidelines. This proposal would connect to the National Grid via preexisting overhead lines on the site. A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side of Public Rights of Way to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character.
I think the whole solar park is too big for the area. 350 acres thats big. Why dismantle after 40 years if you do get planning, so then what go through the process all over again. Far better to maintain what you have than to go build another after 40 years.	While the Applicant understands concerns regarding large scale solar developments, the proposed size reflects the level of energy generation required to make a meaningful contribution to national and local climate targets. The 40-year operational period allows for the flexibility for the country to adapt to future technologies and planning policies whilst ensuring land can be fully restored. This solar park will allow for the land to be removed from intensive farming practices, allowing the land to become mineral and nutrient rich for future farming practices.
I do not support the use of farmland for solar panels. The UK should look to become self sufficient in food rather than use farmland to create electricity. SMR - small modular reactors are a far better source of energy. Homes should be fitted with solar panels, car parks, supermarkets, industrial units - NOT prime farmland. Awful reducing peoples quality of life for what electricity when there are better more efficient options.	The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity". We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050.
This proposal would be wholly alien to this lovely picturesque countryside which many	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and

local residents of the surrounding villages have walked unhindered by the way of footpaths over the millennia. Nuclear is by far the better option. As always constant and not just in summer when demand for electricity is at its lowest. Food is more important than power.	photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side of PRow to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character. In order to meet the UK Government's legal commitment to cut carbon emissions to net zero by 2050, it will be necessary to develop utility scale ground mounted solar farms in addition to wind power, alongside other renewable technologies forming part of the energy mix. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity".
We live in a Grade II listed property (Church Farm) located below All Saints which is indeed Grade I. Both properties have far reaching views. This beautiful area that have not changed for centuries we can see Kedleston estate and beyond and we are concerned about protecting the wildlife and the walks across the land. We would appreciate a visit to our property to discuss the size of your proposal and particularly with a view to perhaps alleviating your intention to use the fields to the east of New House Farm that are directly in the line of sight of us and the Church. The views are outstanding and we have many visitors to the church who have travelled to enjoy the view.	The Applicant has directly responded to this feedback and has agreed to attend a site visit in Mugginton. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.
Solar panels will cost us more in the long run. Why do you need green fields? Put them on schools brings the cost down of local resources, put them on factories and local buildings but not on green fields where the farmers can produce crops or put in sheep and cows to graze. You have nowhere to shove energy and its a huge elephant as if you had them on your house you can no longer sell the electricity back to the grid. The sooner Miliband stops wasting tax payers money the better and gets electric and gas. This is not the answer and never will be, he has washed	We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are therefore very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity".

billions!!! There are no extra storage or batteries for extra renewable electricity?	Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses.
Whilst the countryside needs renewable energy, using valuable agricultural land in the green belt is not the way to do this. There must be plenty of ex-industrial brownfield sites capable of harnessing solar; and like the europeans, better use of car parks for covered solar panels above parking spaces. Its is yet to be proven how solar farms impact drainage - and therefore the nutrients of the land. Moreover, until lack of surface drainage and an inability to soak into the fields water will flood the village below the proposed site - an issue already exacerbated by new housing developments in recent years. The proposed site also surrounds many existing houses and the original village of Brailsford - many of the homes are listed. Being uphill of the village, the site will ruin the rural nature of this historic village- surrounding it with reflected solar haze. This will be fought.	We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are therefore very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. A Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken for the site and considers the surface water drainage of the site. Because our projects contain electrically sensitive equipment, flood risk is a key consideration during site selection and project design. We ensure equipment is located outside or above any modelled flood depths, which also ensures there is no increase to flood risk on or off-site. We'll also build appropriate drainage infrastructure to ensure surface water run-off is managed across the site. These will include sustainable drainage solutions which can collect and discharge water into existing drains at an appropriate run-off rate. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.
Climate change is the greatest threat than building more renewable energy but this project must be as nature friendly as possible and planned and managed carefully to minimise harm to nature and enhance biodiversity. Wildlife corridors should be identified and habitats planned to encourage invertebrates. Such commitments should be incorporated in the planning process.	The Applicant welcomes this comment. Significant biodiversity improvements are a key benefit of the proposed Solar Park, and these are detailed within the Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Management Plan and Biodiversity Net gain calculator forming part of the application.

	In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site.
it will wreck the countryside and we regularly walk the footpaths through the land you are planning to change. I also worry about the negative affect this will have on our children.	A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character. No public rights of way will be closed during or after construction of the solar farm. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages.
Brailsford has been blighted by overdevelopment and this proposal is just another eyesore. It will take out valuable farmland which will lead to more food imports needed. Despite what you say, there will only be negative impacts on the village.	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. The cumulative impacts of proposals in this area will be taken into account by the planning team. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages.
This area is not suitable. Proposal too large. Should not be approved, totally unacceptable.	The Applicant thanks you for your feedback, and acknowledge that it has been recorded and submitted to Derbyshire Dales District Council as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement.

The project is an appalling use of scenic and valuable farmland. The area is particularly scenic in typical English/Derbyshire countryside. There are many new suitable sites throughout the UK and Derbyshire e.g. we are surrounded by quarries. As a country we need to feed ourselves, power can be moved easily from better produced as the majority solar farms on valuable agricultural land. Solar (or wind) will why ever provide a stop-gap until we have nuclear.	This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. This temporary proposal (40 years) will allow the soil to rest and improve its quality. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. In order to meet the UK Government's legal commitment to cut carbon emissions to net zero by 2050, it will be necessary to develop utility scale ground mounted solar farms in addition to wind power, alongside other renewable technologies forming part of the energy mix.
After the village has been built on to the point it is a housing estate, you want to build hideous solar park. What utter codswallop. No one wants it, our views don't count. You'll get refused and then appeal to the state who will agree. Stick solar panels on factory roofs instead of ruining what's left of the countryside around here.	The consultation period for this proposal is to ensure that members of the community are able to ask the Applicant questions and give feedback to help inform the Applicant whilst designing the final proposed design. All feedback has been recorded and submitted as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement. Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.
Given the proposal covers an extended period of time(maybe 40 years) there is no proof of the long term effects of solar farms on agricultural land in terms of soil quality of the soil will not be enhanced with organic matter during this time. I believe their claim in the brochure is misleading at best. The land has both agricultural use as well as his tone uniqueness plus wildlife and biodiversity benefits which could be lost. The proposed development is not in keeping with the	The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity". Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is

current land aesthetic. There are many other brownfield sites available e.g. local disused quarries which could provide similar benefits without the blight of the visible panels.	the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are therefore very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites. Significant biodiversity improvements are a key benefit of the proposed Solar Farm, and these are detailed within the Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Management Plan and Biodiversity Net gain calculator forming part of the application. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.
Just wanted to say, we're behind you all the way! If we can do anything to help, please do not hesitate to ask.	The Applicant welcomes this comment.
While I am not opposed to solar energy and smaller solar farms the proposed area is far too large. The impact on the area, countryside, and farming will be negatively impacted. The cumulative effect on wildlife habitats, agricultural land quality and local biodiversity has not been adequately addressed. In addition, the proposal risks creating substantial construction traffic, noise and disruption to nearby residents. There is insufficient evidence that alternative, less intrusive sites or rooftops options have not been considered.	Significant biodiversity improvements are a key benefit of the proposed Solar Farm, and these are detailed within the Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Management Plan and Biodiversity Net gain calculator forming part of the application. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site. A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared and submitted with the planning application. This document details the anticipated traffic levels during construction as well as the mitigation measures, we plan to adopt to reduce negative impacts. This will be reviewed by the Highways Authority during the consultation phase. Once agreed, it will form a condition of any planning permission and will be implemented during the construction phase. The aim of the CTMP is to reduce the impact of the construction phase on the highway network. There will be, therefore, a high degree of scrutiny to ensure that the construction access is safe, is suitable for HGVs and has a minimal impact on

	local traffic. During the construction phase, construction traffic will be limited to three two-way HGV movements per day. Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. We expect that there will be minimal noise associated with the Proposed Development. A noise assessment has been prepared and will be submitted with the planning application. The aim of the noise assessment is to assess the impact of potential noise arising from a proposed development and propose any mitigation measures, if deemed necessary.
As I come from a farming background, I believe that agricultural land should be for the production of food. I think solar panels are unsightly and prefer to see crops grown instead. Brailsford has had 6 housing developments in the last 10 years expanding the village to be unrecognisable. The addition of the solar park would further diminish the village status.	Agricultural Land Use in England, commissioned by DEFRA, stated that as of June 1st 2024, approximately half of all UK solar was in conjunction with sheep grazing. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panel. This temporary proposal (40 years) will allow the soil to rest and improve its quality. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. The cumulative impacts of proposals in this area will be taken into account by the planning team.
I do not believe that agricultural land should be used for solar farms. Land should be used to ensure that the food requirements of this country can be safeguarded. More consideration should be given to the impact on local communities.	Agricultural Land Use in England, commissioned by DEFRA, stated that as of June 1st 2024, approximately half of all UK solar was in conjunction with sheep grazing. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panel. This temporary proposal (40 years) will allow the soil to rest and improve its quality.

	The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages. The consultation period for this proposal is to ensure that members of the community are able to ask the Applicant questions and give feedback to help inform the Applicant whilst designing the final proposed design. All feedback has been recorded and submitted as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement.
The location for a solar park is wholly inappropriate. Whilst I await to see the full EIA accompanying the planning application, I understand measured on the BMV scale most of the subject land is 3a and 3b with some grade 2. So still valuable agricultural land. Natural England rates the area as a mix of high likelihood of BMV land and moderate likelihood of BMV (20-60% area BMV NPPF 2023 para 180) planning policies and decisions should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment. This proposal on such an industrial scale most certainly will not comply. It will be strongly opposed and should not be approved.	An Agricultural Land Classification survey has been undertaken and submitted with this planning application. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site.
I am broadly supportive of renewable energy initiatives, but I have significant concerns about the scale of the proposed solar farm in Brailsford. The area it would cover is disproportionately large compared with nearby settlements and would create a substantial visual impact within an area of outstanding natural beauty. The development, as currently proposed, is also likely to disrupt existing walking routes and public footpaths, affect local wildlife and habitats, and increase traffic on roads that are already under considerable pressure. In addition, the direct benefits to the local community appear limited. I would welcome revised plans that reduce the overall footprint of the site and provide more robust ecological assessments, alongside clearer consideration of the potential effects on local residents.	The development will provide direct benefits to local communities through significant business rates that support local services, alongside a proposed community benefit fund of up to £325,000 to support projects and initiatives in Brailsford and surrounding villages. The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. The consultation period for this proposal is to ensure that members of the community are able to ask the Applicant questions and give feedback to help inform the Applicant whilst designing the final proposed design. All feedback has been recorded and submitted as a part of this Statement of Community Involvement, and the plans have been revised as a result of this feedback. The revised site plan is smaller in size and has pulled panels further back from Brailsford village to mitigate visual impact.

	In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site. Significant biodiversity improvements are a key benefit of the proposed Solar Park, and these are detailed within the Ecological Assessment Report, Biodiversity Management Plan and Biodiversity Net gain calculator forming part of the application. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panel. A 20-metre buffer will be maintained on either side of Public Rights of Way (PRoW) to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character.
Taking agricultural land out of service when the population of the country is escalating and needs feeding. The growing of crops is important and the land would benefit if it was properly farmed. You cannot make a meal out of solar panels nor sandwiches. Just think how many mouths could be fed over the forty year period	Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels. The installation of solar panels will also allow for biodiversity enhancements such as new habitat creation. Our decommissioning plan, submitted as part of our planning application, outlines how there will be no adverse impact on the land because of the proposed development. In addition, not all land covered by the Red Line Boundary will be used to place panels, with a large percentage to be used for biodiversity net gain and screening. Furthermore, an Environmental Impact Assessment has been submitted as part of the planning application upon the request from Derbyshire Dales District Council. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total

	land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panel
We need to keep agricultural land - this is a proposal on prime land. Instead be sensible and Put solar panels on all new builds as mandatory and on all warehouses and large buildings retrospectively. Put solar panels on waste ground - not prime agricultural land.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. We understand why many people would prefer for solar sites to be developed on brownfield sites, however brownfield is extremely expensive owing to its development value for residential or commercial projects. Solar installations are simply priced out of contention. There are very limited opportunities for large scale solar on brownfield sites.
We are in the process of purchasing a new build at the top of Luke Lane, and moving to Brailsford. We have concerns that the solar park will be visible from our windows, and detract from the reason we were moving to be closer to the countryside and have a lovely view. Also have a concern that the farm will reduce the value of our new property.	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts. Whilst impact on the value of property is not a material planning consideration, there is no reason to expect that property values will be negatively affected.
Traffic noise and movement	A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been prepared and submitted with the planning application. This will be reviewed by the Highways Authority during the consultation phase. Once agreed, it will form a condition of any planning permission and will be implemented during the construction phase. The aim of the CTMP is to reduce the impact of the construction phase on the highway network. We expect that there will be minimal noise associated with the Proposed Development. A noise assessment has been prepared and will be submitted with the planning application. The aim of the noise assessment is to assess the impact of potential noise arising from a proposed development and propose any mitigation measures, if deemed necessary.
Detrimental effect on the local environment and countryside. Contamination and pollution	There are no significant health and safety issues with regards to solar panels, and their proximity

of spring water supplies and quality , productive farm land . Creating an industrial site in open rural countryside. Alternative more suitable sites for development should be considered before opting for our beautiful countryside. (all plans for car parks, warehouses, factories, and property developments should include solar construction) Future concerns included decommissioning !!! ... removing ALL infrastructure and returning the land to its previous use. Quote... " we have a "leave no trace" decommissioning policy, ensuring that our sites are full restored to their former use at the end of the projects life '	to residents. All equipment used for the development of the solar farm will comply with all relevant health and safety regulations. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report. Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Decommissioning will be guaranteed via planning permission, with funds set aside for a full restoration of the site after its lifecycle of 40 years.
Unfortunately I'm not available to come to the online webinar so my only concerns are what happens to the land after the 40 years? And the farm which owns the land, are they paid for the use of it for the next 40 years? Would it be a guaranteed income for them? I'm looking forward to hearing from you	In relation to the land use after 40 years, the site will be fully decommissioned and returned to its current agricultural land use. Unlike permanent forms of development, such as housing or industry, this ensures that the land will be reinstated in full and the soil is allowed to rest and improve during the operational period of the solar park. An insurance policy is also tied directly to the project itself, not any individual company, which means the site will be fully restored at the end of its irrespective of future circumstances. Through lease agreements, there will also be a guaranteed income provided to the landowners of the farm throughout the 40-year life span of the project.
No visual impact assessment has been prepared along with any mitigation proposals including landscaping or tree planting.	The application is accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and photomontages, which assesses the visual impact of the proposed development and the mitigation measures proposed to minimise impacts.

Furthermore, no Environmental Impact Assessment is available for comment.	An Environmental Impact Assessment has been submitted as part of the planning application upon the request from Derbyshire Dales District Council. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site. This includes, but is not limited to, wildflower, tree and hedge planting, and habitat creation to encourage biodiversity on the site.
Food security should be a priority especially with climate change and our reliance on imports. Loss of wildlife during construction period. My reliance on footpaths which will now be fenced rather like a prison yard.	The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that “the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK’s domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity”. Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site. No public rights of way will be closed during or after construction of the solar farm. A 5-metre buffer will be maintained on either side to preserve a sense of openness and ensure safe, pleasant access through the site. The proposals have been designed to retain public access to the countryside, not remove it, and care has been taken to minimise disruption to local routes and rural character.
I am not opposed to solar per se. I have it installed at home. However given my experience living elsewhere has due diligence and consideration been adequately made for the potential flooding impact of building such a large solar farm. The run off into streams and rivers increases significantly due to the nature of drainage of solar panels instead of	A Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken for the site and considers the surface water drainage of the site. Because our projects contain electrically sensitive equipment, flood risk is a key consideration during site selection and project design. We ensure equipment is located outside or above any modelled flood depths, which also ensures

soak away and the huge impact on water drainage especially on light of global warming impact on uk making rainfall seasonally heavier. Often the effect of increased Mark waterflow is felt downstream. A much smaller farm near where I lived until recently started to flood after solar farm built and it was clear that solar field runoff was much higher flow rate causing our village waterway to overload and flood. Has a comprehensive water management plan including upgrade to infrastructure flood defences etc formed part of the feasibility study and does this take into account also climate change impact.	there is no increase to flood risk on or off-site. We'll also build appropriate drainage infrastructure to ensure surface water run-off is managed across the site. These will include sustainable drainage solutions which can collect and discharge water into existing drains at an appropriate run-off rate. This site has been carefully selected as part of a detailed feasibility process. Consideration has been given to a number of factors, including flood risk, landscape character, noise considerations, grid capacity, transport considerations, heritage assets, residential amenity, and ecology and biodiversity. As a part of our application, The Applicant has submitted a Site Justification Report.
Large scale solar parks should never be built on verdant or potentially productive farmland. Solar arrays belong on buildings, and in commercial/industrial areas. Small solar installations in a garden or corner of a field are fine. All new buildings should have solar panels integral into their design. Buildings should be oriented to gather solar energy. Large commercial buildings warehouses, barns and farm buildings should have their roofs covered in solar panels. Currently this is not the case. The British countryside should never be given over to large scale solar arrays.	Whilst the Applicant believes that new domestic and all new commercial rooftops in the UK should have solar panels, it would still not be enough. It would not provide the land area the UK needs for solar to meet its carbon targets by 2050. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site. The UK Food Security Report (2021) found that "the biggest medium to long term risk to the UK's domestic production comes from climate change and other environmental pressures like soil degradation, water quality and biodiversity". Solar farms currently account for 0.08% of total land use in the UK (Solar Energy UK 2022). The Government targets for a fivefold increase in solar would result in 0.3% of the UK land area being used by solar (Carbon Brief, 2022). This is the equivalent to around half of the space used by golf courses. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panel
I am broadly in favour of the solar park provided it is grazed by sheep to obviate the need for herbicides and that every effort is made to increase biodiversity on the land used	The Applicant welcomes this comment. Under our existing arrangements, there are no plans to take the land out of agricultural use as sheep will be allowed to graze under the panels. The installation of solar panels will also allow for biodiversity enhancements such as new habitat

	creation. Our decommissioning plan, submitted as part of our planning application, outlines how there will be no adverse impact on the land as a result of the proposed development. In addition, not all land covered by the Red Line Boundary will be used to place panels, with a large percentage to be used for biodiversity net gain and screening. In line with its nature protection pledge, BSR is committed to delivering a minimum 60% Biodiversity Net Gain across all its sites, far exceeding the statutory 10% requirement. This development will contribute to that target through a long-term land management plan focused on enhancing habitat quality and connectivity across the site.
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