FENWICK SOLAR FARM

Fenwick Solar Farm

EN010152

Environmental Statement

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15. Cumulative Effects and Interactions

15.1 Introduction

15.1.1 This chapter considers the potential for effect interactions and cumulative effects for the Scheme (as described in **Environmental Statement (ES) Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**).

15.1.2 For this assessment, two types of effect are considered:

a. **Effect Interactions:** the combined effect of individual impacts from the Scheme which have been identified as part of the assessments reported within **ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** that are considered likely to result in a new or different likely significant effect or an effect of greater significance than any one of the impacts on their own. For example, this can happen during construction if a receptor is subjected to noise, dust, and visual impacts associated with site works; and

b. **Cumulative Effects:** where there is the potential for two or more developments that are reasonably foreseeable and/or consented but not yet forming part of the baseline environment and within close enough proximity to the Scheme to lead to significant cumulative environmental effects on the same receptor. **ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 14 [EN010152/APP/6.1]** assess where there are cumulative effects and a summary is provided in this chapter. A detailed description of the assessment methodology for cumulative effects is presented in **ES Volume I Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010152/APP/6.1]**.

15.2 Consultation

15.2.1 A scoping exercise was undertaken in the Spring of 2023 to establish the content of the assessment and the approach and methods to be followed. The scoping exercise outcomes are presented in the Scoping Report (**ES Volume III Appendix 1-1: EIA Scoping Report [EN010152/APP/6.3]**) which was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate on 1 June 2023.

15.2.2 A Scoping Opinion (**ES Volume III Appendix 1-2: EIA Scoping Opinion [EN010152/APP/6.3]**) was received from the Planning Inspectorate on 11 July 2023.

15.2.3 A full review of all comments raised in the Scoping Opinion is provided in **ES Volume III Appendix 1-3: EIA Scoping Opinion Responses [EN010152/APP/6.3]**. This also outlines how and where the Scoping Opinion comments have been addressed within the ES.

15.2.4 A long list and short list of cumulative developments has been shared with City of Doncaster Council, North Yorkshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council for agreement in preparing this ES. The lists were issued to each of the authorities on 22 August 2024 with a request for each authority to review the lists and advise whether there are any additional schemes that they consider should be included. City of Doncaster Council

and East Riding of Yorkshire Council did not request any additional cumulative developments to be incorporated into the assessment. North Yorkshire Council suggested eight additional cumulative developments, however, these were located outside the maximum Zone of Influence (ZoI) and therefore were not taken forward for further assessment.

15.3 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

15.3.1 Regulation 5(2) of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (Ref. 15-1) (EIA Regulations) makes explicit reference to the requirement for an assessment of the effect interactions between types of effect, and states that: "*The EIA must identify, describe and assess in an appropriate manner, in light of each individual case, the direct and indirect significant effects of the proposed development on the following factors… (e) the interaction between the factors referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d)*".

15.3.2 No further guidance or requirement beyond the need for an assessment of the interrelationships between types of effects is provided.

15.3.3 In terms of cumulative effects, Schedule 4 Paragraph 5 of the EIA Regulations (Ref. 15-1) requires an ES to include: "*A description of the likely significant effects of the development on the environment resulting from, inter alia:… (e) the cumulation of effects with other existing and/or approved projects, taking into account any existing environmental problems relating to areas of particular environmental importance likely to be affected or the use of natural resources … The description of the likely significant effects on the factors specified in regulation 5(2) should cover the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short-term, medium-term and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the development*".

15.3.4 The requirement to consider cumulative effects is also addressed under each of the topic headings within Section 5 of NPS EN-1: Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (November 2023) (Ref. 15-4). Paragraph 4.3.3 of NPS EN-1 (November 2023) explains the EIA Regulations "*require an assessment of the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, covering the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, transboundary, short, medium, and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects at all stages of the project, and also of the measures envisaged for avoiding or mitigating significant adverse effects*". This paragraph includes footnote 104 which refers to Planning Inspectorate Advice Note (September 2024) on the assessment of cumulative effects (Ref. 15-2).

15.3.5 Planning Inspectorate Advice Note (September 2024) (Ref. 15-2) sets out a brief description of the legal context and obligations placed on an applicant with respect to cumulative effects under national planning policy and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations; an overview of the CEA process that applicants may wish to adopt for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs); and advice regarding a staged approach and the use of consistent template formats for documenting the CEA within an applicant's ES.

15.3.6 National Policy Statement EN-3 for Renewable Energy (November 2023) (Ref. 15-3) Paragraph 2.10.141 states that: "*Where cumulative effects on the local road network or residential amenity are predicted from multiple solar farm developments, it may be appropriate for applicants for various projects to work together to ensure that the number of abnormal loads and deliveries are minimised, and the timings of deliveries are managed and coordinated to ensure that disruption to residents and other highway users is reasonably minimised*".

15.3.7 In terms of Local Policy, Policy 58 (Low Carbon and Renewable Energy (Strategic Policy)) of the Doncaster Local Plan 2015-2035 (Ref. 15-5), clause B, states that low carbon and renewable energy proposals will be supported when they *"have no unacceptable adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts, on the built and natural environment*".

15.3.8 Policy EC5 (Supporting the Energy Sector) of the East Riding Local Plan (2016) (Ref. 15-6) and Policy EC5 (Policy EC5: Supporting the renewable and low carbon energy sector) of the East Riding Local Plan Update 2020 – 2039 (Ref. 15-7) state that: "*Developments and their associated infrastructure should be acceptable in terms of the cumulative impact of the proposal with other existing and proposed energy sector developments*".

15.3.9 Policy SG10 (Low Carbon and Renewable Energy (Strategic Policy)) of the Selby District Council[1] Local Plan (2022) (Ref. 15-8) states that: "*Proposals for low carbon and renewable energy storage and generation will be supported where planning impacts of the development and associated infrastructure, both individually and cumulatively, are, or can be made, acceptable*".

15.4 Assessment Methodology

Effect Interactions

15.4.1 The assessment of effect interactions is based on the methodology described in **ES Volume I Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment Methodology [EN010152/APP/6.1]** and considers the potential for several direct or indirect effects arising from the Scheme to give rise to a combined effect on a single receptor. There are no specific, relevant guidelines on how the assessment of effect interactions should be undertaken and so the assessment has been undertaken on a qualitative basis using the results of the individual assessments, relying on professional judgement.

15.4.2 Only adverse or beneficial residual effects classified as minor, moderate, or major in the individual technical topic assessments are considered in relation to potential effect interactions. Residual effects classified as negligible are excluded from the assessment of the effect interactions as, by virtue of their definition, they are considered to be imperceptible and unlikely to lead to a likely significant.

Cumulative Effects

15.4.3 The cumulative effects assessment is based on the methodology described in **ES Volume I Chapter 5: Environmental Impact Assessment**

[1] Selby District Council was incorporated into North Yorkshire Council on 1 April 2023.

Methodology [EN010152/APP/6.1]. This has been developed in accordance with Planning Inspectorate Advice Note (September 2024) (Ref. 15-2) on the assessment of cumulative effects. A four-stage approach has been adopted for this assessment, as follows:

a. Stage 1 – establish the ZoI and identify a long list of ‘other developments’;

b. Stage 2 – identify a shortlist of ‘other developments’ for the cumulative effects assessment;

c. Stage 3 – information gathering on shortlisted developments; and

d. Stage 4 – assessment of likely significant cumulative effects.

15.5 Assessment

Effect Interactions

15.5.1 The interaction of two or more predicted environmental effects resulting from the Scheme may collectively cause a greater (or lesser) effect than each effect in isolation. The potential for effect interactions is assessed within this section.

15.5.2 Table 15-1 below summarises the potential effect interactions during the construction and decommissioning phases (which are assumed to have the same impacts).

15.5.3 Table 15-2 summarises the potential effect interactions during the operation and maintenance phase. Effects of negligible significance have not been considered in the assessment as, by their nature, it is not considered likely that they would have the potential to interact with other impacts to cause an effect interaction.

Table 15-1: Potential Effect Interactions during the Construction and Decommissioning Phases

Receptor	Description of Potential Effect Interactions	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
Residential properties, business premises, community facilities, and development land	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Landscape and visual**: minor to moderate adverse landscape and visual amenity effects associated with views of construction activity; b. **Transport and access**: minor to major adverse transport effects associated with increased construction traffic, severance of communities, non-motorised user amenity, fear and intimidation, and vehicle delay; c. **Socio-economics**: minor adverse socio-economic effects associated with increased land take, demand on healthcare facilities due to construction employment, and reduced community connectivity; and d. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from construction activity and construction traffic.	No significant effect interactions are expected. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts, however, these would be temporary during only construction and decommissioning phases. Effect interactions would be slightly lower during decommissioning phase than construction phase due to matured vegetation screening the Scheme.	No additional mitigation is proposed.

Receptor	Description of Potential Effect Interactions	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
Users of the surrounding road network	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Landscape and visual**: minor adverse landscape and visual amenity effects associated with views of construction activity; b. **Transport and access**: minor to major adverse transport effects associated with increased construction traffic, community severance, non-motorised user amenity, fear and intimidation, vehicle delay, and road safety; and c. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from construction activity and construction traffic.	No significant effect interactions are expected. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts, however, these would be temporary during only construction and decommissioning phases. Effect interactions would be slightly lower during decommissioning phase than construction phase due to matured vegetation screening the Scheme.	No additional mitigation is proposed.
Users of Public Rights of Way (PRoW)	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Landscape and visual**: minor to major adverse landscape and visual amenity effects associated with views of construction activity; b. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from construction activity and construction traffic.	No significant effect interactions are expected. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts, however, these would be temporary during only construction and decommissioning phases. Diversions to PRoW would also be relatively minimal.	No additional mitigation is proposed.

Receptor	Description of Potential Effect Interactions	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
		Effect interactions would be slightly lower during decommissioning phase than construction phase due to matured vegetation screening the Scheme	
Heritage assets	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Cultural heritage**: minor to moderate adverse cultural heritage effects associated with physical impacts and changes to the setting of heritage assets; b. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from construction activity and construction traffic.	No significant effect interactions are expected. It is not expected that any heritage assets will be significantly affected by noise emissions during the construction phase. Where noise does occur at heritage assets, it will be short term, temporary, and during the daytime, and reversible on completion of the construction phase. It is therefore not expected to interact with the change in views and setting at any heritage assets.	No additional mitigation is proposed.

Table 15-2: Potential Effect Interactions during the Operation and Maintenance Phase

Receptor	Description of Potential Effect Interactions	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
Residential properties, business premises, community facilities, and development land	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Landscape and visual**: minor to moderate adverse landscape and visual amenity effects at year 1 and year 15 associated with views of the Scheme; b. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from operation and maintenance activity.	No significant effect interactions are expected. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts.	No additional mitigation is proposed.
Users of the surrounding road network	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Landscape and visual**: minor adverse landscape and visual amenity effects at year 1 associated with views of the Scheme; b. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from operation and maintenance activity.	No significant effect interactions are expected. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts.	No additional mitigation is proposed.
Users of PRoW	These receptors are predicted to experience: a. **Landscape and visual**: minor to major adverse landscape and visual amenity effects at year 1 and year	No significant effect interactions are expected. There is potential for increased loss of amenity where receptors experience multiple impacts.	No additional mitigation is proposed.

Receptor	Description of Potential Effect Interactions	Effect Interaction	Additional Mitigation Proposed
	15 associated with views of the Scheme; b. **Noise and vibration**: noise effects associated with increased noise and vibration from operation and maintenance activity.	Diversions to PRoW would also be relatively minimal.	

Cumulative Effects

15.5.4 The assessment of cumulative effects arising from the Scheme in combination with other proposed schemes (inter-project effects) is based upon a review of current submitted planning and DCO applications, as well as a study of planning policy documents.

15.5.5 The cumulative assessment is focussed on assessing the impact of the developments which have the potential to generate significant cumulative effects. As discussed in Paragraph 15.2.4, the long list and short list of cumulative developments has been shared with City of Doncaster Council, North Yorkshire Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council. City of Doncaster Council and East Riding of Yorkshire Council did not request any additional cumulative developments to be incorporated into the assessment. North Yorkshire Council suggested eight additional cumulative developments, however, these were located outside the maximum Zone of Influence (ZoI) and therefore were not taken forward for further assessment.

Study Area

15.5.6 Table 15-3 sets out the ZoI for potential cumulative effects with other developments and has been defined by each technical topic. All the ZoI extents, in relation to the Scheme, are shown in **ES Volume II Figure 15-1: ZoI Extents for Assessment of Potential Cumulative Effects [EN010152/APP/6.2]**.

Table 15-3: ZoI Extents for Assessment of Potential Cumulative Effects

Technical Topic	Zone of Influence
Climate Change	The global climate.
Cultural Heritage	Up to 5 km from the Solar PV Site.
Ecology	Up to 5 km from the Order limits.
Water Environment	Up to 1 km from the Order limits.
Landscape and Visual Amenity	Up to 2 km from the Solar PV Site. Up to 500 m from the Grid Connection Corridor.
Noise and Vibration	Up to 500 m from the Solar PV Site. Up to 300 m from the Grid Connection Corridor.
Socio-Economics	Up to 2 km from the Order limits.
Land Use	The Order limits.
Transport and Access	No further than traffic count locations as shown in **ES Volume II Figure 13-2: Traffic Survey Locations [EN010152/APP/6.2]**.
Air Quality	Up to 250 m from the Order limits.
Glint and Glare	Up to 1 km from the Solar PV Site.
Ground Conditions	Up to 250 m from the Order limits.

Technical Topic	Zone of Influence
Major Accidents and Disasters	5 km from the Order limits.
Telecommunications and Utilities	The Order limits.
Electromagnetic Fields	The Order limits.
Materials and Waste	The Order limits.

Cumulative Developments

15.5.7 A long list of developments is provided in **ES Volume III Appendix 15-1: Long List of Other Developments [EN010152/APP/6.3]** which details all potential developments within the maximum ZoI, screened to determine their potential to interact with the Scheme in a manner that has the ability to generate cumulative effects. This screening considers the scale of the development and its potential to generate significant environmental effects, the location of the development, and how the development's programme relates to that of the Scheme. These developments are shown in **ES Volume II Figure 15-2: Location of Long List Schemes [EN010152/APP/6.2]**.

15.5.8 A short list of developments is provided in Table 15-4 which details why the development has been selected for further assessment (i.e. those developments progressing to Stages 3 and 4 of the cumulative assessment). These developments are shown in **ES Volume II Figure 15-3: Location of Short List Schemes [EN010152/APP/6.2]**.

Table 15-4: Short List of Other Developments

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
1	City of Doncaster Ref. 23/00537/FULM	Thorpe Marsh Green Energy Hub Ltd	Reclamation through construction and operation of Energy Hub incorporating Battery Energy Storage, Substation, and associated Infrastructure, including earthworks to existing material and to provide development platform and construction of railhead.	Energy	0 km	Awaiting decision	Due to the nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.
2	City of Doncaster Ref. 23/01241/FULM	Enso Green Holdings I Limited	Installation of underground cable.	Energy	0 km	Granted (19 September 2023)	Due to the nature and proximity of the development and potential for

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
							temporal overlap.
3	City of Doncaster Ref. 21/02567/FULM	Enso Green Holdings I Limited	Installation of a 49.9 MW solar farm and battery storage facility with associated infrastructure on a 133.52 hectare (ha) site.	Energy	0 km	Granted (15 March 2022)	Due to the nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.
4 and 5	City of Doncaster Ref. 22/01536/FUL and 22/01537/LBC	Miles	Demolition of Grade II listed 'Lily Hall' and erection of one replacement residential farmworker's dwelling and associated works.	Heritage	0.2 km	Granted (17 November 2023)	Due to proximity of the development in conjunction the Scheme and the heritage setting, and potential for temporal overlap.

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
6	City of Doncaster Ref. 23/01746/FULM	Nel Nicholson	Installation of a 180 MW battery energy facility and association works on a 3.70 ha site.	Energy	0.5 km	Granted (30 April 2024)	Due to the scale, nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.
7	City of Doncaster Ref. 19/03034/FULM	Carbon Action Ltd/Pilkington UK Ltd	Excavation of approximately 4 million tonnes of by-product material comprising mostly silica sand and also soda lime glass and iron oxides (also known as burgy) from previous glass manufacturing and the reinstatement of the flood plain,	Industrial	0.6 km	Awaiting decision	Due to the scale, nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
			creating new habitats.				
9	City of Doncaster Ref. 20/01774/TIPA	BH Energy Gap (Doncaster) Ltd	The construction of an energy recovery facility involving the thermal treatment of residual waste and associated infrastructure including engineering, access, landscape, ground and landscaping works.	Energy	1.7 km	Granted (16 August 2022)	Due to the nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
11	City of Doncaster Ref.23/01082/SCRE	Novus Renewable Services Limited	Request for a screening opinion in relation to a joint solar farm and energy storage development on approximately 61.7 ha located off The Balk, Almholme, Doncaster.	Energy	1.7 km	Screening Opinion (04 July 2023)	Due to the potential scale and nature of development and possible overlap in construction phases should a planning application be submitted and approved.
36	City of Doncaster Ref. 22/02088/FULM	P and H Maxwell	The installation of a 2.5 MW solar PV array, 0.9 MW green hydrogen plant and associated landscaping	Energy	3.9 km	Granted (11 May 2023)	Due to the nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
37	City of Doncaster Ref. 08/01077/OUTA	Yorkshire Choice Homes Construction	Outline application for mixed use redevelopment of land at and to the south of Askern Saw Mill comprising the erection of up to 220 dwellings, up to 310sqm of Class A1 use, up to 310sqm of Class A3 use, up to 560sqm of Class A4 use, up to 1400sqm of Class B1(c) use, up to 8550sqm of Class B2 use and setting out of Public Open Space and a locally equipped area of play and retention of	Residential	2.9km	Granted (11 July 2013)	Due to the nature and proximity of the development and potential for temporal overlap.

Longlist ID	Application Reference	Applicant	Description	Development Type	Distance from the Scheme (Approximate at Closest Point)	Status	Reason for Selection
			3.81ha of open storage area in B8 use and existing building on approx 15.17ha of land				

15.5.9 As discussed in **ES Volume I Chapter 2: The Scheme [EN010152/APP/6.1]**, the Grid Connection Cables would connect to the National Grid at the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation or via the Grid Connection Line Drop to an existing overhead line. Modifications at the Existing National Grid Thorpe Marsh Substation or construction of the cable connection and sealing end compound for the Grid Connection Line Drop to accommodate the Scheme will be carried out by National Grid under the terms of the Scheme's grid connection agreement. The timing of these works may coincide with the timing of the cable laying in the Grid Connection Corridor and therefore its potential for cumulative effects along with the Scheme has also been considered based on information currently in the public domain.

Summary of Cumulative Effects

15.5.10 An assessment of the cumulative effects of the Scheme along with these other developments is presented in each technical chapter (**ES Volume I Chapter 6** to **Chapter 13 [EN010152/APP/6.1]**) and throughout **ES Volume I Chapter 14: Other Environmental Topics [EN010152/APP/6.1]**. Within most technical chapters, no likely significant effects have been identified through the cumulative effects assessment where they were not already predicted for the Scheme in isolation. Nor are any significant effects associated with the Scheme made greater (e.g. Moderate to Major) when considering these other developments alongside the Scheme. Therefore, it is considered that there will not be any new likely significant effects associated with cumulative effects that are not already accounted for by the assessment of the Scheme.

15.5.11 An exception is the additional erosion of the functional and historical setting of two Grade II listed buildings at Riddings Farm when the Scheme is considered alongside the consented demolition of the associated Grade II listed 'Lily Hall' farmhouse (22/01536/FUL and 22/01537/LBC). As presented in **ES Volume I Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**, no suitable mitigation has been identified to reduce these to a non-significant level. As a larger portion of the cumulative impact being derived from the cumulative development (considered to give rise to a significant effect in isolation), the cumulative effect cannot be reduced to a non-significant level through changes to the design of the Scheme. Therefore, the cumulative impact on these heritage assets is **moderate adverse** and **significant**.

15.5.12 A full description of cumulative effects is presented in the technical chapters, as mentioned above.

15.6 References

Ref. 15-1 His Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) (2017). The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/572. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

Ref. 15-2 The Planning Inspectorate (2024). Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Cumulative Effects Assessment. Available at: https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes/advice-note-17/. [Accessed 20 September 2024].

Ref. 15-3 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) (2023). National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy (EN-3) (November 2023). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en-3. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

Ref. 15-4 DESNZ (2023). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (November 2023). Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

Ref. 15-5 City of Doncaster Council (2021). Doncaster Local Plan 2015-2035 (adopted September 2021). Available at: https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/planning/local-plan. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

Ref. 15-6 East Riding of Yorkshire Council (2016). East Riding Local Plan 2019-2029 (adopted April 2016). Available at: https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/planning-permission-and-building-control/planning-policy-and-the-local-plan/east-riding-local-plan/. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

Ref. 15-7 East Riding Local Plan Update 2020 – 2039. Available at: https://www.eastriding.gov.uk/EasySiteWeb/GatewayLink.aspx?alId=799604. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

Ref. 15-8 Selby District Council (2022). Local Plan 2022. Available at: https://www.selby.gov.uk/localplan. [Accessed 13 March 2024].

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