Light Valley Solar

Design Approach Document

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Light Valley Solar

Infrastructure Planning

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Light Valley Solar

DCO Submission

Design Approach Document

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Executive Summary

1.1.1 This Design Approach Document (DAD) has been prepared by Light Valley Solar Limited (the Applicant) in relation to an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating facility and energy storage facility (the Proposed Development).

1.1.2 The DAD demonstrates how good design has been embedded in the design of the Proposed Development, and how the Proposed Development has evolved up to the point of the DCO Application within a clear design framework provided by the Project Objectives, Design Vision, Design Principles, and the Design Parameters and Commitments. The DAD has been prepared in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's guidance titled 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Good Design', setting out the design decisions taken at each step of the development of the Proposed Development, and the rationale for these decisions, as well as the mechanisms by which good design will be secured post consent.

1.1.3 The design of the Proposed Development has evolved in response to the outcomes of environmental surveys and assessments, design workshops, non-statutory and statutory consultation and the local context of the Proposed Development, within a framework provided by the Project Objectives, Design Vision and Design Principles which have sought to minimise adverse impacts, enhance opportunities, and balance flexibility and certainty in the DCO Application. Design changes have included the removal of Solar Development Site 5 due to flood risk; the addition of Solar Development Sites 6-8; reduction of the Order Limits to avoid archaeology, high-quality farmland, flood risk and visual impacts; and removal of Solar PV panels near residential receptors and built heritage assets, and areas accounting for flood risk modelling and for aviation safety near Sherburn Aerodrome. These changes demonstrate how the Design Principles, which include the application of the mitigation hierarchy and an environmentally-led design, have led to good design outcomes.

1.1.4 Furthermore, the DAD demonstrates how the Proposed Development has met national policy requirements in the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) which requires that through good design, energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible.

1.1.5 The DAD outlines how good design will be secured post-consent through a suite of management plans and requirements in the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**], such as the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**], the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05**] and the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**].

1.1.6 In summary, this DAD sets out how the Proposed Development achieves a balance between delivering urgently needed renewable energy and minimises environmental and community impacts, in line with national policy and good design guidance and advice.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Proposed Development

1.1.1 The Proposed Development, subject of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application, comprises a solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generating station connecting over 100 megawatts (MW) to the Monk Fryston Substation, including associated development comprising Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), substations, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.

1.1.2 The Point of Connection (PoC) for the Proposed Development will be at the Monk Fryston 275 kV National Grid Substation (Monk Fryston Substation).

1.1.3 The Proposed Development comprises four broad areas:

1) Solar Development Sites;
2) Cable Route Corridor;
3) Highway Improvements Areas (HIA); and
4) Solar Development Site 8 Access.

1.1.4 A full description of the Proposed Development is included in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/06.01.02**] and one illustrative way in which those elements could be built out is shown in ES Volume 2, Figure 2.1: Illustrative Site Layout Plans (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.01**]. The Proposed Development location and the Order Limits are shown in ES Volume 2, Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan and Order Limits [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.01.01**].

1.2 The Applicant

1.2.1 The Proposed Development is being led by the Applicant, Light Valley Solar Limited, which is a subsidiary of Island Green Power (IGP) UK Limited. IGP is a leading international developer of renewable energy projects, established in 2013.

1.3 Purpose of this document

1.3.1 This Design approach Document (DAD) sets out how good design has been embedded into the Proposed Development from the outset of the project, and how it will continue to be achieved through to detailed design, to ensure that the Proposed Development will be a well-designed project and will mitigate adverse effects.

1.3.2 This DAD has been prepared in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate's guidance titled 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Good Design' (NSIPs: Advice on Good Design) which was last updated on 16 April 2025 (Ref 1). By doing so, the DAD clearly sets out the design decisions taken at

each step of the project's development, and the rationale for these decisions, as well as the mechanisms by which good design will be secured post consent.

1.3.3 This DAD also sets out how consultation and engagement has influenced the iteration and refinement of the layout and design of the Proposed Development.

1.3.4 This DAD has been structured to align with NSIPs: Advice on Good Design:

1) **Section 2: Policy Context for Good Design** – introduces the context of what is considered to be good design with reference to national and local planning policy and relevant design guidance;
2) **Section 3: Assemble and Research** – provides the project brief, including its purpose, timeline and design team, and sets out the Design Principles and vision of the project. It also sets out the design evolution of the Proposed Development from non-statutory consultation; to statutory consultation and to the final (ES) design stage. The design evolution of the Proposed Development shows how impacts have been avoided, minimised and mitigated to deliver a positive design outcome from an early stage;
3) **Section 4: Co-ordinate** – explains how the design principles have been tested taking account of consultation and engagement to reduce likely significant effects and to inform the design parameters and commitments to be secured through the Draft DCO to secure good design;
4) **Section 5: Securing Good Design** – sets out how good design is secured and will be delivered post DCO consent;
5) **Section 6: Conclusion** – summarises the contents of this DAD and sets out how the Proposed Development has and will deliver good design.
6) **Section 7: References**; and
7) **Annex A:** Consideration of the compliance of the Proposed Development against the Planning Inspectorate's guidance 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Good Design.'

1.3.5 Table 1-1 below sets out an explanation of the key design terminology referred to in this DAD and throughout the DCO Application.

Table 1-1 Key Design Terminology

Design Terminology	Definition
Project Objectives	The Applicant's objectives for the Proposed Development, setting out what it will achieve and how success will be measured. The Project Objectives have been utilised throughout the development of the project, including through site selection and the design development. The Project Objectives are set out in Section 3.1
Design Vision	The Applicant's overarching strategic design goal for the Proposed Development which defines the key considerations and elements it will deliver.

Design Terminology	Definition
Design Principle	These are the principles that have influenced the design-based decisions the Proposed Development has made to date. As set out in Section 3.6 of this DAD, IGP has developed a set of company-wide design principles (global design principles), that have informed the design of the Proposed Development. The Proposed Development has also developed its own set of Design Principles. These have been informed by national and local planning policy, guidance and advice, the outcome of design workshops, non-statutory and statutory consultation, local context, environmental surveys and assessments. These Design Principles are set out in Section 3.6 of this DAD.
Design Parameters	The Design parameters (alongside the Design Commitments, and the Works Plans) set the assessment envelope (also known as the 'Rochdale Envelope') within which the Environmental Impact Assessment has been undertaken. The maximum and where relevant minimum parameters will define and inform the detailed design of the Proposed Development. The parameters include elements such as buffers and set backs to minimise environmental effects and maximum dimensions of components including heights and minimum finished floor levels. The parameters are set out in detail in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].
Design Commitment	Design Commitments are the design elements that have been committed to as part of the mitigation and enhancement measures identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment process, to be implemented at the detailed design stage and once the Proposed Development is implemented. The design commitments include matters such as appearance, materials, colour and alignment. The commitments are set out in detail in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].

2 Policy context for good design

2.1 What is good design?

2.1.1 As set out in the Planning Inspectorate's guidance NSIPs: Advice on Good Design, the principles of good design have been around since the Roman times and go beyond purely aesthetics. The guidance highlights that the Governments in England and Wales recognise that good design is a process that needs to include the social, environmental and economic aspects of a development, including its construction, operation and management, and its relationships to its surroundings. Ultimately, good design is the result of a wide range of factors and considerations that seek to deliver functionality, durability and aesthetic appeal.

2.1.2 According to NSIPs: Advice on Good Design:

"Achieving good design requires a holistic approach to deliver high quality, sustainable infrastructure that responds to place and takes account of often complex environments.

Achieving high quality, good design outcomes requires an effective, intentional, transparent, deliverable process to be planned, followed and secured. Success in good design comes from a combination of securing both good process and good outcomes.

Given the scale and impact of NSIP developments, achieving well-designed project outcomes addressing sustainability and climate change is essential."

2.1.3 The policy requirement for NSIPs to achieve good design is set out in the energy National Policy Statements (NPS) prepared by the government. The relevant NPSs are Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (NPS EN-1) (Ref 2), the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (NPS EN-3) (Ref 3) and the National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (NPS EN-5) (Ref 4). These NPSs were recently revised by the government and published in December 2025 and designated in January 2026.

2.1.4 The following sections set out the key national and local policies that relate to good design, followed by other guidance and advice that has been considered.

2.1.5 This DAD provides the design narrative in response to these policy requirements. A full appraisal of how the Proposed Development has complied with the relevant policy tests set out in national and local policy is provided in the Planning Statement [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02**] and Policy Compliance Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.12**].

2.2 Policy context

2.2.1 The key policy documents relevant to the Proposed Development that set out the requirement for good design in NSIPs are as follows:

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

2.2.2 Paragraph 4.7.1 of NPS EN-1 states that:

"the visual appearance of a building, structure, or piece of infrastructure, and how it relates to the landscape it sits within, is sometimes considered to be the most important factor in good design. But high quality and inclusive design goes far beyond aesthetic considerations. The functionality of an object – be it a building or other type of infrastructure – including fitness for purpose and sustainability, is equally important."

2.2.3 Paragraph 4.7.2 of NPS EN-1 sets out that:

"applying good design to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible. It is acknowledged, however that the nature of energy infrastructure development will often limit the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area."

2.2.4 Paragraph 4.7.3 of NPS EN-1 explains that:

"*good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts such as noise. Projects should look to use modern methods of construction and sustainable design practices such as use of sustainable timber and low carbon concrete. Where possible, projects should include the reuse of material."*

2.2.5 Further, paragraph 4.7.4 of NPS EN-1 states that *"given the benefits of good design in mitigating the adverse impacts of a project, applicants should consider how good design can be applied to a project during the early stages of the project lifecycle."*

2.2.6 Paragraphs 4.7.5 to 4.7.9 of NPS EN-1 set out how the Applicant should consider good design including:

1) appointment of a design champion to maximise the value provided by the infrastructure;
2) establishment of Design Principles at the outset of the Proposed Development to guide design evolution;
3) consideration of the siting of infrastructure relative to existing landscape character, land form and vegetation;
4) sensitive use of materials in any associated development; and
5) the incorporation of nature inclusive design.

2.2.7 Footnote 102 of NPS EN-1 explains that design principles:

"should take into account any national guidance on infrastructure design, this could include for example the Design Principles for National Infrastructure published by the National Infrastructure Commission, the National Design Guide

and National Model Design Code, as well as any local design policies and standards."

2.2.8 In relation to the Secretary of State's decision making, paragraph 4.7.10 of NPS EN-1 states that *"the Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that energy infrastructure developments are sustainable and, having regard to regulatory and other constraints, are as attractive, durable and adaptable (including taking account of natural hazards such as flooding) as they can be."*

2.2.9 Paragraph 4.7.11 of NPS EN-1 states that *"the Secretary of State should be satisfied that the applicant has considered both functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including its contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located, any potential amenity benefits, and visual impacts on the landscape or seascape) as far as possible."*

2.2.10 Paragraph 4.7.12 of NPS EN-1 confirms that the Secretary of State *"should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy"* when considering applications.

National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

2.2.11 Paragraph 2.1.8 of NPS EN-3 explains that the development of new renewable energy infrastructure *"must show how any likely significant negative effects would be avoided, reduced, mitigated or compensated for, following the mitigation hierarchy."*

2.2.12 Paragraph 2.5.2 of NPS EN-3 states that *"proposals for renewable energy infrastructure should demonstrate good design, particularly in respect of landscape and visual amenity, opportunities for co-existence/co-location with other marine and terrestrial uses, and in the design of the project to mitigate impacts such as noise and effects on ecology and heritage."*

2.2.13 Paragraph 2.10.51 to 2.10.56 of NPS EN-3 set out the requirements for achieving good design in relation to site layout, design and appearance, with paragraph 2.10.52 setting out that *"applicants will consider several factors when considering the design and layout of sites, including proximity to available grid capacity to accommodate the scale of generation, orientation, topography, previous land–use, and ability to mitigate environmental impacts and flood risk."*

2.2.14 Paragraph 2.10.53 of NPS EN-3 further adds that *"For a solar farm to generate electricity efficiently the panel array spacing should seek to maximise the potential power output of the site. The type, spacing and aspect of panel arrays will depend on the physical characteristics of the site such as site elevation."*

2.2.15 Paragraph 2.10.90 of NPS EN-3 explains how good design can minimise landscape and visual effects, and states that *"Applicants should follow the criteria for good design set out in Section 4.7 of EN-1 when developing projects and will be expected to direct considerable effort towards minimising the landscape and visual impact of solar PV arrays especially within nationally designated landscapes."*

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

2.2.16 National Policy Statement for electricity networks infrastructure (EN-5) Paragraph 2.4.1 of NPS EN-5 states that regard should be given to the desirability of good design in the determination of DCO applications, and Paragraph 2.4.2 signposts applicants to the criteria for good design set out in Section 4.7 of NPS EN-1.

2.2.17 Paragraph 2.4.3 of NPS EN-5 states that, *"... the Secretary of State should bear in mind that electricity networks infrastructure must in the first instance be safe and secure, and that the functional design constraints of safety and security may limit an applicant's ability to influence the aesthetic appearance of that infrastructure."*

2.2.18 Paragraph 2.4.4 of NPS EN-5 sets out that, *"While the above principles should govern the design of an electricity networks infrastructure application to the fullest possible extent – including in its avoidance and/or mitigation of potential adverse impacts...– the functional performance of the infrastructure in respect of security of supply and public and occupational safety must not thereby be threatened."*

National Energy System Operator's Electricity Transmission Design Principles

2.2.19 National Energy System Operator (NESO) is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the strategic development plans for Great Britain's electricity transmission network. Electricity Transmission Design Principles (ETDP) have been developed by NESO to inform the design of new transmission infrastructure projects. NESO consulted on the ETDP in September 2025 (Ref 5). NPS EN-5 states in paragraph 2.9.10 that the ETDP will apply to both onshore and offshore electricity transmission infrastructure. Therefore, once adopted, it could be important and relevant in decision making with respect to NSIP projects.

2.2.20 Underground Cables: Principle U1 is of relevance to the Proposed Development, and states:

"Where underground transmission cables are proposed, respect the constraints of underground technology, including ground conditions, land use and access considerations in the design of the route, balancing impacts on the community, landscape and visual amenity and environmental considerations."

Selby Local Plan

2.2.21 The Proposed Development is located within North Yorkshire Council which was formed as a new unitary authority on 01 April 2023. This replaced the county council and seven former district authorities including Craven District Council, Hambleton District Council, Harrogate Borough Council, Richmondshire District Council, Ryedale District Council, Scarborough Borough Council and Selby District Council. The Proposed Development is located within the former Selby District Council area.

2.2.22 The existing local plans of the former district councils will remain in place until North Yorkshire Council adopt a new local plan. The emerging local plan is at an early stage (Issues and Options and call for sites) and therefore currently has no weight.

2.2.23 Therefore, the Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013, the saved policies of the Selby District Local Plan 2005 and made neighbourhood plans comprise the development plan and have been considered below.

Selby District Core Strategy 2013

2.2.24 The Selby District Core Strategy (adopted October 2013) (Ref 6) provides the overarching planning policy framework for Selby up to 2027. Core Strategy Policy SP19: Design Quality sets out the former district's policies on high quality design which requires new developments to be carefully planned so that they are responsive to their unique location.

2.2.25 Paragraph 7.75 of Selby's Core Strategy states that, *"Good design ensures attractive, usable, durable and adaptable places and is a key element in achieving sustainable development. The District is an attractive place to live and work, with its high quality countryside and vibrant towns and communities, with distinctive character and historic assets… Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to take opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions will not be accepted."*

2.2.26 Core Strategy Policy SP19 seeks to ensure that proposals for all new developments contribute to enhancing community cohesion by achieving high quality design and also have regard to the local character, identify and context of its surroundings including historic townscapes, settlement patterns and the open countryside. Policy SP19 outlines the following key requirements for residential and non-residential developments:

1) Make the best, most efficient use of land without compromising local distinctiveness, character and form;
2) Positively contribute to an area's identity and heritage in terms of scale, density and layout;
3) Be accessible to all users and enable the flow of movement to and within the development;
4) Create rights of way or improve them, making them more attractive to users, and facilitate sustainable access;
5) Incorporate new and existing landscaping as an integral part of the design of schemes, including off-site landscaping for large sites and sites on the edge of settlements where appropriate;
6) Promote access to open spaces and green infrastructure to support community gatherings and active lifestyles;
7) Have public and private spaces that are clearly distinguished, safe and secure, attractive and which compliment built form;

8) Minimise the risk of crime or fear of crime, particularly through active frontages and natural surveillance;

9) Create mixed use places with variety and choice that compliment one another to encourage integrated living;

10) Adopt sustainable construction principles in accordance with other local plan policies;

11) Prevent development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water, light or noise pollution or land instability; and

12) Seek to reflect the principles of nationally recognised benchmarks to ensure that the best quality of design is achieved.

Selby District Local Plan 2005

2.2.27 The Selby District Local Plan was adopted in February 2005 (Ref 7). This contains saved policies that still form part of the development plan alongside the Selby District Core Strategy in 2013.

2.2.28 Selby District Local Plan Part 1 Policy ENV1: Control of Development remains in place and sets out the expectation for proposed developments with regard to design, and the creation and enhancement of attractive environments.

2.2.29 The Local Plan seeks to ensure that new development is of a high quality design with Policy ENV1 being supportive of development proposals that will achieve good design quality. In considering proposals against compliance with Policy ENV1, the following will be taken into consideration:

1) the effect upon the character of the area or the amenity of adjoining occupiers;

2) relationship of the proposal to the highway network, proposed means of access, the need for road/ junction improvements and car parking arrangements;

3) capacity of local services and infrastructure to serve the proposal, or arrangements to be made for upgrading, or providing services and infrastructure;

4) standard of layout, design and materials;

5) potential loss, or adverse effect upon, significant buildings, related spaces, trees, wildlife habitats, archaeological or other features important to the character of the area;

6) extent to which the needs of disabled and other inconvenienced persons have been taken into account;

7) need to maximise opportunities for energy conservation; and

8) any other material considerations.

Made Neighbourhood Plans

2.2.30 Part of the Proposed Development is located within the Escrick Neighbourhood Plan 2021-2035 area (Made December 2021) (Ref 8Ref 8). This confirms that the Site adjoins the Green Belt and Conservation Area of Escrick.

2.2.31 Policy BEH2 of the made Escrick Neighbourhood Plan sets out design considerations for new developments within the setting of the Escrick Conservation Area stating at paragraph 7.3.2 that any new development *"adjacent to, the Conservation Area reflect and reinforce the best of principles of good design."*

Guidance and advice

2.2.32 Alongside national and local policy, the following guidance and advice has been considered in the Proposed Development's approach to good design:

1) Escrick Design Code (Ref 9)
2) NSIPs: Advice on Good Design (Planning Inspectorate, April 2025) (Ref 1);
3) Design Principles for National Infrastructure (National Infrastructure Commission Design Group) (2020) (Ref 10Ref 10);
4) National Design Guide (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, January 2021) (Ref 11Ref 11);
5) National Model Design Code (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, June 2021) (Ref 12Ref 12); and
6) Solar Energy UK: 11 Commitments on Solar Farms (2022) (Ref 13Ref 13).

3 Assemble and Research

3.1 Project brief

3.1.1 The purpose of the Proposed Development is to deliver a renewable energy project that has a positive and sensitive design response, seeking consent for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating facility and energy storage facility. A 500 MW connection to the National Grid has been secured.

3.1.2 In doing so, the design must take into account the local and surrounding context and apply the mitigation hierarchy to provide renewable and low carbon energy into the National Grid, for which there is an urgent and critical need.

3.1.3 Key considerations included: ensuring that the Proposed Development is sensitive to the landscape; implements the mitigation hierarchy from inception and ensures that impacts are minimised as far as possible through good design; and to achieve a design that is functional and fit for purpose.

3.1.4 The Project Objectives for the Proposed Development which informed the site selection and the design development process were as follows:

1) Objective 1: A solar farm and battery scheme that will support the decarbonisation and security of the UK's energy supply by maximising its clean energy generation potential.
2) Objective 2: A solar farm and battery scheme which will be deliverable in a timely manner in line with the grid connection date and which supports the objectives of the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan.
3) Objective 3: A solar farm and battery scheme which supports through flexibility future technological advancement to deliver an optimal and efficient use of grid connection capacity.
4) Objective 4: A solar farm and battery scheme which is able to deliver on its environmental mitigation requirements and deliver community benefits.
5) Objective 5: A solar farm and battery scheme which supports the on-going agricultural economy in North Yorkshire.

3.2 Design champion and team

3.2.1 The Applicant is promoting several NSIPs[1] and has therefore appointed a Board Level Design Champion to ensure good design is embedded across their portfolio of projects. The Design Champion advocates a good practice design approach, and shares lessons learned across its portfolio of projects. These approaches, principles and lessons learnt have been taken into consideration during the development of the Proposed Development's design.

[1] A total of five NSIPs have been submitted by subsidiaries of IGP, these being Cottam Solar Project (ref: EN010133), West Burton Solar Project (ref: EN010132), Green Hill Solar Farm (ref: EN010170), Lime Down Solar Project (ref: EN010168) and The Droves (ref: EN011013),

3.2.2 In addition to the Applicants' Board Level Design Champion, several members of the design team (with experience in NSIP solar and other infrastructure projects) worked together to drive the design process in line with the Design Vision and Design Principles (as described below) to ensure an integrated multi-disciplinary approach and the delivery of the Project Objectives for the Proposed Development.

3.2.3 The Applicant's environmental masterplanning team was responsible for leading the development of the project specific design vision and design principles to inform the indicative masterplans presented at statutory consultation stage as part of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR). Collaboration with the multi-disciplinary team (including technical designers for the panel layouts and the electrical systems, plus the environmental topic leads) up to and following statutory consultation led to the evolution and finalisation of the Outline Environmental Masterplan (OEM) as well as the Design Parameters and Commitments [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] and limits of deviation shown on the Works Plans [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03**].

3.2.4 The Applicant has dedicated significant resource both internally and through appointment of an experienced team of consultants to develop a high-quality design for the Proposed Development. The design team for the Proposed Development is set out in Table 3-1**.**

Table 3-1 Design Team

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities	Skills
Design Lead	Island Green Power.	Oversight of the design of the Proposed Development to ensure that it upholds both the global and project design principles and delivers good design.	Experience in design and delivery of NSIP scale solar farms.
Design Integration	AECOM	Integration and communication between engineering, masterplanning and environment and planning.	Experience in the design co-ordination of NSIP scale solar farms.
Engineering	Island Green Power, JSM Engineering Ltd and Fichtner.	Technical engineering design.	HV engineers, solar engineers with experience in NSIP scale solar farms, BESS engineers.

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities	Skills
Environmental Masterplanning	Arup and Lanpro	Design Vision, Design Principles and OEM.	Experience in design and delivery of NSIP scale solar farms.
GIS	Arup, Lanpro and Dalcour Maclaren	Provide spatial drawings for other disciplines to develop their work.	Experience in design and delivery of NSIP scale solar farms.
Environmental Disciplines	Arup – Project Management; EIA Lead; Traffic and Transport; Cultural Heritage; Landscape; Noise and Vibration; Ground Conditions; Water Resources and Flood Risk; Climate Change; Air Quality; Human Health, Hydrogeologist; Socio-Economics; Aquatics; and Waste Management. Dalcour Maclaren – Land Referencing and Land Services. Reading Agriculture – Agriculture. Tyler Grange – Terrestrial ecology and biodiversity. Avian Ecology – Ornithology. Tree Works – Arboriculture.	Collaborative approach to design decisions through multidisciplinary working to ensure the design is developed to consider the existing context of the area and the potential likely significant effects of the Proposed Development, and in doing so identify mitigation and enhancement measures to ensure good design.	All Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) topic leads are recognised as competent experts as set out in ES Volume 3, Appendix 1-4 Statement of Competence [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.01.04**]
Planning	Arup	Advise the project team on how the design of the Proposed Development should ensure that it is in accordance with	Chartered Town Planners experienced in NSIP scale solar and other major infrastructure projects.

Role	Organisation	Responsibilities	Skills
		national and local policy.	
Communication	Counter Context	Overseeing consultation, collating feedback, and having regard to feedback to inform the iterative design process.	Experience in NSIP scale solar farms.

3.2.5 In addition to the inputs of the design team, the outcomes of consultation and technical engagement, as well as the conclusions of environmental assessments have influenced decision making, resulting in a comprehensive and well-informed design. Comments provided at non-statutory, statutory and targeted consultation and the Applicant's response, including whether the comment resulted in a change to the design of the Proposed Development, is provided in the Consultation Report [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01**] and Appendices [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.01**] to [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.12s**].

3.3 Programme

3.3.1 The programme relating to the evolution of the Proposed Development design, and the proposed timeline for the remainder of the Proposed Development can be seen in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2 Programme

Date	Activity
2024	
Q2	Commencement of baseline surveys to understand the constraints and opportunities associated with the Proposed Development location. Preparation of Scoping Report.
Q3	Development of the Design Vision and Design Principles, which build on the Applicant's Global Design Principles.
Q3	Preparation for non-statutory consultation.
Q3 – Q4	Development of Design Parameters and Commitments.
Q4	Non-statutory community consultation, including consultation events, local visits and meetings with stakeholders.

Date	Activity
Q4	Scoping Report submitted and Scoping Opinion published. Preparation of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report commences.
2025	
Q1	Progression of environmental surveys and studies and review of non-statutory consultation feedback.
Q1	Integration workshop with internal project team, including the Applicant, Board Level Design Champion, engineers and environmental disciplines to review the first draft technical layout and identify priority areas for landscape and environmental mitigation and enhancements.
Q1 - Q2	Preparation of an updated Proposed Development layout for statutory consultation.
Q2 – Q3	Internal design workshops to present the design principles for the Environmental Masterplan, which are based on the Applicant's Global Design Principles as referenced in Section 3.6. Specific Design workshops with stakeholders to discuss the Proposed Development, with a focus on the Solar Development Sites, providing the opportunity for feedback on the design and for stakeholder queries to be answered. The outcome of the workshops in terms of design evolution is discussed later within this section. Specific details on the workshops is contained within the Consultation Report [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01**] and Appendices [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.01**] to [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.12**].
Q2 – Q3	Statutory consultation, consultation events, local visits and meetings with stakeholders, and further progression of environmental surveys.
Q3	Review of consultation feedback, preparation of an updated Proposed Development layout including the refinement of the Cable Corridor Route to enable a 'design freeze' for the EIA process. Preparation of ES also informed by ongoing engagement with stakeholders. Targeted consultation on minor Proposed Development design changes further to the assessment work on-going.
Q4	Ongoing engagement with stakeholders and continuation of surveys to inform the final DCO submission layout, and all final documents for DCO submission, followed by DCO submission in February 2026. This DAD sets out how the Proposed

Date	Activity
	Development has followed a robust design process and how good design will be secured.
2026	
Q1– Q2	Completion of surveys and assessments. Submission, acceptance and pre-examination phase.
2026 – 2027	Examination, recommendation and decision phases. Should development consent be granted, requirement 5 (detailed design) of the DCO will require that the detailed design submitted for approval must be in accordance with the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**]. The detailed design will need to be approved by North Yorkshire Council who will consider whether to approve the details submitted having regard to the control mechanisms secured through the DCO. These measures and controls will ensure the delivery of good design in accordance with the DCO submission.
2028	Detailed design and procurement, preparation of final detailed masterplan, and earliest start of construction.
2030/31	Operation.
2090/91	Decommissioning.

3.4 Baseline information

Proposed Development context

3.4.1 The Order Limits comprise a total area of 1,270 hectares (ha) of land located within the administrative area of North Yorkshire.

3.4.2 The Proposed Development comprises two areas, the Solar Development Sites and the Cable Route Corridor. There is a total of seven Solar Development Sites. The Cable Route Corridor includes connections between the Solar Development Sites, connection works into the National Grid Monk Fryston Substation and the Highways Improvement Areas as shown in ES Volume 2, Figure 2.4 [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.04**]

3.4.3 The Solar Development Sites comprise a total area of approximately 900 ha. The area for each Solar Development Site is as follows:

1) Solar Development Site 1 comprises an area of approximately 344.8 ha;
2) Solar Development Site 2 comprises an area of approximately 83.3 ha;
3) Solar Development Site 3 comprises an area of approximately 19.9 ha;
4) Solar Development Site 4 comprises an area of approximately 283.8 ha;

5) Solar Development Site 6 comprises an area of approximately 99.6 ha;

6) Solar Development Site 7 comprises an area of approximately 8.7 ha; and

7) Solar Development Site 8 comprises an area of approximately 60.0 ha.

3.4.4 Solar Development Site 5 was removed from the Proposed Development following Scoping and non-statutory consultation.

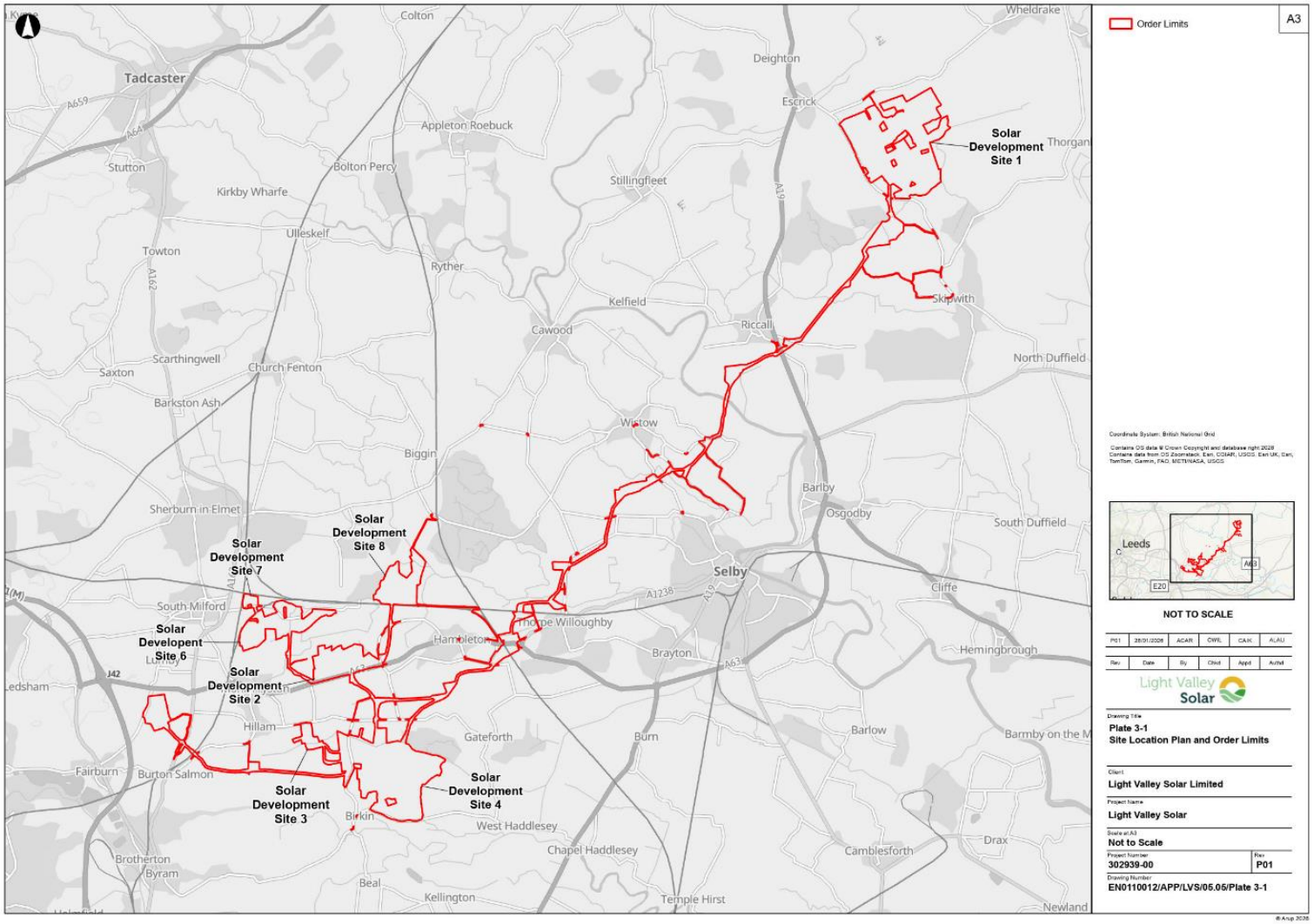
3.4.5 The landscape within and surrounding the Solar Development Sites comprises predominately agricultural fields interspersed with rural villages and hamlets including Escrick (approximately 575 m west of Solar Development Site 1), Monk Fryston (approximately 500 m north of Solar Development Site 6), South Milford (approximately 540 m west of Solar Development Site 6 and 510 m west of Solar Development Site 7) and Hambleton (approximately 700 m south-east of Solar Development Site 8).

3.4.6 The York/ Selby Green Belt covers the west of the former Selby district along with areas to the north. Solar Development Site 3 is entirely within the Green Belt whilst Solar Development Sites 2 and 4 are partially within it and Solar Development Site 1 is located 175 m to the south.

3.4.7 The longest Cable Route Corridor runs broadly south-west between Solar Development Site 1 to the south-east of Escrick to Solar Development Site 2 or 4. The total length of the Cable Route Corridor is 31.1 km. This includes interconnecting cables route corridors connecting the other Solar Development Sites to each other and the onward 275kV connection to the existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation.

3.4.8 Plate 3-1 (ES Volume 2, Figure 1.1: Site Location Plan and Order Limits [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.01.01**]) shows the location of the Proposed Development in relation to the surrounding area.

Plate 3-1 Site Location Plan and Order Limits



Topography and irradiance

3.4.9 The Order Limits are set within a rural landscape, characterised by a predominantly low-lying, gently undulating landform typical of the Vale of York. The landform comprises open arable farmland bordered by drainage channels with patches of woodland. The landform also includes floodplains and low-lying land prone to seasonal water retention, with an extensive system of drainage channels, ditches, and embankments that regulate water flow.

3.4.10 Land within the Solar Development Sites is considered to be suitable for solar generation with all land with a 3% or less gradient. The topography of each Solar Development Site is as follows:

1) **Solar Development Site 1:** The land is undulating with a general slope down towards the south from 12 m AOD in the north to 5 m AOD in the south.
2) **Solar Development Site 2:** The land is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 10 m AOD.
3) **Solar Development Site 3:** The land is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 10 m AOD.
4) **Solar Development Site 4:** The land is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 10 m AOD.
5) **Solar Development Site 6:** The land is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 9 m AOD.
6) **Solar Development Site 7:** The land is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 9 m AOD.
7) **Solar Development Site 8:** The land slopes from approximately 9 m AOD in the south down to 6 m AOD in the north.

3.4.11 In terms of irradiance, North Yorkshire has suitable levels of irradiance and is a favourable location for solar development.

Landscape

3.4.12 The Proposed Development is characterised by predominantly open agricultural fields interspersed with sparse, small settlements. Settlements are common along key transport routes in places such as Hambleton and West Haddlesey.

3.4.13 There are no statutory landscape designations (i.e. National Parks or National Landscapes) within the Proposed Development site or surrounding area.

3.4.14 Although the Proposed Development site is not within any Local Landscape designations, Locally Important Landscape Areas (LILA) are within close proximity to Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Corridor. CRC 1-4 would run diagonally across the lower lying fields in the northern part of the Hambleton Hough LILA, for approximately 700 m and to the east cross approximately 1.2km north of Brayton Barff LILA. CRC 4-POC would be located approximately 500 m south of the nearest boundary of the Limestone Ridge LILA.

3.4.15 On a national level, the majority of the Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Corridor area are within Humberhead Levels National Character Area (NCA), the northern part of the Solar Development Site 1 is within Vale of York NCA, and the western part of the CRC 4-POC is within South Magnesian Limestone NCA.

3.4.16 The landscape assessment and design development process has been undertaken using the district level character areas defined within the Selby Local Landscape Character Assessment, supported by fieldwork, desk study and detailed appraisal as detailed in ES Volume 3, Appendix 10.1: LVIA Methodology [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.10.01**].

3.4.17 The following paragraphs set out the location and landscape character of each of the Solar Development Sites. Refer to ES Volume 2, Figure 10.2: Environmental Designations [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.10.02**] for an illustration of the location of each Solar Development Site within the landscape.

Solar Development Site 1

3.4.18 Solar Development Site 1 is located approximately 575 m east of Escrick Village (see Plate 3-2) and approximately 9 km south of York.

3.4.19 The area of Solar Development Site 1 is 344.8 ha and is mainly used for agriculture. There are small areas of woodland adjacent to the site, with these being predominantly outside of the Order Limits.

3.4.20 The site consists of a medium scale patchwork of fields defined by hedgerows with occasional mature hedgerow trees (see Plate 3-3).

Plate 3-2 Escrick Village east of Solar Development Site 1

Plate 3-3 View within Solar Development Site 1 from Gray Reins/ Coronation Plantation

Solar Development Site 2

3.4.21 Solar Development Site 2 borders the east-bound carriageway of the A63 approximately 1.4 km east of the junction of Water Lane and the A63 in Monk Fryston.

3.4.22 The site encompasses an area of 83.3 ha and is predominantly agricultural land with an existing access track intersecting the centre of the site (see Plate 3-4). The land is flat, low-lying open arable farmland with little tree cover and a few hedgerows. Ditches typically define the land, with a small number of grassland margins. Agricultural fields bound the site on all sides whilst farm buildings including Fryston Common Farm and Oak Tree Farm are situated adjacent to Solar Development Site 2.

3.4.23 The Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation is located approximately 3.5 km south-west of Solar Development Site 2.

Plate 3-4 Existing Access Track Intersecting Solar Development Site 2

Solar Development Site 3

3.4.24 Solar Development Site 3 covers of 19.97 ha and consists of agricultural land with small sections of isolated hedgerows along the boundary. Pylons and overhead power lines appear to the south of the site (see Plate 3-5). The land is flat, low-lying arable farmland amongst a patchwork of medium scaled fields bordered by deep ditches.

3.4.25 The site is located approximately 850 m to the south-east of the junction of Hillam Lane, Lumby Hill and Chapel Street in Hillam. The Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation is located approximately 3.1 km west of the site.

3.4.26 Hillam Common Lane runs along the northern perimeter of the site with Woodlands Lane running along the south.

Plate 3-5 View of northern boundary of Solar Development Site 3 from Hillam Common Lane

Solar Development Site 4

3.4.27 The area of Solar Development Site 4 is 283.8 ha and comprises numerous agricultural fields which are bounded by Haddlesey Road to the south and Roe Lane to the west. Bowers House Farm and Woodhouse Farm are adjacent to the site. Gateforth Common and Gateforth Wood (see Plate 3-6) are located adjacent to the northern boundary of the site.

3.4.28 The land within the site is flat, low-lying arable farmland arranged in a patchwork of large fields, with only sporadic vegetation, creating a vast open character (see Plate 3-7). Skylines are frequently indistinct with limited vegetation, often featuring pylons. Wet ditches typically define the land with some grassland margins.

3.4.29 The site is located approximately 280 m north-east of the junction of Main Street, Roe Lane and Haddlesey Road in Birkin. The Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation is located approximately 4 km west of the site.

Plate 3-6 Gateforth Wood at the northern boundary of Solar Development Site 4

Plate 3-7 Open Character of Solar Development Site 4

Solar Development Site 6

3.4.30 Solar Development Site 6 is located approximately 500 m north of Monk Fryston and 540 m east of South Milford. The site covers an area of 99.6 ha.

3.4.31 The prevailing land use within the site is agricultural, characterised by medium to large-scale arable fields (see Plate 3-8). The landscape is flat and low-lying, defined by drainage ditches and sporadically spaced trees.

3.4.32 The Milford Curve rail line runs along the western edge slewing north and east to join the Leeds to Selby Line (HUL3) to the north of the site.

Plate 3-8 View into Solar Development Site 6 from Common Lane

Solar Development Site 7

3.4.33 The area of Solar Development Site 7 is the smallest, totalling 8.7 ha. The site is located approximately 510 m east of South Milford. The southern edge of the site runs adjacent to Common Lane and Woodhaven.

3.4.34 The prevailing land use within the site is agricultural, characterised by an arable field (see Plate 3-9). The landscape is flat and low-lying, defined by a drainage ditch and some hedgerows.

3.4.35 Normanton and Colton Junction railway line runs to the west of the site and the Leeds to Selby Line (HLU3) railway line runs adjacent to the northern edge of the site.

Plate 3-9 View into Solar Development Site 7 from Common Lane

Solar Development Site 8

3.4.36 Solar Development Site 8 is located approximately 700 m north-west of Hambleton. The area of the site is 60.04 ha and is within agricultural use. Parcels of woodland are on the western boundary of the site.

3.4.37 The southern edge of Solar Development Site 8 runs adjacent to the Leeds to Selby Line (HUL3) railway line (see Plate 3-10) whilst Philip Lane runs adjacent to the eastern edge of the site.

3.4.38 The land largely comprises two flat, low-lying, large scaled arable fields typically defined by ditches with virtually no trees (see Plate 3-11). Woodland at Gascoigne Wood Mine beyond the western boundary influences the landscape character to the west, creating a more enclosed and vegetated edge.

Plate 3-10 Selby Line Phillips Lane level crossing at the southern edge of Solar Development Site 8

Plate 3-11 View into Solar Development Site 8 from the northern boundary

Local landscape character

3.4.39 The former Selby district has a primarily rural landscape of relatively flat, low-lying farmland, although the northern and western boundaries of the area have greater topographic variation due to the presence of Escrick Moraine and Magnesian limestone ridge. The rivers which flow through Selby such as the River Ouse and River Aire have a major influence on the landscape character of Selby (Ref 14). These two rivers are connected by the Selby Canal, and the landscape includes floodplains and low-lying land prone to seasonal water retention, with an extensive system of drainage channels, ditches, and embankments that regulate water flow.

3.4.40 There is a dispersed settlement pattern within the former Selby district, comprising market towns, villages, hamlets and farmsteads. The traditional building style reflects local materials of mottled brick and cobbles which are commonly used in settlements to the east and south, whilst limestone is more commonly used in the west within the ridge (Ref 14).

3.4.41 Although key transport routes of the A1 Motorway, M62, A19, A63 and numerous railway lines are present within the former Selby district, there is still a strong sense of rurality and tranquillity across much of the landscape, particularly in less

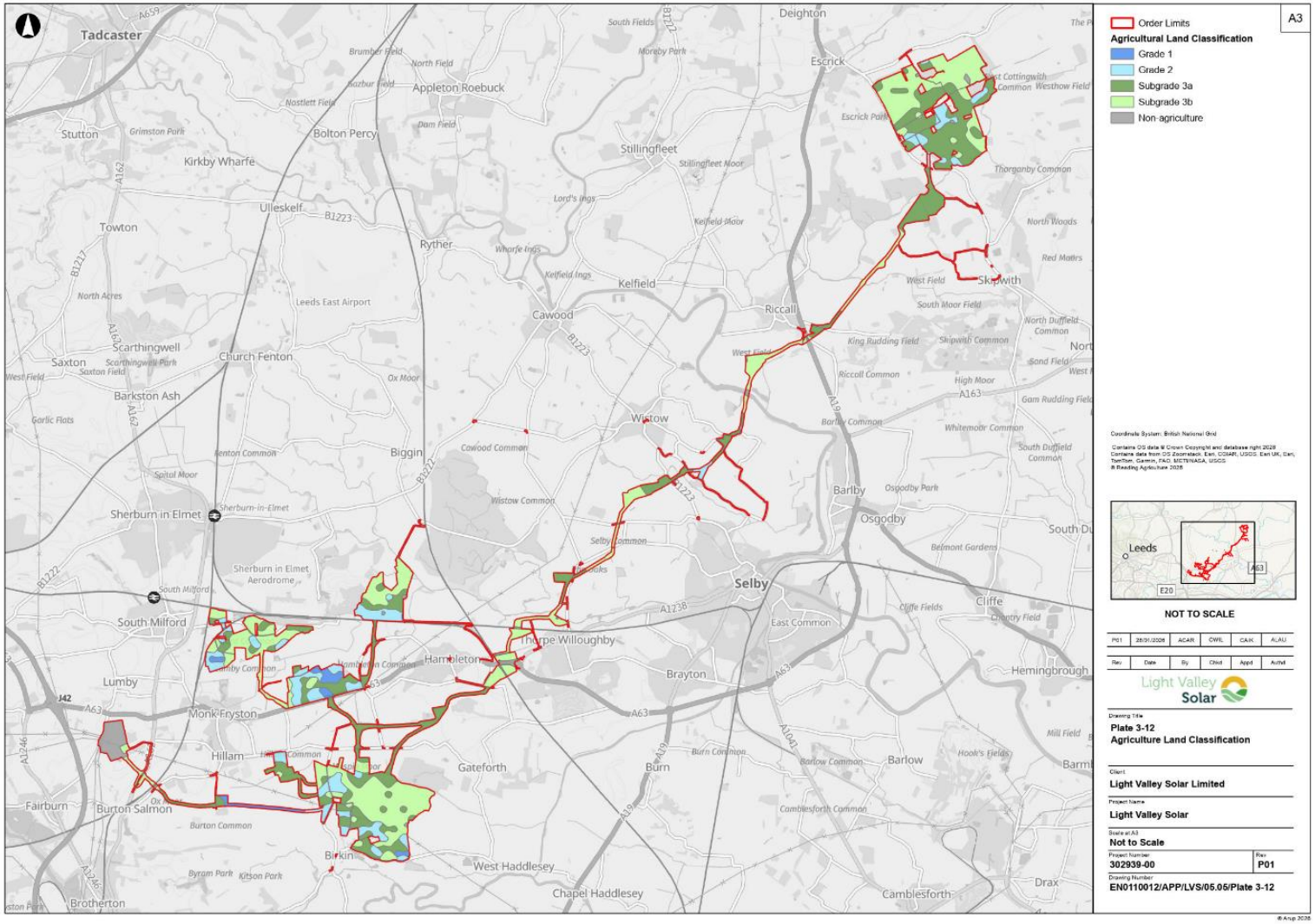
developed areas. Drax and Eggborough power stations in the south-eastern and southern areas of the former Selby district can be visible on the horizon (Ref 14).

Land use

3.4.42 The land across the Solar Development Sites is predominantly agricultural. Agricultural Land Classifications (ALC) surveys have been undertaken for the Solar Development Sites and the Cable Route Corridor. The ALC Survey concludes that the majority of the Solar Development Sites comprise land within Subgrade 3b (45%) and Subgrade 3a (34%). Only 2% of the Solar Development Sites are within Grade 1 land whilst 18% are within Grade 2. Therefore, approximately 52% of the Solar Development Sites constitutes best and most versatile (BMV) land. A total of 2% of the Solar Development Sites are in Non-Agricultural use.

3.4.43 In terms of the Cable Route Corridor, the ALC Survey concluded that the majority of the land comprised Subgrade 3a (44%) and Subgrade 3b (34%). Only 3% of the Cable Route Corridor was Grade 1 and 4% was Grade 2. More information on the ALC Survey is detailed within Chapter 5: Agricultural Land and Soils (Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.05**].

Plate 3-12 Agricultural Land Classification



Public Rights of Way

3.4.44 Public Rights of Way (PRoW) within and surrounding the Order Limits are shown in the ES on the Public Rights of Way Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.04**].

3.4.45 There are 17 footpaths and 2 bridleways within the Order Limits with these being located within Solar Development Sites 1, 4, 6 and 8.

3.4.46 There are 25 footpaths and 2 bridleways running through the Cable Route Corridor. In addition, the National Cycle network runs through the Cable Route Corridor.

Ecology, biodiversity and ornithology

3.4.47 The Order Limits mainly comprise large areas of agricultural land enclosed by boundary features. The following area habitats were recorded across the Order Limits during the 2024 and 2025 UK Habitat surveys and are shown in Figure 6.6 (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.06.06**]:

8) c1 – cropland
9) c1c-cereal crops
10) c1d - non-cereal crops
11) c1c6- arable field -wild bird mix
12) c1b -temporary grass and clover leys
13) c1a5- arable field margins tussocky
14) c1a6 -arable field margins pollen and nectar
15) c1a8 -arable field margins wild bird mix
16) g3c-other neutral grassland
17) g4- modified grassland
18) h3h-mixed scrub
19) h3j-willow scrub
20) h3d-bramble scrub
21) w1g-other broadleaved woodland
22) w1h- other woodland; mixed
23) w2-coniferous woodland
24) 42-ponds
25) u1c-developed land; unsealed surface
26) u1b- developed land; sealed surface
27) u1 828 vegetated garden
28) u1f Sparsely vegetated land

3.4.48 The following linear/point habitats were recorded across the Order Limits during the 2024 and 2025 UK Habitat surveys and are shown in Figure 6.6 (ES Volume 2) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.06.06]**:

1) h2a5-species-rich native hedgerow (some with trees)
2) h2a6-other native hedgerow (some with trees)
3) h2b-non-native ornamental hedgerow
4) r2-50-ditches
5) r2b-other rivers and steams

6) w-200- rural trees
7) w-203-mature tree
8) w1 33-line of trees
9) w1 34-ecologically valuable line of trees

3.4.49 These habitats have the potential to support a range of protected and notable species, with badger (including their setts), common and widespread bat species, brown hare, hedgehog, commuting otter, common amphibians, water vole, aquatic species, reptiles and common invertebrates either confirmed to be present within the Order Limits through the protected species surveys completed within 2024 and 2025, or assumed to be present due to data search results and the habitats recoded within the Order Limits (as listed above).

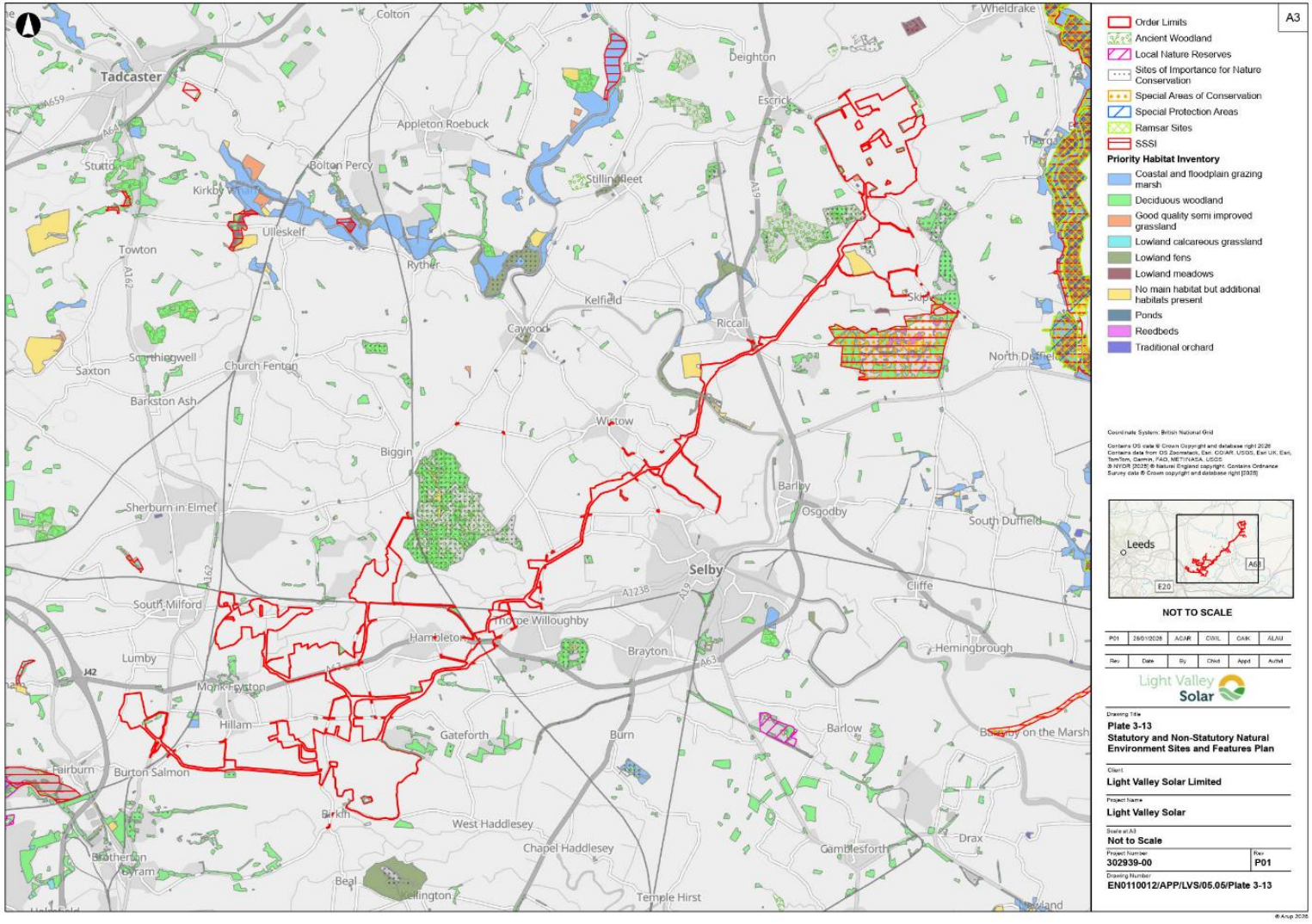
3.4.50 There are no statutory internationally or nationally designated nature conservation sites within the Order Limits. There are however four statutory internationally designated nature conservation sites within 20 km of the Order Limits. These include Skipwith Common Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Lower Derwent Valley SAC and Ramsar, River Derwent SAC, and Humber Estuary SAC and Ramsar. There are also three nationally designated nature conservation sites within 2 km of the Order Limits comprising Burr Closes Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Sherburn Willows SSSI, and Fairburn and Newton Ings SSSI (please refer to (Figure 6.1 (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.06.01**]) for the locations of the sites of international importance, with national designated sites shown on Figures 6.2 (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.06.02-04**]).

3.4.51 A number of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and Candidate SINCs, of county importance are located within 2 km of the Order Limits and construction traffic routes (show on Figure 6.4 (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.06.04**]). Two of the SINCs are also partly located within the Order Limits themselves, namely Ouse Bank-Westfield-Riccall Ings SINC (within CRC 1-4), and Nightingale Wood SINC (within Highways Improvement Areas CRC 1-4).

3.4.52 Although there are no statutory nationally designated nature conservation sites within the Solar Development Sites, SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) extend across the Solar Development Sites. The Cable Route Corridor also falls within several SSSI IRZs.

3.4.53 In terms of ornithology, there are a number of sites of international importance within 20 km of the Order Limits. Lower Derwent Valley Special Protected Area (SPA), and Ramsar site is located approximately 2.8 km east of Solar Development Site 1 (includes various underlying SSSIs within 8 km) and Humber Estuary SPA and Ramsar Site located approximately 17.5 km east of Solar Development Site 4.

Plate 3-13 Statutory and Non-Statutory Natural Environment Sites and Features Plan



Hydrology, flood risk and drainage

3.4.54 The Order Limits are located within the Ouse Lower and Aire Lower operational catchments, within the 'Humber' River Basin District (RBD). The groundwater bodies are located within the 'Wharfe and Lower Ouse Sherwood Sandstone', 'Aire and Don Sherwood Sandstone', 'Wharfe Magnesian Limestone' and 'Aire and Don Magnesian Limestone' Operational Catchments.

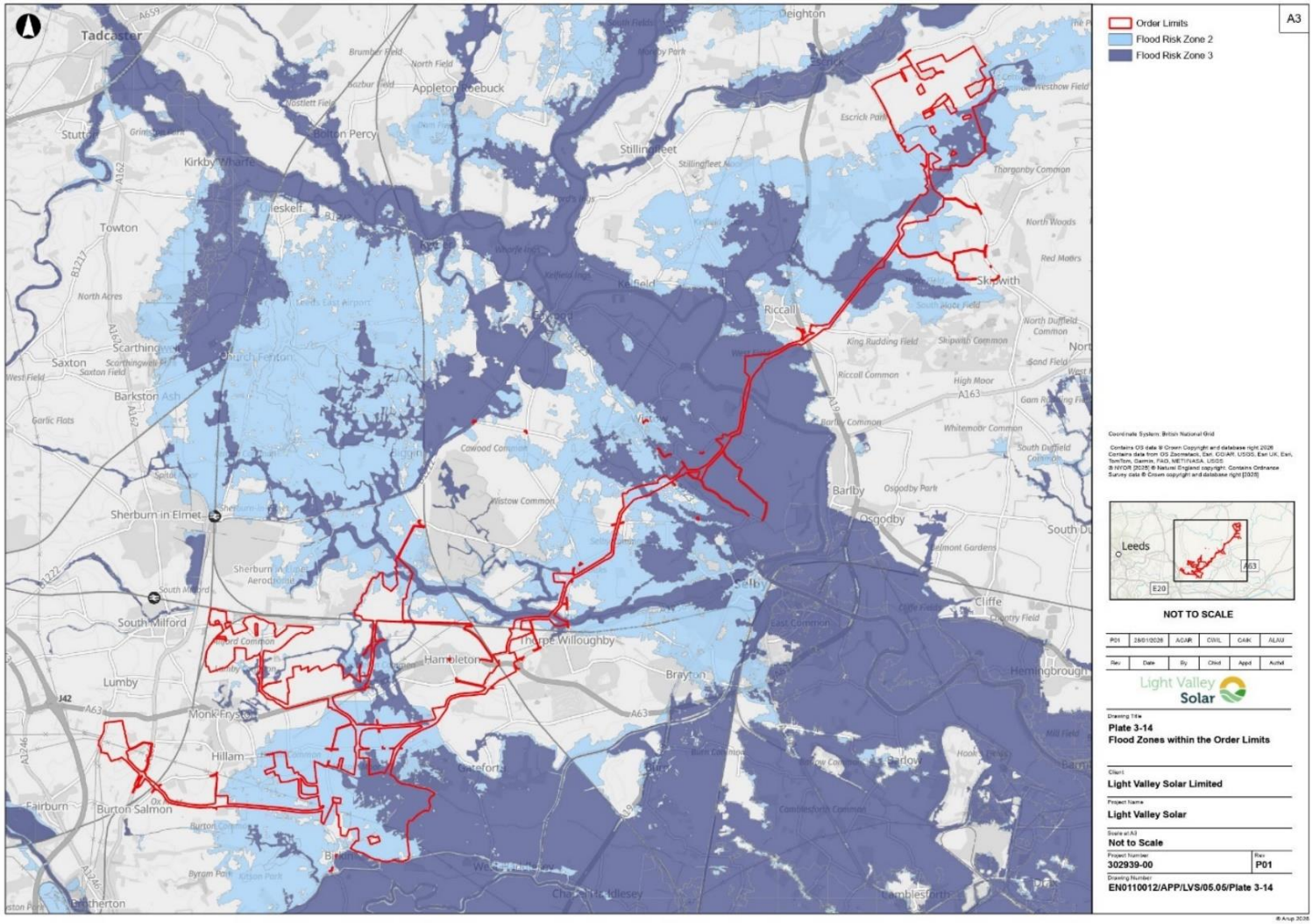
3.4.55 The Solar Development Sites fall within varying Flood Zone classifications as summarised below.

1) **Solar Development Site 1:** The northern parcel of land is predominately in Flood Zone 1 and the southern parcel in Flood Zones 2 and 3.
2) **Solar Development Site 2:** Predominantly located in Flood Zone 1, with a small area of land along the eastern boundary of the site located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 in the vicinity of Fleet Dike.
3) **Solar Development Site 3:** Located within Flood Zone 2.
4) **Solar Development Site 4:** Situated within Flood Zones 2 and 3. A large area to the northeast of the site is within Flood Zone 3, with the remainder of Solar Development Site 4 being within or surrounded by Flood Zone 2.
5) **Solar Development Site 6:** Predominantly located within Flood Zone 1. Areas of Flood Zone 2 and 3 are indicated within the immediate vicinity around Milford Common Drain and Lumby Common Drain, which intersects the site.
6) **Solar Development Site 7:** Located within Flood Zone 1.
7) **Solar Development Site 8:** Predominantly in Flood Zone 1, with parcels of land adjacent to the northern and western boundary being located within Flood Zone 2 in close proximity to Habholme Dike.

3.4.56 The Cable Route Corridor is located within Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3.

3.4.57 Plate 3-14 below shows the Flood Zones within and around the Order Limits. ES Figures 15.9 to 15.12 (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.15.09**] to [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.15.12**] contain the Flood Risk Maps for Solar Development Sites 1-4 and 6-8, and the Cable Route Corridor as detailed above.

Plate 3-14 Flood Zones within the Order Limits



3.4.58 There are several watercourses and drains located within or in proximity to the Order Limits. Ouse and Derwent Internal Drainage Board (IBD) watercourses, ordinary watercourses and unnamed watercourses are present within Solar Development Site 1. Several Selby Area IBD watercourses, ordinary watercourses and unnamed watercourses are present within Solar Development Sites 2-4. The Lumby Common Drain, a Selby Area IBD watercourse runs through the southern section of Solar Development Site 6 whilst an unnamed drain runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of Solar Development Site 7. Habholme Dike runs adjacent to the western edge of Solar Development Site 8 and an unnamed drain runs to the east of the site.

Cultural heritage

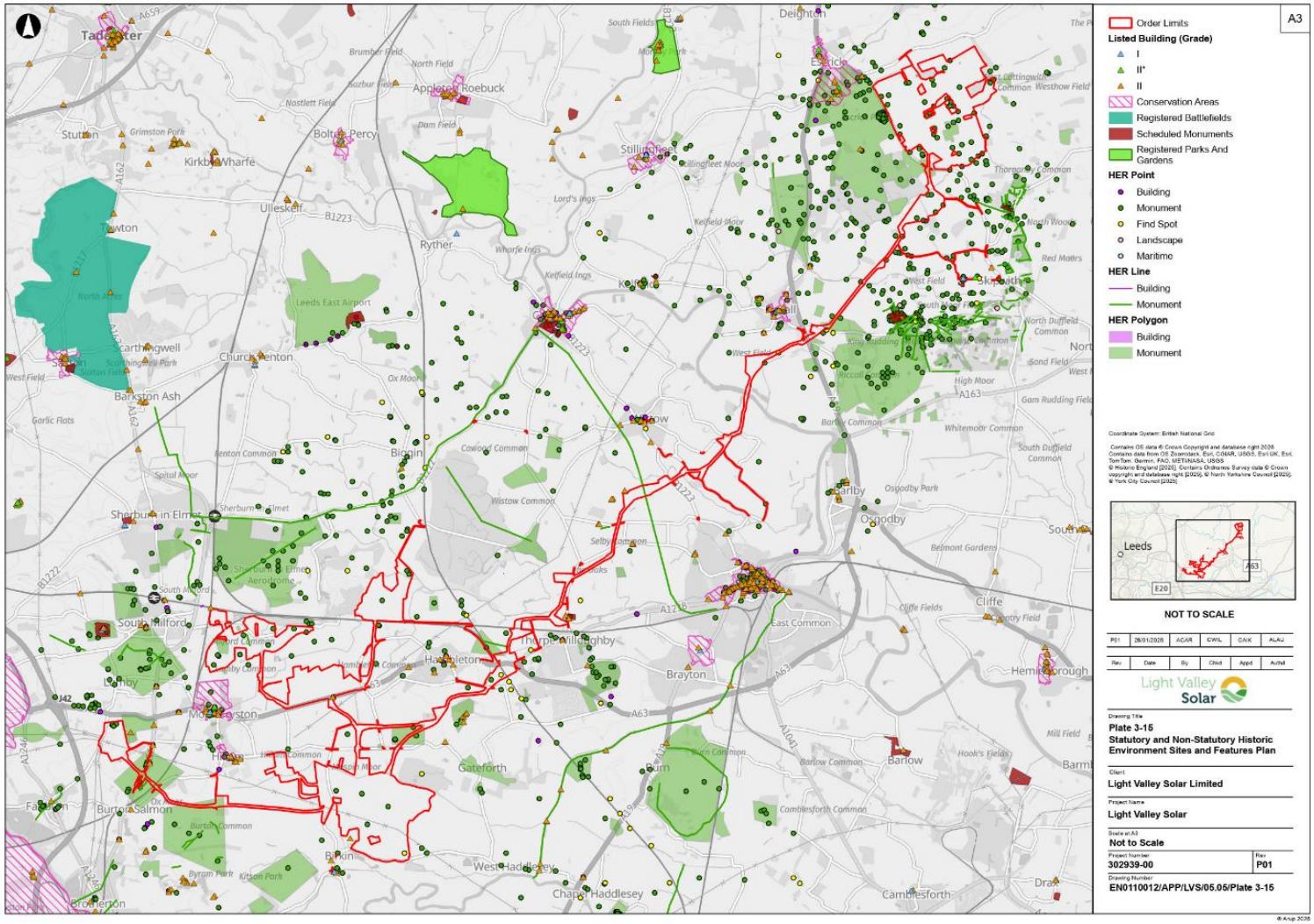
3.4.59 For designated assets, a study area of 2 km from the Solar Development Sites and 500 m from the Cable Route Corridor was used for the study area for the assessment. A total of 3 scheduled monuments, 64 Listed Buildings and 3 Conservation Areas were within 2 km of the Solar Development Sites. There were also 27 military remains present within the study area.

3.4.60 The Cable Route Corridor contains 2 scheduled monuments, 24 Listed Buildings, 1 Conservation Area and 6 military remains within 500 m.

3.4.61 Furthermore, 14 Listed Buildings, 1 registered park and garden, and 1 Conservation Area are located beyond the 2 km study area and relate to assets within Ledston Park and Ledsham Conservation Area.

3.4.62 The Historic Environment Record indicates that there are 58 sites, monuments, and buildings records within the Solar Development Sites, 1 findspot and 55 potential heritage assets. For the Cable Route Corridor this includes 2 findspots and 15 potential heritage assets. A further 6 potential heritage assets were identified through a survey of historic mapping and LiDAR data, however, the presence of these features within the landscape is unconfirmed. Whilst the majority of the geophysical survey for the Cable Route Corridor has been completed, some sections are not yet complete with the results of these sections to be submitted post DCO submission, therefore this data may change. Designated and non-designated heritage assets are shown on Plate 3-15 3-15 (extracted from Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic Environment Features Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.09**]).

Plate 3-15 Statutory and Non-Statutory Historic Environment Sites and Features Plan



3.4.63 Three potential Important Hedgerows, as defined by The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Ref 15), have been identified within Solar Development Site 1 and Solar Development Site 6. Further details are available in Appendix 8.1 (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.08.01]** and Appendix 8.2 (ES Volume 3) **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.08.02]** of the ES.

Constraints and opportunities

3.4.64 Following an initial analysis of the local context of the Proposed Development and its surroundings, as set out above, the following constraints and opportunities were identified. These then helped to guide the design development and ensure that the Proposed Development avoided and minimised impacts wherever possible from the outset.

Table 3-3 Constraints and Opportunities

Receptor	Constraints	Opportunities
Topography and Irradiance	Sloping topography in Solar Development Sites 1 and 8 which should be considered in the site layout.	The topography within the Solar Development Sites is considered suitable for solar generation and provides an opportunity to maximise energy generation and avoid visual intrusion. There are suitable irradiance levels in North Yorkshire.
Landscape and Visual	Openness of the Solar Development Sites due to lack of vegetation. Proximity of the Proposed Development to small settlements.	Many opportunities to improve planting and vegetation. Opportunities to reintroduce historic landscape features, for example hedgerow planting. Limited residential properties intercepting field parcels.
Local Character	Proximity of the Proposed Development to small settlements.	Limited buildings and residential properties within field parcels.
Land Use	Parts of the Order Limits comprise BMV land.	Opportunities to improve soil health and mitigate impacts through a soil management plan.
Public Rights of Way	Potential effects to a number of PRoW.	Opportunities to improve and reinforce existing PRoWs through the provision of permissive paths to improve connectivity.

Receptor	Constraints	Opportunities
Ecology	Presence of important habitats and designated sites.	Opportunities for ecological enhancement measures within the Order Limits.
Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage	Potential effects to watercourses and drains as a result of the Proposed Development. Proposed Development Site is susceptible to fluvial flooding.	Ability for flood-sensitive infrastructure to be located outside of Flood Zones 2 and 3 as far as practicably possible. Non-flood sensitive assets such as Solar PV areas to be proposed within Flood Zones 2 and 3.
Cultural Heritage	Proximity of designated and non-designated heritage assets to the Proposed Development leading to potential effects on their setting. Presence of Important Hedgerows.	Ability to avoid direct impacts to designated heritage assets. Opportunities to provide mitigation measures to reduce impacts on heritage assets and their settings.

3.5 Design Vision

3.5.1 Following the analysis of the local context and baseline information of the Proposed Development location, and taking account of the Project Brief, a Design Vision was developed.

3.5.2 The Design Vision for the Proposed Development is:

"Light Valley Solar will provide a substantial contribution towards the UK's net zero carbon ambitions and energy security.

Rooted in the landscape of North Yorkshire, the project will deliver lasting environmental and community benefits by enhancing green corridors, promoting biodiversity, and connecting people with nature. It aims to leave a positive, enduring legacy for local communities through thoughtful, environmentally-led design and sustainable development."

3.5.3 The main purpose of this vision is to ensure that the Proposed Development is held together in design terms by a clear goal.

3.5.4 The Design Vision for the Proposed Development has been taken forward in the pre-application process informing the Design Principles set out below.

3.6 Design Principles

Global Design Principles

3.6.1 As well as being informed by the Design Vision, the design of the Proposed Development has been informed by the company-wide 'global' design principles

('global design principles') developed by IGP) as set out in Table 3-4. These global design principles aim to ensure that all IGP projects deliver direct benefits to communities, enhance biodiversity, control any adverse effects on the local environment throughout the lifecycle of the project, and help tackle climate change by harnessing and storing renewable energy.

3.6.2 IGP's global design principles are as follows:

Table 3-4 IGP's Global Design Principles

Principle	Commentary
1 Decarbonisation & energy security	Designed to maximise their clean energy generation potential, Projects will contribute to energy security and help deliver the UK's 2050 net zero targets, providing secure, reliable affordable, and home-grown energy to the nation.
2 Environmentally led design	Our Projects are sensitively designed to minimise the potential impact to versatile and high quality land, always considering the surrounding landscape and protecting local heritage sites.
3 Biodiversity net gain and nature recovery	Designed to make a positive contribution to the local environment, our Projects create new habitats and include enhancements to deliver a measurable net gain for biodiversity throughout operation.
4 Design flexibility	Designed with input from the local community, our Projects are functional and fit for purpose, adaptable and able to respond to innovative new technologies, with built-in resilience to climate change.
5 Social value and community	Our Projects provide additional benefits and opportunities, in consultation with the local community. We minimise disruption to Public Rights of Way during all phases, and enhance local walking routes and paths where possible.
6 Efficient infrastructure and ethical supply chain	Designed to maximise operational efficiency, our Projects ensure consistent energy output and minimal losses through advanced, ethically sourced technologies and an optimised site layout.
7 Sustainability, durability and reversibility	Designed to deliver reliable sustainable energy, we ensure the installation of our Projects remain temporary, and can be fully reversed if necessary, with minimal impact to the environment.
8 Commitment to mitigation	By adhering to the mitigation hierarchy, our Projects reduce potential environmental impacts and control any adverse effects throughout construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning.

Specific Design Principles for the Proposed Development

3.6.3 Flowing from the Design Vision and the global design principles, specific design principles (Design Principles) were adopted for the Proposed Development. The purpose of the Design Principles was to provide a framework for the development and iteration of the design of the Proposed Development throughout in the pre-application stage to ensure that a good design outcome is achieved.

3.6.4 The Design Principles were informed by national and local planning policy, guidance and advice listed in Section 2 (including PINS Advice on Good Design and NIC's Design Principles for National Infrastructure), the outcome of design workshops, non-statutory and statutory consultation, the local context of the Proposed Development, environmental surveys and assessments and the key themes set out in the guidance documents listed in Section 2.2 of this document. This allowed the Design Principles to evolve over time as the EIA, policy compliance and consultation/ engagement processes were carried out. The Design Principles informed the early stages of development and were refined following design workshops and statutory consultation to inform the development of the design up to pre-application stage.

3.6.5 The Design Principles that have been applied to the development process of the Proposed Development at the pre-application stage are set out in Table 3-5 below. The black text in the table below denotes the Design Principles that were made available in the Applicant's statutory consultation materials, whilst the orange text was added to the principles as part of the preparation for the design workshops and following consultation.

Table 3-5 Specific Design Principles for the Proposed Development

No.	Specific Design Principles for the Proposed Development
Environmentally Led Design	
1	Follow a joined up and collaborative design approach. ▪ Close integration between teams for successful design and problem solving.
2	Retain and protect existing habitats and replace those removed to facilitate construction as far as practicable. ▪ Loss of mature trees, woodland and hedgerow to be avoided where possible. ▪ Where temporary habitat loss will occur, such as the removal of sections of hedgerow to accommodate cable routes, these features will be reinstated following construction as far as practicable.
3	Provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features.
4	Locate development to reduce potential flood risk, where possible. ▪ Extensive flood modelling carried out to inform layouts and siting of BESS and sub stations.
5	Maintain water sustainably.

No.	Specific Design Principles for the Proposed Development
	▪ Utilise sustainable urban drainage solutions (SuDS) at source, such as bioswales and retention ponds, ensuring that surface water run-off is managed appropriately. ▪ Utilise permeable surfacing for internal access tracks. ▪ Incorporate fire-water containment in BESS Development areas.
6	Minimise landscape and visual impact to residents. ▪ Planting to provide screening through the creation of new native woodland blocks and belts; new hedgerows; reinforcement of existing boundary hedgerows; and new tree and scrub planting. ▪ Consideration of layout of the Proposed Development, including the siting of infrastructure to minimise visual impact. ▪ Buffers from residential properties which respond to the existing landscape and extent of views. ▪ Inclusion of offsets from existing landscape features.
7	Minimise adverse impact of construction works. ▪ As far as practicable, route construction traffic away from sensitive receptors (including residents, schools, hospitals, places of worship, public rights of way and outdoor amenity spaces). ▪ Construction compounds to be located on low diversity habitat where practicable and as far as practicable from sensitive receptors.
8	Protect and celebrate heritage assets. ▪ Maximise opportunities for better understanding of the history of the area. ▪ Disseminate new archaeological data and knowledge gathered. ▪ Reinforce existing hedgerows in poor condition with new planting where feasible to strengthen landscape pattern and historic landscape character.
Biodiversity Net Gain and Nature Recovery	
1	Locate development away from areas for nature conservation, where possible.
2	Improve the connectivity of existing habitats by strengthening with new planting. ▪ Reinforce existing hedgerows in poor condition where feasible. ▪ Extend and connect areas of woodland and watercourses within the Order Limits. ▪ Establish species-rich grassland beneath solar panel arrays and in buffer strips.
3	Provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and protected species.
4	Minimise disturbance to mammal transit through the Proposed Development. ▪ Design fencing of the Solar Development Sites to let small mammals pass through.
5	Create new habitats and manage the land in ways that support local bird and mammal populations ▪ Provide habitat areas for ornithological mitigation, including creating and enhancing wet grassland habitats in Solar Development Site 1.

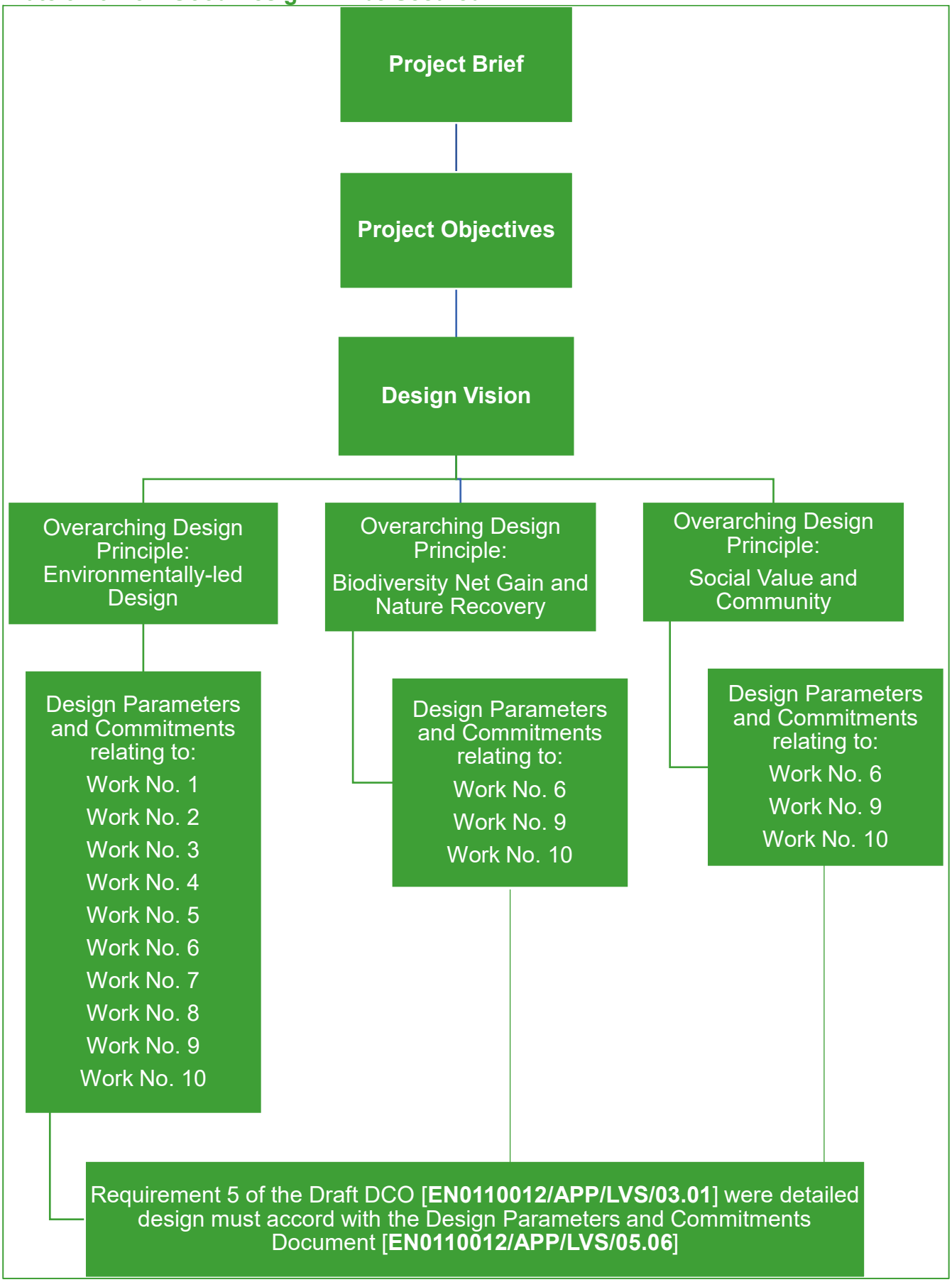
No.	Specific Design Principles for the Proposed Development
6	Safeguard spaces for nature with a balance between public access and nature conservation. ▪ Consider use of planting to screen and discourage access away from the public right of way and permissive path network within the Order Limits.
7	Manage land through conservation grazing in suitable locations to enhance biodiversity.
Social Value and Community	
1	Provide buffers between proposed development and footpaths. ▪ Implement a minimum buffer of 15 m between PRoWs and the Proposed Development.
2	Improve the pathway network to enhance use and enjoyment for local communities. ▪ Explore options to create new permissive paths providing a mixture of short and long circular walking routes combined with PRoW. ▪ Where necessary, permanently divert existing PRoWs (Solar Development Site 1). ▪ Where feasible, align new routes with existing surfaced tracks and field boundaries to improve accessibility and integration with the wider public rights of way network, enhancing local walking routes. ▪ Make routes accessible to multiple users where practicable. ▪ Explore improving access to and within green spaces and areas of interest, such as Gateforth Wood (Site 4) and Gascoigne Wood (Site 8). ▪ Provide resting points along permissive paths at intervals. ▪ Provide balance between new planting for visual screening, where required and openings to provide viewpoints.
3	Encourage responsible enjoyment of nature. ▪ Provide bird viewing places, including bird hides in Site 1. ▪ Implement fencing/ defensible planting to discourage access to areas specifically for nature conservation.
4	Incorporate interpretation and wayfinding. ▪ Provide timber finger posts at key entry points and intersections with the proposed permissive paths to improve legibility of the landscape. ▪ Provide interpretation and map boards at key entry points to the Proposed Development where it joins the public right of way and permissive path network to explain the Proposed Development, as well as habitats and heritage features.
5	Understand and collaborate with our neighbours. ▪ Consider the needs of the adjacent communities through consultation. ▪ Maintain transparency during consultation stage as to how LVS will deliver local benefits. ▪ Respect the quiet enjoyment of the setting for neighbours.

No.	Specific Design Principles for the Proposed Development
6	Enhance placemaking. ▪ Through consultation, gather suggestions for design proposals to promote sense of place. ▪ Identify opportunities for enhanced recreational opportunities, including picnic areas on public rights of way and permissive paths. ▪ Careful design of interfaces to settlements to integrate within wider context.

3.6.6 The application of the Design Principles to the project development process is set out below. This has ultimately culminated in the matters that are set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments document **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06]** and the limits of deviation on the Works Plans **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03]**. This will result in the creation of tangible, secured and good design outcomes.

3.6.7 Plate 3-16 demonstrates how the Proposed Development will achieve good design, through the application of the Design Parameters and Commitments for each component of the Proposed Development, which is secured through requirement 5 (detailed design) of the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**].

Plate 3-16 How Good Design will be Secured



3.7 Design evolution

3.7.1 The indicative layout of the Proposed Development has evolved iteratively since initial site selection, through environmental assessment, feedback received from non-statutory, statutory and targeted consultation, technical engagement with stakeholders and through the application and consideration of the Design Vision and Design Principles.

3.7.2 This section explains how the design of the Proposed Development has evolved from the Project Brief set out in Section 3.1, up to the current design at DCO submission stage, and how embedded design measures have been used to mitigate adverse effects. It also summarises the Proposed Development's positive design outcomes.

Design evolution up to Non-Statutory Consultation and EIA Scoping (Spring 2024 to Winter 2024)

3.7.3 As part of the design evolution up to non-statutory consultation, potential land was identified for the Solar Development Sites and initial search area for the Cable Corridor Option Areas. The Applicant took into account the Design Principles at this stage, ensuring to adopt an environmentally-led design, progressing with surveys and environmental assessments to inform the design presented at non-statutory consultation.

3.7.4 Five Solar Development Sites were identified at this stage (Solar Development Sites 1-5). However, as surveys and environmental assessments were being undertaken, the specific type of infrastructure and equipment to be used, and the location of such equipment within each Solar Development Site, was not yet developed.

3.7.5 From a design perspective, at this stage, the Applicant started to consider measures to protect and enhance local wildlife and ecology, and to deliver BNG, carrying out assessments to identify areas that could be set aside to:

1) create new or enhance existing habitats for biodiversity net gain and protected species; and
2) implement buffer zones to maintain a sufficient distance between infrastructure and existing homes, landscape, ecological features, and PRoW.

BESS Compound optionality

3.7.6 At this stage the location of the BESS was yet to be determined due to ongoing environmental assessments. However, it was the designer's requirement that the BESS Compound would need to be within close proximity to the connection point at the Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation. It was also deemed appropriate at this stage for the BESS to be located at least 100 m away from residential properties and within a location which avoided areas of high flood risk.

Cable Corridor Options Area

3.7.7 For the Cable Route Corridor, an exercise was undertaken to identify potential grid connection routes to link the Solar Development Sites to the land at the Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation.

3.7.8 This involved defining an initial search area from the extents of Solar Development Site 1 towards the Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation, picking up the other Solar Development Sites on the route.

3.7.9 The initial search area was then refined into a series of potential corridor routings for further consideration. Using GIS mapping, consideration was given to the following constraints and opportunities when identifying the potential corridor routings:

1) avoiding land constrained by the natural environment and cultural heritage;
2) the presence of settlements, residential receptors, businesses and utilises;
3) minimising the length of route options to maximise efficiency of transmission, and to reduce the duration and associated impacts of construction;
4) preferring more open areas of land, to minimise the need for field and hedge crossings;
5) minimising the length of route within land graded 1 and 2 by Natural England's 1970s Provisional Agricultural Land Classification; and
6) limiting the number of linear infrastructure route crossings (e.g. road, rail and utilities) and number of watercourse crossings.

3.7.10 Following this exercise, 8 cable route segments were identified and presented at non-statutory consultation (see Plate 3-17).

Non-Statutory Consultation design (October 2024 to December 2024)

3.7.11 Following the design development as set out above, the Applicant held a non-statutory consultation (also referred to as 'Phase One Consultation') from October 2024 to December 2024, where the initial Proposed Development was presented.

3.7.12 Plate 3-17 to Plate 3-19 shows concept designs of the Solar Development Sites and Cable Route Options Area presented at non-statutory consultation. The Cable Corridor Options Area for the Cable Route Corridor was shown, whilst the preferred cable route was being assessed. Indicative areas for the location of the Solar Development Sites were also shown, demonstrating how the Applicant had applied the Design Principles. At this stage, consideration was given to protecting existing ecological features such as woodland, hedgerows and ponds; maintaining existing wildlife corridors; considering the opportunity for the provision of ecological enhancement and wildflower planting; allowing livestock grazing within developments so that farming practices can continue; maintaining

and enhancing existing PRoWs; considering potential traffic and transport impacts; and potential impacts to residential receptors.

Plate 3-17 Cable Corridor Options Area at Non-Statutory Consultation

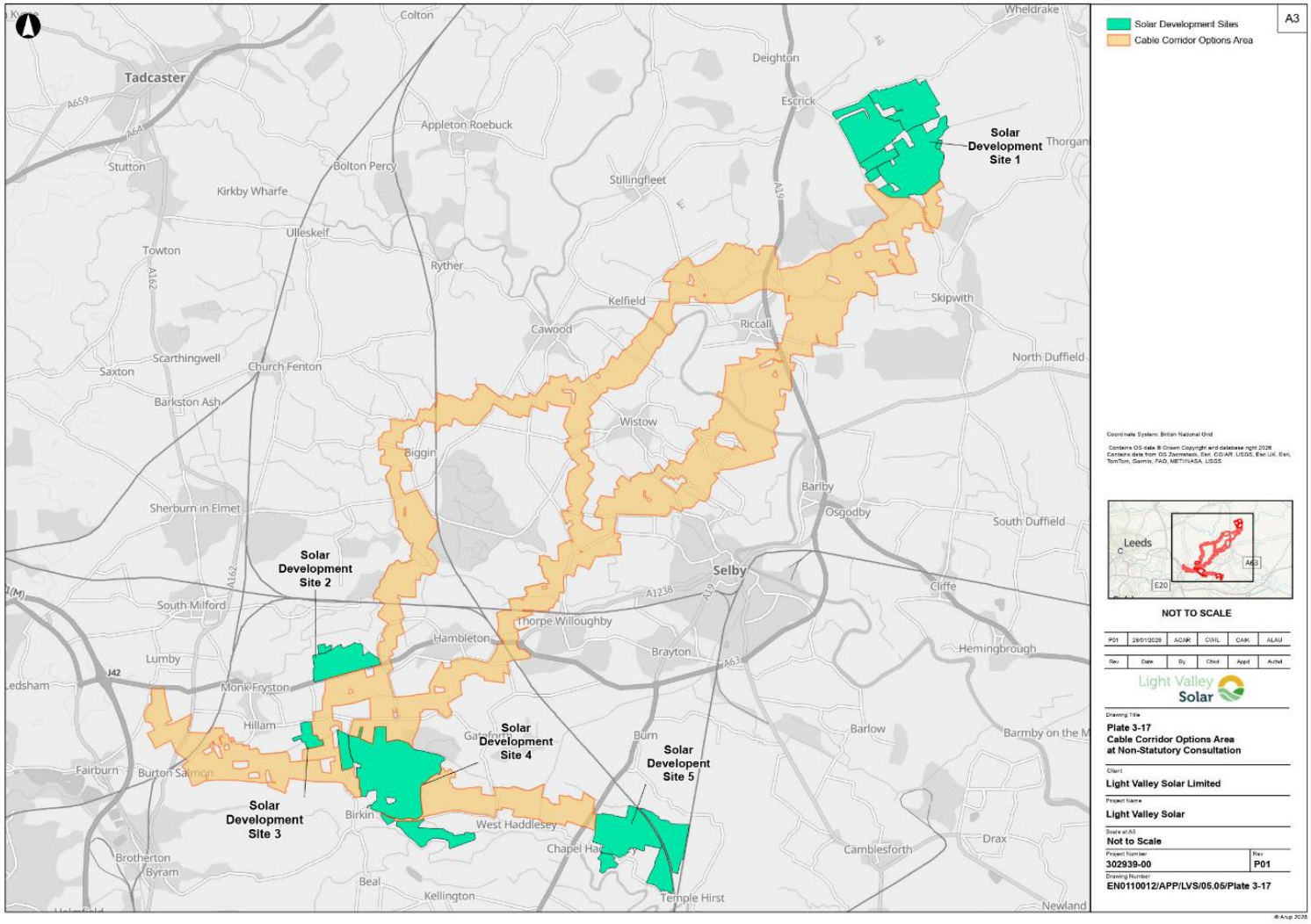


Plate 3-18 Non-Statutory Consultation Design – Northern Site Area

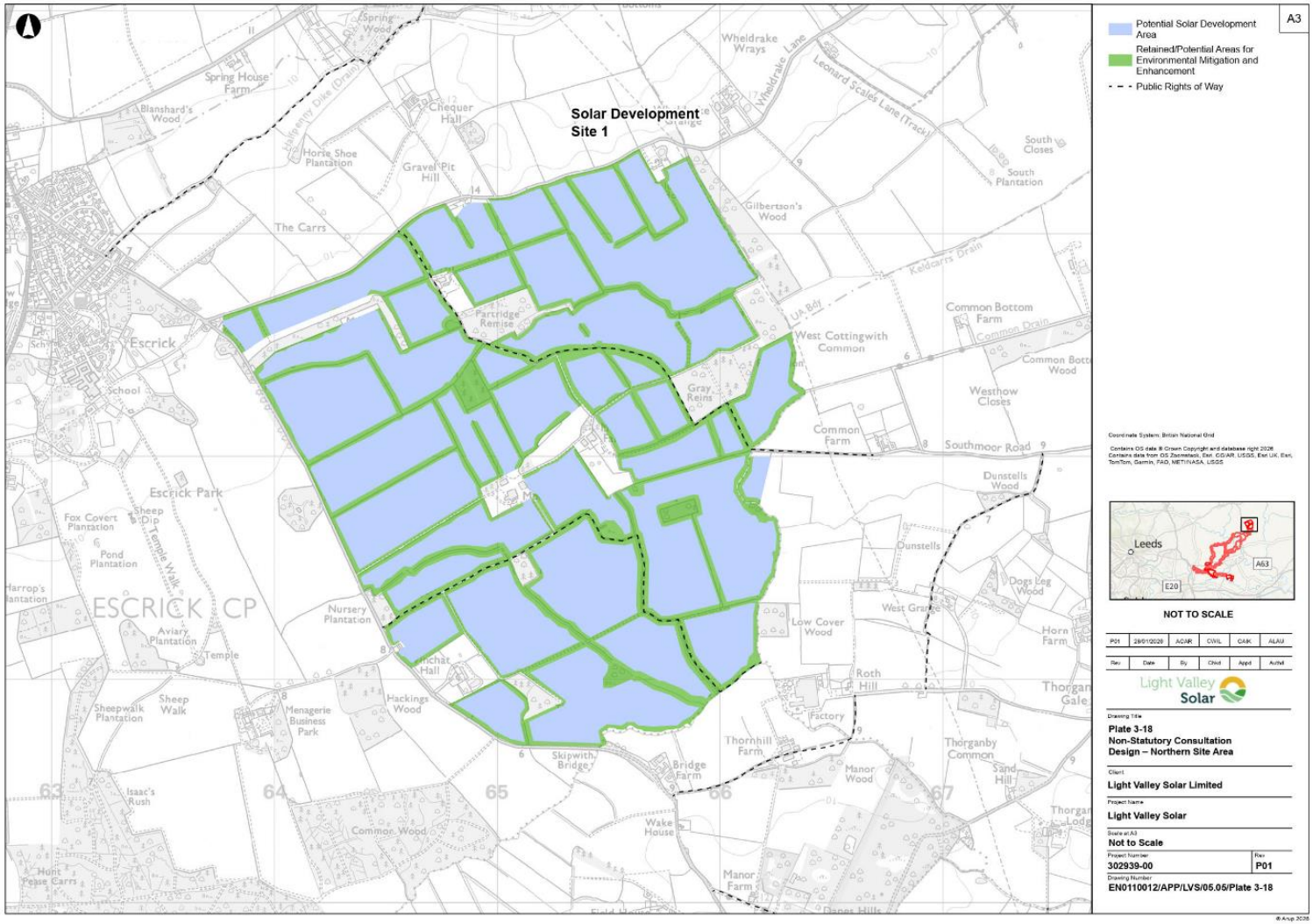
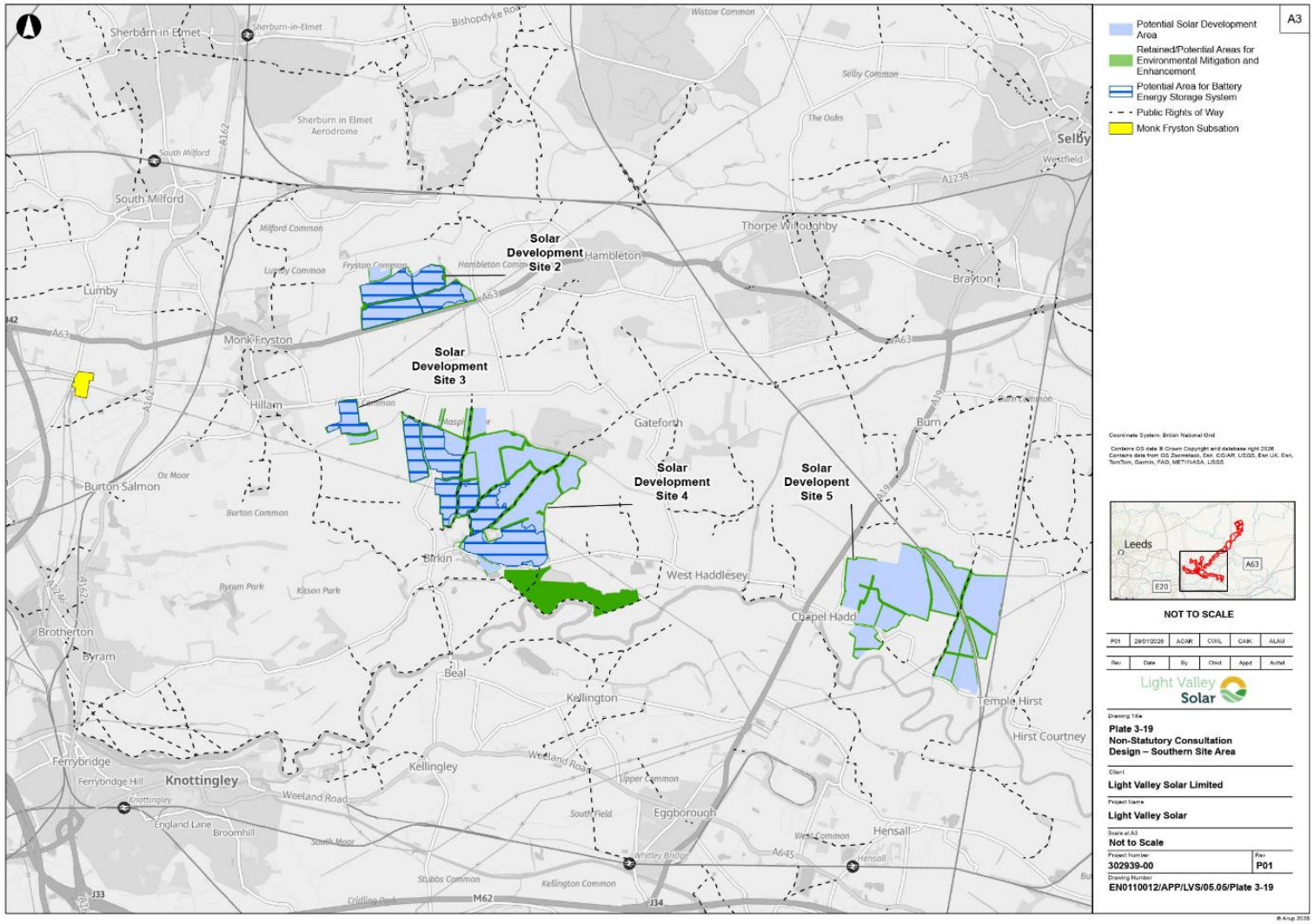


Plate 3-19 Non-Statutory Consultation – Southern Site Areas

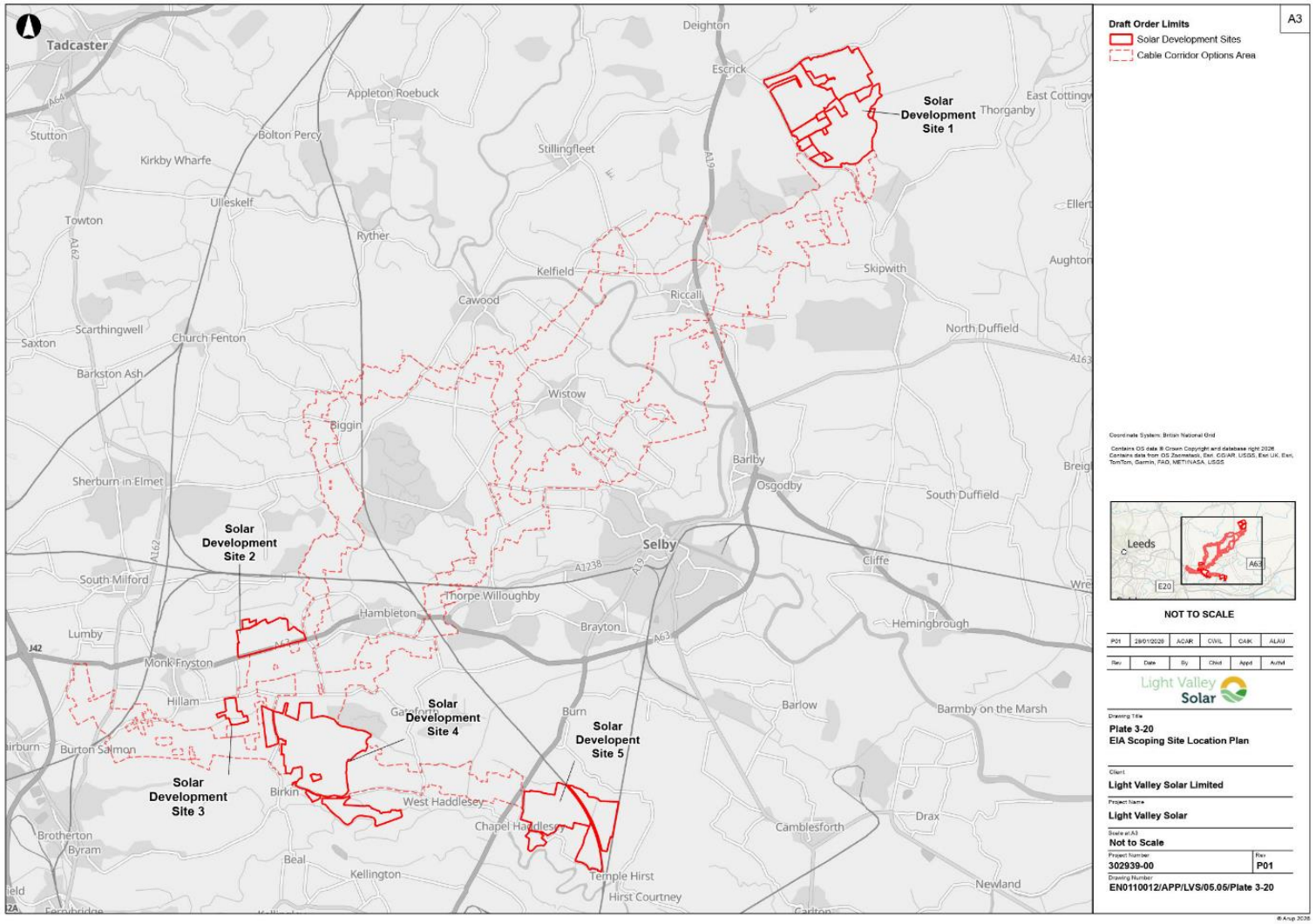


EIA Scoping (Winter 2024)

3.7.13 The Applicant submitted the EIA Scoping Report during the non-statutory consultation period, therefore no design changes were implemented at this stage. The EIA Scoping Report was submitted to the Secretary of State on 8 November 2024, and an EIA Scoping Opinion was provided by the Secretary of State on 19 December 2024.

3.7.14 Plate 3-20 shows the Site Location Plan which was submitted to the Secretary of State at the EIA Scoping stage.

Plate 3-20 EIA Scoping Site Location Plan



Design Evolution up to Statutory Consultation (Winter 2024/'25 to Summer 2025)

3.7.15 Following non-statutory consultation and EIA Scoping, further design development took place to enable the development of the design parameters and commitments for the Proposed Development for statutory consultation. These were then turned into an indicative scheme layout, which sets out one way the Proposed Development could look with the derived parameters and commitments applied. In doing this, the Applicant took into consideration the feedback received at non-statutory consultation, the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion, the results of ongoing environmental surveys and assessments being carried out as part of the development of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), as well as engagement with stakeholders including North Yorkshire Council, Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency.

3.7.16 Feedback from non-statutory consultation included concerns raised about impacts such as the landscape, traffic and transport, agricultural land and soils, ecology and biodiversity, noise and vibration, recreation and amenity, and ornithology. A detailed summary of the issues raised during non-statutory consultation and the Applicant's response is provided in the Consultation Report Appendices [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.01**] to [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.12**].

3.7.17 This resulted in the establishment of a number of key design parameters and commitments for the design at statutory consultation, as follows:

1) Where possible, seeking to avoid best and most versatile land (BMV);
2) Consideration of landscape and visual Receptors in terms of private residential properties in close proximity to the site boundary. 30m buffer between residential properties and built development;
3) Avoidance buffers from the following:
    a) Individual trees or woodland (non veteran/non ancient) – 10m or Root Protection Area (which ever is larger);
    b) Veteran trees or ancient woodland – 15 m or Root Protection Area (which ever is larger);
    c) Hedgerows – 8 m;
    d) Watercourses including ditches – 10 m;
    e) Ponds – 10 m;
    f) Otter couches – 30 m;
    g) All Badger Setts – 30 m;
    h) A minimum offset of 10 m from bank top for all watercourses from all infrastructure (including fencing) and construction works, except where watercourse crossings are required (access tracks / cable routing /fencing will be located to pass across existing watercourse crossings where feasible); and
    i) PRoW- 15 m buffer.

4) Avoiding direct impacts to designated cultural heritage assets and minimising indirect impacts where possible;
5) Avoiding direct impacts to Special Protection Areas;
6) Sequentially locating flood sensitive critical infrastructure such as BESS outside of Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b wherever possible. Non-flood sensitive assets including Solar PV areas to be located within areas of higher flood risk, including Flood Zones 2 and 3 where mounting structures are compatible within the floodplain;
7) Source protection zone SPZ1 or SPZ2 to be avoided;
8) Where possible, noisy construction works will be avoided within 300 m of sensitive receptors (such as residences, and schools);
9) Locating BESS, substations, including transformers, where possible, at least 300 m from sensitive receptors locations respectively to minimise noise and vibration effects;
10) Locating other supporting infrastructure with the potential to generate noise at least 100 m from residential properties where possible; and
11) Locating BESS a minimum of 100 m from residential properties, nursing/care homes and places of worship for fire safety reasons and to minimise potential human health effects from fire-related toxic emissions to air.

Refinement of BESS Compound

3.7.18 The location of the BESS Compound was determined by technical requirements (proximity to Point of Connection) and site size minimum 10.5 ha being required) as well as being environmentally-led. Table 3-6 sets out the design considerations which were included within this decision-making process following the identification of fields of a minimum of 10.5 ha within the Solar Development Sites, building on the Design Principles:

Table 3-6 BESS Location Selection Criteria

Criteria	Consideration	Selection Principles
Environmental Constraints	Landscape and Visual	Location and orientation to take account of landscape effects as well as visual effects relating to changes to the existing views of visual receptors (‘people’).
	Ecology and Biodiversity	Avoidance of national ecological designations. Avoidance of onsite species-rich habitat, including hedgerows.
	Water Resources and Flood Risk	Avoidance of Flood Zone 2 or 3, where possible.

		Avoidance of areas of medium or higher surface water flooding risk.
	Cultural Heritage	Avoidance of national cultural heritage designations. Areas of significant archaeology to be avoided. Context and setting of cultural heritage assets to be considered.
	Agricultural Land Classification	Where possible avoidance of best and most versatile land.
	Noise and Vibration	Avoid siting near to noise sensitive residential receptors. Buffer of 300 m from noise sensitive receptors where possible.
	Ground Conditions	Avoidance of unstable ground. Consideration of ground capacity for heavy infrastructure
Technical and Engineering Requirements	Access	Accessibility to the site for maintenance and construction. Accessibility by AILs.
	Fire Safety	Avoidance of location within 100 m of residential properties.
	Telecommunications, and Utilities	Avoidance of underground utilities and overhead powerlines – subject to easement widths

3.7.19 The consideration of the criteria outlined above resulted in Solar Development Site 2, a site comprising an area of approximately 82.93 ha being selected for the BESS area. The partial use of Solar Development Site 2 for the BESS avoided the need to remove hedgerows, would enable a location of more than 100 m from residential properties with respect to fire risk, benefits from good access and is not crossed by PRoWs. Furthermore, the site is predominately located within Flood Zone 1 within a small area of land along the eastern boundary located within Flood Zones 2 and 3 in the vicinity of Fleet Dike. Flood modelling was considered with the BESS area proposed within Field 2.4 (Figure 2.3: Field Numbering Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.03**], land which is fully within Flood Zone 1 and thereby at a low risk of flooding from fluvial sources. Although the site does have areas of BMV land (comprising 18% Grade 1, 43% Grade 2 and 28% Subgrade 3a ALC), potential heritage assets and is partly located in the

Green Belt, these constraints also apply across the other Solar Development Sites.

3.7.20 The rationale for selecting Solar Development Site 2 for the BESS location is described in more detail in ES Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Iteration (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.03**].

Cable Route Corridor Options Area evolution

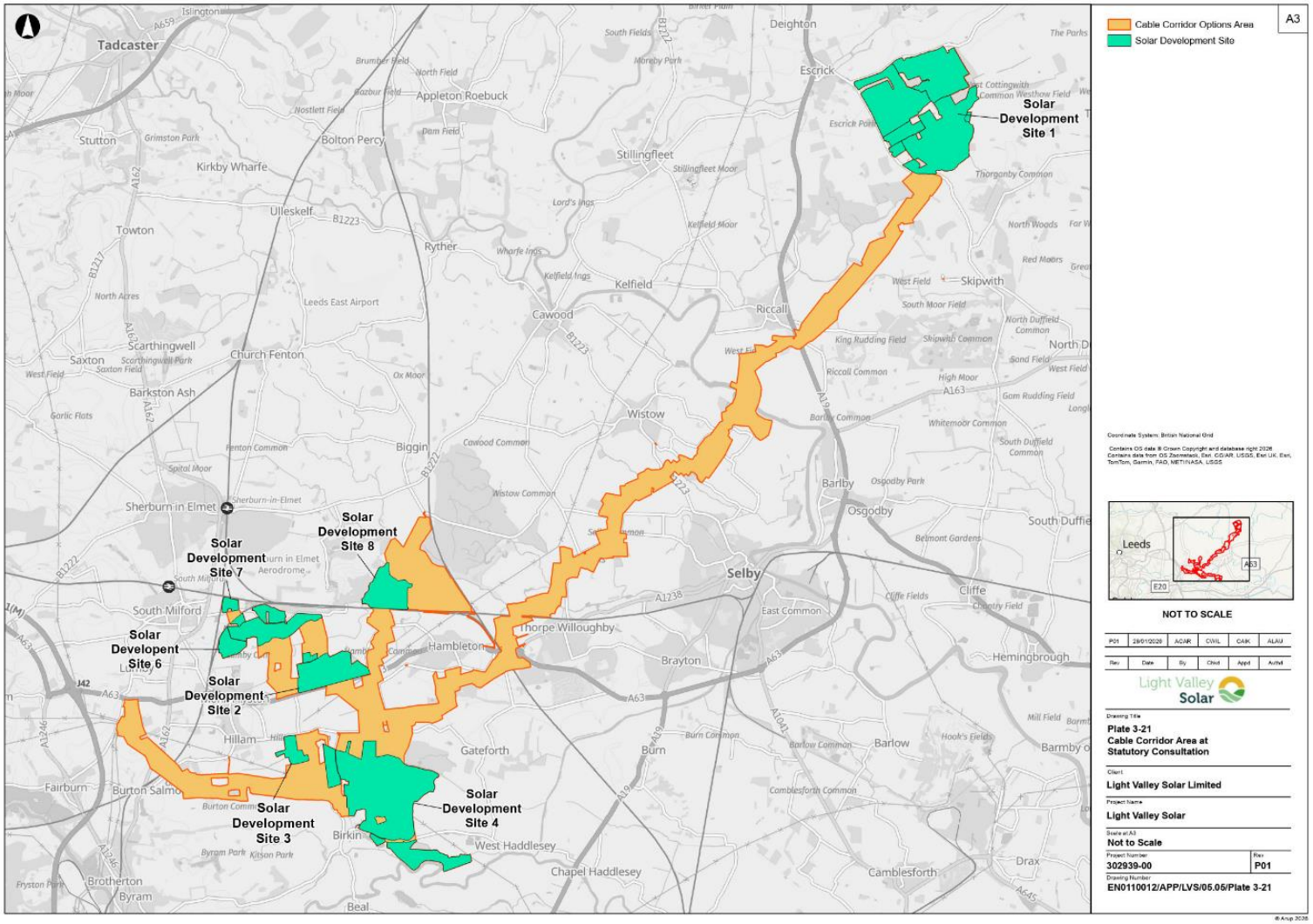
3.7.21 Following non-statutory consultation, Solar Development Site 5 was removed from the Proposed Development and Solar Development Sites 6-8 were added. The reasoning for this is described in more detail below and in the ES Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Iteration (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.03**].

3.7.22 Following the addition of Solar Development Sites 6-8, the Cable Route Corridor Options Area was extended and further refined. Through this process, 11 potential segments were identified that in combination could create multiple Cable Corridor Options Areas. Following further, more detailed assessment of constraints, one preferred Cable Corridor Options Area was then identified. The conclusion at this stage was to target a Cable Corridor Options Area length between Solar Development Sites 1-4 of less than 19 km and crossing approximately 16 watercourses, avoiding priority habitat area including a Candidate Site of Importance for Nature Conservation under the Selby District Local Plan (2013).

3.7.23 For the routing between Solar Development Sites 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and Monk Fryston, again, shorter routes were preferred.

3.7.24 The preferred Cable Corridor Options Area presented at statutory consultation connecting all the Solar Development Sites to the Existing National Grid Monk Fryston Substation is shown in Plate 3-21.

Plate 3-21 Cable Corridor Options Area at Statutory Consultation

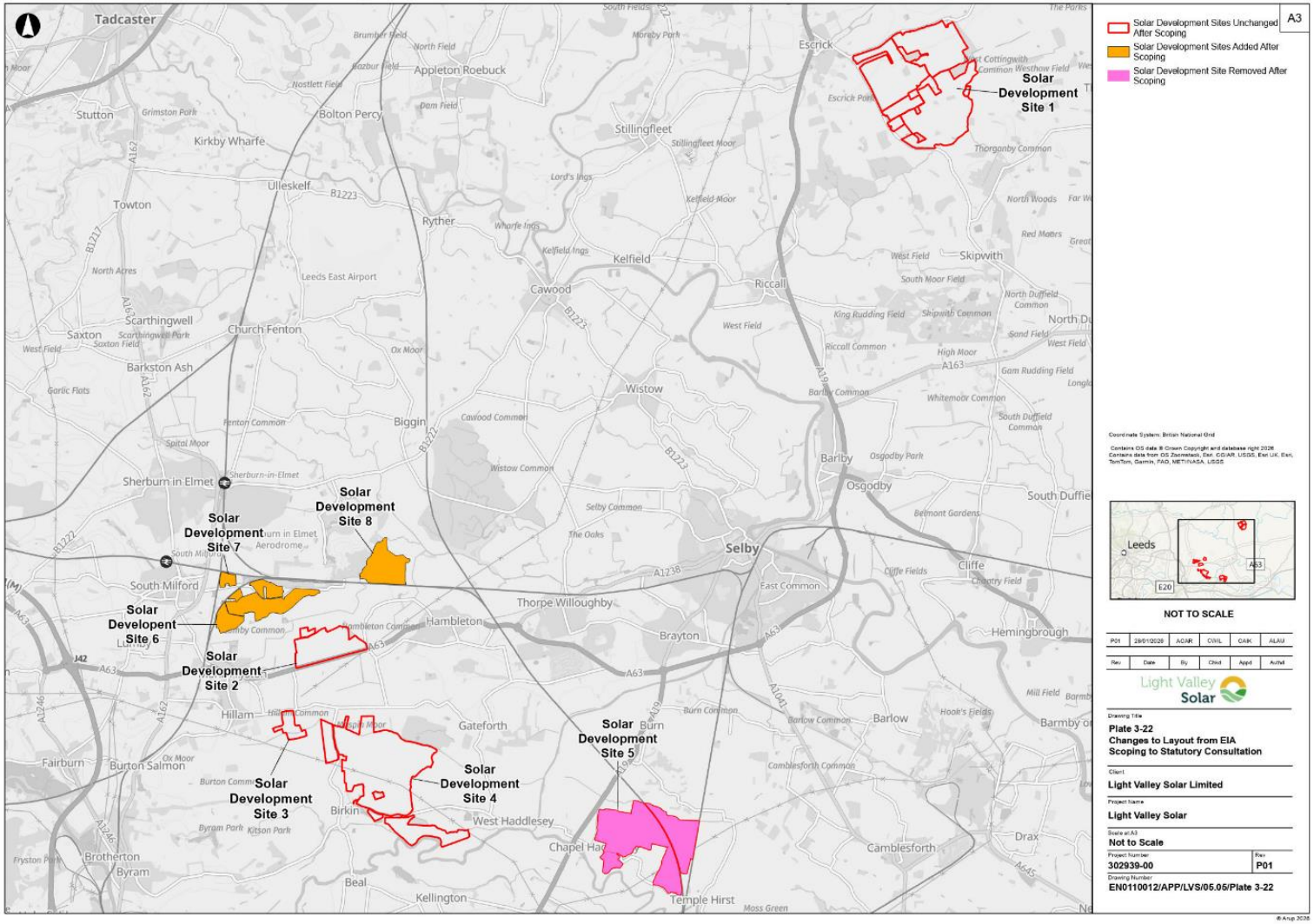


Solar Development Sites

3.7.25 The statutory consultation took place from 26 June 2025 to 7 August 2025, where feedback was sought from prescribed consultees and the local community in relation to the indicative Proposed Development layout.

3.7.26 Plate 3-22 shows the changes made to the layout of the Proposed Development from EIA Scoping to statutory consultation.

Plate 3-22 Changes to layout from EIA Scoping to Statutory Consultation



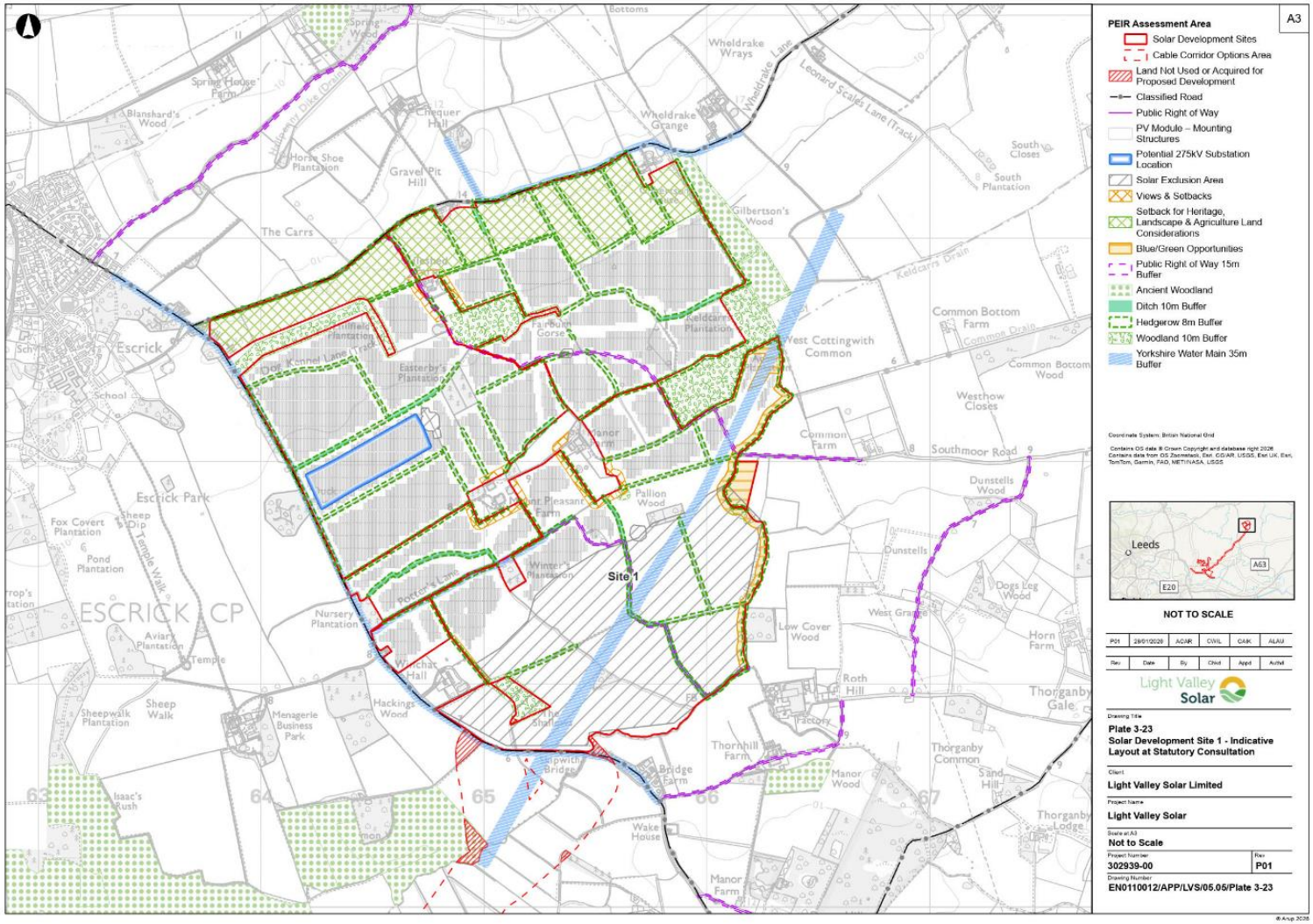
Solar Development Site 1

3.7.27 As shown in Plate 3-23 Solar Development Site 1 included approximately 178.87 ha (43.08%) of Solar PV and 106.69 ha (25.70%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

3.7.28 In response to landscape, agricultural land and cultural heritage considerations, prior to statutory consultation, land in the northern portion of the site was removed from the area to be panelled. These included considerations related specifically to Escrick Conservation Area and the presence of Grade 2 BMV land. Furthermore, due to the presence of Flood Zones 2 and 3, land in the southern portion of the site was removed for solar panel use. The solar exclusion area shown in Plate 3-23 was approximately 93.01 ha.

3.7.29 Potential locations for solar panels, site access and a 275 kV substation were identified within Solar Development Site 1 at this stage.

Plate 3-23 Solar Development Site 1 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation



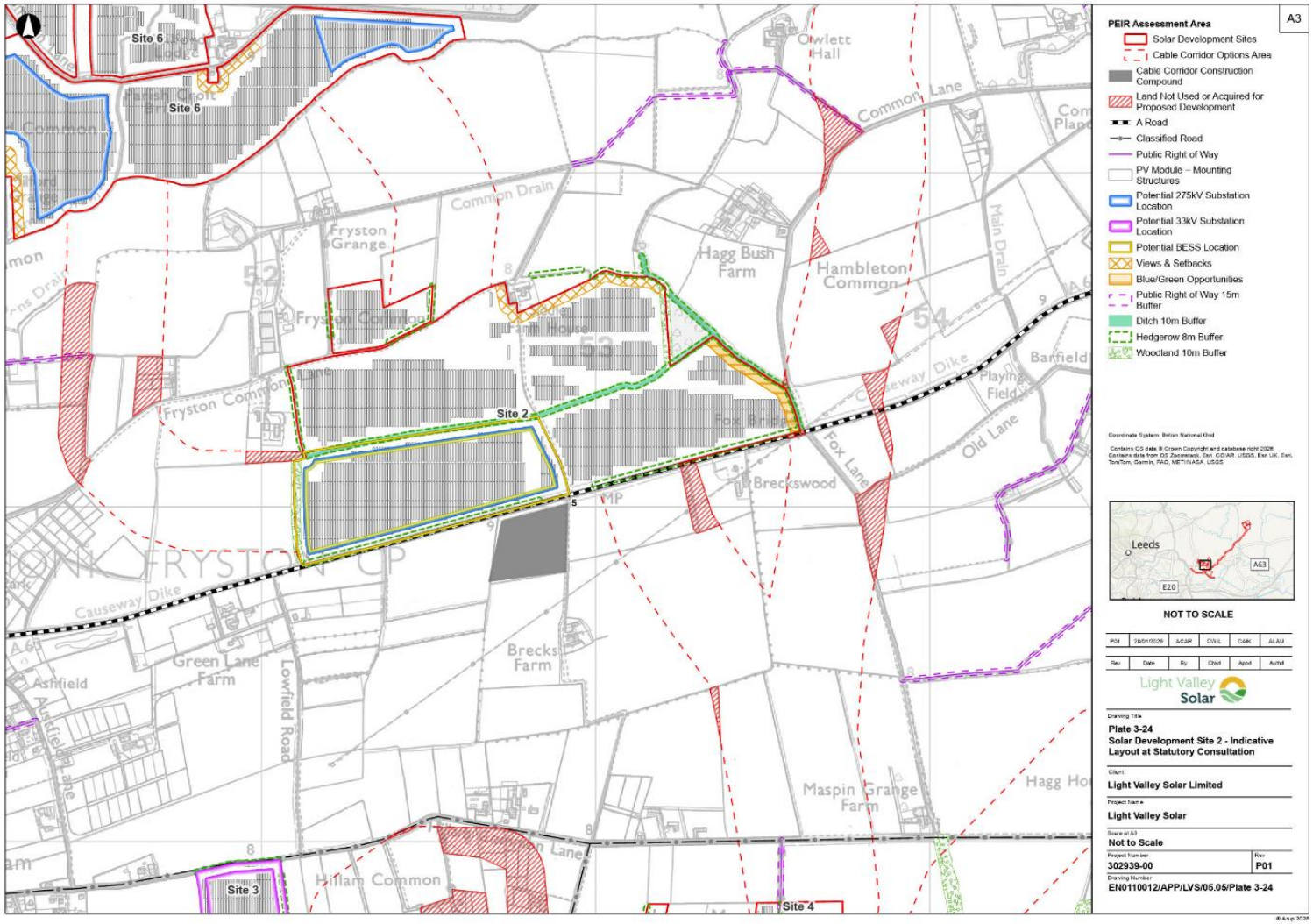
Solar Development Site 2

3.7.30 As shown in Plate 3-24 Solar Development Site 2 included approximately 66.53 ha (80.18%) of Solar PV and 8.63 ha (10.4%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

3.7.31 As mentioned above, Solar Development Site 2 was identified as the potentially most accessible, and least environmentally constrained location for the BESS Compound.

3.7.32 Potential locations for solar panels, site access and a 275 kV substation were identified within Solar Development Site 2 at this stage.

Plate 3-24 Solar Development Site 2 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation

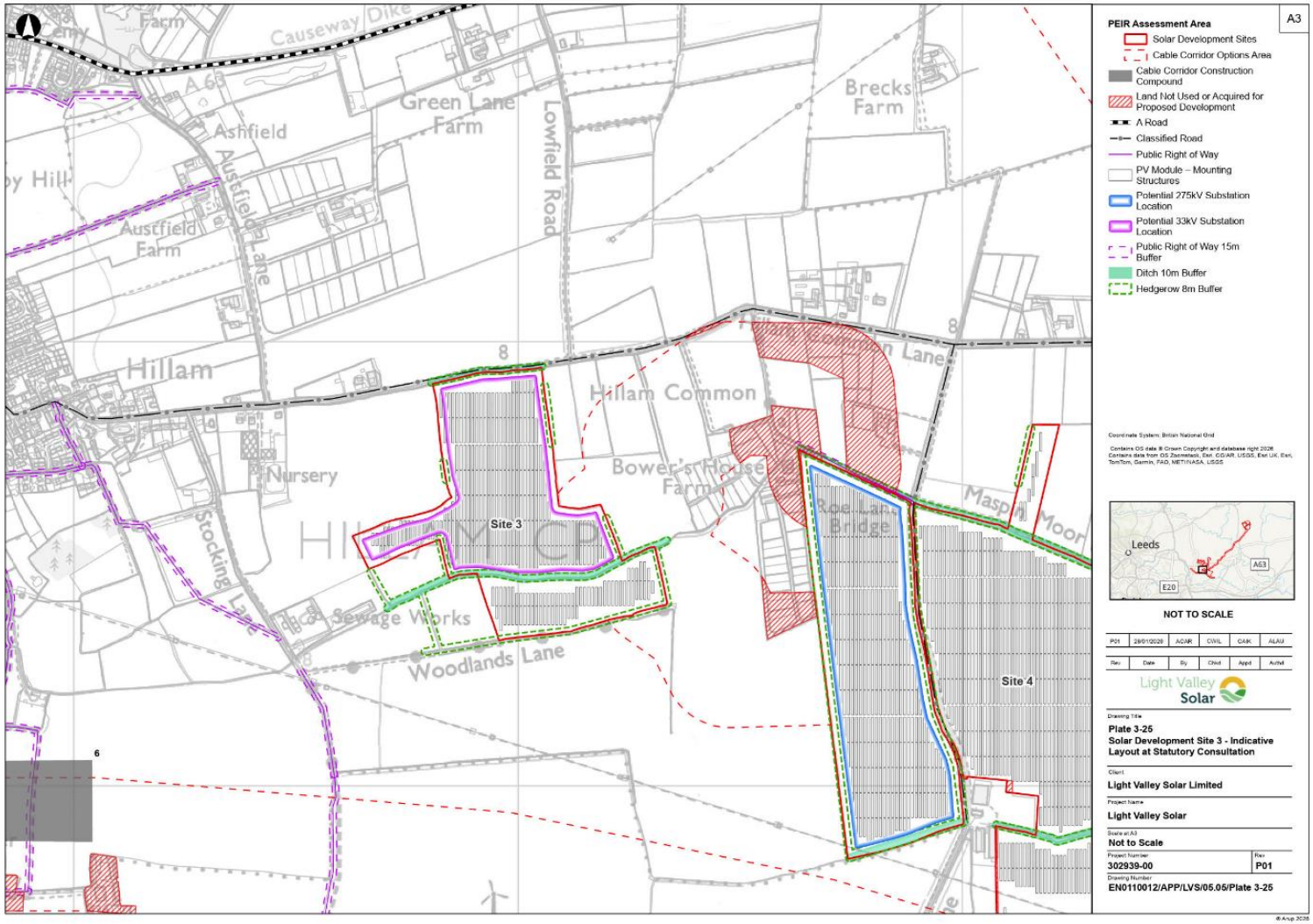


Solar Development Site 3

3.7.33 As shown in Plate 3-25 Solar Development Site 3 included approximately 15.49 ha (77.96%) of Solar PV and 1.71 ha (8.59%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

3.7.34 Potential locations for solar panels, site access and a 33 kV substation were identified within Solar Development Site 3 at this stage.

Plate 3-25 Solar Development Site 3 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation

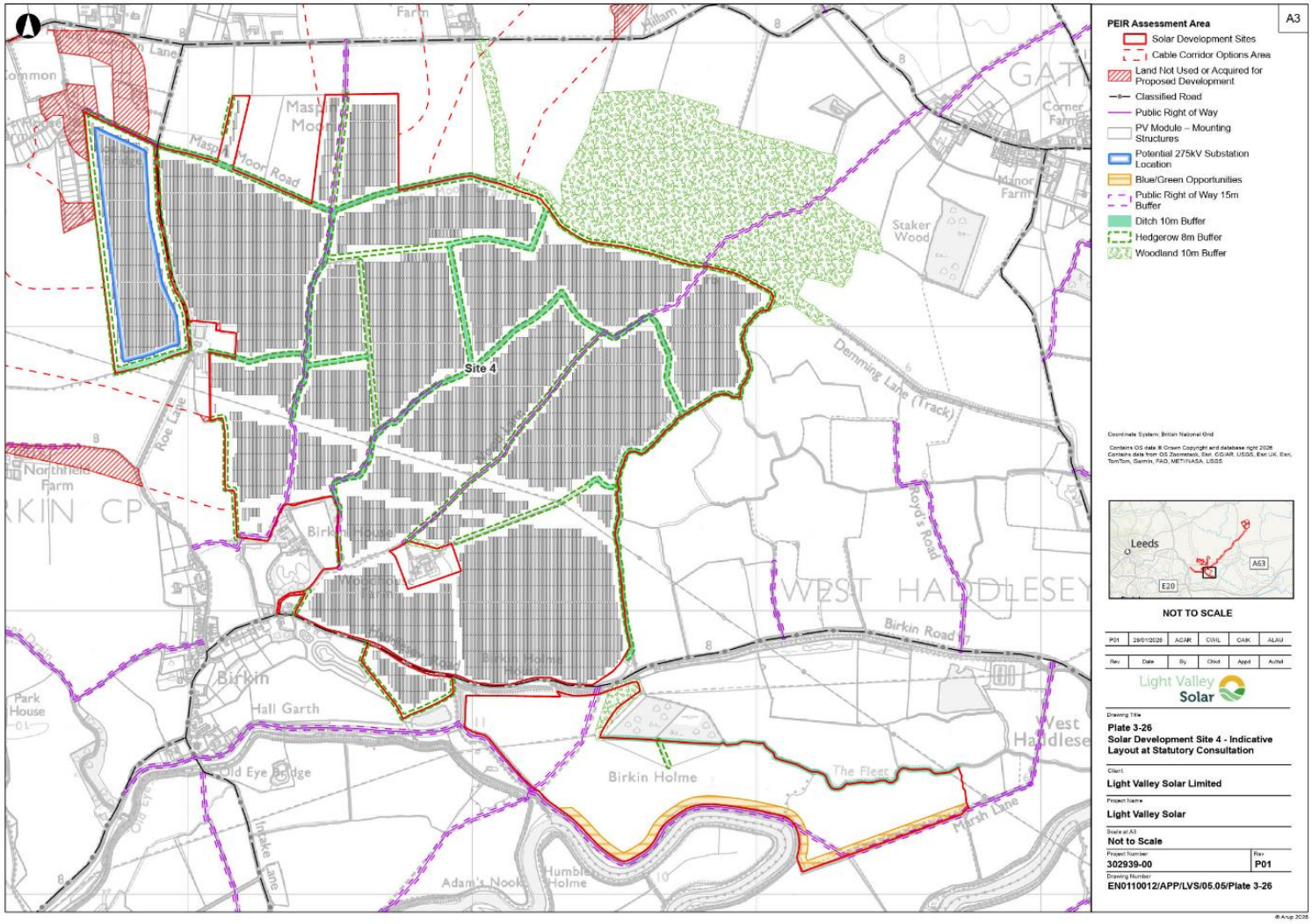


Solar Development Site 4

3.7.35 As shown in Plate 3-26 Solar Development Site 4 included approximately 243.91 ha (73.16%) of Solar PV and 32.30 ha (9.69%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

3.7.36 Potential locations for solar panels, site access and a 275 kV substation were identified within Solar Development Site 4 at this stage.

Plate 3-26 Solar Development Site 4 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation



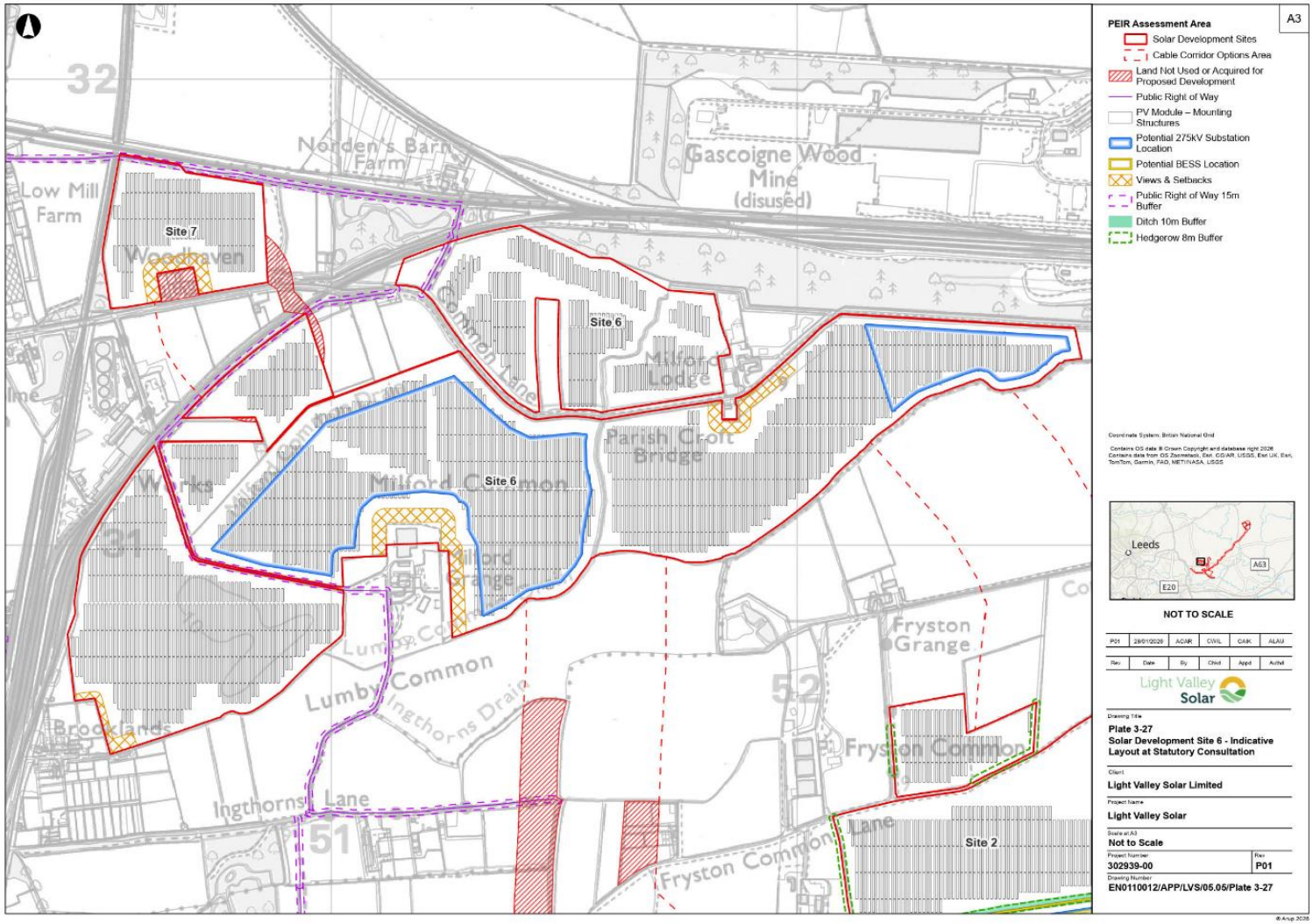
Solar Development Site 5

3.7.37 Solar Development Site 5 was removed from the Proposed Development as explained in Chapter 3: Alternatives and Design Iteration (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.03**]. This was following flood modelling as it was considered to be unsuitable for solar panels due to the likely flood depths modelled during the potential lifetime of the Proposed Development.

Solar Development Site 6

3.7.38 Solar Development Site 6 was introduced at statutory consultation and included approximately 77.36 ha (76.5%) of Solar PV and 3.61 ha (3.57%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

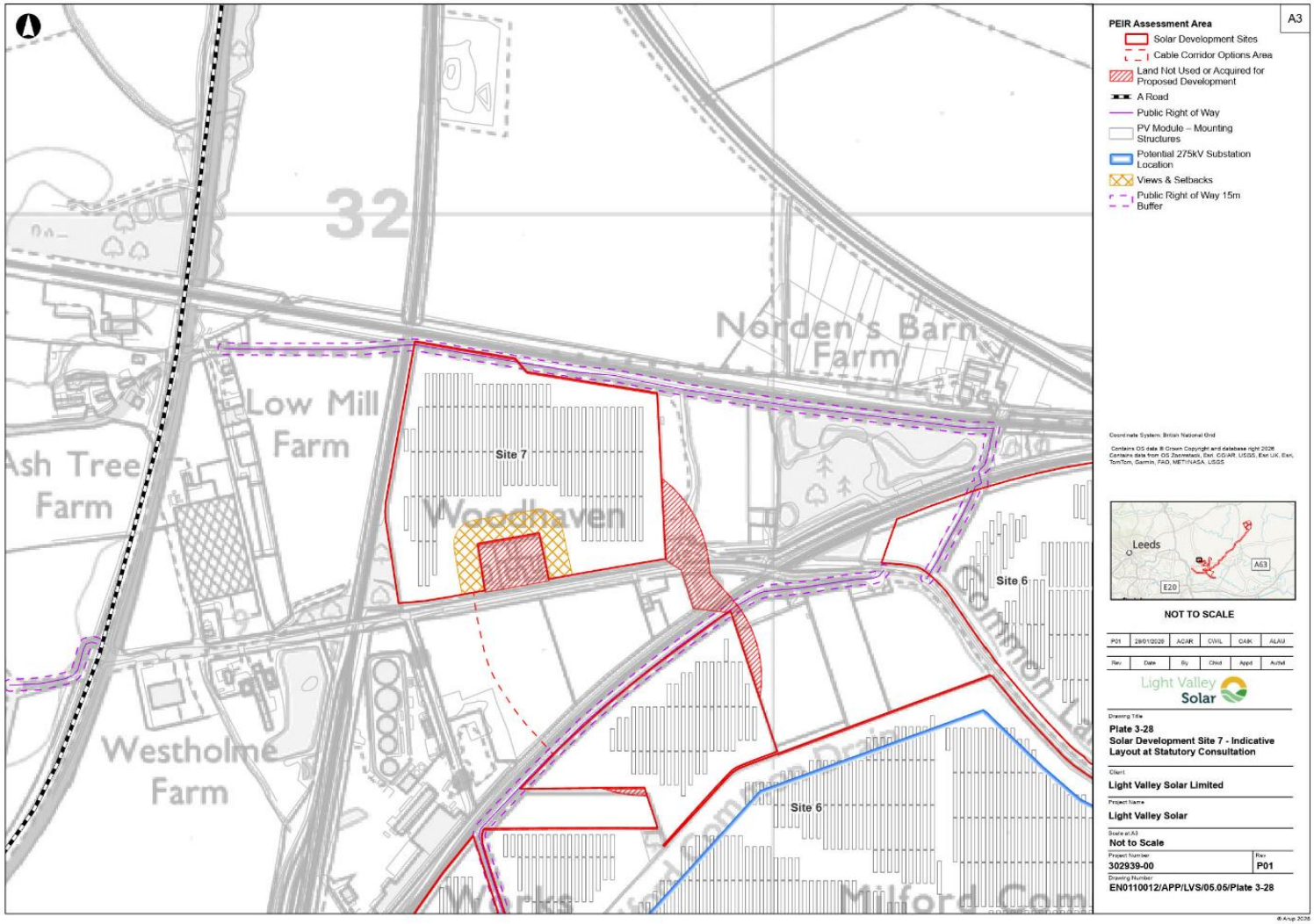
Plate 3-27 Solar Development Site 6 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation



Solar Development Site 7

3.7.39 Solar Development Site 7 was introduced at statutory consultation and included approximately 6.43 ha (73.13%) of Solar PV and 0.89 ha (10.3%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

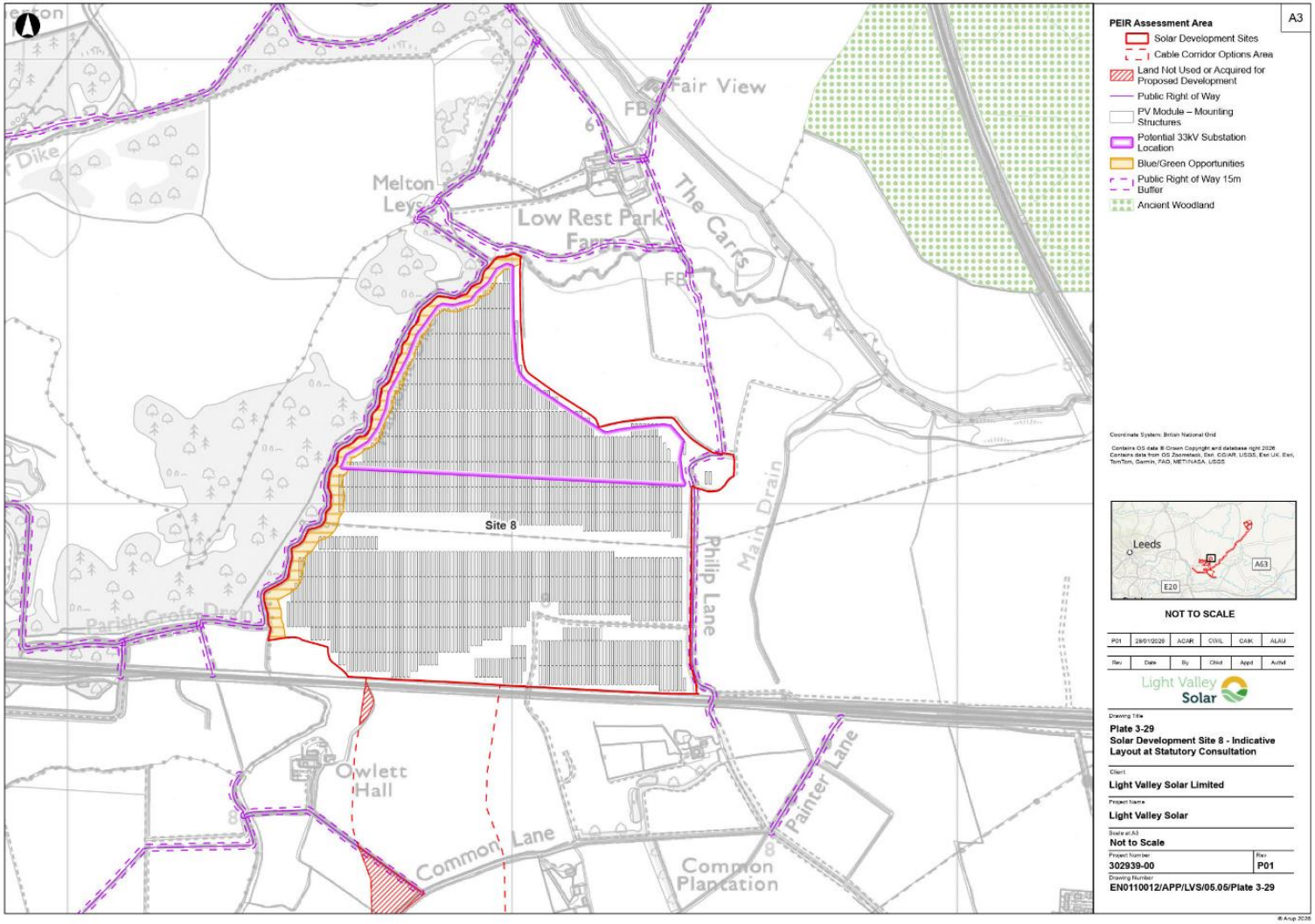
Plate 3-28 Solar Development Site 7 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation



Solar Development Site 8

3.7.40 Solar Development Site 8 was introduced at statutory consultation and included approximately 52.27 ha (85.91%) of Solar PV and 3.71 ha (6.1%) of setbacks, blue/ green opportunities and environmental buffers.

Plate 3-29 Solar Development Site 8 – Indicative Layout at Statutory Consultation



Summary

3.7.41 Table 3-7 below sets out a summary of the design outcomes at statutory consultation, detailing how these design outcomes took account of design factors such as the constraints and opportunities associated with local context of the Proposed Development and the Design Principles.

Table 3-7 Design factors considered, Design Principles and summary of outcomes up to statutory consultation

Design Outcome	Summary of Design Factors and Relevant Design Principles
Location of BESS area on Solar Development 2 (field 2.4)	Consideration of environmental and technical and engineering requirements for the location of the BESS area which resulted in the selection of Solar Development Site 2. Locating the BESS area within field 2.4 on Solar Development Site 2 avoids the need to remove hedgerows, enables a location of more than 100 m from residential properties with respect to fire safety and avoids the need to cross PRoW. This complies with the Design Principles of retaining and protecting existing habitats; minimising landscape and visual impacts to residents; and understanding and collaborating with neighbours. In addition, field 2.4 is within Flood Zone 1, therefore according with the design principle to locate development to reduce potential flood risk where possible. The design outcome followed a joined up and collaborative design approach between members of the project team to deliver a successful design which takes into account environmental considerations.
Evolution of Cable Corridor Options Area	Evolution of the Cable Corridor Options Area, including incorporating the changes to the Proposed Development, this being the removal of Solar Development Site 5 and addition of Solar Development Sites 6-8. A staged approach was undertaken to identify a Cable Route Corridor Options Area for the Solar Development Sites. This included establishing land which was unconstrained by the natural environment and cultural heritage, taking into consideration the Design Principles of retaining and protecting existing habitats; providing appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features; protecting and celebrating heritage assets; locating development away from areas for nature conservation where possible; and providing appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and protected species. Consideration was also given to the presence of settlements, residential receptors, businesses and utilises, thereby complying with the design principle to understand and collaborate with neighbours. Potential routings were assessed with key considerations being the length of the route options to maximise efficiency, reduce impacts

Design Outcome	Summary of Design Factors and Relevant Design Principles
	related to construction and land within Grade 1 and 2 BMV. Routes which minimised the need for field, hedge, infrastructure and watercourse crossings were also key considerations. The assessment of the routings therefore followed the Design Principles of retaining and existing habitats; minimising adverse impact of construction works; and understanding and collaborating with neighbours.
Removal of Solar Panels from Solar Development Site 1	Removal of solar panels from the northern portion of Solar Development Site 1 was due to considerations related to the proximity of Escrick Conservation Area and the identification of Grade 2 BMV land. This therefore complies with the Design Principles which aim to protect heritage assets, minimise landscape and visual impact to residents and enhance placemaking. Furthermore, due to the presence of Flood Zones 2 and 3, land in the southern portion of the site was removed from solar panel use in accordance with the design principle of locating development to reduce potential flood risk where possible. The design outcome followed a joined up and collaborative design approach between members of the project team, delivering a successful design which minimises environmental impact.
Removal of Solar Development Site 5	Removal of Solar Development Site 5 from the Proposed Development following the completion of a flood modelling exercise confirming the site is unsuitable for solar panels due to flood risk. This complies with the design principle of locating development in areas at a low risk of flooding where possible.
Addition of Solar Development Sites 6-8	Addition of Solar Development Sites 6-8 within the Proposed Development, taking into account a range of environmental considerations such as ecology and biodiversity, landscape, land use, cultural heritage, flood risk, access for construction traffic, solar array shading, deliverability, topography and site size. This design outcome accorded with a number of design principles, including retaining and protecting habits; locating development to reduce potential flood risk where possible; protecting heritage assets; and locating development away from areas for nature conservation where possible. The design outcome followed a joined up and collaborative design approach between members of the project team to obtain land which could deliver a large-scale solar project and minimise environmental impact.

3.7.42 In addition to the statutory consultation, two design workshops with stakeholder groups also took place in June 2025 (on 18 June and 24 June 2025, prior to the commencement of statutory consultation). The level of detail presented within the design workshops was consistent with the materials produced for statutory consultation, ensuring that those who had an interest in the Proposed Development had an equal opportunity to provide feedback at statutory consultation. Invites were sent in May 2025 to both local and technical

stakeholders with follow up emails containing details of the design workshops sent to Parish Councils, members of North Yorkshire Council, local stakeholders and interest groups, and technical stakeholders in early June 2025.

3.7.43 The design workshops were structured as follows:

1) The Applicant delivered a presentation which provided an update on the project and details of the environmentally led design to be discussed.
2) Breakout groups and discussions with members of the project team and stakeholders[2] took place, using maps and plans presented at statutory consultation.
3) An invitation was made to provide comments on the Proposed Development via a comment sheet, and stakeholders were encouraged to provide feedback during the statutory consultation period.

3.7.44 The primary aim of the workshops was to present the emerging design (including the design principles) of the Proposed Development and obtain local insight from community representatives, and statutory consultees, prior to the launch of the statutory consultation.

3.7.45 Furthermore, the design workshops further embodied the iterative nature of the design process, while corresponding to NSIPs: Advice on Good Design guidance, which states, “A good design process is iterative within a structured approach which problem solves and secures good design outcomes.”

3.7.46 Plate 3-30 to Plate 3-32 shows the outline environmental masterplan (OEM) for the Solar Development Sites shown as part of the statutory consultation and design workshop material. These plans were developed following collaboration between the project team, the application of the Design Principles and outlined the indicative site layout and proposed mitigation for the Proposed Development at that stage.

3.7.47 The development of the OEM for statutory consultation identified a number of design opportunities that the Applicant set out that it was committed to exploring. These are outlined below and, in so doing, sought to highlight that the Proposed Development would enable the delivery of lasting environmental and community benefits. These design opportunities were drawn from the Design Principles and the symbols below correlate to the symbols shown in Plate 3-30 to Plate 3-32.

[2] Stakeholders who attended the design workshops included: North Yorkshire Council Local Planning Authority; North Yorkshire Council, Highways; North Yorkshire Council, Landscape; North Yorkshire Council, Conservation; North Yorkshire Council, Public Rights of Way; Natural England; Together Hillam and Monk Fryston; Monk Fryston and Hillam Community Sustainability Project; Hambleton Parish Council; Skipwith Parish Council; Riccall Parish Council; and Friends of Skipwith Common.

Environmentally-led Design

Landscape restoration

3.7.48 The design prioritises the retention of existing trees and hedgerows. Appropriate buffer zones would be incorporated to protect these features, ensuring their long-term health (Environmentally-led Design Principles 1, 2, 3 and 6).

3.7.49 Opportunities to enhance existing hedgerows would be encouraged to create a connected landscape pattern (Environmentally-led Design Principles 1, 2, 3 and 6).

Protected species

3.7.50 The Proposed Development would provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and habitats known or likely to support protected species, to help safeguard their conservation (Environmentally-led Design Principles 1 and 3).

Biodiversity and Nature Recovery

Habitat connectivity

3.7.51 Where possible, the Proposed Development would retain and enhance existing hedgerows and watercourses to strengthen ecological connectivity across the Proposed Development site (Biodiversity Net Gain and Nature Recovery Design Principles 2, 3 and 5).

3.7.52 Existing woodlands could function as stepping-stone habitats contributing to a more connected network (Biodiversity Net Gain and Nature Recovery Design Principle 2).

Habitat creation

3.7.53 The design seeks opportunities to incorporate areas to support protected and notable species (Biodiversity Net Gain and Nature Recovery Design Principles 2, 3, 5 and 6).

Social Value and Community

Minimising visual impact on local communities

3.7.54 Separation distances from Solar Development Areas to residential properties would be designed to minimise landscape and visual effects (Social Value and Community Design Principles 3, 5 and 6).

3.7.55 The proposed design layout incorporates buffers and visual screening to reduce visual impact on local communities (Social Value and Community Design Principles 1, 3, 5 and 6).

Enhancement to local walking routes

3.7.56 Opportunities could be explored to divert existing PRoW where they currently bisect fields or lack a clear destination (Social Value and Community Design Principle 2).

3.7.57 Where feasible, routes will be aligned with surfaced tracks and field boundaries to improve accessibility and integration with the wider public rights of way network, enhancing local walking routes (Social Value and Community Design Principle 2).

Plate 3-30 Outline Environmental Masterplan for Solar Development Site 1

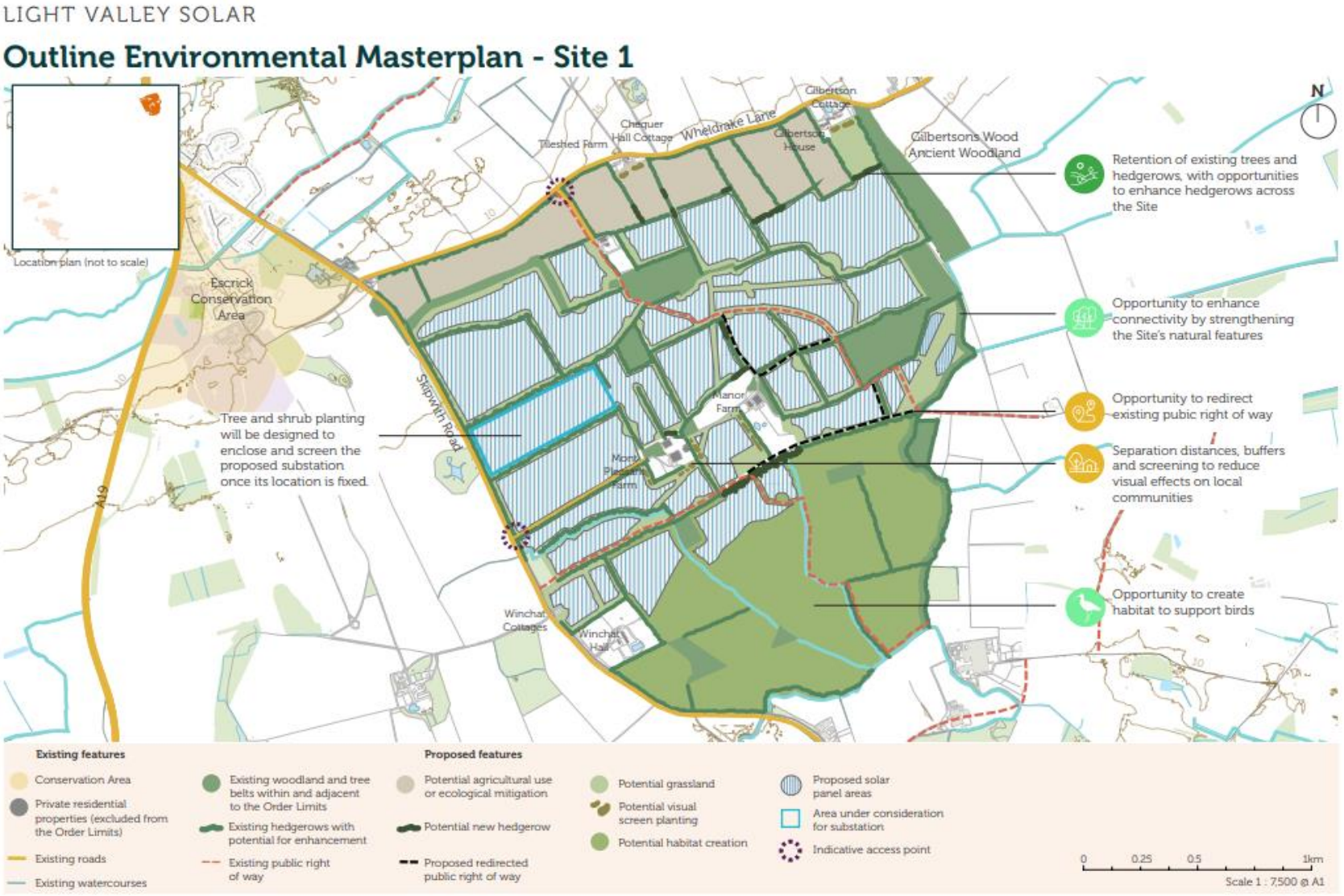


Plate 3-31 Outline Environmental Masterplan for Solar Development Sites 2, 6, 7 and 8

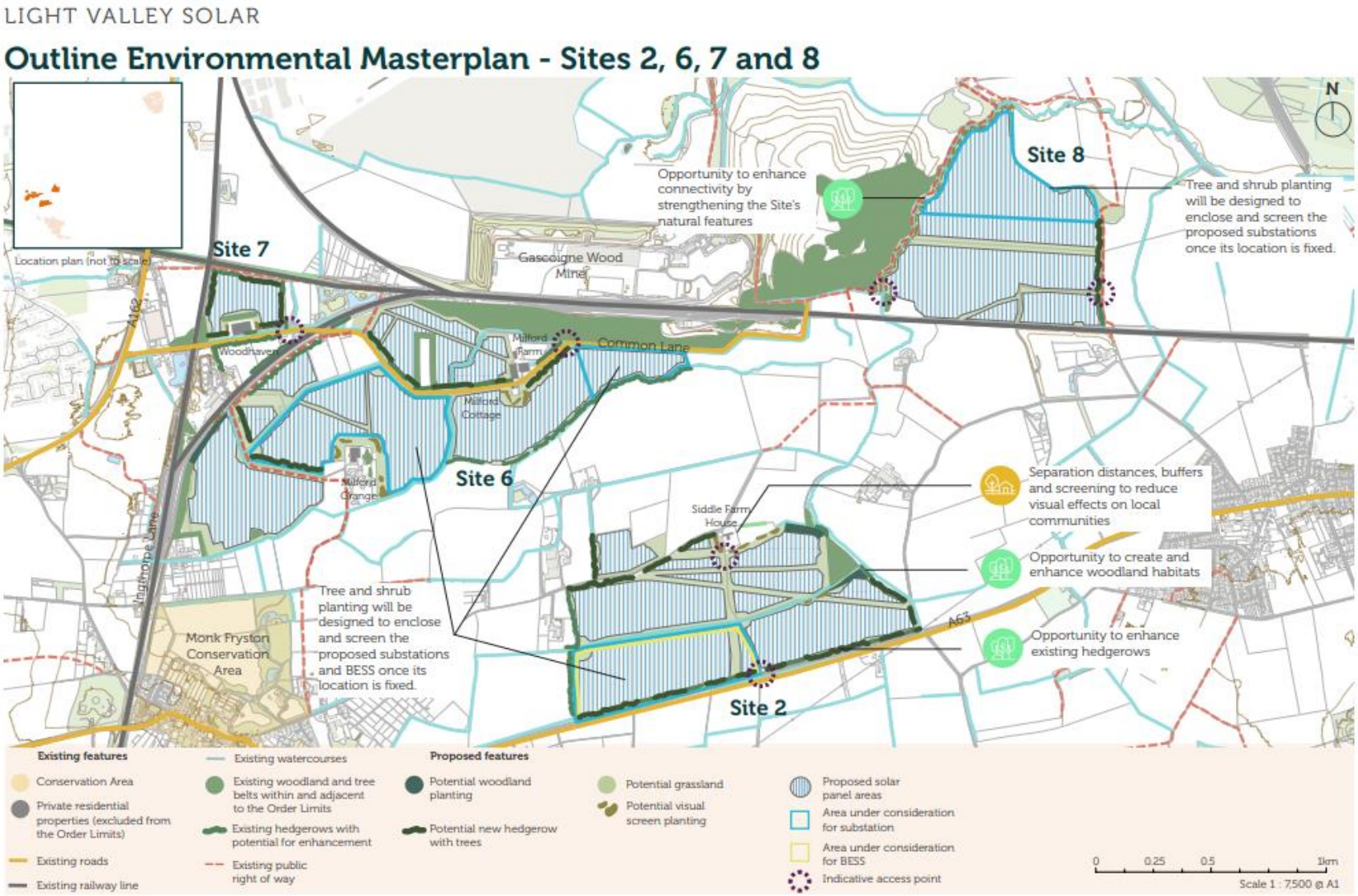
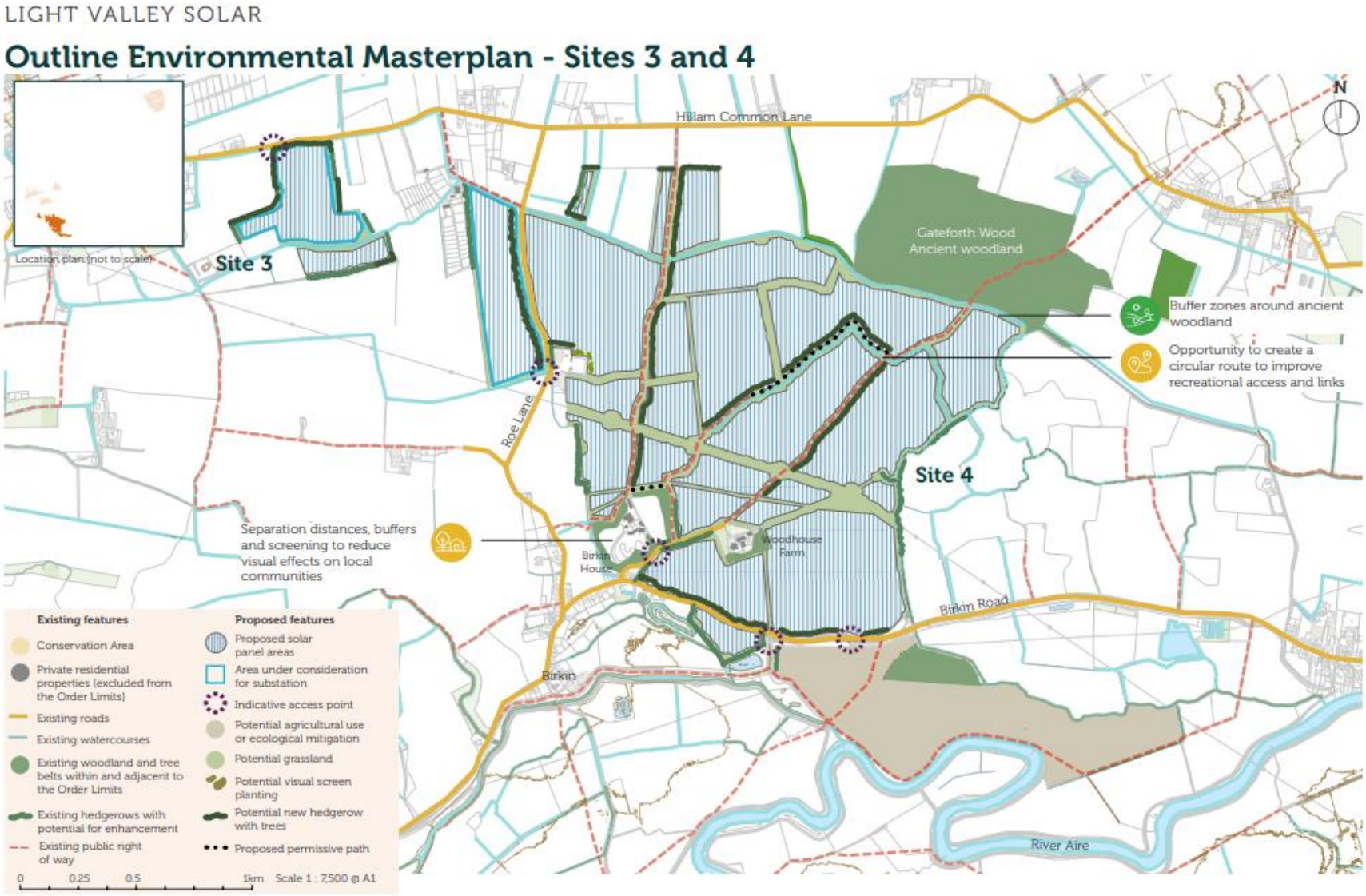


Plate 3-32 Outline Environmental Masterplan for Solar Development Sites 3 and 4



3.7.58 A detailed summary of the issues raised during the design workshops and statutory consultation along with the Applicant's response is provided in the Consultation Report Appendices [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.01**] to [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01.12**].

Design evolution up to DCO Submission (Summer 2025 to Spring 2026)

Overview

3.7.59 Following the statutory consultation stage the design of the Proposed Development was further refined based on feedback from the design workshops, statutory consultation, ongoing discussions with key stakeholders including (but not limited to) Natural England and officers from North Yorkshire Council regarding the access to the Proposed Development, ongoing surveys and the findings of the environmental assessment, and consideration of the Design Principles. In addition, the avoidance buffers defined at PEIR were developed for the Application, as set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].

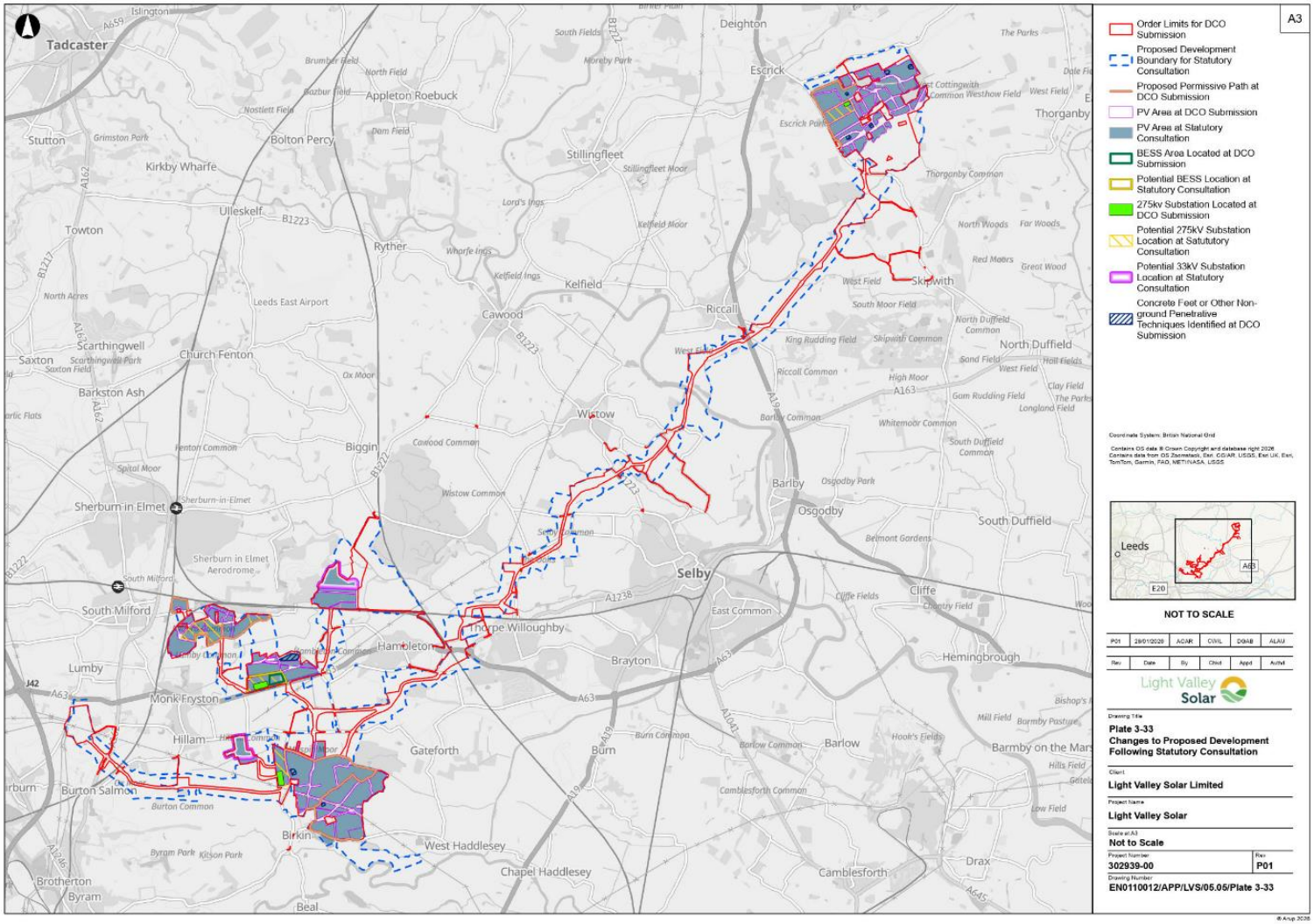
3.7.60 The refinements made to the Proposed Development in the lead up to the DCO submission include:

1) Order Limits adjustments: reduced in sensitive areas to avoid archaeology, high-quality farmland, flood risk, and visual impacts; expanded at access points for safe visibility and vegetation management; refined access routes using existing tracks where practicable.
2) Solar PV panel changes: Removed panels near residential receptors and built heritage assets, and areas accounting for flood risk modelling; removed panels for aviation safety near Sherburn Aerodrome.
3) Paths: Added permissive paths for pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians; diverted PRoW to improve connectivity and support biodiversity.
4) Substation and BESS design: Removed substations from Solar Development Sites 3, 6, and 8; positioned remaining substations to minimise visual, ecological, and noise impacts; refined BESS layout for noise-sensitive receptors.
5) Biodiversity: habitat planting; created bird mitigation with hedge removal, scrapes, and planting.
6) Archaeology protection: where appropriate, non-ground penetrative techniques (Figure 2.6: Concrete Feet Locations or Other Non-Ground Penetrative Techniques [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.06**]) will be used for PV panels in archaeology-sensitive fields; removed fields with high archaeological potential.
7) Wildlife permeability: Fence location and alignment allow commuting corridors for larger mammals.

8) Cable Route Corridor: order limits adjusted to accommodate safe vehicle and Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) access (road widening, junction improvements, vegetation clearance) and provide space for cable installation while avoiding engineering and environmental constraints and reducing traffic through villages. Construction compound locations were also refined.

3.7.61 These refinements are set out in more detail in the sections below. Plate 3-33 illustrates the changes that were made to the Proposed Development from statutory consultation to DCO submission.

Plate 3-33 Changes to the Proposed Development following Statutory Consultation



Changes applied across the Solar Developments Sites

3.7.62 Design refinements were made across the Solar Developments Sites consistently to further iterate and evolve the objective of ensuring that the Proposed Development met the design principles. Where Design Principles are applied in the same way across the sites, these changes are set out in this section, with site specific changes set out in the sections below.

3.7.63 For each design refinement, benefits and disbenefits for multiple environmental disciplines have been weighed in accordance with the principle to follow a joined up and collaborative design approach to on balance deliver the most appropriate scheme for the location and respect identified constraints. In addition, the design of the Proposed Development has been developed drawing upon engagement with key stakeholders such as landowners, Natural England and North Yorkshire Council.

3.7.64 The Order Limits has been considered to ensure there is sufficient space to accommodate vegetation management to provide sufficient visibility for vehicles to safely access the Proposed Development. As such, the Order Limits have been expanded at access points at the following Solar Development Sites to allow for safe access to the sites and so minimise impact to road users. This is in accordance with the design principle to minimise adverse impact of construction works.

1) Solar Development Site 1 – The Order Limits were expanded at Skipwith Road and Wheldrake Lane (refer to Plate 3-35)Plate 3-35 Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Solar Development Site 1
2) Solar Development Site 3 – The Order Limits were expanded at Hillam Common Lane (refer to Plate 3-37); and
3) Solar Development Site 7 – The Order Limits were expanded at Common Lane (refer to Plate 3-42).

3.7.65 Within the PEIR, Solar Development Sites 3 and 8 were identified as possible locations for 33 kV Substations and Solar Development Site 6 was identified as a possible location for a 275 kV Substation. Since Statutory Consultation, the electrical design of the Proposed Development has been refined, and it has been confirmed that these substations are not required and will be replaced by 33 kV Switch rooms. These have a smaller footprint than substations and so reduce the potential for associated impacts for landscape and visual and ecology and remove sources of noise from the Solar Development Sites reducing noise impacts. While the reduction in infrastructure has been identified as the electrical design of the Proposed Development progresses, it is in accordance with Design Principles to provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features and minimise landscape and visual impact to residents.

3.7.66 Following survey and assessment work, areas of archaeological potential have been identified where non-ground penetrative techniques may be appropriate

mitigation[3]. Implementation of these measures in areas will help to protect buried archaeological remains in accordance with the design principle to protect and celebrate heritage assets. The areas suitable for concrete feet or other non-ground penetrative techniques comprise:

1) Solar Development Site 1 – Fields 1.13, 1.16, 1.17, 1.28, and 1.29 (refer to Plate 3-34);
2) Solar Development Site 2 – Field 2.3 (refer to Plate 3-36); and
3) Solar Development Site 4 – Fields 4.5 and 4.12 (refer to Plate 3-39).

3.7.67 The Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]** identifies permissive paths proposed in Solar Development Site 1, Solar Development Site 4, Solar Development Site 6 and Solar Development Site 7 (location details in subsequent sections). In selecting the routes for permissive paths, landscape and visual, socio-economic and biodiversity factors were weighed in accordance with principles to safeguard spaces for nature with a balance between public access and nature conservation, and encouraging responsible enjoyment of nature. The proposed permissive paths routes link to existing PRoW to provide increased opportunities for recreation and provide new circular routes for non-road users within the Solar Development Sites. This ensures compliance with the principle to improve the pathway network to enhance use and enjoyment for local communities, while not being routed close to ecologically important features of the Solar Development Sites, e.g. the Bird Mitigation Area.

3.7.68 In light of the principle to understand and collaborate with our neighbours, the routes of the permissive paths have also taken into account the neighbours of the Proposed Development by providing links to local businesses (see sections on Solar Development Site 4 and Solar Development Site 6) and avoiding being located adjacent to local residential properties. The permissive paths will have clear signs to aide their use by members of the public in accordance with the principle to incorporate interpretation and wayfinding (refer to the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (oLEMP) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05**]. Overall, the permissive paths proposed have been developed with the principle to enhance placemaking.

3.7.69 The location and alignment of deer fencing through the sites has been considered to ensure that there are corridors which cross the Solar Development Sites which are permeable to larger mammals such as deer. The fence design therefore provides commuting routes along linear features (ditches and hedgerows) that will be free of obstacles to faunal movement. This is in accordance with the design principle to minimise disturbance to mammal transit through the Proposed Development.

3.7.70 The Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]** of the Proposed Development also sets out opportunities for new green infrastructure.

[3] Strip, Map and Sample excavation will be used in areas which have not been subject to mitigation by design (i.e. non-ground penetrating techniques, siting of piles to avoid archaeology or repositioning of works which could result in ground intrusion) as set out in the Archaeological Mitigation Strategy [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04**].

This has been identified through assessment work reported in the Environmental Statement, particularly in Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual (Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.10**], Chapter 6: Biodiversity (Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.06**] and Chapter 12: Ornithology (Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.12**] and with specific measures set out within the embedded mitigation of those chapters. Site specific features are discussed in the following sections.

1) Retain and protect existing habitats and replace those removed to facilitate construction as far as practicable: Existing habitat to be retained is identified on the Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]**.
2) Provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features. Buffers to habitats and other features like watercourses are set out in Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].
3) Minimise landscape and visual impact to residents. A minimum 30 m buffer from the curtilage of residential properties is secured in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] and mitigation planting locations are illustrated on the Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]**.
4) Improve the connectivity of existing habitats by strengthening with new planting. Planting locations are illustrated on the Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12].**
5) Provide buffers between proposed development and footpaths. A 15 m buffer to public rights of way is secured in the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].

3.7.71 Should consent be granted, grazing by sheep will be explored, noting that there are no known landowner restrictive covenants or other reasons that would prevent such use. The oLEMP [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05**] sets out measures in accordance with the principle to manage land through conservation grazing in suitable locations to enhance biodiversity.

Solar Development Site 1

3.7.72 The Order Limits were reduced in the north of Solar Development Site 1 (refer to Plate 3-35). This avoids impacting buried archaeology identified within the Historic Environment Record data and confirmed by geophysical survey data, protecting these heritage assets. Impacts to visual amenity, landscape sensitivity and openness of higher land were reduced by removing the fields in the north of Solar Development Site 1 from the Proposed Development; while retaining areas for landscape planting mitigation in Field 1.15; in accordance with minimising landscape and visual impact to residents.

3.7.73 Small areas of Solar PV Panels were removed from Field 1.35 to provide a buffer from residential receptors west of the Solar Development Site (refer to Plate 3-34) and in the east of Field 1.26 to provide buffers to existing trees and an area

of biodiversity planting. This is in agreement with the design principle to provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features.

3.7.74 In accordance with the Design Principles set out in paragraph 3.7.66, two opportunities for proposed permissive paths have been identified within Solar Development Site 1 and the Order Limits have expanded along Mill Hill / Skipwith Road to provide access to these proposed permissive paths The route corridors for these are illustrated on the Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]** and allow circular routes to be followed within Site 1. They comprise:

1) Permissive path for pedestrians and cyclists which connects Mill Hill in the west of Solar Development Site 1 to Bridleway 35.28/1/1. The permissive path is approximately 1.19 km in length and runs in west-east direction along the northern boundary of Field 1.13.

2) Permissive path for pedestrians and cyclists which connects Mill Hill in the west of Solar Development Site 1 to Footpath 35.28/3/1. The permissive path is approximately 1.27 km in length and runs in north-south direction along the western boundaries of Field 1.13, Fields 1.18 to 1.20, Field 1.28 and Field 1.29, parallel to Mill Hill / Skipwith Road providing a safe route for non-motorised users off the highway.

3.7.75 Two diversions to PRoW were identified within Solar Development Site 1. The route corridors for these diversions are illustrated on the Figure 3.1: Outline Environmental Masterplan Plan (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**] and comprise:

1) Diversion of two sections of Bridleway 35.28/1/1 was identified to formalise existing use of tracks within Solar Development Site 1. This aligns with the principle to improve the pathway network to enhance use and enjoyment for local communities.

2) A diversion of Footpath 35.28/3/1 to connect with Bridleway 35.28/1/1 in the east of Solar Development Site 1 was identified to provide reasonable separation between recreation routes (including for dog walking) and the Bird Mitigation Area proposed as part of the Proposed Development in the south of Solar Development Site 1. This was discussed with Natural England at a Stakeholder Design Workshop in June 2025 and aligns with the principles to create new habitats and manage the land in ways that support local bird and mammal populations, safeguard spaces for nature with a balance between public access and nature conservation and encouraging responsible enjoyment of nature.

3.7.76 The proposed Bird Mitigation Area comprises the removal of hedgerows and provision of scrapes to optimise the habitat for bird species and has been develop in collaboration with Natural England (refer to the Outline Bird Mitigation Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.19**] for more details). The area will also be planted to support biodiversity with the Proposed Development. This aligns with the principles to retain and protect existing habitats and replace those

removed to facilitate construction as far as practicable, to create new habitats and manage the land in ways that support local bird and mammal populations, and to improve the connectivity of existing habitats by strengthening with new populations. Use of the south of the Solar Development Site 1 for the Bird Mitigation Area also avoids introducing panels to areas Flood Zone 2 and 3 and aligns with the principle to locate development to reduce potential flood risk, where possible.

3.7.77 The 275 kV Substation was located within this site to maximise distances to environmental receptors; particularly visual, ecological, and residential receptors; minimising associated impacts (refer to Plate 3-34). The location of the 275kV Substation within this site provides appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features and minimises landscape and visual impact to residents. To minimise visual impacts, the 275 kV Substation is located away from publicly accessible locations – Skipwith Road, PRoW and permissive paths. Impacts to local residences are also minimised by intervening distances, existing vegetation and proposed planting (as illustrated on the Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]**).

Plate 3-34 Changes to Solar Development Site 1 since Statutory Consultation

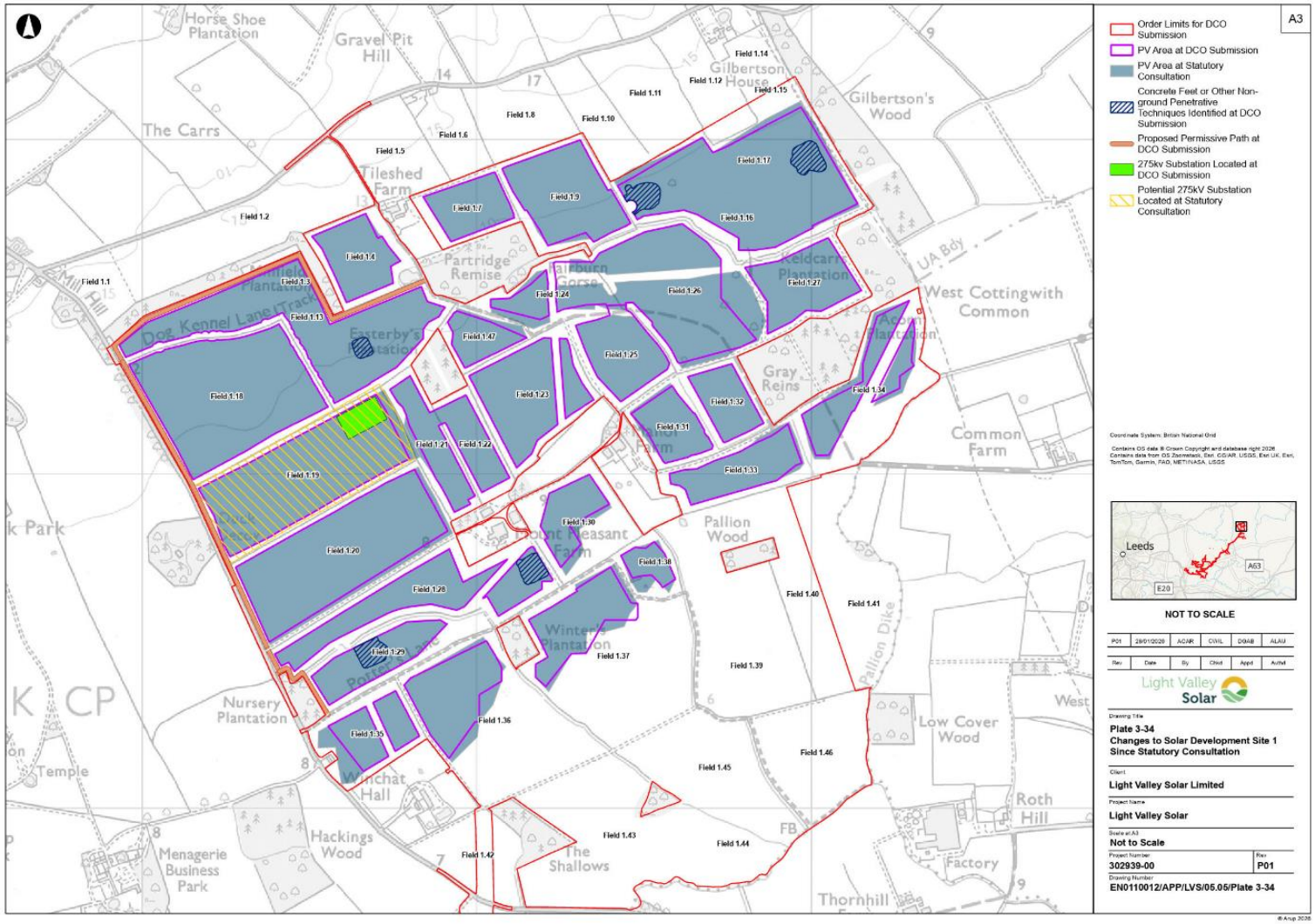
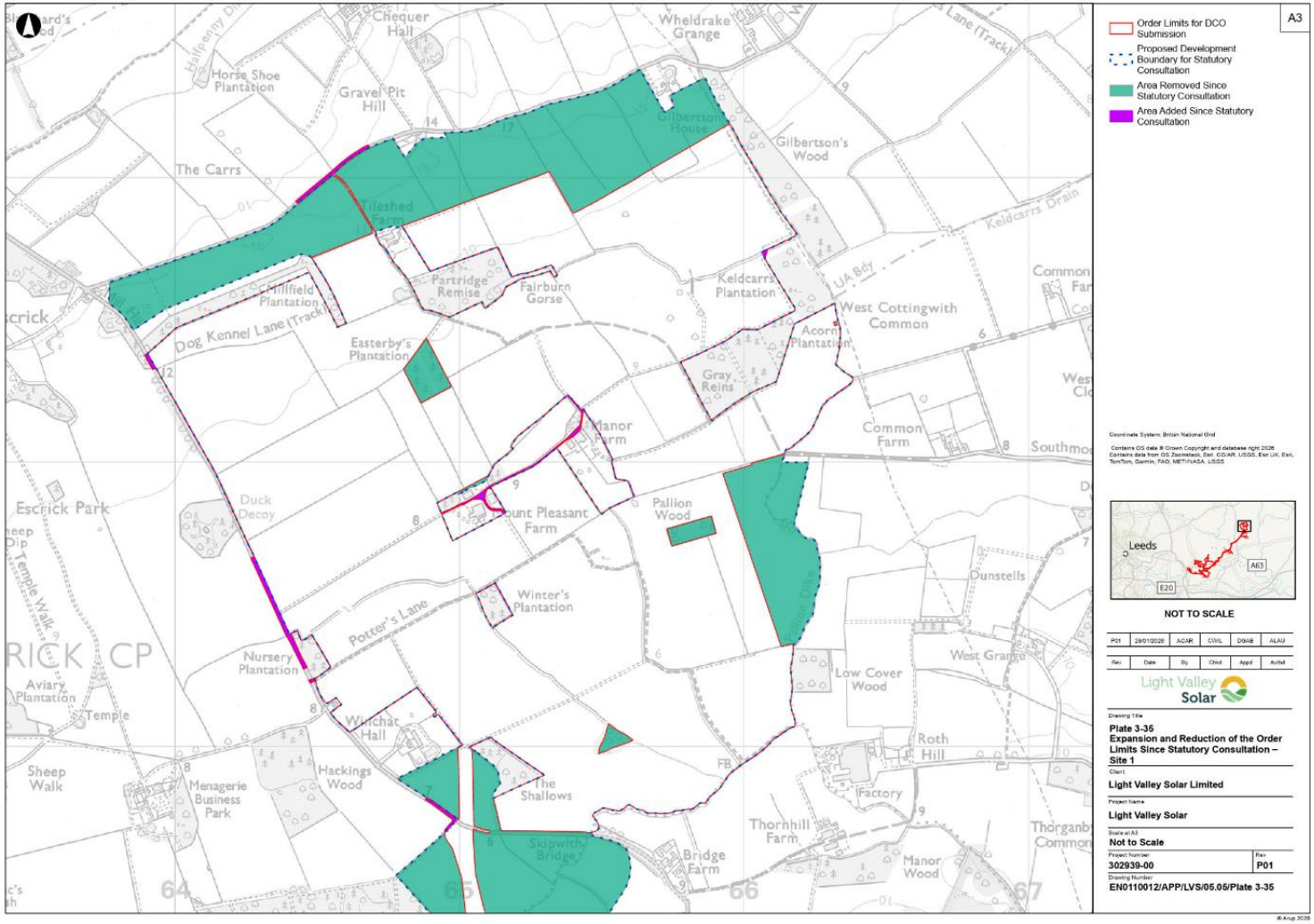


Plate 3-35 Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Solar Development Site 1



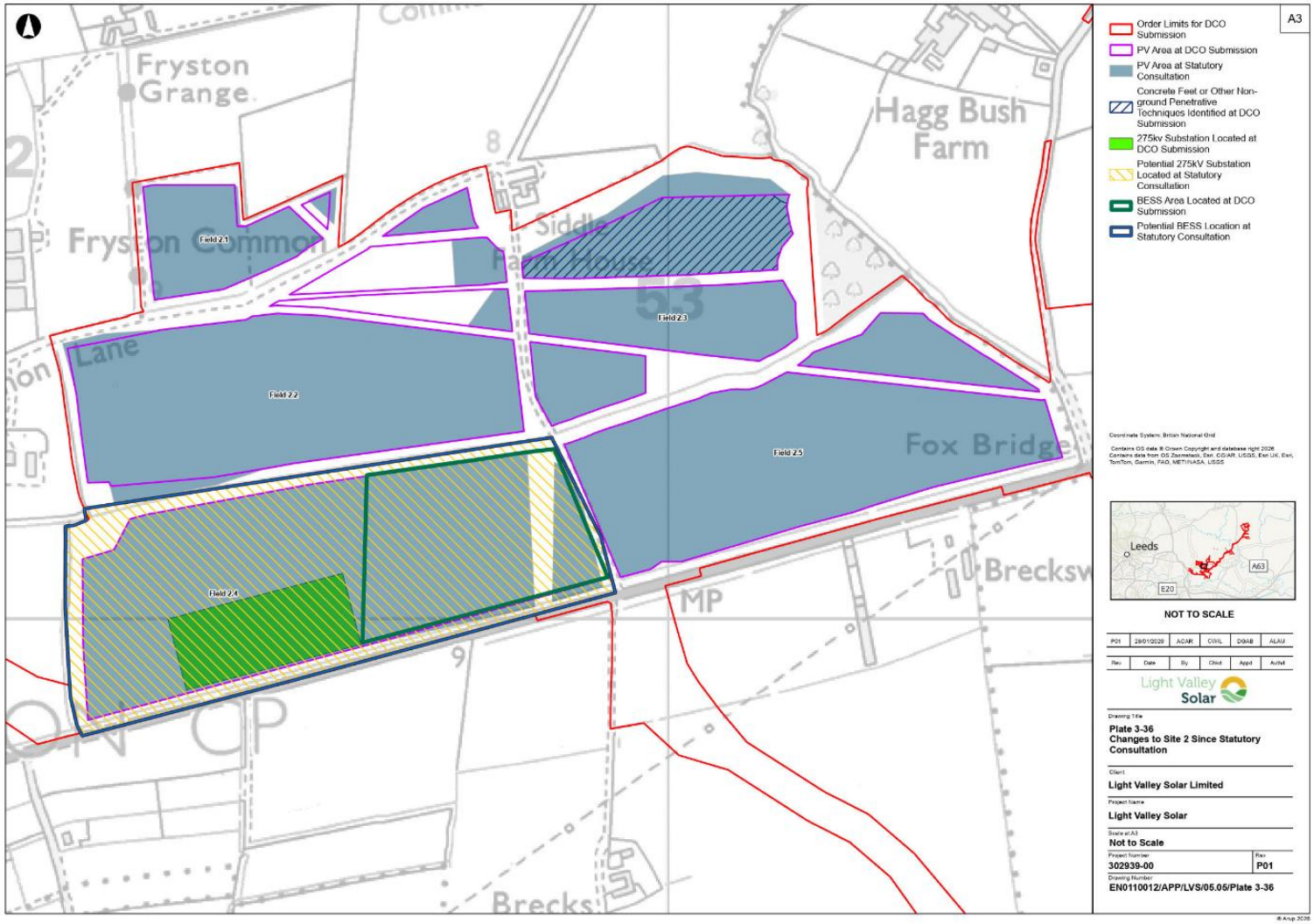
Solar Development Site 2

3.7.78 The 275 kV Substation and BESS Compound have been located within Solar Development Site 2 to maximise distances to environmental receptors; particularly visual, ecological, and noise receptors; minimising associated impacts (refer to Plate 3-36). The location of the proposed infrastructure aligns with the principles to provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features and minimises landscape and visual impact to residents. To minimise ecological impacts, the infrastructure is outside of species specific and habitat buffers. Visual and noise impacts to local residential properties are also minimised by locating the infrastructure away from properties along Fryston Common Lane and the A63 and using the existing screening vegetation where available south and west of Site 2. Further proposed planting is set out within the Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12]**.

3.7.79 In addition, the BESS Compound layout was refined to minimise impacts to noise sensitive receptors, via the orientation of the BESS Enclosure. This minimises the sound producing equipment facing sensitive noise receptors. Noise barriers within the BESS Compound have also been identified (refer to Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.11**] for further details).

3.7.80 Small areas of Solar PV Panels were removed from Fields 2.1 and 2.3 within north of Solar Development Site 2 provide buffers from residential receptors north of the Site including Siddle Farm House (refer to Chapter 10: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (ES Volume 1) [EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.10] for further detail) and minimise impact to buried archaeology by avoiding areas of buried archaeology in Field 2.3 (refer to Plate 3-36). This is in accordance with the principles to minimise landscape and visual impact to residents and protect and celebrate heritage assets.

Plate 3-36 Changes to Solar Development Site 2 since Statutory Consultation



Solar Development Sites 3 and 4

3.7.81 Solar Development Site 4 is situated within Flood Zones 2 and 3. A large area to the northeast of the site is within Flood Zone 3, with the remainder of Solar Development Site 4 being within or surrounded by Flood Zone 2 (refer to Figure 15.10: Risk of Flooding from Rivers and Seas [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.15.10**]). In light of the principle to locate development to reduce potential flood risk, where possible, the 275 kV Substation was located outside of the area susceptible to flooding as far as practicable within Field 4.4 which is partially within Flood Zone 2. The 275 kV Substation has been strategically located in the south-western corner of the field, where flood depths are significantly lower and typically less than 0.05 m. The siting of this substation demonstrates a risk-informed sequential approach to infrastructure siting across Solar Development Site 4. Refer to Appendix 15.1 Annex D: Solar Development Site 4 (Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.15.01**] for further details.

3.7.82 The 275 kV Substation within Solar Development Site 4 was also located within Field 4.4 to maximise distances to environmental receptors; particularly visual, ecological, and noise receptors thereby minimising associated impacts (refer to Plate 3-39). The location of the 275 kV Substation provides appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features and minimises landscape and visual impact to residents. To minimise ecological impacts the infrastructure is outside of species specific and habitat buffers. Visual and noise impacts to local residences are also minimised by locating the infrastructure away from properties north west of Solar Development Site 4 accessed from Hillam Common Lane and using the existing screening vegetation where available south and west of Field 4.4 (refer to Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**]).

3.7.83 In accordance with the Design Principles set out in Table 3-5, proposed opportunities for permissive paths and a potential Recreational Space have been identified within Solar Development Site 4. The permissive paths would provide increased opportunities for recreation with the provision of new circular routes for non-road users, linking to existing PRoW and local features. They comprise:

1) Permissive path for pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists which connects Roe Lane in the west of Solar Development Site 4 to Footpath 35.10/2/1. The permissive path is approximately 2.1 km in length and runs in a west-east direction along Maspin Moor Drain through Field 4.1, Field 4.5, Field 4.6 and Field 4.9.
2) Permissive path for pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists which connects Footpath 35.10/7/1 and an unclassified road which terminates in the centre of Solar Development Site 4. The permissive path is approximately 160 m in length and runs in a southwestern-northeastern direction through Field 4.9 and Field 4.8.
3) Permissive path for pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists which connects an unclassified road which terminates in the centre of Solar Development Site 4 to Footpath 35.10/2/1 and runs near to Birkin Fisheries Tea Room.

The permissive path is approximately 2.1 km in length and runs in a west-east direction through Field 4.11.

4) The southwest corner of Field 4.14 was removed from the PV area to avoid impacts to buried archaeology and retained within the Order Limits to provide an area for potential Recreational Space.

3.7.84 Taking into account the design principle to protect and celebrate heritage assets, Field 4.15 south of Haddlesey Road was removed from the Order Limits to avoid impacts on buried archaeology. The other fields south of Haddlesey Road have been removed from the Order Limits to avoid impacts associated with flood risk and ornithology. These fields do not benefit from flood defences, are in Flood Zone 3 and may be subject to flood depths of greater than 1.5 m; and so have been removed in accordance with the design principle to locate development to reduce potential flood risk, where possible. These field also accommodate large aggregates of designated bird species of the Humber Estuary and (or) Lower Derwent Valley SPA and Ramsar Sites. Removing them from the Order Limits therefore aligns with the principle to locate development away from areas for nature conservation, where possible (refer to Plate 3-40).

3.7.85 To align with the design principle to minimise landscape and visual impact to residents, areas of Solar PV Panels were removed from Fields 4.4 and Field 4.5 to provide buffers and planting from residential receptors north of Solar Development Site 4, along with further planting screening the Proposed Development from users of Roe Lane. Solar PV Panels were removed from Fields 4.10 to limit intervisibility between the Proposed Development and Birkin House (Grade II listed) which is consistent with the design principle to protect and celebrate heritage assets (refer to Plate 3-39).

3.7.86 In accordance with the design principle to minimise adverse impact of construction works, the Order Limits have been expanded to the north of Maspin Moor Drain at Solar Development Site 4 to utilise an existing access route and limit impacts to the drain. The Order Limits have also been expanded to provide an access from Roe Lane via the existing access through Viner Station (refer to Plate 3-40). The Order Limits were also expanded at Hillam Common Lane access to accommodate vegetation management to provide sufficient visibility for vehicles to safely access Solar Development Site 3 (refer to Plate 3-37 and Plate 3-38).

Plate 3-37 Expansion and reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Solar Development Site 3

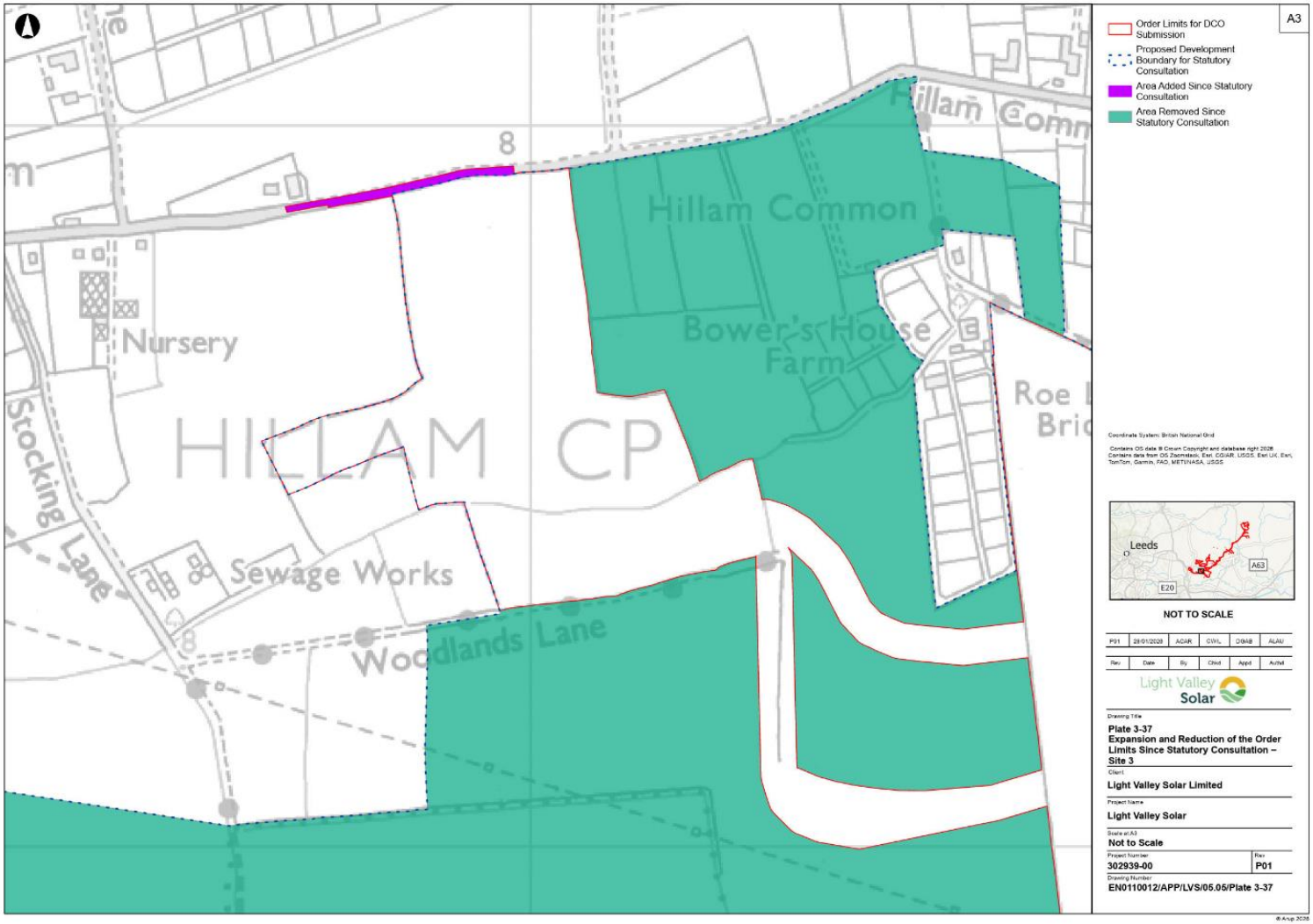


Plate 3-38 Changes to Solar Development Site 3 since Statutory Consultation

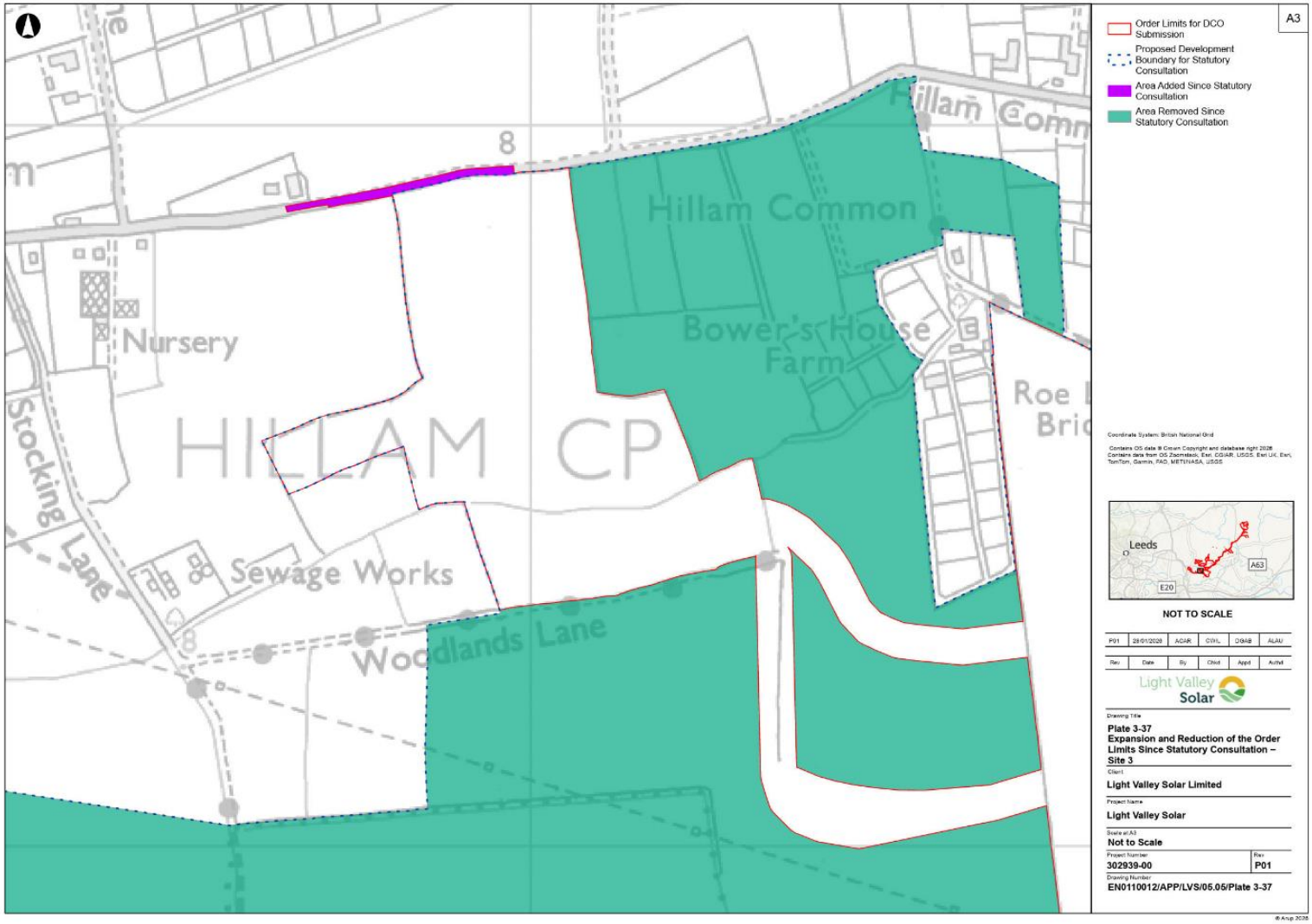


Plate 3-39 Changes to Solar Development Site 4 since Statutory Consultation

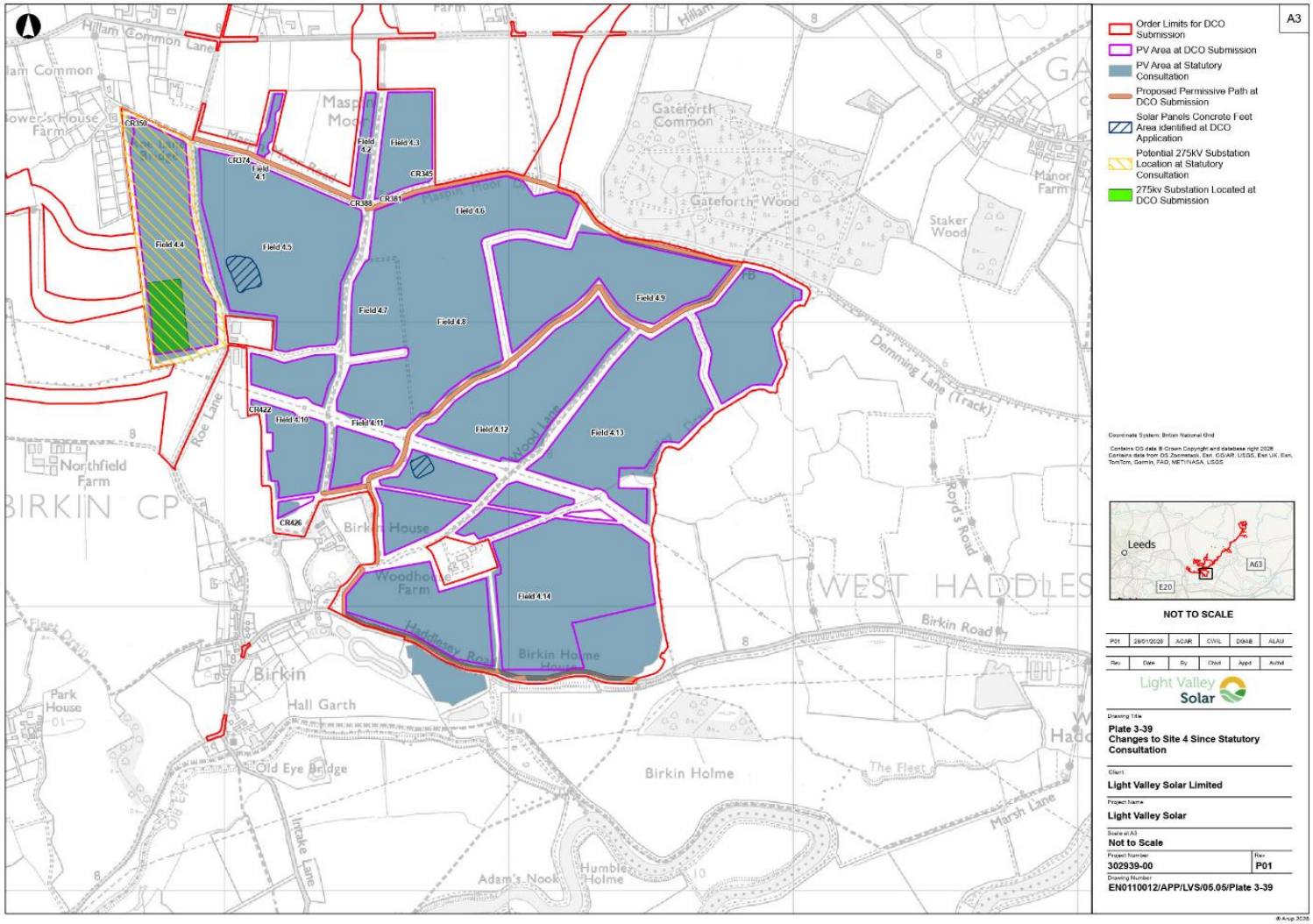
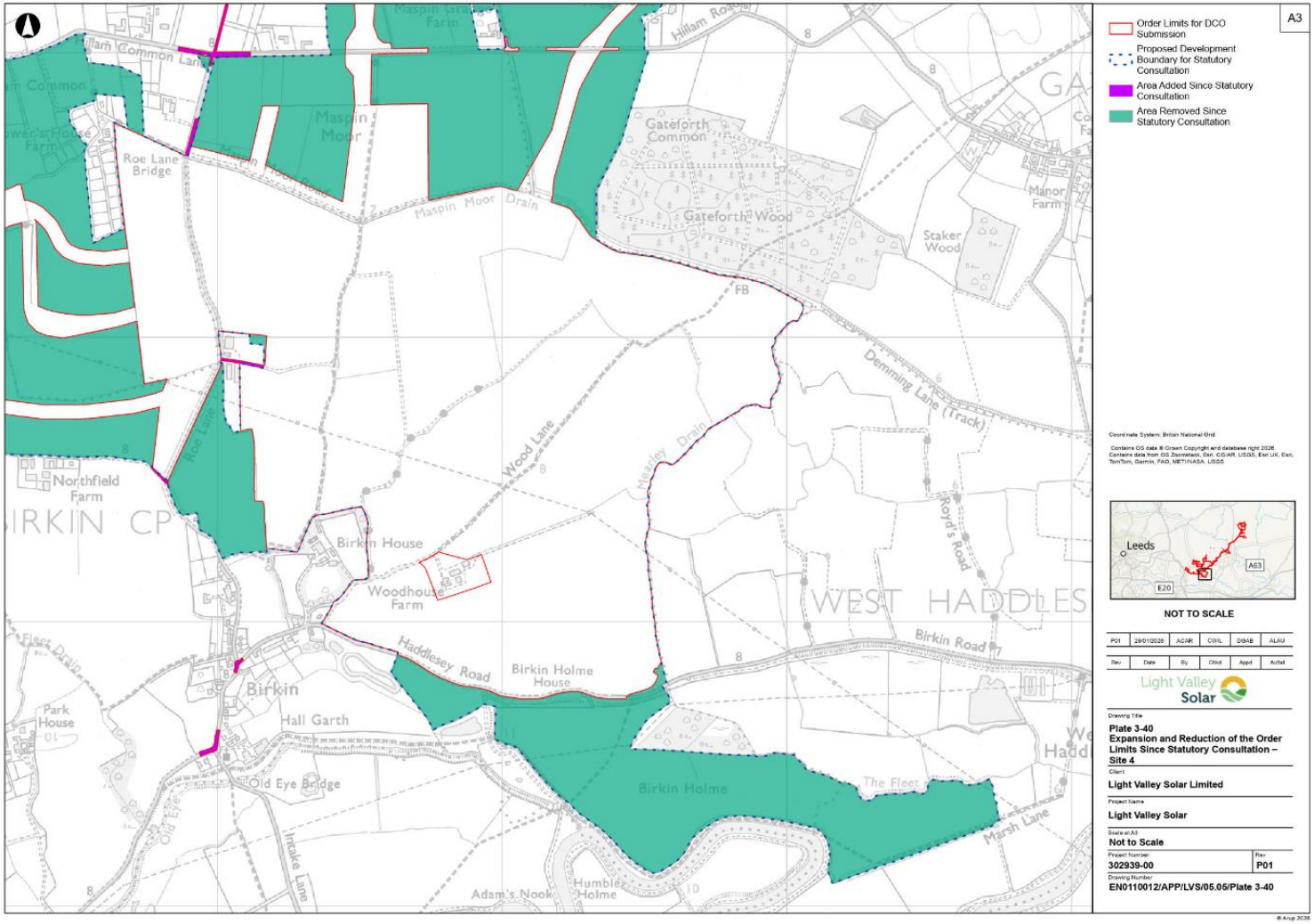


Plate 3-40 Expansion and reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Solar Development Site 4



Solar Development Site 6 and 7

3.7.87 Field 6.7 and Field 6.9 were removed from Site 6 and the Order Limits reduced (refer to Plate 3-42). This will allow Field 6.7 to continue to be used for rescued livestock and increase the visual separation to the PV Panels. This aligns with both the Design Principles to understand and collaborate with our neighbours and minimise landscape and visual impact to residents.

3.7.88 Field 6.9 was confirmed as too small to contain panels without impacting surrounding hedges and trees. A small area of woodland was also removed from the Order Limits east of Field 6.2 as it is not required for the Proposed Development, avoiding associated impacts to biodiversity. This aligns with the Design Principles to provide appropriate buffers between proposed infrastructure and sensitive habitats and features and retain and protect existing habitats.

3.7.89 In accordance with the Design Principles set out in paragraph 3.7.66, proposed opportunities for permissive paths were identified within Solar Development Site 6. The permissive paths would provide increased opportunities for recreation with the provision of new circular routes for non-road users, linking to existing PRoW, and providing connectivity to Gascoigne Wood. These comprise (refer to Plate 3-41):

1) Permissive path for pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists which connects Common Lane in the east of Site 6 to Footpath 35.59/6/1. The permissive path is approximately 2.22 km in length and runs in an east-west direction along the southern boundary of Field 6.6, Field 6.5 and Field 6.3.
2) Permissive path for pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists which the above permissive path to Common Lane along the western boundary of Field 6.5. The permissive path is approximately 280 m in length and runs north-south.
3) A proposed permissive path for pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists loops through Solar Development Site 7 from Common Lane to another point on Common Lane whilst also connecting to Footpath 35.59/5/1 was identified. The permissive path is approximately 900 m in length.

3.7.90 A section of Solar PV Panels was removed from Field 6.5 to allow space for aircraft to make an emergency landings if required on approach to / take off from Sherburn Aerodrome (refer to Plate 3-41). This aligns with the Design Principles to understand and collaborate with our neighbours.

3.7.91 Access to Solar Development Site 6 was expanded along Turpin Lane to utilise an existing access route and minimise impacts to Milford Common Drain (refer to Plate 3-42). This aligns with the design principle to minimise adverse impact of construction works.

Plate 3-41 Changes to Solar Development Site 6 & 7 since Statutory Consultation

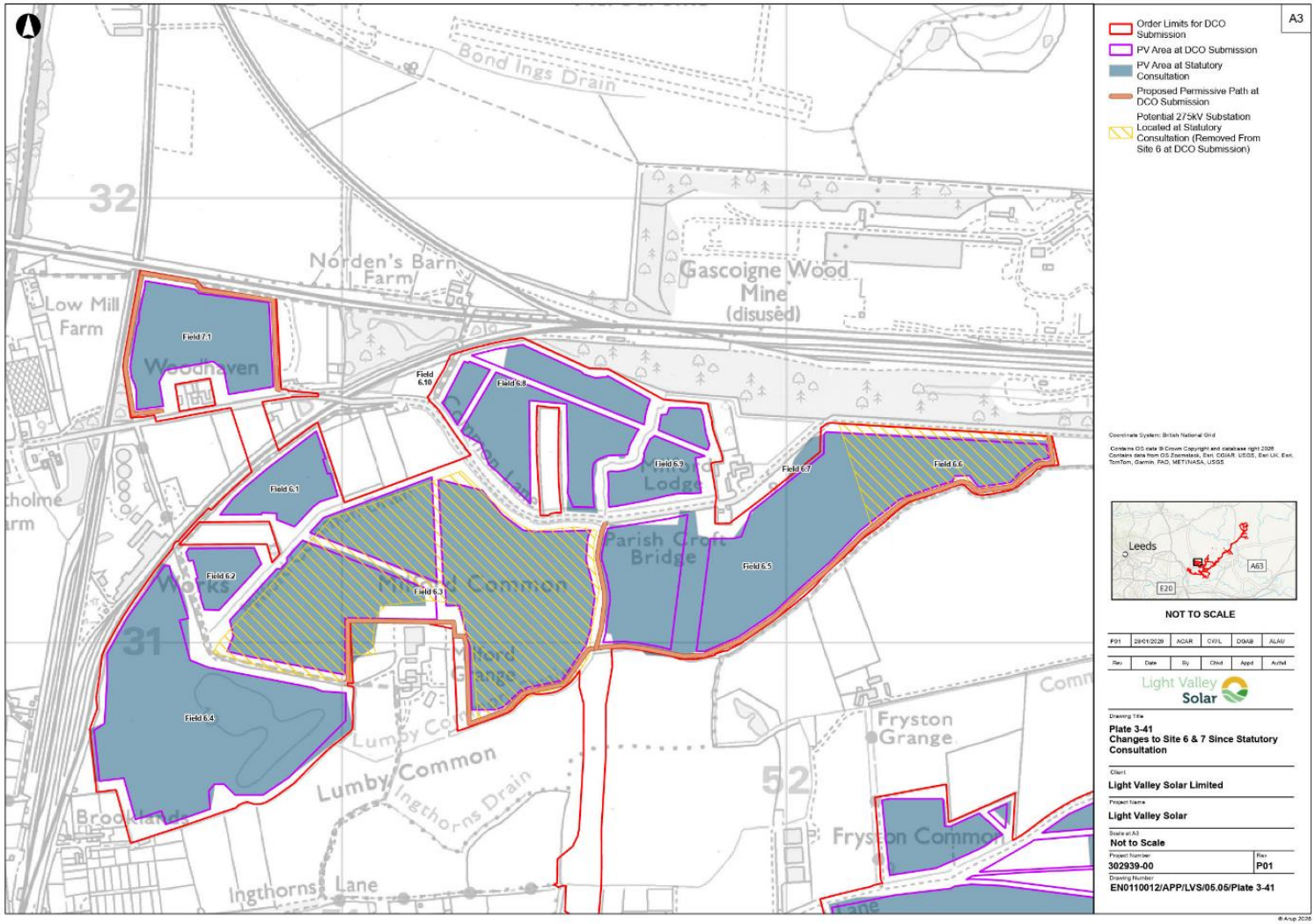
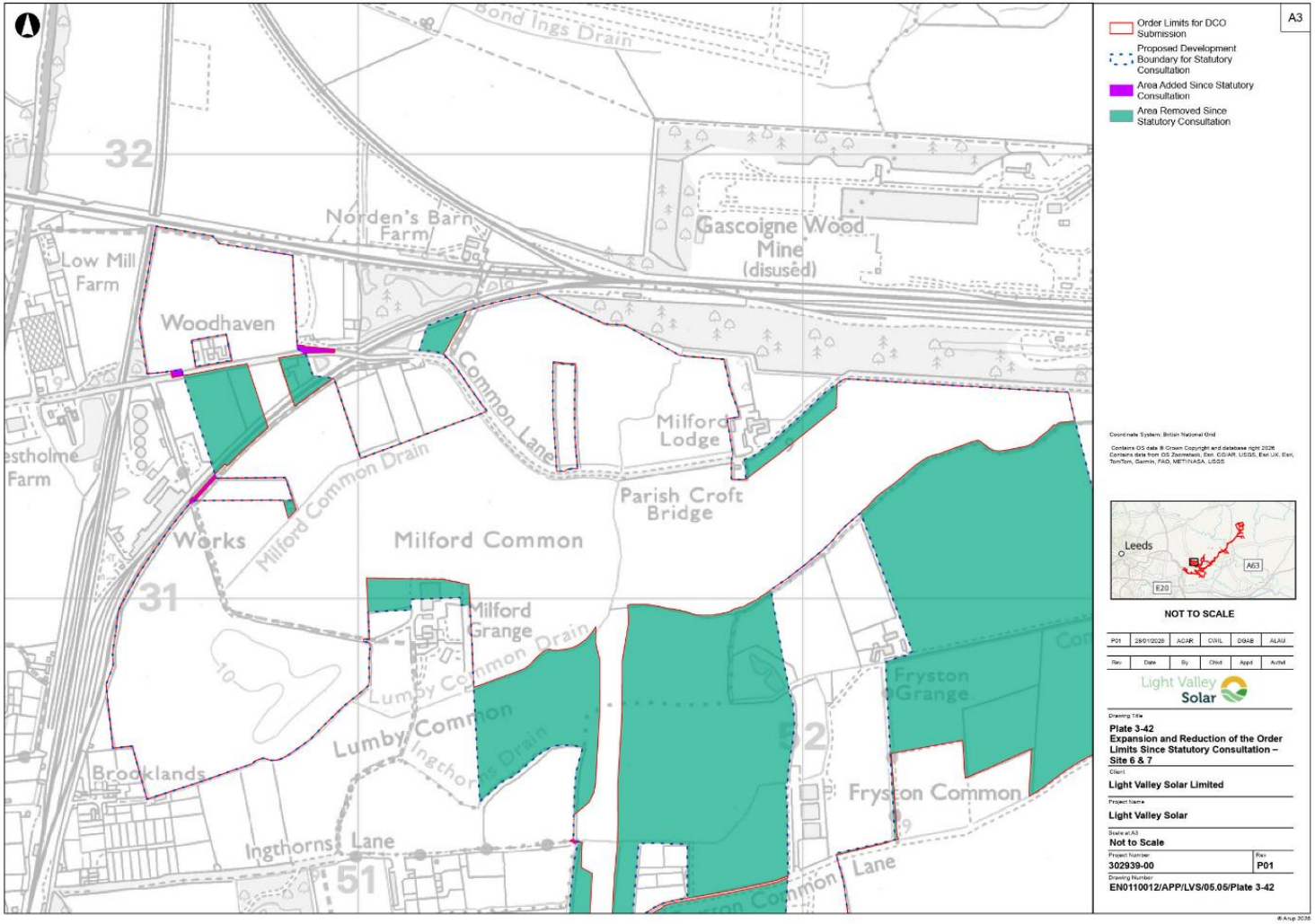


Plate 3-42 Expansion and reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Solar Development Site 6 & 7



Solar Development Site 8

3.7.92 Solar Development Site 8 is located in a site that is bordered to the south by a railway line. Currently access to Solar Development Site 8 is located on the eastern boundary of the site, which is accessed via a level crossing on Phillip Lane. This access is feasible for use for the Proposed Development but requires HGVs to use the level crossings to cross the railway corridor. Whilst Network Rail has indicated that this may be acceptable, the Applicant is conscious that the railway is a live operational asset and that circumstances at the time of construction (such as railway works) may mean that access will not be able to be taken when it is needed. The Order limits therefore allow for alternative accesses into Solar Development Site 8 to ensure that access can be taken at all times, including by avoiding crossing the railway if necessary. This aligns with the design principle to understand and collaborate with our neighbours as flexibility is being sought regarding alternative accesses from the A63 and Scalm Lane giving a total of three potential accesses (refer to Plate 3-44).

Plate 3-43 Changes to Solar Development Site 8 since Statutory Consultation

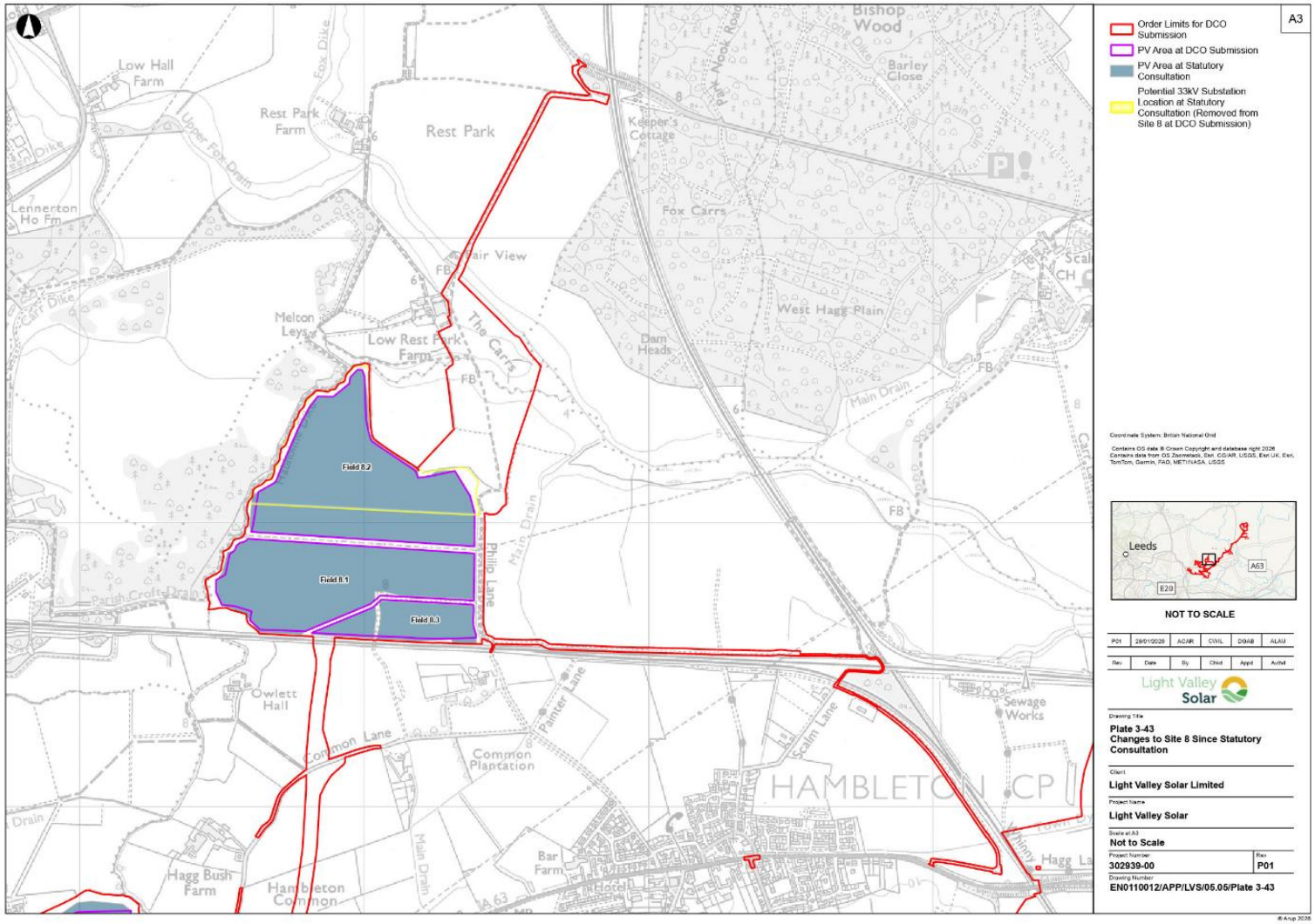
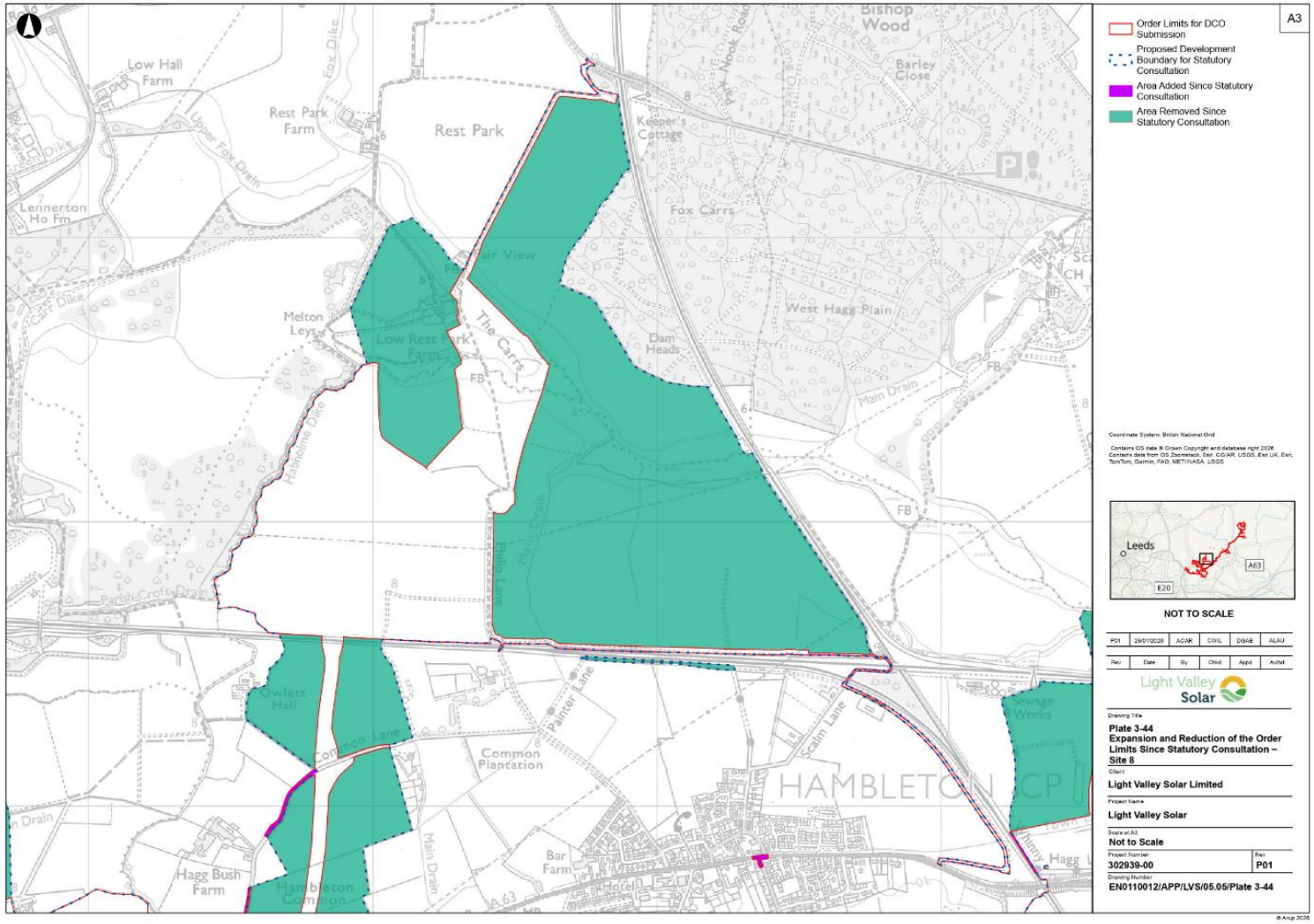


Plate 3-44 Expansion and reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Solar Development Site 8



Refinements to the Cable Route Corridor

3.7.93 Using the results of surveys and further assessment, the Cable Route Corridor was further refined following the statutory consultation, to remove land not required for the Proposed Development.

3.7.94 The alignment of the Cable Route Corridor was refined further with consideration of the design principle to minimise adverse impact of construction works, and potential impacts on factors such as PRoW, residential receptors, watercourses, vegetation, trees and hedgerows, flood risk and drainage, heritage assets, access, and soil disturbance, were considered.

3.7.95 The refined Cable Route Corridor from Solar Development Site 1 to Site 2/4 follows a south westerly route. Further Cable Route Corridors connect the other Solar Development Sites to each other and then connects Solar Development Site 4 to the National Grid Monk Fryston Substation (refer to Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/06.01.02**] for further details). The Cable Route Corridor is typically 50 m in width. In some locations the width of the Cable Route Corridor is up to 450 m to allow flexibility for final crossing design alignment of watercourses, road and rail lines. The working area for installation of the Cables is generally anticipated to be a 25 m wide corridor within the Cable Route Corridor. This may be slightly wider in places and narrower in others, for example to minimise removal of hedgerows or at open cut watercourse crossings but will all lie within the Order Limits.

3.7.96 Where necessary to avoid significant environmental effects as a result of open cut trenching within the Cable Route Corridor, Avoidance Areas have been established. At each Avoidance Area the cables will be installed through Horizontal Directional Drilling or other trenchless technique. The Avoidance Areas are presented in refer to Figure 2.4 (ES Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.02.02.04**].

3.7.97 Figure 1: Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Cable Route Corridor and associated Highway Improvement Area [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02**] (Annex B) shows the reduction and expansion of the Order Limits for the Cable Route Corridor following statutory consultation. The areas in green are the areas that were removed from the Order Limits and the areas in purple have been added since Statutory Consultation.

3.7.98 As shown in Figure 1 additional areas were also added to the Order Limits for to the Cable Route Corridor, as a result of further design development. These comprise changes to the Cable Route Corridor and associated Highway Improvement Areas:

1) Increased to accommodate safe access to the Cable Route Corridor from Skipwith Road and vegetation management (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 1 (northern area)). This will provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.

2) Increased to accommodate access to the Cable Route Corridor from Skipwith Road and associated vegetation management, along with space

for the routing of cables and construction traffic (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 1 (southern area) and continued Figure 1, Sheet 2 (northern area)). This will provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site and optimal locating of cables to avoid engineering and environmental constraints such as utilities, land drains and existing vegetation.

3) Increased to accommodate access to the Cable Route Corridor from Skipwith Road and vegetation management opposite Hill Farm (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 3). This will provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site. This added access will reduce construction traffic passing through Skipwith.

4) Increased to accommodate temporary removal of traffic calming measures on Skipwith Road; and temporary road widening, temporary street furniture removal and vegetation management on Main Street and Glade Road (refer to refer to Figure 1, Sheet 2 (southern area) and Figure 1, Sheet 3). This will allow AIL vehicles to access the Site.

5) Increased to accommodate minor temporary junction widening, temporary removal of street furniture, and vegetation management on Main Street, the A19 and along Checker Lane in Riccall (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 5). This will allow construction traffic and AIL vehicles to safely access the site.

6) Increased to accommodate space for the routing of cables and construction traffic in the cable route corridor south of Riccall (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 6). This will avoid the need to route construction traffic through the centre of Riccall; and allow optimal locating of cables to avoid engineering and environmental constraints such as utilities, land drains and existing vegetation.

7) Increased to accommodate temporary road widening and temporary removal of street furniture at Selby Road, Pinfold Hill, and Garman Carr Lane in Wistow (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 10 (northern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junctions.

8) Increased to accommodate access to the Cable Route Corridor from Lordship Lane and vegetation management (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 7 (northern area)). This will provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.

9) Increased to accommodate temporary passing places and associated vegetation management for vehicles on Sand Lane and Lordship Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 9 (northern area)). This will allow construction traffic and other road users to pass safely.

10) Increased to accommodate temporary road widening and vegetation management at Garman Carr Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 8 (northeastern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the corner.

11) Increased to accommodate temporary passing places, temporary road widening, temporary removal of street furniture, and vegetation management on Carr Lane; and temporary passing places and associated

vegetation management for vehicles on Black Fen Lane (refer to refer to Figure 1, Sheet 9 (middle area for Black Fen Lane) and refer to Figure 1, Sheet 8 (eastern area for Carr Lane)). This will allow construction traffic and AIL vehicles to safely access the site, as well as construction traffic and other road users to pass.

12) Increased to accommodate potential temporary removal of street furniture at Bishopdyke Road and Long Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 11 (western area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.
13) Increased to accommodate temporary removal of street furniture, temporary junction widening and vegetation management at Long Lane and Broad Lane (refer to refer to Figure 1, Sheet 11 (eastern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.
14) Increased to accommodate temporary removal of street furniture, temporary junction widening and vegetation management at Sherburn Road and Wistow Road (refer to refer to Figure 1, Sheet 9 (southwestern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.
15) Increased to accommodate potential temporary removal of street furniture at Hospital Lane (refer to refer to Figure 1, Sheet 13). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.
16) Increased to accommodate access to the Cable Route Corridor from two potential locations on Dam Lane, and associated vegetation management (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 14 (two northern areas)). This will provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.
17) Increased to accommodate temporary junction widening, temporary removal of street furniture and vegetation management to provide access to the Cable Route Corridor from the A1238 along Harry Moor Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 14 (southern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn onto Harry Moor Lane and provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.
18) Increased to accommodate routing of construction traffic at Whinny Hag Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 15 (northwestern area)). This will allow access to the Cable Route Corridor.
19) Increase to accommodate safe access to the Cable Route Corridor from the A63 and associated vegetation management (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 15 (southeastern area)). This will provide sufficient space to use an existing access and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.
20) Increased to accommodate temporary junction widening at A63 and Gateforth Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 16 (northwestern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.
21) Increased to accommodate temporary passing places at Morrets Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 16 (central area)). This will allow construction traffic and other road users to pass safely.

22) Increased to accommodate temporary street furniture removal, temporary road widening and vegetation management at Gateforth Lane and Field Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 16 (southern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.

23) Increased to accommodate temporary street furniture removal, temporary road widening and vegetation management at Common Lane and A63 (for the Common Lane refer to Figure 1, Sheet 20 and for the A63 refer to Figure 1, Sheet 19 (northern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site, along with passing places.

24) Increased to accommodate potential operational access at Ingthorne Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 22). This will allow access for maintenance during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

25) Increased to accommodate safe access to the Site, temporary junction widening, temporary street furniture removal and vegetation management at Hillam Common Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 19 (southwestern area) and Figure 1, Sheet 24 (northeastern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction, enable use of an existing track to access the Cable Route Corridor and provide sufficient visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.

26) Increased to accommodate temporary road widening and vegetation management (refer to (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 19 (southeastern areas)). This will provide sufficient visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site and allow AIL vehicles to turn at the Fox Lane / Hillam Road junction.

27) Increased to accommodate accesses from Roe Lane and to take access to the Cable Route Corridor (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 24 (southeastern area) and Figure 1, Sheet 25). This will allow the use of existing access points and tracks.

28) Increased to accommodate potential temporary removal of street furniture at Roe Lane, Main Street and Haddlesey Road (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 29 (northern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.

29) Increased to accommodate temporary road widening, temporary removal of street furniture, and vegetation management at Birkin Lane and Haddlesey Road (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 29 (southern area)). This will allow AIL vehicles to turn at the junction.

30) Increased to accommodate access, vegetation management and the construction of temporary passing places at Hillam Lane and Fairfield Lane (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 26). This will provide sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site and allow construction traffic and other road users to pass safely.

31) Increased to accommodate routing of construction traffic, safe access to the Cable Route Corridor from the A162 and associated vegetation

management (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 27 and 28 (eastern area)). This will allow sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site.

32) Increased to accommodate access from Rawfield Lane, including vegetation management (refer to Figure 1, Sheet 28 (western area)). This will allow sufficient space and visibility for vehicles to safely access the Site. The boundary of the Proposed Development has also been amended to accommodate the routing of cables along Rawfield Lane and provide a wider area within which cables will be laid to the southeast of Monk Fryston Substation refer to Figure 1, Sheet 28 (central area). This is to allow optimal locating of cables to avoid engineering and environmental constraints such as utilities, land drains and existing vegetation.

3.7.99 It is also noted that temporary construction compounds will be located along the Cable Route Corridor. These have been located to minimise interaction with constraints and to allow construction vehicles to turn off the public highway and park safely. These are presented in the Works Plans [**EN110012/APP/LVS/02.03**]. The location of four compounds has changed since the PEIR stage as follows:

1) Cable Construction Compound 2 has been moved to south of Wistow Road. This reduces construction vehicle access on the local road network.
2) Cable Construction Compound 3 has been moved south of King Rudding Lane. This minimises impacts to buried archaeology and locates the compound outside of areas of flood risk.
3) Cable Construction Compound 4 has been moved further west of Haugh Lane. This minimises impacts to recreational users of Hambleton Haugh and reduce construction traffic through Hambleton.
4) Cable Construction Compound 5 has been moved into Solar Development Site 2. This reduces land take by the Proposed Development.

3.8 Positive Design Outcomes

3.8.1 This section summarises the positive design outcomes that the Proposed Development would achieve following the outcome of the design evolution process set out in Section 3.7.

3.8.2 These good design outcomes are assessed against the NSIPs: Advice on Good Design guidance including Annex A, and NPS EN-1, particularly paragraphs 4.7.2 and 4.7.3 which state that:

"4.7.2 Applying good design to energy projects should produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, including impacts on heritage, efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in their construction and operation, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible…"

"4.7.3 Good design is also a means by which many policy objectives in the NPSs can be met, for example the impact sections show how good design, in terms of siting and use of appropriate technologies, can help mitigate adverse impacts

such as noise. Projects should look to use modern methods of construction and sustainable design practices such as use of sustainable timber and low carbon concrete. Where possible, projects should include the reuse of material."

3.8.3 The Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] sets out the design parameters and commitments by which the detailed design will need to adhere to. This document also embodies the principles of good design by ensuring that environmental impacts are avoided and minimised, taking into account the Project Objectives, the Design Principles and the engineering requirements to deliver a large scale solar project.

3.8.4 The good design outcomes for the Proposed Development are summarised below.

Sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place

3.8.5 The Proposed Development includes the following design measures which will deliver a sustainable form of development that is sensitive to place:

1) The design of the Proposed Development will integrate into the surrounding landscape, and where practicable, enhance the landscape and local green infrastructure network, improving biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the Solar Development Sites.

2) Enhancement measures will be secured that will contribute to and strengthen connectivity between existing habitats within and surrounding the Solar Development Sites and the local landscape, through the provision of new hedgerows, tree and woodland planting. The landscape planting will be provided within the buffer zones (where practicable), green corridors, and within larger areas of habitat creation within the Proposed Development, thus providing habitat managed sympathetically for ecology, and to provide a net gain in biodiversity. These proposed habitats will be managed in a way that is considerate of protected/ priority species/ habitats, as well as those of importance to the local area, and those known to be present on-site. Furthermore, specific areas within the Solar Development Sites, such as the Bird Mitigation Area within the south of Solar Development Site 1, will comprise habitat creation, to be managed specifically for the benefit of wildlife and to provide a net gain in biodiversity.

3) The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.10**] has informed the iterative design process of the Proposed Development, specifically with regards to siting and layout, minimising visibility and perceived scale and mass within the landscape and providing mitigation measures. Notably, these mitigation measures in the LVIA have been informed by the management guidelines for the Landscape Character Areas within the Order Limits. Existing woodland and hedgerows will be retained wherever practicable and where removal is unavoidable, reinstatement will be undertaken. Tree protection measures will be implemented, including minimum offsets and underground cables will be installed using trenching, wherever possible to minimise disruption to the ground. A number of Avoidance Areas have also been identified where

non-intrusive installation methods will be used to avoid impact around railways, selected road crossings, the crossing of the River Ouse, main rivers, Internal Drainage Board (IBD) watercourses, and Water Environmental Regulations (WER) water body line watercourses. During operation, the Proposed Development will be carefully sited in the landscape to relate to the existing landform and vegetation patterns, maximising integration within the existing landscape described in Section 3.4. Solar Development Site 1 will include wide offsets and setbacks to respect the visual amenity, landscape sensitivity and openness of higher land on the northern edge of the Order Limits. In addition, offsets will be provided from residential properties to respond to the existing landscape and extent of views as well as offsets from existing landscape features such as woodland, hedgerows and watercourses. PRoWs will be offset a minimum of 15 m from the Proposed Development with screening provided to mask and soften the Proposed Development, enhancing the experience of users of the existing PRoW network. Furthermore, security fencing will be carefully designed to ensure that its visual prominence is minimised, and the colour and finish of infrastructure will be in keeping with the prevailing environment.

4) The Proposed Development includes the creation of approximately 8 km of permissive paths for the lifetime of the Proposed Development to improve local connectivity within the wider PRoW network and provide recreational opportunities. The permissive paths will provide new links between the existing PRoWs, create new loops and introduce increased accessibility to cyclists, thus facilitating greater public access to the countryside.

5) Through sensitive design, the Applicant has taken care to avoid, reduce and mitigate impacts on heritage assets and their settings, in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy through:

   a) the removal of panels from areas considered to be of higher archaeological potential and, either, setting these areas aside completely or reserving them for appropriate ecological and landscape mitigation;
   b) non-ground penetrative techniques will be used for the panels to avoid areas containing potential archaeological features;
   c) best practice measures will be implemented to minimise light, noise and vibration as a result of temporary construction works;
   d) construction access routes have been sited to avoid large increases in traffic movement;
   e) full landscape reinstatement following the installation of the Cable Route Corridor to minimise impact on setting;
   f) locating underground cables in existing gaps in hedgerows where feasible, with the final design seeking to retain trees and hedgerows as far as possible, retaining the existing Historic Landscape Character; and
   g) reinforcing existing hedgerows in poor conditions with new planting where feasible, strengthening the landscape pattern and habitat connectivity.

6) The Proposed Development has been designed carefully to ensure it is resilient to flooding, including the siting of the most vulnerable elements in areas of lower flood risk, taking account of various climate change scenarios.

7) The Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.05**] identifies opportunities to minimise climate change by planting long-lived trees in relace of ash trees which can be expected to be lost in the next five years due to ash dieback. Trees not identified in the local area which are ecologically similar to ash or are resistant to both disease and climate change may be desirable.

8) Sensitively locating infrastructure away from receptors to minimise noise and vibration impacts.

9) Provision of an access design that minimises where practicable impacts on amenity, including traffic impacts, thus demonstrating that transport has been considered during the design evolution of the Proposed Development.

Efficient in the use of natural resources, including land-use, and energy used in construction and operation

3.8.6 The Proposed Development will deliver in excess of 100 MW of renewable electricity through solar, a resource which is a key contributor to the UK's energy security and decarbonisation goals. Further, the Proposed Development will also include BESS. This will provide the opportunity for an important balancing service for the grid, allowing electricity generated by solar PV panels to be stored at times of low demand, and exported onto the system when demand increases. Alternatively, electricity can be imported from the grid when there is surplus generation elsewhere and exported back when demand increases.

3.8.7 The Proposed Development has minimised impacts on existing land uses as far as practicably possible through site selection, followed by the design evolution. The key positive outcomes relating to land use are:

1) Avoidance of BMV agricultural land where practicable with approximately 45% of the Solar Development Sites being within Subgrade 3b (non-BMV). Approximately 34% of the land is within Subgrade 3a (good quality ALC) whilst 18% is within Grade 2 (excellent quality ALC). Only 2% is within Grade 1 (very good quality ALC). In addition, through the removal of Solar Development Site 5, it is reasonable to say that at least 68 ha of BMV agricultural land (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a) was avoided. Due to the changes made at Solar Development Sites 1 and 4 following PIER, a further 41.2 ha (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a) and 5.4 ha (Grade 2 and Subgrade 3a) of BMV agricultural land was avoided.

2) Improvements to soil health, quality and structure across the Solar Development Sites due to the establishment of permanent pasture, where long-term grassland remains undisturbed throughout the lifetime of the Proposed Development. This results in increases in soil organic matter, soil carbon and soil moisture.

3) Avoidance of Green Belt where practicable with Solar Development Site 3 being wholly within the Green Belt and Solar Development Sites 2 and 4 being partially within it. However, as demonstrated within the Planning Statement [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02**], the land within the sites do not strongly contribute to the purpose of the Green Belt with very special circumstances justifying development.

3.8.8 In terms of the total amount of carbon emitted during the Proposed Development's lifespan, this is estimated to be approximately 1,860,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). In contrast, the total benefits for the Proposed Development's operational phase are approximately 2,9000,000 tCO_2e in total. Therefore, this results in a total net saving of 1,040,000 tCO_2e over 60 years. As the avoided emissions will offset the emissions generated from the Proposed Development, it is considered that the overall GHG impact of the Proposed Development is beneficial and significant. Further details are provided in Chapter 9: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.07**] and Appendix 9.1: GHG Emissions Assessment (Volume 2) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.09.01**].

3.8.9 The Applicant has sought to minimise GHG emissions during construction and operation where practicable, and measures for reducing GHG impacts are included in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**], the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [**EN110012/APP/LVS/07.12**], the Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03**] and the Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04**]. These Plans include measures such as:

1) Increasing recyclability by segregating construction waste to be re-used and recycled where reasonably practicable;

2) Adopting the Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) to assist in reducing pollution, including GHG emissions, from the Proposed Development by employing good industry practice measures;

3) Designing, constructing and implementing the Proposed Development in such a way as to minimise the creation of waste through careful construction management to avoid over ordering of materials and maximise the use of alternative materials with lower embodied carbon, such as locally sourced products and materials with a higher recycled content where feasible;

4) Reusing suitable infrastructure and resources already available in the Order Limits where practicable to minimise the use of natural resources and unnecessary materials (e.g. reusing excavated soil for fill requirements or storing, preserving and restoring top soil);

5) Switching vehicles and plant off when not in use and ensuring construction vehicles conform to current EU emissions standards;

6) Conducting regular planned maintenance of the construction plant and machinery to optimise efficiency;

7) Encouraging the use of lower carbon modes of transport by identifying and communicating local bus connections and pedestrian and cycle access routes to/ from the Proposed Development to all construction staff, and providing appropriate facilities for the safe storage of cycles;

8) A separate Travel Plan has not been developed for the Proposed Development as it is acknowledged that the rural nature of the surrounding area and the shift patterns (early starts) means that the majority of construction workers will rely on a vehicle to get to Site. The Proposed Development does however seek to reduce the number of single occupancy car trips by:

   a) Providing shared transport (minibuses) and encouraging workers to use the minibuses to travel to the site.
   b) Encourage those travelling by car-to-car share with others; and
   c) Provide secure cycle parking, within the Solar Development Site Construction Compounds / Cable Construction Compound.

Appearance that demonstrates good aesthetic as far as possible

3.8.10 As demonstrated within this document, the design of the Proposed Development is environmentally led, with the Proposed Development designed to integrate into the surrounding landscape, and enhance existing natural ecological and landscape features, as well as provide improvements to and reinforcing existing PRoWs, as set out in the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [**EN011012/APP/LVS/07.05**] and the Outline Bird Mitigation Area Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.19**].

3.8.11 In addition, as set out in Section 4.1, the Proposed Development has been designed with a set of parameters and commitments ensuring a robust assessment of the worst-case maximum envelope within the ES. The design parameters and commitments are secured ensuring that the detailed design will not give rise to materially new or different environmental effects to those reported in the ES and will provide flexibility ensuring that the Proposed Development can utilise the latest technology.

3.8.12 As a result, it can be concluded that subject to the detailed design being in accordance with the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**], that the Proposed Development will demonstrate good aesthetics as far as practicably possible, taking into account that energy infrastructure has to be fit for purpose and functional.

3.8.13 To summarise the above, the Proposed Development will result in the creation and delivery of sustainable infrastructure which is sensitive to place, by delivering a design that has followed the mitigation hierarchy to avoid and reduce impacts as far as possible, integrates with the surrounding landscape, provides ecological and landscape enhancements, and improves recreational facilities in the area through permissive paths, whilst ensuring that the Proposed Development can provide urgently needed renewable and low carbon energy into the Existing

National Grid Monk Fryston Substation. This has been demonstrated within this document through setting out the iterative design evolution process that has been undertaken, informed by the Project Objectives, Design Vision and Design Principles, alongside engagement with the local community and stakeholders, and the findings of environmental surveys and assessments. Together, along with the securement of the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**], the Proposed Development will deliver numerous good design outcomes and is in accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance.

4 Co-Ordinate

4.1 Refinement of Design Parameters

4.1.1 This section of the DAD sets out the iteration and refinement of choices that have been made in relation to the Design Parameters and Commitments and the limits of deviation on the Works Plans developed for the Proposed Development. It also explains the process by which future post-consent decision making will be made.

4.1.2 As part of the development of the design for the DCO Application, continuous refinements were undertaken to build on the Design Principles, informed by on-going assessment work and having regard to responses from consultation and engagement to define and derive the Design Parameters and Commitments [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] and the limits of deviation on the Works Plans **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03]**.

4.1.3 This work has been undertaken in the context that it is necessary to have some flexibility built into the design of the Proposed Development when submitting the DCO Application so that the detailed design of the Proposed Development can be informed by technical considerations, post consent work, and take advantage of innovation in technology. It is particularly important to maintain flexibility due to the rapid pace of change in solar PV and battery storage technology, whilst maintaining a robust and comprehensive assessment of potential environmental effects. This need for flexibility is accounted for in the Design Parameters and Commitments [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].

4.1.4 The technical assessments undertaken for the EIA therefore assess an 'envelope' within which the works would take place (the Rochdale Envelope). This envelope is set by the limits of deviation on the Works Plans **[EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.03]**, the Design Parameters and Commitments [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] and the controls in the outline management plans that are secured by DCO Requirements (Schedule 2 of the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**]).

4.1.5 This envelope is considered in detail by technical authors as part of the EIA to ensure the realistic worst-case effects of the Proposed Development are assessed for each potential receptor. The EIA team applied this envelope approach throughout the assessment process, identifying opportunities to refine the design parameters and commitments to reduce the risk of likely significant effects. These recommendations have informed the design evolution and have been incorporated into the final ES, ensuring a robust assessment. Further details of the Rochdale Envelope and EIA methodology are set out in Chapter 2: The Proposed Development (ES Volume 1) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.01.02**].

4.1.6 The full list of all design parameters for the Proposed Development is set out in the Design Parameters and Commitments [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**].

5 Securing Good Design

5.1 How the Proposed Development will secure good design

5.1.1 The DCO Application for the Proposed Development includes a Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**] that will secure the design of the Proposed Development through various mechanisms which are described below.

5.1.2 Schedule 1 of the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**] describes the authorised development as a set of numbered works. Article 3(2) of the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**] requires that the numbered works authorised by the made Order are located in the corresponding areas (the 'limits of deviation') shown on the Works Plans [**EN110012/APP/LVS/02.03**] This secures the location and layout of the components of the Proposed Development design.

5.1.3 Schedule 2 of the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**] sets out the Requirements that the Proposed Development must comply with.

5.1.4 With respect to detailed design, a Requirement sets out that the detailed design (including layout) must be approved by North Yorkshire Council. It goes on to require that the detailed design submitted for approval must be in accordance with the Design Parameters and Commitments Document [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.06**] and the Proposed Development implemented in accordance with the approved details. This will ensure that good design is delivered and is an outcome of the Proposed Development.

5.1.5 The detailed design of the Proposed Development will also be informed by the mitigation measures that will be set out in the detailed management plans that will be developed in substantial accordance with the following outline plans submitted with the DCO Application (as secured by the Requirements in the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**]):

1) Outline Battery Safety Management Plan [**EN011012/APP/LVS/07.06**] sets out the safety and property protection fire safety risks associated with BESS. It demonstrates that the Proposed Development does not give rise to a significant increase in fire risk and risks can be addressed;
2) Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [**EN011012/APP/LVS/07.05**] and Outline Bird Mitigation Area Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.19**] provide a framework for the delivery of the landscape strategy and ecological mitigation for the Proposed Development, including ecology-focussed protection and mitigation prescriptions;
3) Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.02**] details the measures that will be in place to minimise the environmental impact of the Proposed Development during construction;

4) Outline Operational Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.03**] details the measures that will be in place to minimise the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development during operation (including from undertaking replacement activities);

5) Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.12**] outlines the traffic management measures that will be implemented to ensure safety and minimise disruption from traffic during the construction of the Proposed Development;

6) Outline Public Rights of Way Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.09**] details how impacts to users of PRoW will be managed during the Proposed Development in terms of both safety and accessibility;

7) Outline Soil Resource Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.14**] sets out the good practice mitigation principles and procedures that will be applied to specific soil types for the handling, storage and reinstatement of soils used for or affected by the Proposed Development;

8) Outline Skills, Supply Chain and Employment Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.13**] details the potential opportunities created by the Proposed Development for economic benefits, supply chain and employment;

9) Outline Site Waste Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.10**] sets out the good practice measures that will be implemented to manage waste generated by construction of the Proposed Development; and

10) Outline Decommissioning Environmental Management Plan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/07.04**] details the measures that will be in place to minimise the environmental impacts of the Proposed Development during decommissioning.

5.1.6 The Commitments Register (ES Volume 3) [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.01.03**] is not a secured document, but provides a breakdown of the environmental mitigation measures to be adopted during the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Development, and identifies where that mitigation is secured in the Requirements in Schedule 2 of the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**].This document is a further check to ensure that good design outcomes are delivered and what commitments are required to ensure that the implemented development does not give rise to materially new or different environmental effects than those reported within the ES.

5.2 Detailed design

5.2.1 The internal process for developing the detailed design will be led by the Project Board Level Design Champion, who will provide strategic oversight, ensuring compliance with the Design Vision, Project Objectives and Design Principles. Masterplanners and designers will play a central role in shaping and informing the detailed design, drawing upon their technical expertise. As part of this

process, the Design Parameters and Commitments will be applied as secured by the Draft DCO [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/03.01**].

6 Conclusion

6.1.1 This DAD demonstrates how the Proposed Development has been shaped by, and will be delivered taking into account the following:

1) The principles of good design set out in the NSIPs: Advice on Good Design (set out in Section 2.1 of this DAD);
2) Policy requirements of NPS EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5, local planning policy and design guidance (set out in Section 2.2 of this DAD);
3) The Project Brief, set out in Section 3.1 of this DAD, to sensitively design and deliver the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of a solar PV electricity generating station connecting over 100 megawatts (MW), including associated development comprising Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), substations, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure, taking account of the local and surrounding context and applying the mitigation hierarchy, to provide urgently needed renewable and low carbon energy into the National Grid at Monk Fryston; and
4) The Design Vision (set out in Section 3.5 of this DAD) and the Design Principles, (set out in Section 3.6 of this DAD), which include the Design Principles for the Proposed Development, and the IGP company-wide global design principles.

6.1.2 This DAD also demonstrates how the design of the Proposed Development has evolved in response to stakeholder engagement, consultation feedback, and technical studies, and how the Design Vision and Design Principles have guided the design to minimise adverse impacts, enhance opportunities, and balance flexibility and certainty in the DCO Application.

6.1.3 Through carefully developing the design in response to the constraints and opportunities identified within the local area (see Section 3.4 of this DAD), the Applicant has achieved a design that responds positively to place, minimises impacts on heritage, delivers ecological and social benefits, avoids or minimises negative impacts as far as possible and makes valuable enhancements to the local area.

6.1.4 The securing mechanisms are set out, ensuring that the good Design Principles that have influenced the design will be delivered.

6.1.5 The Planning Statement [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.02**] and Policy Accordance Tables demonstrate how the Applicant has complied with the requirement to achieve good design, as set out in NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5.

7 References

Ref 1 Planning Inspectorate, Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects: Advice on Good Design (April 2025). Available at https://www.gov.uk/guidance/nationally-significant-infrastructure-projects-advice-on-good-design [accessed 03/10/2025]

Ref 2 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1). Available at: Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) – December 2025 [accessed 06/01/2026]

Ref 3 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2025) Overarching National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3). Available at: National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) [accessed 06/01/2026]

Ref 4 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023) Overarching National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5). Available at: National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) – December 2025 [accessed 06/01/2026]

Ref 5 National Energy System Operator Electricity Transmission Design Principles: Consultation on Principles (September 2025). Available at: Strategic Planning | National Energy System Operator [accessed 07/10/25]

Ref 6 Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 (adopted October 2013). Available at: Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan | North Yorkshire Council [accessed 07/10/25]

Ref 7 Selby District Local Plan 2005 (adopted February 2005). Available at: Selby district local plan 2005 | North Yorkshire Council [accessed 07/10/25]

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Ref 9 Escrick Design Code. Available at: Escrick Design Code [accessed 06/10/25]

Ref 10 National Infrastructure Commission Design Group, Design Principles for National Infrastructure (2020). Available at https://majorprojects.org/resources/design-principles-for-national-infrastructure/ [accessed 03/10/2025]

Ref 11 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Design Guide (January 2021). Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide [accessed 03/10/2025]

Ref 12 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Model Design Code (June 2021). Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-model-design-code. [accessed 03/10/2025]

Ref 13 Solar Energy UK: 11 Commitments on Solar Farms (2022). Available at [redacted] [accessed 03/10/2025]

Ref 14 Selby District Council, Selby Landscape Character Assessment (2019). Available at: Landscape character assessments | North Yorkshire Council

Ref 15 UK Government, “The Hedgerow Regulations,” 1997. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made. [accessed 06/10/2025]

Ref 16 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Clean Power Action Plan: a new era of clean electricity (2025). Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-power-2030-action-plan [last accessed 09/10/2025]

Annex A Planning Inspectorate's Advice Page on Good Design

1 Overview

1.1.1 On 23 October 2024, the Planning Inspectorate published a new Advice Page providing guidance on 'Good Design' for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs). This advice explains why good design in NSIP schemes is important and how it might be delivered in applications for development consent.

1.1.2 Annex A of the Inspectorate's Advice Page on Good Design sets out 'good design issues to consider'. The Inspectorate sets out that applicants should consider the content of Annex A before submitting a DCO application for an NSIP.

1.1.3 The content of Annex A has been extracted from the Inspectorate's Advice Page on Good Design and is set out below in Table A-1. The purpose of this Appendix is to consider if and how those good design issues have been addressed within the application documentation for the Proposed Development.

Table A-1 Consideration of the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Page on Good Design

Issue	Considerations	Project Consideration of Issue
Design Approach Document (DAD)	Is a DAD provided?	Yes.
	Does the DAD address the brief, the design process, the design principles, and beneficial outcomes?	Yes, this DAD addresses these points and is structured using these headings.
	If a DAD is not provided, where are the design process and design principles set out?	N/A.
Analysis, Research	How has the development site been analysed to inform a good design approach?	**Section 3.4 Baseline Information** of this DAD sets out how the location of the Proposed Development has been analysed to inform a good design approach.
	What are the main conclusions from this analysis that inform the design at this stage and as it develops?	**Section 3.4 Baseline Information** of this DAD sets out the constraints and opportunities identified as part of this analysis.
Response	What are the main significant adverse effects of the proposed development and how are they addressed to enable good design?	**Section 3. Assemble and Research** and **Section 4. Co-ordinate** of this DAD explain how the design provides mitigation for the potential adverse effects of the Proposed Development, such as biodiversity, landscape and socio-economics, with reference to the mitigation hierarchy.

Vision	What is the vision for the completed development and its surroundings? Where is it set out?	**Section 3.5 Design Vision** of this DAD sets out the vision for the Proposed Development and demonstrates how the Proposed Development will be a sustainable form of development and be of good design. The Design Vision informed the Design Principles, which in turn informed the Design Parameters and Commitments Document. This demonstrates how the design is held together and, ultimately through the DCO requiring the detailed design to be in compliance with the latter document.
	Set out the narrative, how the vision will achieve sustainability, create a new place and hold the design together.	
Skills	What professional disciplines and skill sets are being and will be working on the design of the project?	**Section 3.2 Design Champion and Team** of this DAD sets out the professional disciplines involved in the design and their skill sets.
	Is there a design champion designated for this project, and if so, who is it and what are their skills?	**Section 3.2 Design Champion and Team** of this DAD explains that role of the Board Level Design Champion and the design team roles and skills.
Developing the Design	Describe the approach to good design and explain how the design has (and will continue) to evolve.	**Section 3. Assemble and Research, Section 4. Co-ordinate** and **Section 5. Securing Good Design** of this DAD describe the approach to good design, and how the design has and will continue to evolve.
	How is any required flexibility being addressed?	**Section 4. Co-ordinate** of this DAD explains how the Proposed Development has accounted for the need for flexibility, whilst allowing an assessment of likely significant effects to be carried out, through the development of parameters and commitments.
	What design choices have (and will be) made?	**Section 3. Assemble and Research** and **Section 4. Co-ordinate** of this DAD sets out the key design choices that have been made in the design of the Proposed Development. **Section 5. Securing Good Design** sets out how design choices will be made in the future.

	What are the emerging design principles and how have the principles directly informed decision making?	**Section 3.6 Design Principles** of this DAD sets out the design principles for the Proposed Development. **Section 3. Assemble and Research** and **Section 4. Co-ordinate** illustrate how the design principles have informed decision making.
	Is there a hierarchical approach to elements of the proposal (for example in designing major and less important bridges in a highways scheme)?	No, due to the technical requirements of a solar project and the interrelationship of the infrastructure.
	Have digital techniques, including algorithms and AI been used in design development? If so, explain the tools and data used.	AI has not been used in the design development of the Proposed Development. The only digital tools used in the design development have included desk-based assessment of constraints using best available online data, and Geographic Information System (GIS) data.
	Is there a coherent narrative of how the approach to design has evolved?	This DAD sets out a coherent narrative of how the approach to design has evolved.
	Where are design outcomes set out?	**Section 3. Assemble and Research, Section 4. Co-ordinate** and **Section 5. Securing Good Design** of this DAD sets out how the Proposed Development has achieved good design outcomes. **Section 3.8** explains the positive design outcomes of the Proposed Development.
	Will additional value beyond the site boundary be incorporated?	Through skills and employment opportunities, local people will be able to get an understanding of solar developments and how they need to b designed.
Independent Design Review	Has the design development been the subject of an independent design review?	The Proposed Development has not been subject to an independent design review. The project design team is very experienced in developing solar projects, therefore, an independent review was not considered necessary.
	If so, what were the main comments and how has the design responded to them?	N/A.

	Is it the intention to include design reviews post-consent? If so, how are these secured?	N/A.
Delivery	How will the final design be delivered? Will there be a design management plan, a design guide or a design code? If not, why are they not required?	**Section 5. Securing Good Design** of this DAD sets out how the final design will be delivered, through Requirements in the made DCO which will secure various documents, management plans and compliance with the Design and Parameters and Commitments Document, the latter of which serves as a form of design guide for the Proposed Development.
	Is there a design consultation plan to engage the community following consent of the DCO?	No, a design consultation plan to engage the community following consent of the DCO is not considered necessary given the level of engagement and consultation undertaken with the local community to date.
	Is there an agreed process for post-consent decisions with local planning authorities and others, where required?	The relevant local planning authority will be the discharging authority for the Requirements in the DCO, including on the detailed design of key elements of the Proposed Development, including the landscaping design.
Place	How is placemaking being addressed?	**Section 3.8 Positive Design Outcomes** of this DAD sets out how good design outcomes have resulted in a Proposed Development that incorporates sustainable infrastructure, is sensitive to place and provides numerous positive outcomes for the local area.
	How will this be a distinctive place and how will the community benefit from it?	An Outline Environmental Masterplan has been developed and illustrates how the Proposed Development has been designed to successfully integrate into the existing landscape and utilise screening with existing and new vegetation. Community benefits will be delivered through measures such as ecological and landscape enhancements, biodiversity net gain and the provision of new permissive paths as set out in

		Section 3.8 Positive Design Outcomes of this DAD.
	Describe what the quality of place outcome will be, how this relates to the vision and how it will be secured?	**Section 3.8 Positive Design Outcomes** of this DAD describes what the quality of place outcome will be, and how this relates to the design vision set out in **Section 3.5 Design Vision** of this DAD. **Section 5. Securing Good Design** of this DAD explains how this will be secured.
People	What consultation has taken place with statutory and local authorities, communities and people with an interest in the land?	**Section 3. Assemble and Research** and **Section 4. Co-ordinate** of this DAD set out what consultation has taken place with statutory and local authorities, communities and people with an interest in the land, and how the design evolved as a result of this consultation. The Consultation Report [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01**] sets out more detail on what consultation has been undertaken as part of the Proposed Development.
	How will their views be incorporated in the design evolution and where will this be set out?	**Section 3. Assemble and Research** and **Section 4. Co-ordinate** of this DAD set out how key views from consultations have been incorporated into the design evolution to date. The Consultation Report [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.01**] also sets out in more detail what views have been raised by consultees and how these have affected the design of the Proposed Development. At detailed design stage, the local planning authority will, pursuant to the draft DCO, approve the key matters of detailed design, including that it accords with the Design Parameters and Commitments Document. Statutory authorities will have approvals pursuant to their DCO Protective Provisions, or where identified in the DCO Requirements. As the Applicant has secured Options with all Solar Development Site

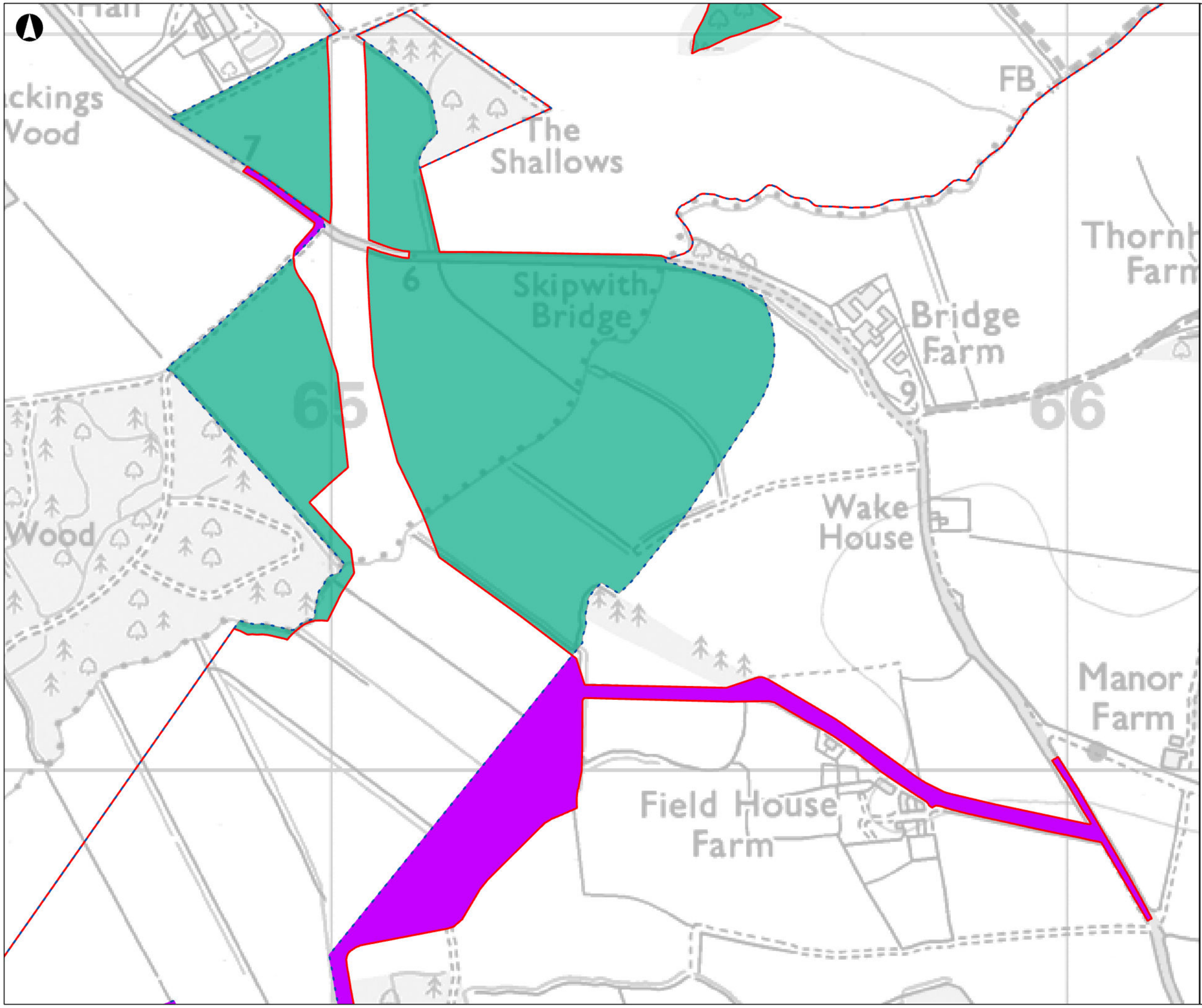
		landowners, the terms of the Options will deal with their role post-consent.
Integrated Design Approach	Explain how an integrated, holistic approach to the project's design will be achieved.	This DAD explains how an integrated holistic approach to the Proposed Development design will be achieved, and ES Volume 2, Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**] illustrates the holistic approach to design. The Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan [**EN011012/APP/LVS/07.05**] will secure delivery of the landscape strategy and ecological mitigation for the Proposed Development. In addition, the suite of design control documents including extensive management plans across multiple topics along with the Design Parameters and Commitments Document further demonstrates how a holistic and integrated approach to achieving good design will be delivered.
	Where is it shown in the documentation? Is there a masterplan?	This is shown on ES Volume 2, Outline Environmental Masterplan [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/02.12**].
	How will this be secured?	**Section 5. Securing Good Design** of this DAD explains how the design of the Proposed Development will be secured.
National Policy Statements (NPSs)	How have the requirements for good design in the relevant NPS (or NPSs) been met?	**Section 2.2 Policy Context** of this DAD sets out how the requirements for good design in the relevant NPSs have been considered. **Section 3. Assemble and Research, Section 4. Co-ordinate** and **Section 5. Securing** demonstrate how these requirements have been met. Additionally, the Planning Statement [**EN0110012/APP/LVS/06.03.03.01**] including Appendix 1, demonstrates how the Proposed Development complies with the good design policies of NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5 and local planning policy.

Design Principles	Set out the good design principles being applied to the project.	**Section 3.6 Design Principles** of this DAD sets out the good design principles that have been applied to the design development of the Proposed Development.
	Are the design principles structured or grouped logically?	Yes, the design principles have been developed in line with key themes identified within national and local policy requirements.
	How will they be developed prior to consent?	The design principles will not be amended prior to consent, as they reflect the vision and goals of the Proposed Development.
	How will they be illustrated and secured?	**Section 5. Securing Good Design** of this DAD sets out how the design of the Proposed Development, which has been informed by the design principles, will be secured. The DCO submitted with the Application requires compliance with the Design Parameters and Commitments Document.
National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) 'Principles'	Is there a response to the NIC's four principles of good design?	Yes, the Design Principles have been developed in line with national and local policy requirements, including the four key principles of good design set out in the NIC's guidance.
	If not, what design principles have been adopted?	N/A.
	What process has been used to develop and embed project level design principles?	The Applicant sought to establish good design at an early stage of the development process of the Proposed Development, as demonstrated within the DAD.

Light Valley
Solar

W: Lightvalleysolar.co.uk
E: info@lightvalleysolar.co.uk

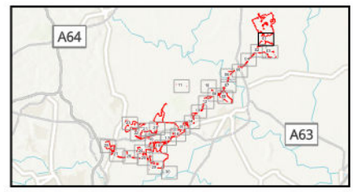
Annex B Figure 1: Expansion and reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation – Cable Route Corridor



A3

- Order Limits for DCO Submission
- Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation
- Area Added Since Statutory Consultation
- Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.01

A3

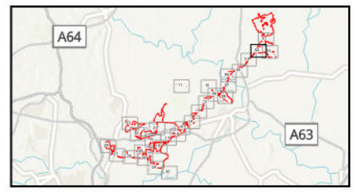
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number	Rev
302939-00	**P01**

Drawing Number

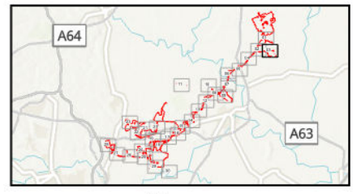
EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.02

A3

Nightingale Wood
Broomhill Plantation
West End Farm
Bonby Lane
Charity Farm Belt
North Field Belt
Hill Farm
Church Farm
Little Skipwith
Skipwith
West Field
Ppg Sta
8

- Order Limits for DCO Submission
- Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation
- Area Added Since Statutory Consultation
- Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client
Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name
Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3
1:5,000

Project Number
302939-00

Rev
P01

Drawing Number
EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.03

A3

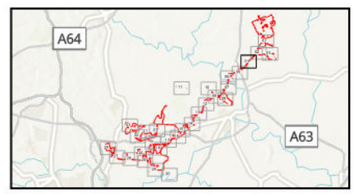
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.04

A3

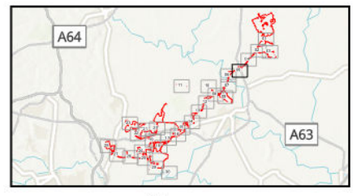
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.05

A3

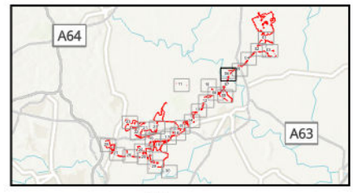
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.06

A3

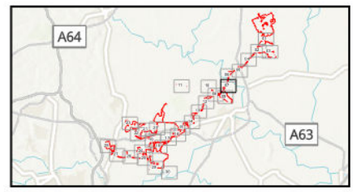
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.07

A3

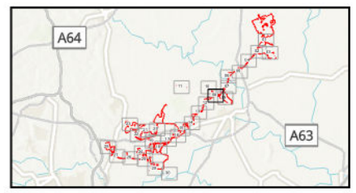
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number	Rev
302939-00	**P01**

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.08

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Lodge Farm

Lodge Farm Cottages

Watergate Lane

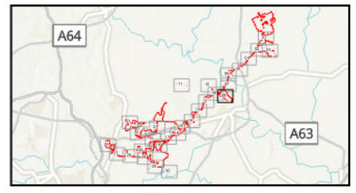
Black Fen Lane

Black Fen

Black Fen Drain

Monk Bridge

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.09

A3

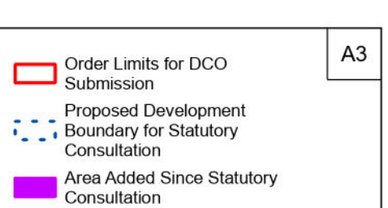
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.10

A3

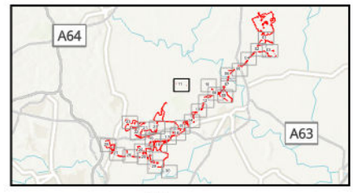
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.11

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

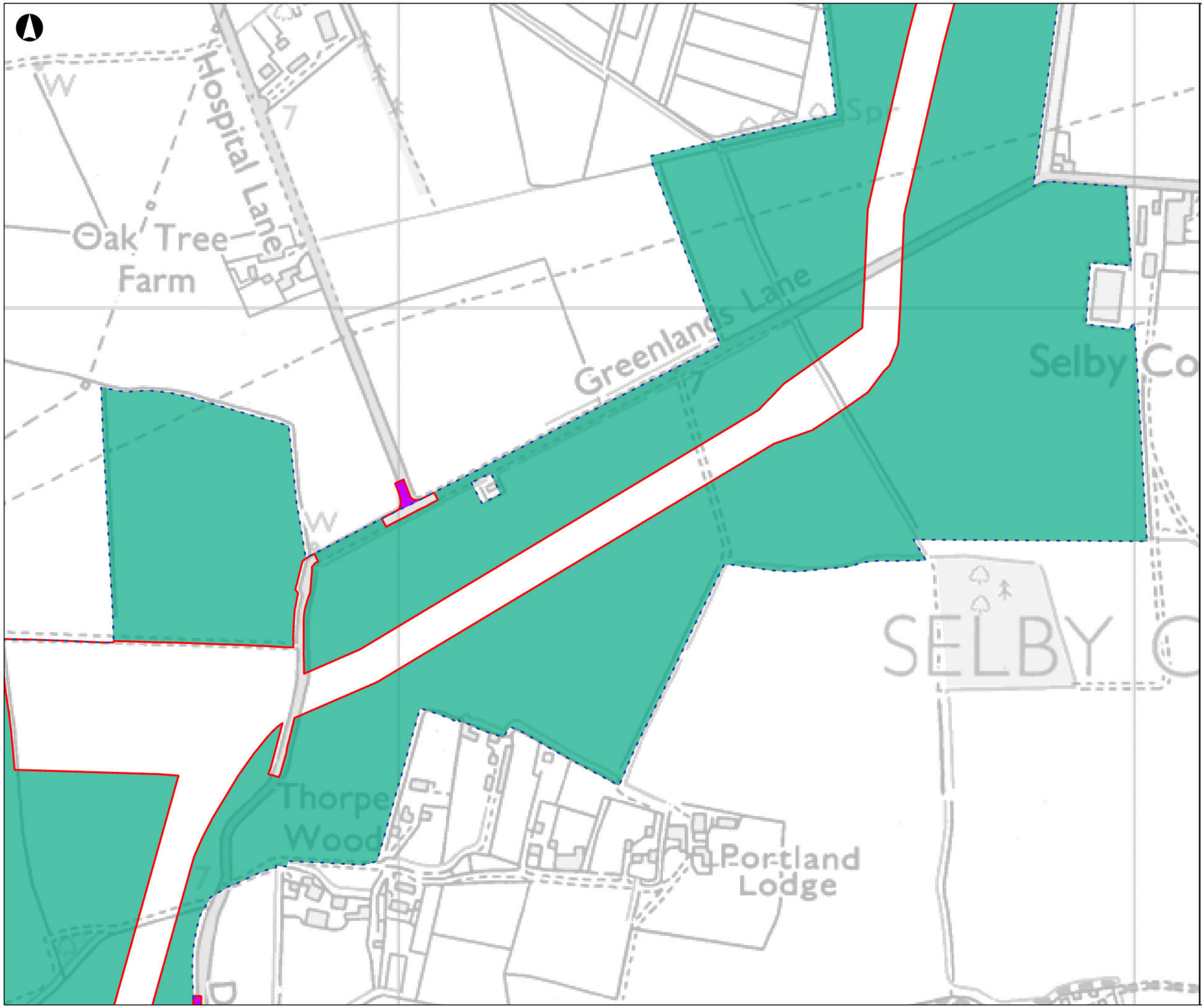
302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.12



A3

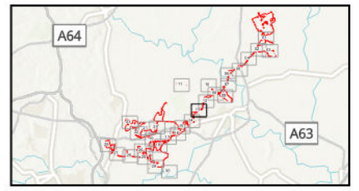
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.13

A3

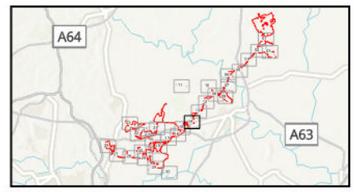
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number	Rev
302939-00	**P01**

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.14

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.15

A3

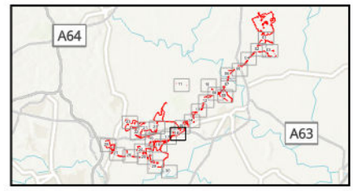
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

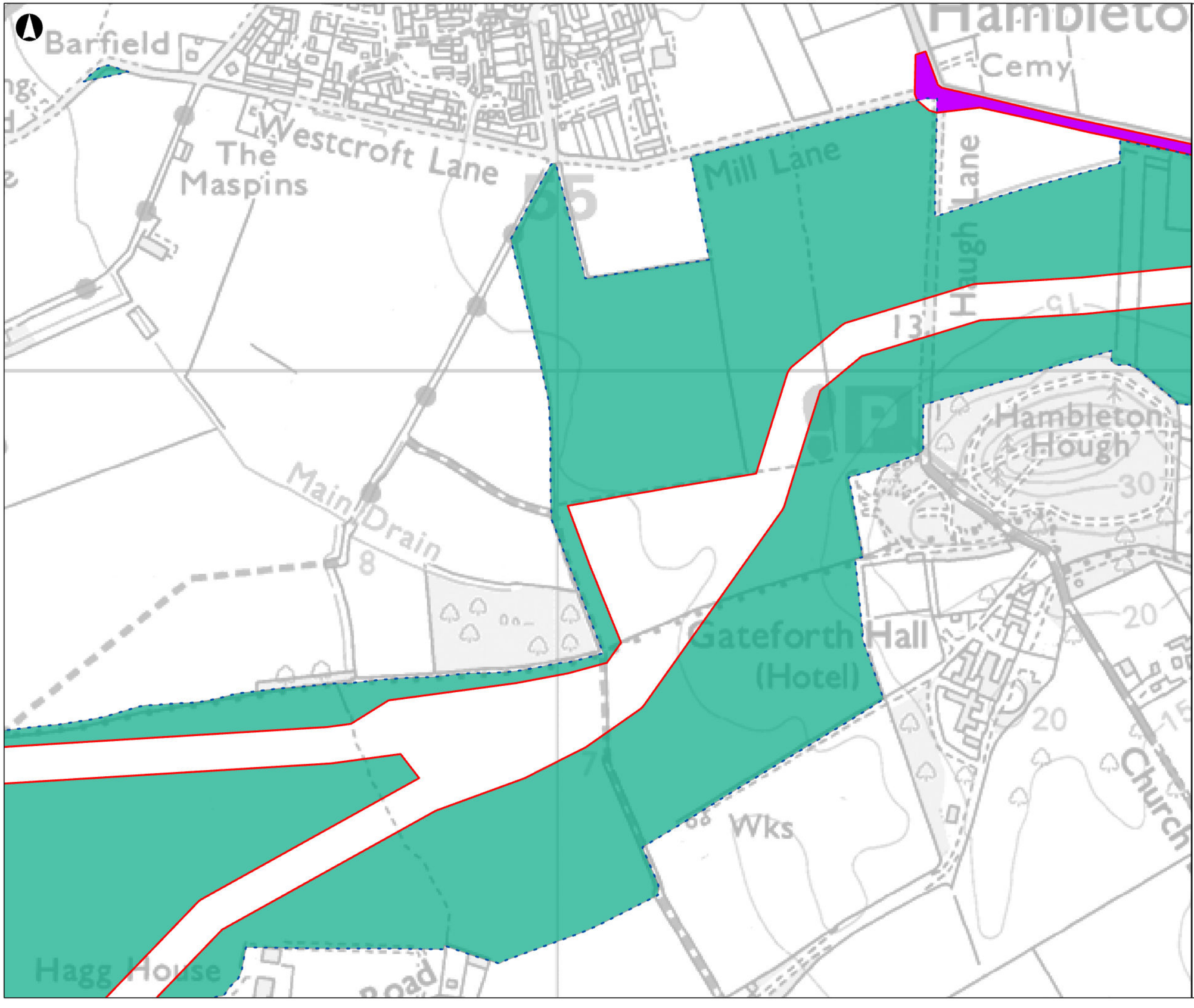
Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number	Rev
302939-00	**P01**

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.16



A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.17

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Maspin Grange Farm

Hagg House

Hillam Road

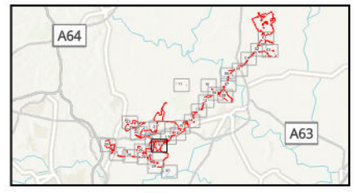
Maspin Moor

Maspin Moor Drain

Gateforth Common

Gateforth

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.18

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.19

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Owlett Hall

Common Lane

Common Plantation

Hagg Bush Farm

Hambleton Common

Main Drain

A63

MP

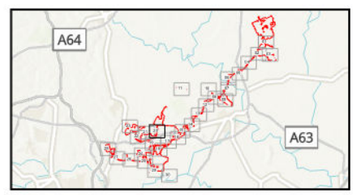
54

Causeway Dike

Barfield

Playing Field

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.20

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Common Drain

Fryston Grange

Fryston Common

Siddle Farm House

Hagg Bush Farm

Lane

Fox Brid

52

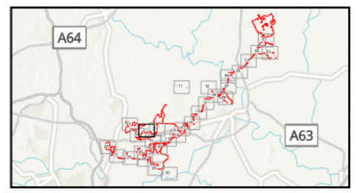
53

8

9

Coordinate System: British National Grid

Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Esri UK, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, METI/ NASA, USGS, Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025. Contains data from OS Zoomstack



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.21

A3

Milford Grange

Lumby Common Drain

Lumby Common

Ingthorns Drain

Fryston Grange

Fryston Common

Lane

Fryston Common

Priory Park Farm

Causeway Dike

MONK FRYSTON CP

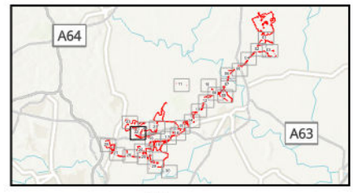
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.22

A3

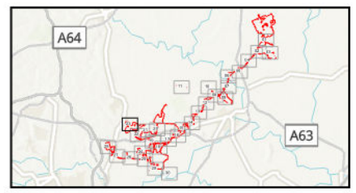
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.23

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Hillam Common Lane

Hillam Common

Bower's House Farm

Roe Lane Bridge

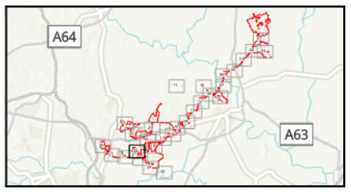
Nursery

HILLAM CP

Sewage Works

Woodlands Lane

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.24

A3

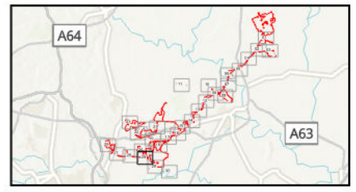
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.25

A3

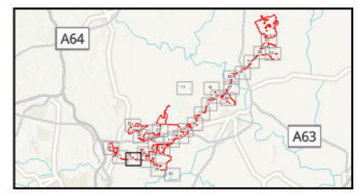
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

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Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.26

A3

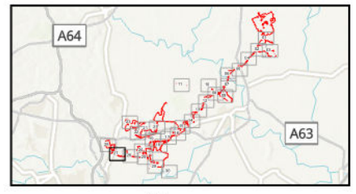
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.27

A3

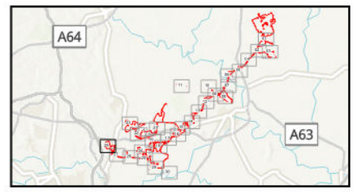
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.28

A3

Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Birkin House

Woodhouse Farm

Haddlesey Road

Birkin Holme House

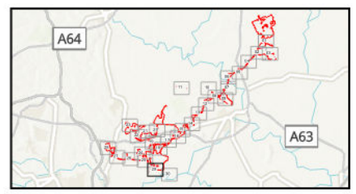
Birkin

Hall Garth

Old Eye Bridge

Intake

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.29

A3

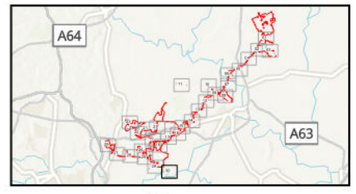
Order Limits for DCO Submission

Proposed Development Boundary for Statutory Consultation

Area Added Since Statutory Consultation

Area Removed Since Statutory Consultation

Coordinate System: British National Grid



Metres

0 250

Rev	Date	By	Chkd	Appd	Authd
P01	04/02/2026	ACAR	CWIL	DGAB	ALAU

Light Valley Solar

Drawing Title

Figure 1
Expansion and Reduction of the Order Limits since Statutory Consultation - Cable Route Corridor

Client

Light Valley Solar Limited

Project Name

Light Valley Solar

Scale at A3

1:5,000

Project Number

302939-00

Rev

P01

Drawing Number

EN0110012/APP/LVS/05.05.02.30

Light Valley
Solar

W: Lightvalleysolar.co.uk
E: info@lightvalleysolar.co.uk