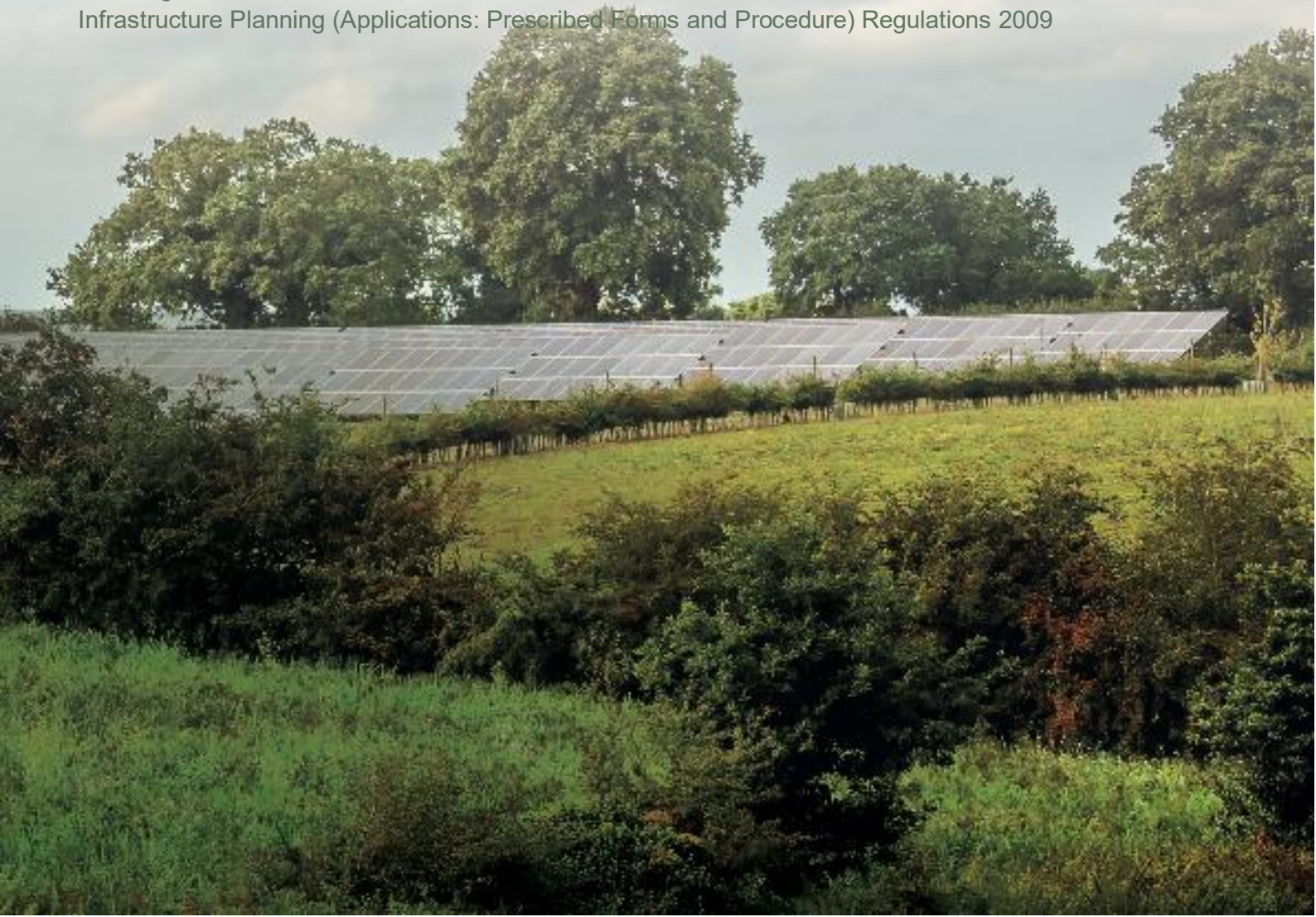
THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

The Droves Solar Farm

Figure 6.14: PM8, PM12 and PM14 Winter Photomontages - Illustrative Scheme (Part C)

Prepared by: LDA Design
Date: November 2025
PINS reference: EN0110013
Document reference: APP/6.3 (Original)
APFP Regulation Reg 5(2)(a)
Planning Act 2008
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009



Existing Photograph

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Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581909 E 315048 N	Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)	Photo Date / Time:	30/01/2025 11:27
Ground Level (mAOD):	39m	Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)	Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	210°	Enlargement Factor:	96%	Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Distance to Site:	990m	Visualisation Type:	Type 1 (for context)	Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM
DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010013.

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.14 Viewpoint 14 - Castle Acre Castle, Cuckstool Lane, Castle Acre

REVISION	P0, DCO Submission	DRN	JB	CHK	OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO	9485_0524	DATE	19/11/2025		Sheet 1 of 3

Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

Note 4: Note 4: Visualisations take account for growth of gapping up vegetation within hedgerow, as outlined within the advanced planting plan (APP/7.11). Gapping up vegetation planted as minimum 0.6m tall whips and at the above growth rates over an approximate 8 year period (winter 2025 until Q4 of 2033).
Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

Note 6: - These Illustrative Visualisations are an interpretation of the development parameters shown on the Concept Masterplan and based upon the technical information included within Chapter 5: Scheme Description (APP/6.1).
The illustrative capacity layout has been slightly amended since the production of these Illustrative Visualisations.
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD.
The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 1

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Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581909 E 315048 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	39m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	210°
Distance to Site:	990m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	30/01/2025 11:27
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on drawing ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information [App.6.4].

PROJECT TITLE
THE DROVES SOLAR FARM
DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 – Reg 5(2)(a). PINS Ref: EN010153.

DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.14 Viewpoint 14 - Castle Acre Castle, Cuckstool Lane, Castle Acre
REVISION P0, DCO Submission DRN JB CHK OWh/MB APP RP
DWG NO 9485_0524 DATE 19/11/2025 Sheet 2 of 3

Note 1: Year 1 planting typology heights are shown at the smallest potential heights, as outlined within the oLEMP indicative species planting list i.e 0.6m high for new hedgerow whips, 1.75m high for new specimen trees and new woodland canopy between 0.6-3m high.
Note 2: New tree, hedgerow, scrub and woodland planting has shown at the following assumed growth rates for year 15 visualisations: 300mm per year between year 1 and year 5. 400mm per year from year 6 onwards. These rates have been used as a conservative estimate. It is acknowledged that growth rates vary depending on a number of factors such as soil quality, climate, water availability, sunlight, species genetics, and competition from other plants. Human management and pests also influence how fast trees grow.
Note 3: All existing hedgerow shown to be managed at a minimum of 3m in height. All new hedgerow shown to be managed up to 3m and maintained at this height thereafter.

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Note 5: Visualisations show Solar PV Array rotations at an angle that demonstrates the worst-case scenario i.e Solar PV Arrays at maximum vertical tilt. Solar PV Array development has been modelled at 4.5m high, which assumes all Solar PV Array development as being Single Axis Trackers to demonstrate the worst-case scenario. In reality, the Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays would likely vary in height throughout the day as the sun moves above the Site and the inclination of Single Axis Tracker Solar PV Arrays reduces; therefore being less than 4.5m in height.

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The illustrative capacity layout has been slightly amended since the production of these Illustrative Visualisations.
Note 7: The siting and placement of both substations within field 27 takes account of a design solution that presents a reasonable worst-case scenario. The base of the National Grid Substation model has been modelled at 55m AOD. The base of the Customer Substation model has been modelled at 60.75m AOD.

Photomontage - Year 15

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Camera Location (OS Grid Reference):	581909 E 315048 N
Ground Level (mAOD):	39m
Direction of View: bearing from North (0°):	210°
Distance to Site:	990m

Horizontal Field of View:	90° (Cylindrical projection)
Paper Size:	841mm x 297mm (Half A1)
Enlargement Factor:	96%
Visualisation Type:	Type 3

Photo Date / Time:	30/01/2025 11:27
Camera Model and Sensor Format:	Canon EOS 6D, FFS
Lens Make, Model and Focal Length:	Canon EF50mm f/1.8 STM
Height of Camera Lens above Ground (mAOD):	1.5m

This photomontage is based upon LiDAR digital terrain data with spot heights at 1m resampled to 5m (which does not precisely model small scale changes in landform or sharp breaks in slope).

The three dimensional model of the illustrative scheme is based on drawing ES Appendix 5.1: Illustrative Technical Information [App.6.4].

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DOCUMENT
6.3 Environmental Statement Volume 3
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DRAWING TITLE
ES Figure 6.14 Viewpoint 14 - Castle Acre Castle, Cuckstool Lane, Castle Acre

REVISION	P0, DCO Submission	DRN	JB	CHK	OWh/MB	APP	RP
DWG NO	9485_0524	DATE	19/11/2025		Sheet 3 of 3

THE DROVES

SOLAR FARM