



# WHITESTONE

solar farm

## WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

### Volume 6: Environmental Statement

#### 6.3 Chapter 3: The Site and Surrounding Area

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## ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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**Whitestone Net Zero Ltd**

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### Glossary

Term	Meaning
<i>Cable Corridors</i>	Corridors within which the high voltage cables would be constructed.
<i>Draft Environmental Statement</i>	The Draft Environmental Statement which presented the preliminary environmental information relating to the Proposed Development.

## ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Term	Meaning
	The Draft ES was prepared to present information for statutory consultation in accordance with current EIA regulation.
<i>Environmental Statement (ES)</i>	The Environmental Statement which presents the environmental information relating to the Proposed Development. The ES has been prepared to present information for formal consultation in accordance with current EIA regulation.
Long Lane 400kV Substation	The new 400 kilovolt National Grid substation proposed on land immediately east of Long Lane, Brinsworth, S60 4JJ.
<i>Order Limits</i>	Maximum extent of the Proposed Development comprising the Site and Cable Corridors.
<i>The Applicant</i>	Whitestone Net Zero Ltd
<i>The Application</i>	The Application submitted to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order.
<i>The Proposed Development</i>	The proposed Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>The Site</i>	The land planned to be used for solar PV array and associated infrastructure, BESS, substation, and landscaping and habitat enhancement. The Site is split into W1, W2, and W3.
<i>Whitestone 1 (W1)</i>	The northern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 2 (W2)</i>	The middle parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 3 (W3)</i>	The southern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.

### Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
CDC	City of Doncaster Council
DCC	Derbyshire County Council
DCO	Development Consent Order
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ES	Environmental Statement
HER	Historic Environment Records
LNR	Local Nature Reserves
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
NEDDC	North East Derbyshire District Council
NGR	National Grid Reference

## ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

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Acronym	Meaning
<i>NSIP</i>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
<i>PRoW</i>	Public Rights of Way
<i>PV</i>	Photovoltaic
<i>RMBC</i>	Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
<i>SAC</i>	Special Areas of Conservation
<i>SPA</i>	Special Protection Areas
<i>SSSI</i>	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
<i>W1</i>	Whitestone 1
<i>W2</i>	Whitestone 2
<i>W3</i>	Whitestone 3

### Units

Units	Meaning
<i>ha</i>	Hectares
<i>m</i>	Metres
<i>MW</i>	Megawatt
<i>km</i>	Kilometres
<i>kV</i>	Kilovolt

# 3 THE SITE AND SURROUNDING AREA

## 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This Chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared by Environmental Resources Management Ltd (ERM) on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd (the Applicant) in relation to the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application for the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of Whitestone Solar Farm (Proposed Development). This Chapter describes the existing characteristics of the land within the Order Limits and surrounding area. A more detailed description of the baseline condition of the Order Limits relevant to each technical assessment is provided in each technical chapter (**ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6 – 6.17]**).

3.1.2 This Chapter is supported by the following figures **[EN0110020/APP/6.19]**:

- **Figure 3.1: Order Limits;**
- **Figure 3.2: Site Referencing;**
- **Figure 3.3: Detailed Site Referencing;**
- **Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations;**
- **Figure 7.3: Landscape Designations;**
- **Figure 8.2: Non-Designated Assets within Whitestone 1;**
- **Figure 8.5: Non-Designated Assets within Whitestone 2;**
- **Figure 8.8: Non-Designated Assets within Whitestone 3;**
- **Figure 8.11: Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development;**
- **Figure 10.2: Surface Watercourses;**
- **Figure 10.4: Flood Zones;**
- **Figure 10.6: Historic Flood Mapping; and**
- **Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors.**

3.1.3 This Chapter is supported by the following appendices **[EN0110020/APP/6.20]**:

- **Appendix 4.1: Legislation, Policy, and Guidance;**
- **Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline;**
- **Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report; and**
- **Appendix 9.10-9.12: Coal Mining Risk Assessment W1-3.**

## 3.2 Order Limits

3.2.1 The Order Limits are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.1: Order Limits [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and are the boundaries within which the Proposed Development would be carried out. The Order Limits are located east of Sheffield and Rotherham, South Yorkshire, predominantly within the administrative areas of

the City of Doncaster Council (CDC) and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (RMBC). The southern extent of the Proposed Order Limits slightly crosses into the area of North East Derbyshire District Council (NEDDC) within Derbyshire County Council (DCC).

- 3.2.2 The land to be used for the solar photovoltaic (PV) array, associated infrastructure, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), substations, and landscaping and habitat enhancements ('the Site') and the corridors planned to be used for the laying of interconnection cables to connect the Site ('Cable Corridors') together form the Order Limits. The Order Limits represent the maximum extent of land that is included within the Application. Cable Corridors have been identified for the location of underground cables to connect the Proposed Development to the new 400 kilovolt (kV) National Grid substation proposed on land immediately east of Long Lane, Brinsworth, S60 4JJ (Long Lane 400kV substation). As stated in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 1: Introduction [EN0110020/APP/6.1]**, the application for Long Lane 400kV substation is being taken forward by National Grid and does not form part of the Proposed Development.
- 3.2.3 As the Proposed Development would have a generating capacity in excess of 100MW, it is considered to be a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008.

### 3.3 Site Location and Boundary

- 3.3.1 The Order Limits comprise a total area of approximately 1,488 hectares (ha), consisting of approximately 339ha proposed for Cable Corridors, and 1,149ha proposed for the Site. The Order Limits are centred around National Grid Reference (NGR) SK485887. At their maximum extent, the Order Limits extend approximately 18.5km in a north-south direction, and approximately 8km in an east-west direction.

#### Site Referencing

- 3.3.2 Due to the scale of the Proposed Development, and the distance between areas of the Site, for the purpose of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the Site has been split into three distinct areas. These areas are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and are referred to as:
- Whitestone 1 (W1);
  - Whitestone 2 (W2); and
  - Whitestone 3 (W3).
- 3.3.3 W2 and W3 have been further divided into sub parcels, which are connected by Cable corridors as described below. These sub parcels are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.3: Detailed Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.
- 3.3.4 The extent and characteristics of each area of the Site are detailed in Section 3.4.
- 3.3.5 The Proposed Development will connect to the proposed Long Lane 400kV Substation near Brinsworth, located east of Long Lane, Rotherham at approximate NGR SK444895 (Long Lane 400kV Substation). National Grid have submitted their application for this proposed substation<sup>1</sup>.

## 3.4 Environmental Context of the Site

3.4.1 This section describes the existing environmental characteristics of W1, W2 and W3. Areas of the Order Limits for Glint and Glare screening are considered as part of the relevant area of the Site that they are closest to. Field surveys have been undertaken to develop an understanding of the Site and surrounding area, and the results are described in the relevant technical assessments of the ES in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6 – 6.17]**.

### W1

3.4.2 W1 is the name for the northern area of the Site as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, located within the administrative area of CDC. W1 covers approximately 327ha of predominantly agricultural land, centred around NGR SK503962.

3.4.3 W1 abuts the A630 to the north and is approximately 400m from the village of Clifton to the east and the M18 to the southeast. The southwest of W1 is parallel with the Doncaster-Rotherham border, with Firsby Reservoir to the southwest and Hooton Roberts approximately 700m to the west. It is a broad open landscape set within a bowl (approximately 70m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) gently rising with small hills such as Beacon Hill (approximately 146m AOD) to the east. The landscape comprises predominately larger irregular arable fields, with a mix of hedgerows and lines of trees forming boundaries, which are occasionally gappy or non-existent. There are several properties situated in the hamlet of Firsby to the southwest of W1, however most nearby residential properties are concentrated in Clifton, approximately 470m to the east, and Conisbrough immediately north of the A630 which borders the Site. W1 lies within the South and West Yorkshire Green Belt. The Green Belt designation is discussed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN0110020/APP/6.4]**.

3.4.4 W1 does not overlap with any statutory landscape designations<sup>2</sup> (National Parks, Protected Landscapes) or European Protected Sites (Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)). There are no statutory ecological designations<sup>2</sup> (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Ramsar (internationally important wetland Sites) within W1. However, the LNR Firsby Reservoir is located immediately to the southwest of W1, and Thrybergh Country Park is located approximately 1.3km to the west as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 7.3: Landscape Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Several Public Rights of Way (PRoW) cross W1<sup>3</sup>, including footpaths and bridleways as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. These are:

- Conisbrough Parks Bridleway 2 (crossing into W1 at Firsby Lane);
- Conisbrough Parks Bridleway 4 (following the route of Park Lane through W1);
- Conisbrough Parks Bridleway 14 (crossing W1 from the southwest, running east to Park Lane);
- Conisbrough Parks Footpath 3 (crossing W1 from the southwest and running north to Park Lane) ;
- Conisbrough Parks Footpath 5 (crossing W1 from the north and running south the Park Lane);

- Conisbrough Parks Footpath 6 (crossing W1 in the northeast);
- Conisbrough Parks Footpath 8 (crossing W1 from the north); and
- Conisbrough Parks Footpath 14 (crossing W1 from the southeast and running west to Park Lane).

3.4.5 Historic Environment Records (HER) data indicate no scheduled features within the boundary of W1, however nearby features of note as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.11: Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** include:

- Three Grade II Listed Buildings within 500m of W1, two on Arbour Lane, and one in Micklebring;
- Five conservation areas within 2km of W1 – Clifton, Old Ravenfield, Old Edlington, Conisbrough, and Braithwell; and
- Two scheduled monuments within 2km of W1, Conisbrough Parks Romano-British Villa immediately to the east and Conisbrough Castle to the northeast.

3.4.6 Geophysical surveys have been undertaken to build a comprehensive understanding of the buried archaeology in the Site. The results of these and discovered archaeological assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**, and shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.2: Non-Designated Assets within W1 [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

3.4.7 Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) surveys have been undertaken across the Site. Results from these surveys show that 20.0% of the Site is categorised as “Best and Most Versatile” (BMV) land, meaning it is subgrade 3a or better. Surveys in W1 have found that 10.9% of land in W1 is considered BMV. The results of these surveys are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**, and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.

3.4.8 The area was historically mined intensively for coal. As a result, there are two areas of probable historic shallow mine workings, three coal mine entries, and associated Development High Risk Areas within W1. These are further discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**.

3.4.9 Kearsley Brook flows north through the centre of W1, before running west along the northern boundary of the Site as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 10.2: Surface Watercourses [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. The Environment Agency’s (EA) flood mapping and historic flooding records, shown in **ES Volume 3, Figures 10.4: Flood Zones** and **10.6: Historic Flood Map [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, indicate that there are no areas of Flood Zone 3 in W1. Flood Zone 3 areas have a high probability of flooding (annual probability >1%).

## W2

3.4.10 W2 is the name for the central area of solar panels, as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.2: Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and is located in the administrative area of RMBC. It comprises approximately 651ha of predominantly agricultural land. W2 is bisected by the M1 and centres around NGR SK477874.

- 3.4.11 W2 is bordered by Wickersley to the north, Thurcroft and Dinnington to the east, North Anston to the southeast, Aston and Aughton in the southwest, and Treeton and Brinsworth in the west. The M1 and M18 run north to south through the centre of W2, and the junction between the M1 and the M18 is located to the north of the majority of W2, with the M1 then running west towards Brinsworth to the west of W2. There are six wind turbines associated with Penny Hill Wind Farm in W2, west of the M1, with tip heights of 132m. This wind farm is not connected to the Proposed Development, and appropriate buffers have been given to the turbines within the design of the Proposed Development. Further consideration of this development regarding cumulative impacts are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6 – 6.17]**. W2 lies entirely within the Rotherham Green Belt, as discussed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN0110020/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 4.1: Legislation, Policy, and Guidance [EN0110020/APP/6.20]** and shown in **ES Volume 1, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.
- 3.4.12 W2 has a broad open landscape, with undulations in topography forming bowls and small shallow valleys where there are extensive views, however trees and hedgerows generally contain views from roads and footpaths. The PRowS running through W2<sup>4</sup> are shown in **ES, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and listed below:
- Aston Footpaths 16 and 20 (cross into W2 from the south), and 17 (crosses into W2 from the southwest near Hardwick);
  - Bramley Footpath 6 (crosses into W2 at Slacks Lane) ;
  - Thurcroft Bridleway 9 (crosses into W2 from the east);
  - Thurcroft Footpaths 8 (crosses into W2 from the north) and 10 (crosses into W2 from the east);
  - Treeton Footpath 4 (crosses into W2 from the west);
  - Ulley Bridleway 6 (crosses into W2 at Stocket Lane);
  - Ulley Footpath 3, 4, and 5 (crosses into W2 from the west);
  - Whiston Bridleway 20 (following the route of Stow Bridge Lane through W2);
  - Whiston Footpath 19 (crosses into W2 from the northwest at Guilthwaite Common Lane); and
  - Wickersley Footpaths 8B (crosses into W2 from the north).
- 3.4.13 There are no statutory landscape or ecological designations within W2, however Brampton Common Local Wildlife Site (LWS) overlaps with the Site to the east of the M1 / M18. Key features of the LWS have been considered within the design process, to minimise any potential adverse impacts that could occur as a result of the Proposed Development. There are also three ecological and one landscape designated sites within 2km of the Site (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 7.3: Landscape Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**):
- Anston Stones Wood LNR and SSSI, 60m southeast of the Site;
  - Ulley Country Park and LWS, adjacent to the Site; and
  - Catcliffe Flash LNR, 1.1km west of the Site.
- 3.4.14 HER data indicates that there are no scheduled assets within W2, however there are several nearby assets. These are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.11:**

### **Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.19] as:**

- 29 Grade II Listed Buildings within 500m of W2, mostly associated with conservation areas;
- Ten conservation areas within 2km of W2 – Whiston, Treeton, Ulley, Wickersley, Brampton-en-le-Morthen, Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Dinnington, Aston, North Anston, and South Anston; and
- Six Scheduled Monuments within 2km of W2 – The glassworks cone at Catcliffe, Canklow Hill earthworks, Blue Man's Bower moated site, Hellaby: a deserted medieval village and well, Castle Hill motte and bailey castle, and Manor House moated site.

- 3.4.15 Geophysical surveys have been undertaken to build a comprehensive understanding of the buried archaeology in the Site. The results of these are further discussed in **ES, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**, and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**, and shown in **ES, Figure 8.5: Non-Designated Assets within Whitestone 2 [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.
- 3.4.16 ALC surveys have been undertaken across the Site. Results from these surveys show that 20.0% of the Site is categorised as BMV land. Surveys in W2 have found that 23.9% of land in W2 is considered BMV. For further information on ALC surveys, see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**, and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.4.17 The area was historically mined intensively for coal. As a result, there is a large area of Surface Mining (past and present) in the west of W2, with an associated Development High Risk Area. These are further discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.11 Coal Mining Risk Assessment – W2 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.4.18 As shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 10.2: Surface Watercourses [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** the River Rother is located to the west of W2. Ulley Brook runs in three branches through the western part of W2, two branches run west into Ulley Reservoir, and one runs from the reservoir northwest where it joins with the River Rother. Kingsforth Brook runs west to east through W2A, into a pond at the south of Slacks Lane. Anston Brook runs southeast through the southeast of W2, intersecting the Site near Straight Mile fishery, and running down to North Anston. EA flood mapping indicates a very small proportion of W2 (less than 2%) is within Flood Zone 3, with slightly more in Flood Zone 2 (although this constitutes less than 5% of W2's total area) (see **ES Volume 3, Figures 10.4: Flood Zones and 10.6: Historic Flood Mapping [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**). Flood Zone 2 areas have a medium chance of flooding, at an annual probability of 0.1-1%.

## **W3**

- 3.4.19 W3 is the name for the southern area of solar panels and is located in RMBC, centred around NGR SK481807. Where the Site intersects the A618 (Mansfield Road), the Site crosses into NEDDC. W3 covers an area of approximately 172ha and is bisected in the south by the M1.

- 3.4.20 W3 abuts Harthill Reservoir and Hard Lane to the east, the A618 and the Derbyshire County border to the south and west and is approximately 500m south of Kiveton Park and the village of Wales. It is a broad open landscape with expansive views from elevated areas; the topography consists of small hills such as Stone Hill (144m AOD) in the west of the Site. In the lower parts there are belts of trees which contain views from these areas. Residential receptors are generally concentrated in the villages of Woodall, Harthill, Kiveton Park, Wales, and High Moor. W3 is also located in the Rotherham Green Belt as discussed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN0110020/APP/6.4]**, and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 4.1: Legislation, Policy, and Guidance [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**, and shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.
- 3.4.21 There are no statutory designations within W3. There are however, two within 2km of the Site. These are Rother Valley Country Park (1km west of the Site), and Crabtree Wood SSSI (950m southeast of the Site), shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations** and **ES Volume 3, Figure 7.3: Landscape Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. The footpaths and bridleways that cross W3 are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and are as follows:
- Harthill Bridleway 4 (following a local road off Rotherham Road (A618) and running north and then east into W3);
  - Harthill Bridleway 16 (running east to west across the north of W3, connecting the north of Harthill with the north of Woodall);
  - Harthill Bridleway 29 (running north to south from the north of W3 towards Woodall);
  - Harthill Footpaths 3, 5, and 30 (running along the southeast border of W3, adjacent to Harthill Reservoir);
  - Harthill Footpath 15 (bordering the north of W3, between the Site and Kiveton Community Woodland); and
  - Harthill Footpath 20 (running north to south between the northwest of W3 and the M1, before turning southeast into the Site and connecting with the north of Woodall).
- 3.4.22 HER data indicates that there are no scheduled assets within W3, however there are several nearby assets. These are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.11: Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and comprise:
- Five Grade II Listed Buildings within 500 m, all in Harthill;
  - One Grade II\* Listed Building within 500m in Woodall - 4 Walseker Lane;
  - One Grade I Listed Building within 500m in Harthill - the Church of All Hallows;
  - Three conservation areas within 2km - Wales, Harthill, and Barlborough;
  - One Scheduled Monument within 2km – Manor House moated site in Todwick; and
  - One Registered Park and Garden within 2km – Barlborough Hall.
- 3.4.23 Geophysical surveys have been undertaken to build a comprehensive understanding of the buried archaeology in the Site. The results of these are further discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and**

**Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8], and ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.2: Heritage Baseline [EN0110020/APP/6.20], and shown in ES Volume 3, Figure 8.8: Non-Designated Assets within Whitestone 3 [EN0110020/APP/6.19].**

- 3.4.24 ALC surveys have been undertaken across the Site. Results from these surveys show that 20.0% of the Site is categorised as BMV. Surveys in W3 have found that 17.3% of land in W3 is classified as BMV. For further information on ALC results, see **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**, and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.6: Agricultural Land Classification Report [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.4.25 W3 was historically a very active area for coal mining, with a large area of historic surface mining running down the centre of W3, following the M1 corridor. There are records of 33 mine entries (eight within W3) in the northwest of W3, with associated areas of Shallow Coal Mining and Development High Risk Areas. There is also a mine entry in the southeast of W1. These mining constraints are further discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]**.
- 3.4.26 Harthill Reservoir and its tributary border the southeast of W3 as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 10.2: Surface Watercourses [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Broad Bridge Dike runs north from Harthill Reservoir and bisects the W3A. EA flood mapping shows less than 1% of W3 lies within Flood Zone 3. This Flood Zone is associated with Broad Bridge Dike, in the northeast of W3. Flood zones and historic flooding are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figures 10.4: Flood Zones and 10.6: Historic Flood Mapping [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

## 3.5 Environmental Context of the Cable Corridors

- 3.5.1 There are 18 Cable Corridors included within the Order Limits for the operation of the Proposed Development as described in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]**. These have been refined where possible from the Cable Corridor Options shown in the Draft ES and at Statutory Consultation, as described in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4, Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN0110020/APP/6.4]**. The Cable Corridors are shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.3: Detailed Site Referencing [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Where more than one option is presented with the same function, only one would be needed to be constructed to connect the Proposed Development to Long Lane 400kV Substation. The Cable Corridors comprise:
- Cable Route A to connect the east and west of W1, either side of the disused railway;
  - Cable Route B to connect W1 to W2;
  - Cable Route C to connect W2A to W2C;
  - Cable Routes D1 and D2 to connect W2 to the point of connection at Long Lane 400kV Substation (only one of these is necessary);
  - Cable Route E to encompass all cabling works in and around Long Lane 400kV Substation;
  - Cable Route F to connect W2B and W2C;
  - Cable Routes G1 and G2 to interconnect W2B (only one of these is necessary);
  - Cable Route H to connect W2C to W2D;

- Cable Routes I1 and I2 to connect W2D and W2E (only one of these is necessary);
- Cable Route J to connect W2F to Cable Routes K1 and K2;
- Cable Routes K1 and K2 to connect Cable Route J to W2G (only one of these is necessary);
- Cable Route L to connect W2 and W3;
- Cable Route M to connect W3A to W3C; and
- Cable Route N to connect W3B to W3C.

3.5.2 These Cable Corridors have been identified as areas within which interconnection cables would be constructed. It is important to note that the construction width of the cables would be considerably narrower than the corridors shown at this stage, and would be determined as part of detailed design. The identification of the Cable Corridors, iterative design process, and **Outline Design Parameters [EN0110020/APP/7.3]** are further discussed in **ES Volume 1, Chapter 4: Alternatives and Design Evolution [EN0110020/APP/6.4]** and **ES Volume 1, Chapter 5: The Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.5]**. For the purposes of this section, a description of the environmental context for each Cable Corridor is given below. As the cables would run underground, the greatest impact to receptors would likely occur during the construction phase and would generally be temporary. Assessment of these potential impacts are covered in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6 – 6.17]**.

### Cable Route A

3.5.3 Cable Route A is an approximately 25m long route crossing the disused railway that bisects W1, connecting the parcels either side of this railway. The corridor for Cable Route A is approximately 120m wide, and does not intersect with any environmental, landscape, or heritage designations. There are no identified constraints from residential properties, PRoWs, mining, or watercourses.

### Cable Route B

3.5.4 Cable Route B would connect the main body of W1 into the northern section of W2, running west of the M18. The corridor for Cable Route B is approximately 4.7km long, and for the most part is 100 to 200m in width. Exceptions to this are at the northern end of the corridor, which widens to approximately 440m to cross Firsby Brook, and a narrower 50m wide section between the M18 and Bramley Lings.

3.5.5 Moving north to south, Cable Route B crosses Firsby Brook and runs through agricultural fields, which are bordered by hedgerows and treelines. The corridor crosses the A631 and runs through a narrow gap between Bramley Lings and the M18, before crossing an agricultural field and connecting to the north of W2.

3.5.6 Cable Route B does not intersect with any environmental or landscape designations but does intersect with an area of Ancient Woodland at its northern edge as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. There would be several residential receptors sensitive to the potential construction impacts of Cable Route B, including the residents of Bramley, immediately west of the corridor. Further details on ecological and landscape impacts are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7:**

**Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]** respectively. Further assessment of impacts to residential receptors is provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 12 Air Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.12]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 13 Traffic and Transport [EN0110020/APP/6.13]**, and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 14 Noise [EN0110020/APP/6.14]**.

- 3.5.7 Cable Route B would intersect with three PRowWs as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Conisbrough Parks Bridleway 4;
  - Conisbrough Parks Footpath 15; and
  - Bramley Footpath 7.
- 3.5.8 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.9 HER data indicates that the corridor for Cable Route B does not intersect with any known heritage assets. An assessment of impacts on heritage receptors is presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.
- 3.5.10 The corridor for Cable Route B intersects with one area of surface mining and associated development high risk area immediately southwest of where Common Lane crosses the M18. Impacts resulting from interactions with historic mining areas are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.10 Coal Mining Risk Assessment – W1 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.5.11 Cable Route B crosses two watercourses, Firsby Brook and Hellaby Brook. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### **Cable Route C**

- 3.5.12 Cable Route C would connect the northernmost area of W2 to the main body of W2, southwest of the M1. The corridor measures approximately 2.8km in length, and is between 40m and 200m in width, except a 200m length at the southern end of the corridor which widens to 600m north of the M1 to allow for flexibility in crossing the M1 and allow for flexibility as final designs of BESS and substations are not yet fixed.
- 3.5.13 Cable Route C runs through agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows and treelines. From north to south, the corridor connects to the south of the northernmost area of W2, and runs west, immediately north of Thurcroft Substation and approximately 500m north of Morthen. It crosses Morthen Road, Punch Mill Brook, and Morthen Lane before running south, crossing the M1 and connecting into W2, just east of Upper Whiston.
- 3.5.14 Cable Route C does not intersect any ecological or landscape designations, however it does come within 25m of two areas of ancient woodland, Moat Wood and an unnamed woodland approximately 600m north of Morthen as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.

Details on impacts on ecological and landscape receptors are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]** respectively.

- 3.5.15 Cable Route C would intersect with two PRowWs as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Whiston Footpath 23; and
  - Whiston Footpath 24.
- 3.5.16 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.17 HER data indicates that the corridor for Cable Route C does not intersect with any known heritage assets. Further details of impacts to heritage assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.
- 3.5.18 Cable Route C intersects two areas of past and present surface mining, and associated development high risk areas south of Morthen Lane. Impacts resulting from interactions with historic mining areas are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.11 Coal Mining Risk Assessment – W2 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.5.19 Cable Route C would cross Pinch Mill Brook in two places as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 10.2: Surface Watercourses [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, either side of Morthen Road. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### Cable Route D1

- 3.5.20 Cable Route D1 would connect the main body of W2 to the point of connection at Long Lane 400kV Substation . The corridor for Cable Route D1 measures approximately 2km in length, and 200m in width.
- 3.5.21 The corridor for Cable Route D1 comprises agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows and treelines. From east to west, the corridor connects to the north of the main body of W2, southwest of the M1 and runs north across the M1 and then west between Whiston and Revel Wood. The corridor runs parallel to the M1, between Whiston to the north, and the M1 to the south, and crosses the A618 before connecting to the site of Long Lane 400kV Substation (Cable Route E)
- 3.5.22 The corridor for Cable Route D1 does not intersect with any ecological or landscape designations; however, it does run within 25m of an area of ancient woodland, Revel Wood. Details on impacts on ecological and landscape receptors are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]** respectively.

- 3.5.23 Cable Route D1 would intersect with four PRowWs as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Whiston Bridleway 27;
  - Whiston Footpath 6 ;
  - Whiston Footpath 12; and
  - Whiston Footpath 16.
- 3.5.24 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]** , **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.25 The corridor for Cable Route D1 runs immediately south of Whiston Conservation Area, and approximately 160m south of a Grade II\* Listed Building - Mary Magdalene's Church - and two Grade II Listed Buildings in Whiston. Further details of impacts to heritage assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.
- 3.5.26 The corridor intersects an area of past and present surface mining, with associated development high risk area immediately south of Whiston. Cable Route D1 would also intersect another development high risk areas approximately 200m north of Upper Whiston. Impacts resulting from interactions with historic mining areas are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and **ES Volume 3, Appendix 9.11: Coal Mining Risk Assessment – W2 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.5.27 Cable Route D1 would not cross any watercourses.

### **Cable Route D2**

- 3.5.28 Cable Route D2 would connect the W2 (in combination with Cable Route F) to Long Lane 400kV Substation (and Cable Route E). The corridor for Cable Route D2 is approximately 800m in length, and between 120 and 240m wide. North to south, Cable Route D2 would run south from Long Lane 400kV Substation , cross the M1, and run over agricultural fields between Ulley Brook and the A618 to join the corridor for Cable Route F.
- 3.5.29 Cable Route D2 would not intersect with any environmental or landscape designations, however it would cross three PRowWs as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Whiston Footpath 12;
  - Whiston Footpath 13; and
  - Whiston Footpath 14.
- 3.5.30 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]** , **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.31 HER data indicates that the corridor for Cable Route D2 does not intersect with any known heritage assets. The corridor does not intersect with any marked areas of historic mining, nor cross any watercourses.

### Cable Route E

- 3.5.32 Cable Route E is the area of Long Lane 400kV Substation. It is important to note that the proposal for Long Lane 400kV Substation has been brought forward by National Grid independently of the Proposed Development, and so does not form part of this Application. The area of Long Lane 400kV Substation has been included in the Order Limits to accommodate the works required to connect the Proposed Development to the National Grid. The exact details, location (within field), and means of connection are not yet known, so the entire area has been included as part of the Application.
- 3.5.33 There are no ecological or landscape designations, or records of historic mining activities within Cable Route E. As shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, two PRowWs cross through Cable Route E. These are:
- Whiston Footpath no. 10; and
  - Whiston Footpath no. 12.
- 3.5.34 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.35 As shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.11: Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, Blue Man's Bower Scheduled Monument lies approximately 270m to the west of Cable Route E, and Whiston Conservation area is approximately 200m to the northeast. Further details of impacts to heritage assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.
- 3.5.36 Whiston Brook abuts the northwest of Cable Route E as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 10.2: Surface Watercourses [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### Cable Route F

- 3.5.37 Cable Route F would connect W2B and W2C. The corridor for Cable Route F measures approximately 1.6km in length and is between 100 and 200m wide. The corridor comprises entirely agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows and treelines.
- 3.5.38 There are no ecological or landscape designations, footpaths, or identified mining activity intersecting the corridor for Cable Route F. There are no heritage assets within the corridor, however there are two Grade II Listed Buildings within 200m of the corridor, one in Upper Whiston, and one approximately 60m northwest of where Cable Route F would intersect the A618 as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.11: Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Further details of impacts to heritage assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.

- 3.5.39 Ulley Brook marks the border between the west of Cable Route F and W2. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### Cable Route G1

- 3.5.40 Cable Route G1 would connect the two areas of W2B by Burnt Wood. The corridor for Cable Route G1 is approximately 200m in length and 230m in width. The corridor comprises managed grassland bordered by hedgerows to the northwest of Burnt Wood.
- 3.5.41 There are no ecological or landscape designations, PRowWs, heritage assets, areas of mining activity, or watercourses intersecting the corridor for Cable Route G1. However, the corridor directly abuts an area of ancient woodland, Burnt Wood, to the southeast (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**), and is within 200m of two Grade II Listed Buildings to the northwest shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 8.11: Designated Assets within 5km of the Proposed Development [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Assessment of Cable Route G1 is presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6 – 6.17]**.

### Cable Route G2

- 3.5.42 Cable Route G2 would connect the two areas of W2B by Burnt Wood. The corridor for Cable Route G2 is approximately 320m in length and 150m in width. The corridor comprises agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows.
- 3.5.43 There are no ecological or landscape designations, PRowWs, heritage assets, areas of mining activity, or watercourses intersecting the corridor for Cable Route G2. However, the corridor directly abuts an area of ancient woodland, Burnt Wood, to the northeast (see **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**). Assessment of Cable Route G2 is presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** to **[EN0110020/APP/6.17]**.

### Cable Route H

- 3.5.44 Cable Route H would connect W2C to W2D. The corridor is approximately 500m long and 35m wide, comprising an agricultural field, bordered by hedgerows and treelines.
- 3.5.45 The corridor does not intersect any ecological, landscape, or heritage designations. Cable Route H does run parallel with Ulley Bridleway 6, which would need to be temporarily closed or diverted during the construction of Cable Route H. However, PRowWs would not be impacted during operation after cable installation. Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**.
- 3.5.46 Cable Route H would also cross Uley Brook at its northern end. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### Cable Route I1

- 3.5.47 Cable Route I1 would connect W2D and W2E, either side of the M1. The corridor measures approximately 450m in length, and between 10m and 30m in width. Cable Route I1 would run parallel to Penny Hill Lane to cross the M1 / M18 junction, with the corridor comprising hedgerows and treelines, and Penny Hill Lane itself.
- 3.5.48 The corridor for Cable Route I1 does not intersect any ecological or landscape designations, however the eastern end of Cable Route I1 would be within 20m of Brampton Common LWS. Details on impacts on ecological and landscape receptors are provided in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]** respectively.
- 3.5.49 Cable Route I1 would intersect with one PRow as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Thurcroft Footpath 8.
- Further impacts on PRows are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.50 The corridor for Cable Route I1 does not intersect with any heritage assets, areas of mining activity, or watercourses.

### Cable Route I2

- 3.5.51 Cable Route I2 would connect W2D and W2E, either side of the M1. The corridor measures approximately 650m in length, and between 90 and 200m in width. The corridor comprises predominantly agricultural fields with hedgerow and treeline borders, and the M1.
- 3.5.52 Cable Route I2 would run through Brampton Local Wildlife Site for approximately 460m to the east of the M1 as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 3.4: Environmental Designations [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**. Impacts to ecological and ornithological receptors are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]**.
- 3.5.53 Cable Route I2 would intersect with one PRow, which is Aston Bridleway 18 as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**.
- 3.5.54 Further impacts on PRows are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.55 The corridor for Cable Route I2 does not intersect with any heritage assets, areas of mining activity, or watercourses.

### Cable Route J

- 3.5.56 Cable Route J would connect W2F to W2G. Cable Route J measures approximately 500m in length, and is between 60m and 100m in width. The corridor comprises agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows and treelines.
- 3.5.57 The corridor for Cable Route J intersects with no landscape or ecological designations, heritage assets, areas of mining activity, or watercourses. Cable Route J would intersect with one PRoW as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Todwick Footpath No. 6.
- 3.5.58 Further impacts on PRoWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.

### Cable Route K1

- 3.5.59 Cable Route K1 would connect the Cable Route J to W2G. The corridor is approximately 820m long, and 140m wide, comprising agricultural fields, individual trees, and Anston Brook. Cable Route K1 would connect to Cable Route J, and run southeast, north of Burne Farm to cross over Anston Brook and connect to W2G.
- 3.5.60 The corridor for Cable Route K1 intersects with no landscape or ecological designations, heritage assets, areas of mining activity, or PRoWs. The corridor crosses Anston Brook approximately 120m east of Burne Farm. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.6]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### Cable Route K2

- 3.5.61 Cable Route K2 connects Cable Route J to W2G. the corridor is approximately 600m long and 200m wide, comprising an agricultural field, bordered on the west by Todwick road, and the south by the A57.
- 3.5.62 The corridor for Cable Route K2 intersects with no landscape or ecological designations, heritage assets, areas of mining activity, watercourses, or PRoWs. Assessment of Cable Route K2 is presented in **ES Volume 2, Chapters 6 to 17 [EN0110020/APP/6.6-6.17]**.

### Cable Route L

- 3.5.63 Cable Route L would connect W3 to W2. The corridor for Cable Route L is approximately 5.1km long and between 100 and 200m wide. The corridor consists of agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows and treelines, interspersed with areas of woodland, scrub, and minor roads.
- 3.5.64 From north to south, Cable Route L would connect to the southeast of W2, and run south to the west of South Anston through agricultural fields. Cable Route L would cross the Sheffield to Lincoln Railway Line and Chesterfield Canal

approximately 900m east Kiveton Park Industrial Estate. Cable Route L would then run west across agricultural fields to connect into the northeast of W3.

- 3.5.65 The corridor for Cable Route L does not intersect with any ecological or landscape designations. Cable Route L would intersect with three PRowWs as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Anston Bridleway 7;
  - Anston Bridleway 8; and
  - Anston Bridleway 10.
- 3.5.66 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.67 There are no heritage assets within the corridor for Cable Route L, however there is one Grade II Listed Building immediately east of the intersection between the Cable Route L corridor and the Chesterfield Canal. The corridor also runs approximately 160m west of South Anston Conservation Area. Further details of impacts to heritage assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.
- 3.5.68 The corridor does not intersect with any areas of historic mining activity. Cable Route L would cross one watercourse, Chesterfield Canal. Methods for assessment of likely impacts to watercourses and proposed mitigation are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 6: Biodiversity and Nature Conservation [EN0110020/APP/6.10]** and **ES Volume 2, Chapter 10: Water Resources and Flood Risk [EN0110020/APP/6.10]**.

### Cable Route M

- 3.5.69 Cable Route M would connect W3A and W3C. The corridor for Cable Route M is approximately 780m long and 130m wide. The corridor for Cable Route M comprises agricultural fields bordered by hedgerows, and Woodall Lane.
- 3.5.70 The corridor for Cable Route M does not intersect any ecological or landscape designations, heritage assets, areas of historic mining, or watercourses.
- 3.5.71 Cable Route M would intersect with two PRowWs as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Harthill Bridleway 16; and
  - Harthill Footpath No. 17.
- 3.5.72 Further impacts on PRowWs are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.

### Cable Route N

- 3.5.73 Cable Route N would connect W3B to W3C, crossing the M1. The corridor for Cable Route N is approximately 310m at its longest and 320m wide. The corridor comprises the M1, and woodland screening of the M1.

- 3.5.74 Cable Route N would intersect with one PRow at its eastern end as shown in **ES Volume 3, Figure 15.7: Public Rights of Way and Other Recreational Receptors [EN0110020/APP/6.19]**, namely:
- Harthill Bridleway No. 4.
- 3.5.75 Further impacts on PRows are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment [EN0110020/APP/6.7]**, **ES Volume 2, Chapter 15 Socio-Economics, Recreation, and Land-Use [EN0110020/APP/6.15]**.
- 3.5.76 The northeast of the corridor for Cable Route N overlaps with an area of surface mining (past and present) and associated development high risk area. Impacts resulting from interactions with historic mining areas are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Ground Conditions and Land Quality [EN0110020/APP/6.9]** and **Appendix 9.12: Coal Mining Risk Assessment – W3 [EN0110020/APP/6.20]**.
- 3.5.77 The corridor for Cable Route N does not intersect with any ecological or landscape designations, heritage assets, or watercourses. However, Barlborough Hall Registered Park and Garden is located approximately 90m southeast of the corridor. Further details of impacts to heritage assets are discussed in **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8]**.

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### References

- <sup>1</sup> Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council, (2026) *Application Number RB2025/1468*: (Online). Available at <https://planning.rotherham.gov.uk/fastweblive/detail.asp?AltRef=RB2025/1468&ApplicationNumber=&AddressPrefix=long+lane&submit=Go> [Accessed February 2026]
- <sup>2</sup> Department for Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (2025) *MAGIC Map*. (Online). Available at <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.html> [Accessed: June 2025]
- <sup>3</sup> City of Doncaster Council (2025) *Public Rights of Way Map*. (Online). Available at <https://maps.doncaster.gov.uk/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ce1079b14e61466bb6e3a6fcd2a6a1e1> [Accessed June 2025]
- <sup>4</sup> Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (2025) *Public Rights of Way*. (Online). Available at <https://www.rotherham.gov.uk/rights-of-way/public-rights-of-way> [Accessed June 2025]



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